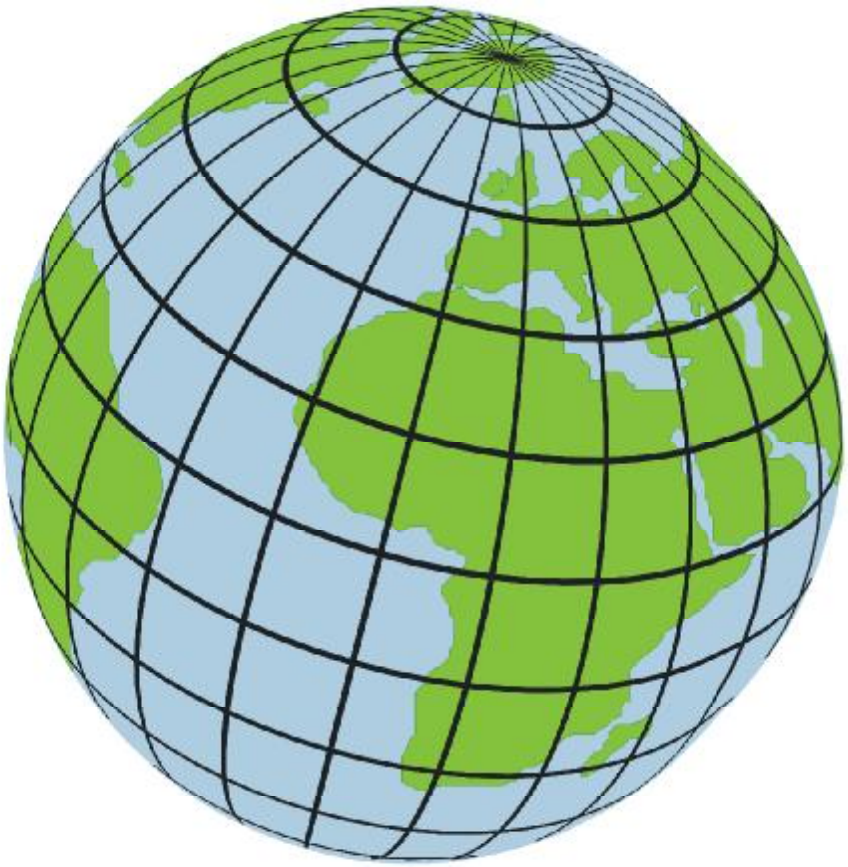
Electric Ephemeris

Astrological Software



ARGUS 4.2

MANUAL

Contents

REGISTRATION

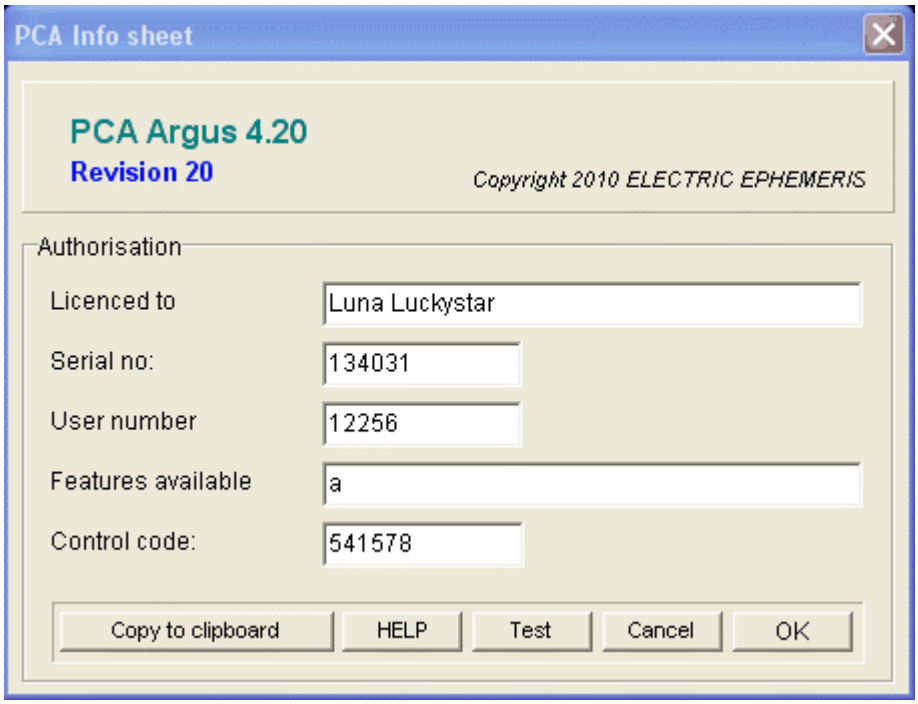
After the installation, you need to type in your personal registration information to make the program fully operational. Until you do that, it will look and act like a demo version.

The registration info is provided together with the CD-ROM on a separate sheet, or by email in case of electronic delivery. As soon as your registration data is accepted, the program is fully functional.

The program is not copy-protected. Instead, your full name is inserted into the program and will show up on the title bar as well as in the initial birthdata loaded as default.

The license allows you to install the program on as many machines you need for your personal use. You are not allowed to let other people use the program apart from short demonstration sessions or the like, and definitely not on two machines at the same time.

If for some reason you need to have the user name changed, you will need new registration info. This will normally be free of charge, but we will need your user number and a signed letter telling, that your former registration is destroyed and out of use.



INSTALLATION OF ADD-ON MODULES AND INTERPRETATIONS

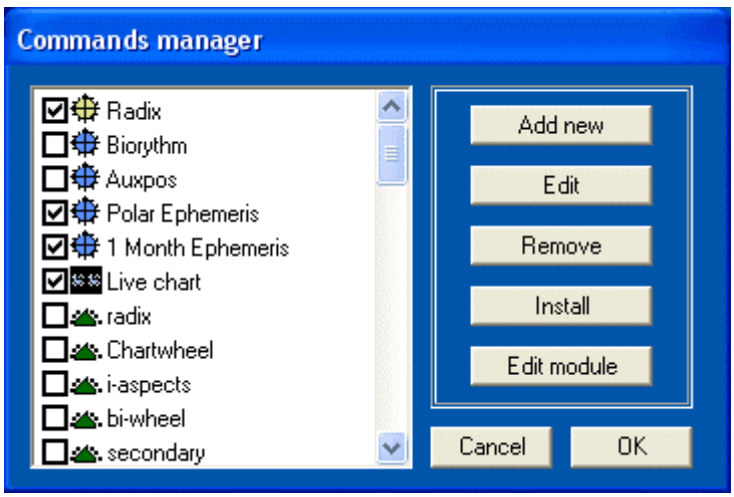
An Argus CD-ROM will normally hold both the program and all available modules and interpretations, but you can only use those, for which you have a password. So you use the same CD-ROM for installation of Argus itself and for later installation of add-ons.

To install a module from the CDROM

- Start Argus
- Insert the Argus CDROM into the CDROM-drive
- If the Argus Installation program starts, close it.
- In Argus, right-click an empty area on the command panel
- Click INSTALL
- In the file menu, locate the module on your CDROM
- Double-click the module
- Close the "edit or create command item" dialog
- A new command icon should now have appeared on your command panel
- The module is now installed, and can be activated by clicking its command icon
- You may be asked for a password, the first time you call the module

To install a module from the internet

- To download, in Argus, click HELP
- Click ELECTRIC EPHEMERIS WEBSITE
- Your webbrowser will now open the EE website
- Click DOWNLOAD
- Lookup the module, you wish to download
- If there is a manual available, you may open this and print it out
- Right-click the module
- Choose "save target as" (Internet explorer) or "save link as" (Mozilla Firefox)
- In the file menu, lookup your Argus folder (normally C.\ARGUS4)
- Save the file in this folder
- Close the internet browser
- Back in Argus right-click an empty area on the command panel
- Click INSTALL
- In the file menu, locate the file, you downloaded
- Double-click the file
- Close the commands manager dialog
- A new command icon should now have appeared on your command panel
- The module is now installed, and can be activated by clicking its command icon
- You may be asked for a password, the first time you call the module



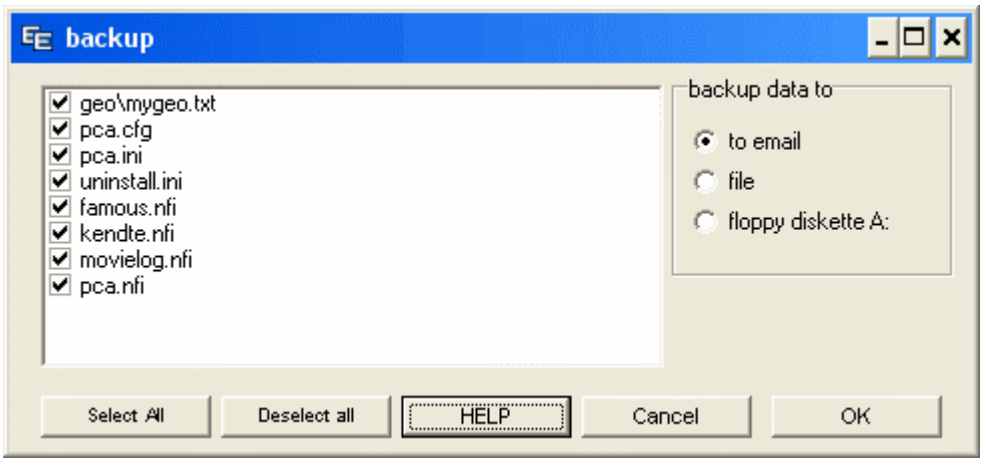
IF YOU ARE UPDATING FROM ARGUS 3

Argus 4 will install in its own folder, and it can work in parallel and independant from the old version. You may wish to import your old namefiles. You can open namefiles in other folders, and you can import data from PCA-DOS namefiles.

BACKING UP

Programs can be replaced, but not your personal data, unless you have a recent backup. To make it easy to backup your birthdata collections and program settings, there is a function in Argus to do this:

- On the menu, click FILE
- Click BACKUP
- Click SAVE DATA
- Tick the files, you want to backup
- click a target (email, file or floppy diskette)
- click OK



There are four types of files, you may wish to backup:

- .nfi files which hold birthdata collections
- pca.cfg and .ini files which hold your personal program settings
- pca.ini which holds your command icons
- mygeo.txt which holds your personal additions to the gazetteer

If you save to a local file, you will still have a problem, if you harddisk crashes. If you have a network, you may choose to save the file on a remote computer, for greater safety.

Saving to floppydisk needs a floppy disk drive A: and a formatted floppy disk.

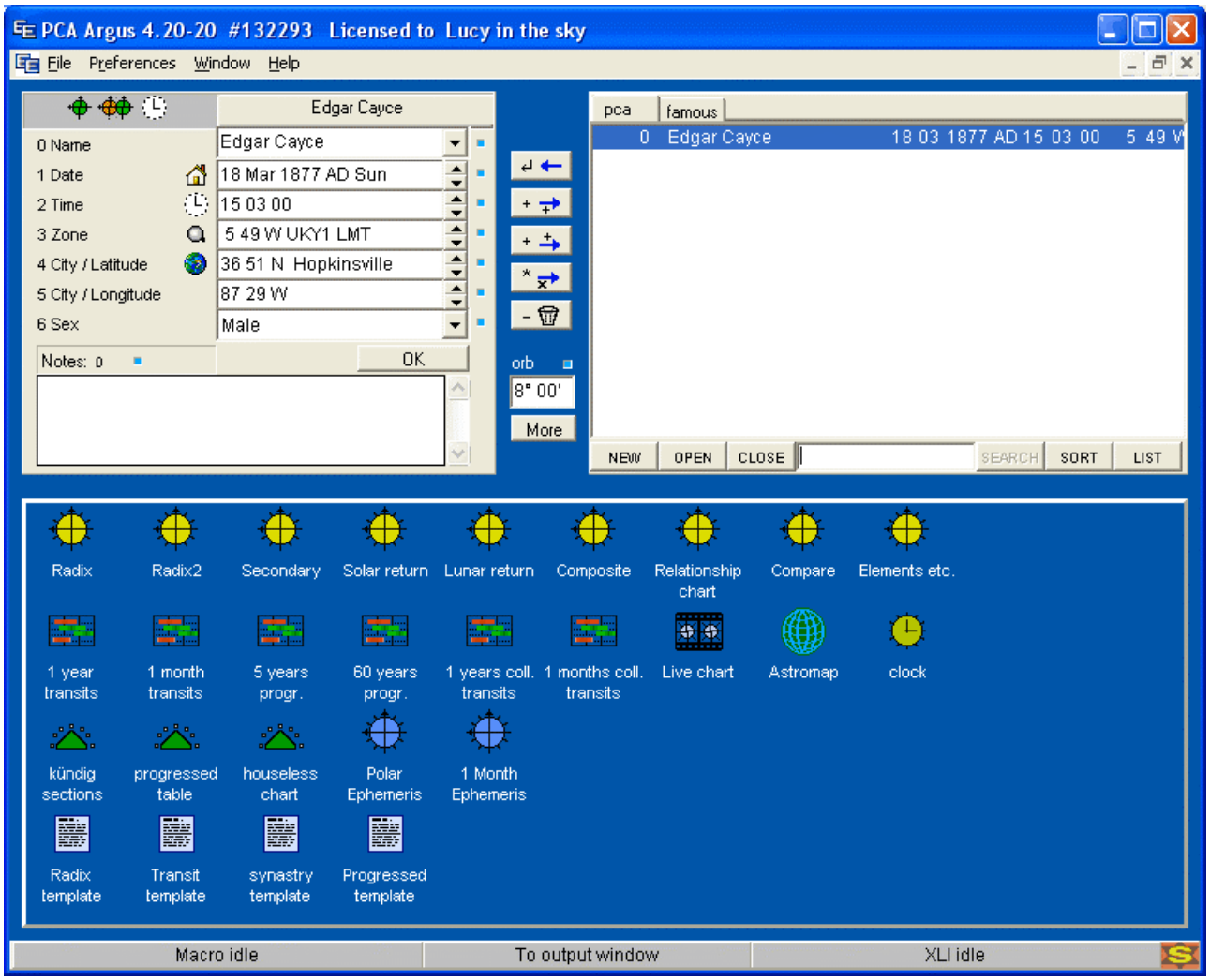
If you have a CDROM recorder with direct acess, you may save it to a CDR or CDRW.

Another interesting target is saving it to email, which means, that your email program will open a new mail with the files attached. You can then send the files to someone who may keep the files for you or to another computer of yours which has email access.

Auto-backup: Argus will automatically make a weekly and monthly backup of you personal files in the folders backup/weekly and backup/monthly.

Control panel

When Argus starts, this is what you will see:



The title bar at the very top shows version number and user name (your name). Next comes the program menu showing the permanent program functions, such as macro- and script handling, backup, preferences, window management, help and program close.

At the very bottom of the window, you find the status bar, showing status for Macro and Script (XLI) progress, and in the middle you may click to swap the control and

output windows.

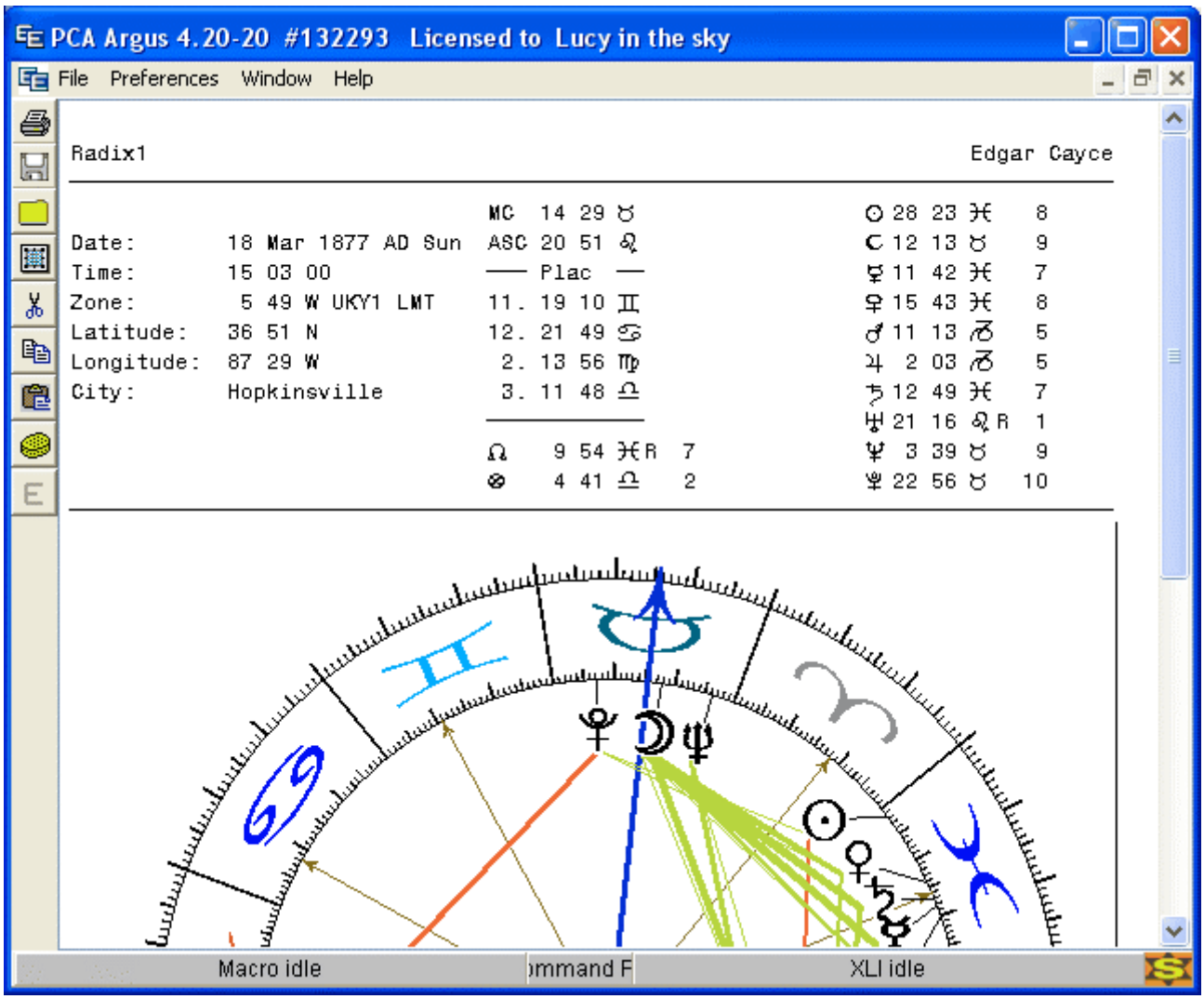
The rest of the area is divided in three:

1.The data input panel (upper left)
2.The database for birth data (upper right)
3.The command pane with icons (lower part)

The control panel with these three panels is what you'll be using all the time to handle birth data and activate the program functions.

PROGRAM OUTPUT

When anything is output such as a chartwheel, a calculation or whatever, the program window switches to output mode:



In this mode, the panels are replaced by the output editor. To switch between the two modes, do one of following:

- Press the SPACEBAR on the keyboard

▪Click the centre area of the status line

In the output mode, you can also press the ESC or the ENTER key to get the panels back.

 Clear icon

To clear the window, click the sponge button to the left or type CTRL-DELETE on the keyboard. You can also delete part of the output by selecting it with the mouse and press the DELETE key on the keyboard.

If you click the "X" in the upper right corner, you'll whipe the output window and at the same time switch to the control panel. In this case make sure, you click the LOWER X belonging to the output window, the upper X will close the whole program.

The output window has a set of output relevant buttons on a panel on the left side to clear, copy, paste print etc.

In the output window , if you select a graphic like eg. the chartwheel, it will get handles in the corners, which you can drag with the mouse to resize the graphic.

 EDIT MODE

If you toggle on the E (editor) button, you can also type in text or edit the contents using the keyboard.

 PRINT

To print the content of the output window, click the print button.

 SAVE

To save the contents of the output window, click the button with the disk symbol

 LOAD

To load contents into the output window from disk (must be RTF format), click the button with the folder symbol

 SELECT ALL

To select all contents, click this button

 CUT

To cut the selected conents to the clipboard, click the button with the scissors symbol.

 PAST

To insert the contents of the clipboard into the output window click the button with the clipboard symbol.

TIP: If you select some graphics, e.g. a chartwheel, and hold the CTRL button on the keyboard while clicking the Copy button, the graphic will be saved to disk in a file called "picture.emf" in the argus folder (metafile format). The emf format can sometimes be handy for import into other graphics programs.

 EDIT MODE

With the E-button, you can toggle the edit mode on/off. In edit mode, you may place the cursor somewhere in the output window and add or delete text.

You can have several output windows at the same time:

Click WINDOW in the menu line
Click ADD NEW

The new window will cover the old one, meaning they are superimposed. To toggle between them click Window. At the bottom of the resulting pulldown, you can now

see 1, 2 etc as many windows as you have open (max 8). Just click the one you need.

You can also click WINDOW and then select TILE, CASCADE to arrange the windows. In this case each window is smaller, so that you can select them by clicking. Output is sent to the active winodw, which is the one you clicked last.

To close the extra windows, first select the window, you want to close, then click WINDOW, then CLOSE. The original window cannot be closed, you must always have at least one window open for output.

Full-screen graphics

If you double-click a graphic (chartwheel, aspect grid, astromap), a new window showing the graphic will open occupying the whole screen for maximum size.

A dedicated printer button will then let you print a full page also getting maximum size on the paper. This printer output is independant of the normal output page.

Another button lets you close the window again.

ENTRY-LEVEL TUTORIAL

Introduction

Argus is a computer program for astrologers, offering:

Calculation of all common chart types and a couple of methods and techniques
Drawing chartwheels
Output aspects
Printing tables
Handling birthdata collections
Handling geographic postions, timezones and Daylight saving time
Running macros and scripts, the user can write his own script

With scripting, the program can be expanded limitless. Scripts can be special calculation tasks, database handling or it can be chart interpretation.

Starting the program

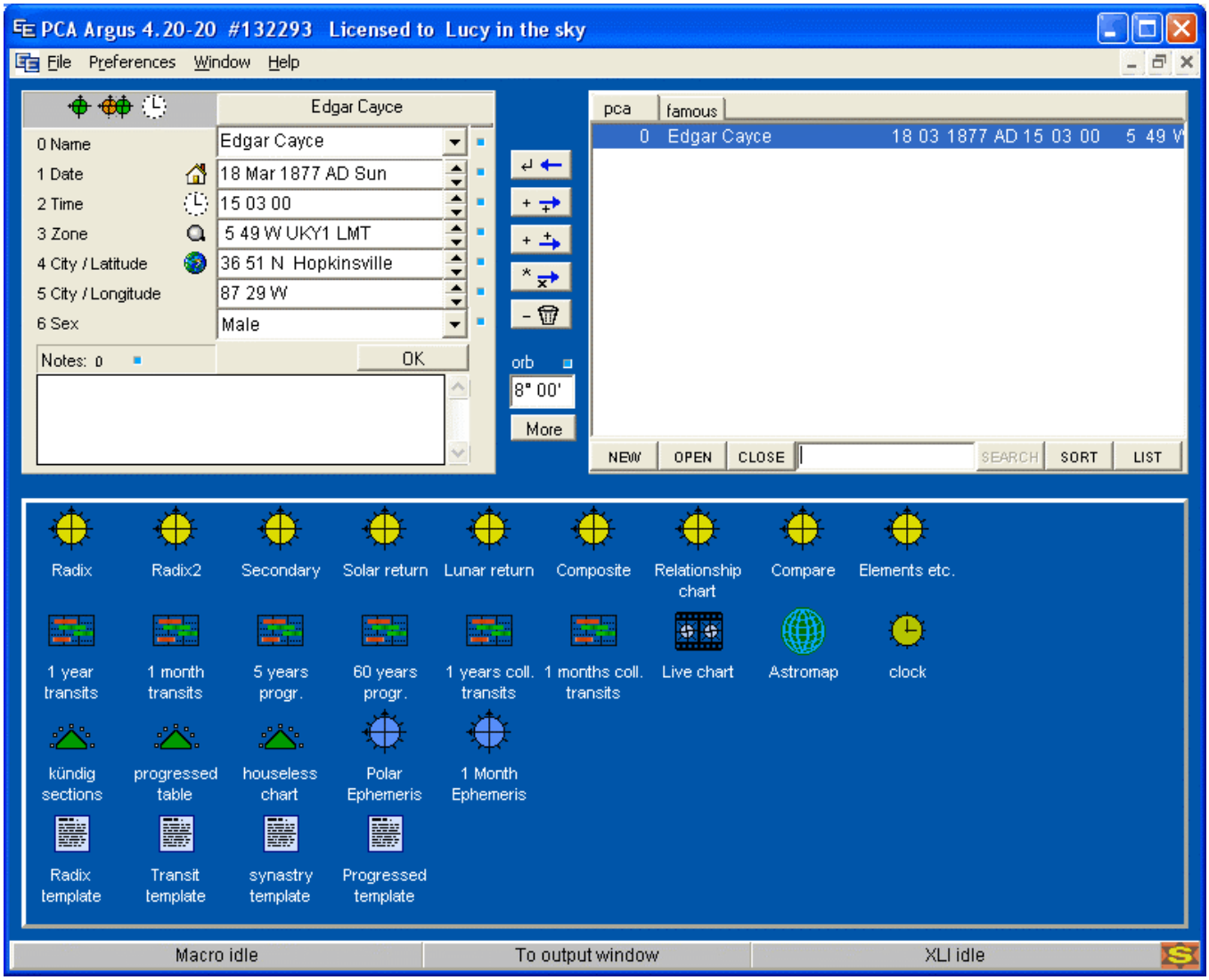
When the program is installed, you will find the Argus icon on your computers desktop:

Double-click this icon to start Argus. When the program is started, you will see the control panel.

The top-line is the title bar, where you will find the version number etc and information about the license. If it tells "Unregistered", you will need to enter your license codes which came with the program.

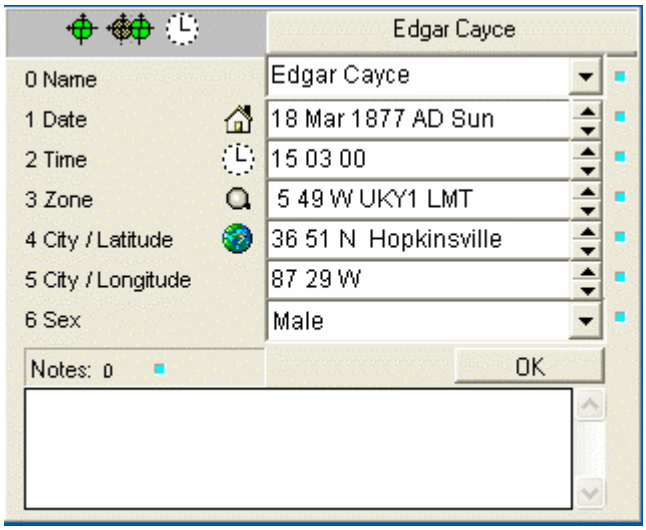
The next line is the menu, where you'll find administation tools and preferences together with help and registration options.

Below the menu, upper left is the data-entry panel, upper right the database and below these two is an icon area, much like the windows-desktop. You use these icons to activate the different astrological charts and functions.



Data entry

To get a chart, you must first enter the birth data in the data panel in the upper left part of the control panel. Locate the fields for name, date, time,zone, city/latitude and city/longitude



As you can see, the data fields already have data. Argus will not allow empty fields. The data, you see, is the start data, which always shows up at program start. The name in the name field is the name of the license holder (your name). You can change the rest of the data to match your birthchart and save it, so that it comes correctly up each time you start the program.

Name: In the name field, enter the name identifying the horoscope. For now, just leave your own name there.

Date: In the date field, enter your birthday, month and year separated by spaces, e.g. 9 11 1976. Terminate the entry by clicking the next field or the tiny OK button below the data fields. You will then see, that Argus has completed your entry replacing the month number with month name and added an AD (as opposed to BC, before Christ) and the weekday.

Time: In this field, you enter the time of birth typing hour, minutes and seconds (if needed) separated by spaces. As with the date, terminate the data entry by clicking another field or clicking the OK button.

Zone: This is the time zone of the birthplace, which will automatically be filled in, if you find the city in the inbuilt atlas. So just leave this field for now.

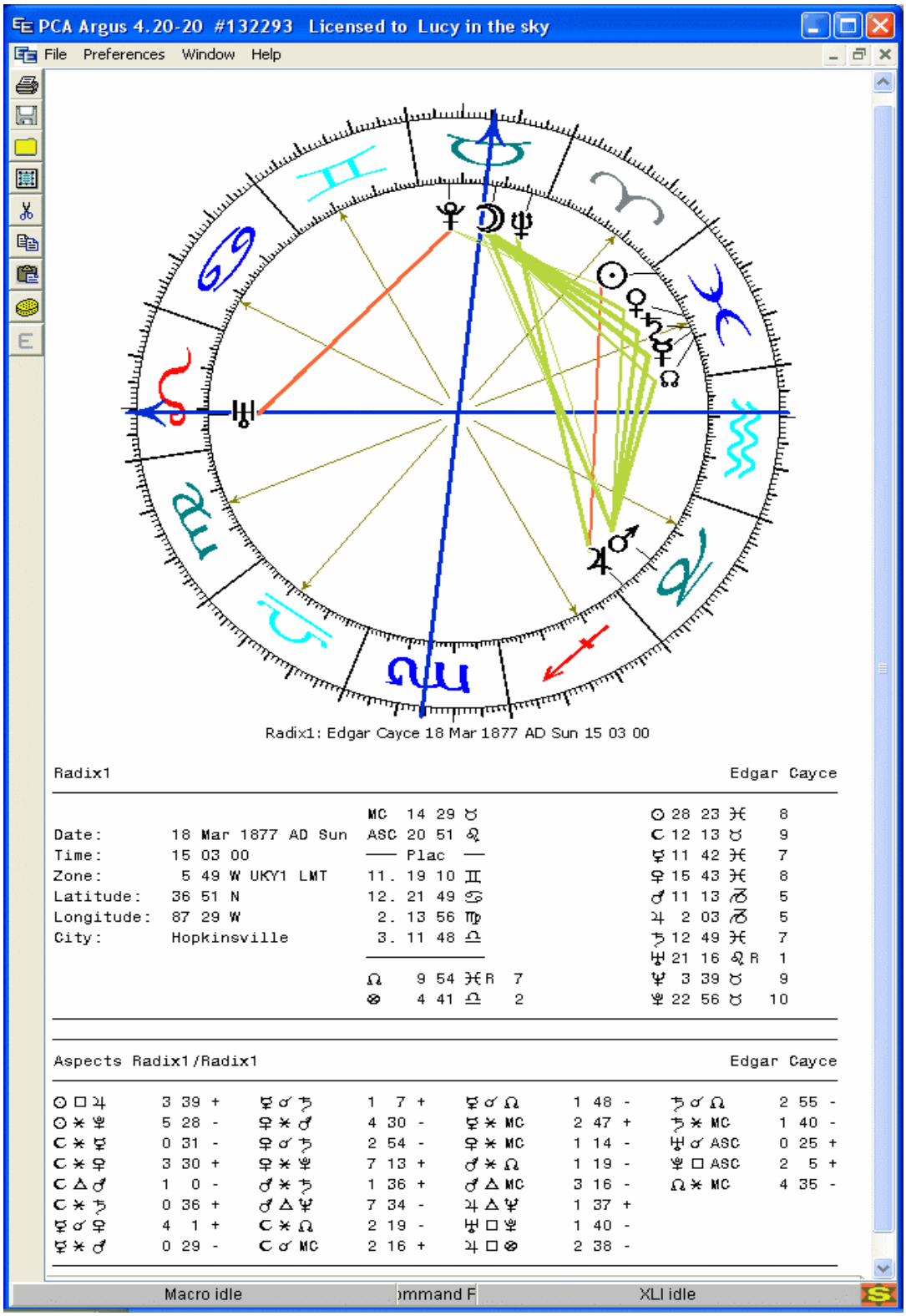
City/Latitude: Enter a city name for the birthplace or the nearest city if you are born in the countryside, preferrably within 10 km. Now click OK. If the city is found in the atlas, you will see, that the fields for latitude, longitude and zone are all filled in as well. In case the city is not found, or if more than one city of that name is found, the atlas will open up letting you select the correct one, and click OK.

If you cannot find your birthplace or a nearby city in the atlas, you may enter latitude, longitude and timezone manually, if you know these. Enter degrees and minutes separated by spaces, or in case of the timezone hours and minutes, and finally a N, S, E or W appropriately. Then click OK

Save as start data: *If you have inserted your own data as proposed, you can now save it as start data (default data), so that they will always show up, when the program starts. To do this, just click any of the data fields with the RIGHT mouse button producing a pop-up menu. In the pop-up, choose "save as default"*

Radix chart

Now you are ready to output your birth chart. Click the icon labeled Radix on the lower part of the command panel. Now the panels are replaced by the output window. The output shows a chartwheel, a table with the planetary positions and another table listing the aspects.



radix

The number shown after the planetary position is the house number, which the planet occupies. For example Mars in the seventh house will look like this:

♂ 4 52 ♊R 7

In the aspect table the numbers after each aspect the actual orb degrees and minutes followed by a + (applying aspect) or a - (separating aspect).

The orb limits are set high, so you should see most of the aspects, you need. You may tune the orb rules to your specific needs. See Orb Limits.

Back to the command panel: When you are done with the output or maybe sent it to the printer, you will want the command panel back to do the next steps. Just press the space bar on the keyboard or click the center part of the status panel at the bottom of the Argus window showing "To command panel".

Double data

A couple of calculations will need two sets of data, for example transits, progressions, solar returns and synastry:

1: Birth data
2: A start date, event date or another persons birthdata

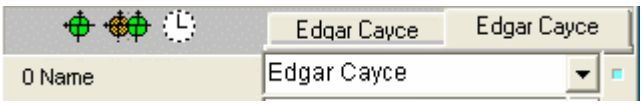
Entry of a second set of data Method # 1

As you can see, Argus seem to have only one place to enter data, which is used for both sets. To enter the two sets of data needed:

- Enter the birth data
- Run the radix chart by clicking the Radix icon or pressing R on the keyboard
- Argus will now remember this as radix
- Now enter the second date or a complete set of data as needed
- Run the non-radix chart or calculation.

Entry of a second set of data Method # 2

You may prefer to have both sets of data entered and ready before use, and you may not need to have the radix chart output. In that case you may prefer method 2:



- Click the (orange/green) double data icon at the top of the input pane.
- This will produce two tabs above the data entry fields.
- Click the left tab, this is the radix data tab
- Enter the birth data
- Now click the right tab, this is the current data tab
- Enter the second date or complete set of data as needed
- Run the non-radix chart or calculation

To return to single entry mode, just click the single data icon (the green one)

Progressed chart

PROGRESSED (secondary) chart:

Together with transits, secondary progression is the most commonly used forecasting technique. The progressed chart is usually set up for one year starting at the birthday, but as it moves slowly, you can actually use the 1st of january as starting date, so that your forecast covers the calendar year. To enter the starting date, use one of the two methods shown above, and enter the date into the date field, leaving everything else the same as radix.

Now on the command pane, click the icon for "Secondary". You will now get a secondary progressed chartwheel, a table of positions much like the radix and an aspect table.

Please note, that the planetary positions may be followed by two house numbers, the first refers to which house in the radix chart the progressed planet's position would be, and the second refers to the position in the progressed houses. If there is only one number, it means, that the planet's house positions is the same in both charts. If this sounds strange to you, have a look at the compare chart described below, which will show it visually.

You may optionally have 12 months of progressed Moon printed after the position. To switch this on:

- In the main menu, click Preferences
- Click Astrological options
- Click Progressed Mooon Table

- Click Table on.

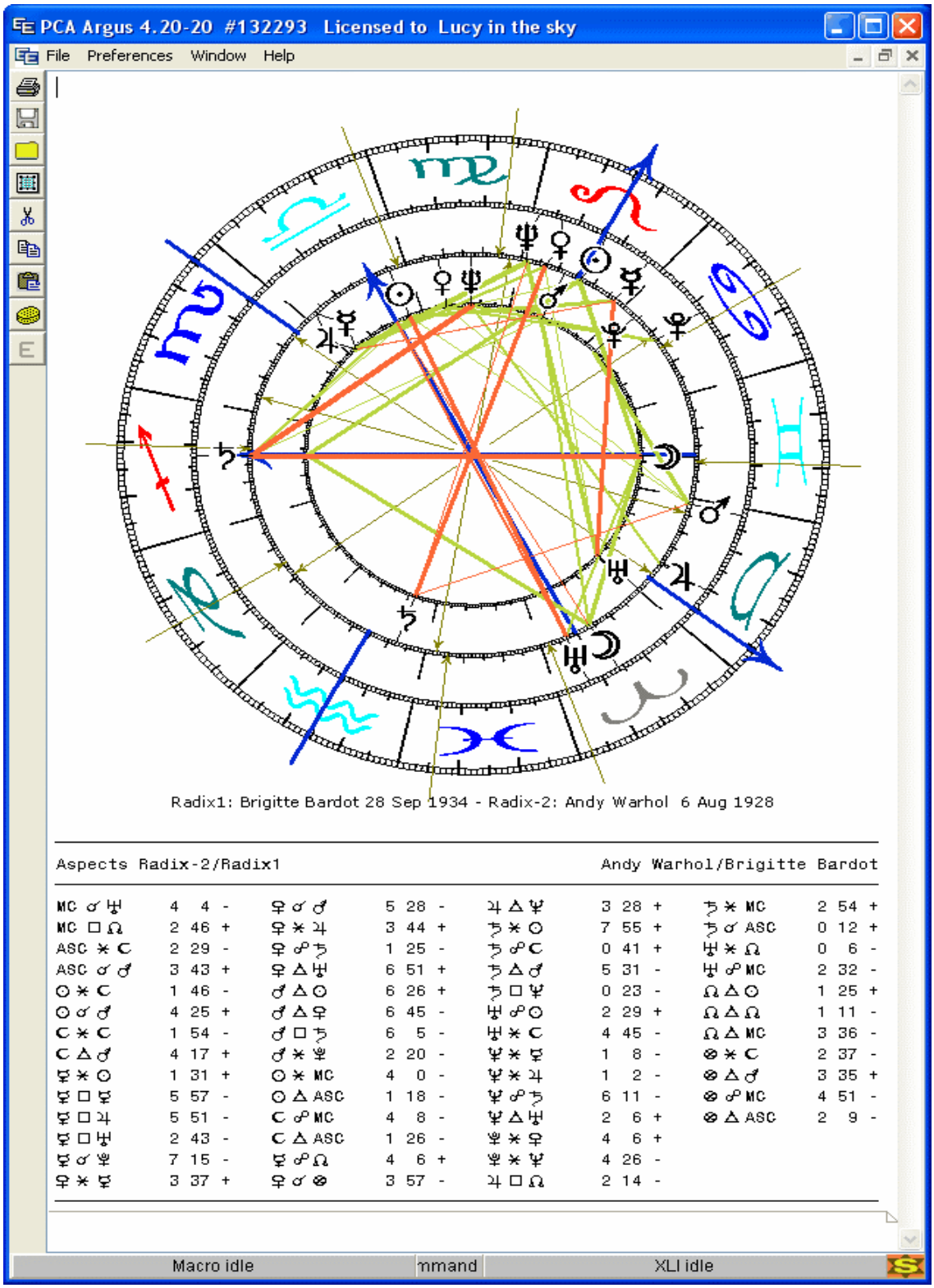
If you want this setting permanent, remember to click Preferences > Save to disk.

The aspects use low orb limits (2 degrees), which is normal for progressed charts. The aspects are "internal" meaning, that they are measured between progressed planets mutually. To see "cross-aspects", i.e. aspects between progressed and radix positions, you need the compare output:

Compare charts

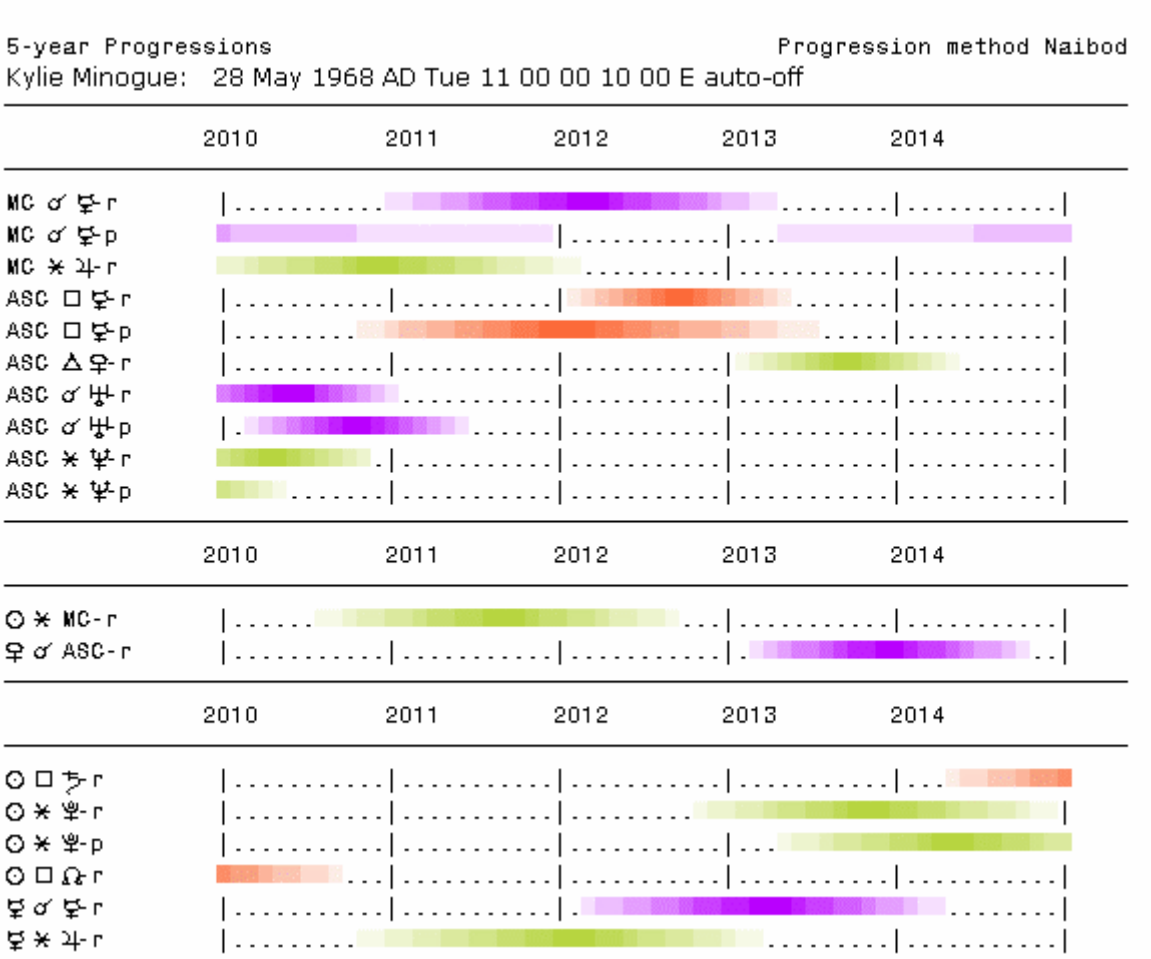
COMPARE CHART (bi-wheel):

Click the "Compare" icon after having displayed the progressed chart. This will show you a chartwheel with both the radix planets (inner circle) and the progressed planets (outer circle) as well as the aspects between progressed and radix. Below this, you'll find an aspect table giving a list of valid aspects and their actual orbs. You can use the compare chart for any non-radix chart, to compare the two, provided that the chart in question has been run first.



compare chart

ASPECT GRAPH: Even if the secondary progressed chart can be used for a complete year forecast, it is basically just a moment in time. To see how aspects develop as time moves, try the 5-year progression:



- If not already done, enter radix data and run radix first
- Then enter the starting date for the progressions.
- Or alternatively click the double chart data entry, click the left tab and enter the radix data, then click the right tab and enter the starting date.
- Click the 5-year progression command icon.

The result looks something like the above. The color shades will show when each aspect moves inside the 1°orb limit (pale), and when it culminates (full color). Aspects are from progressed angles and planets to radix angles and planets (x-aspects) as well as aspects between progressed points mutually (i-aspects).

Synastry

SYNASTRY: To compare two radix charts and look for aspects between them, you must first prepare the two sets of data. You use any of the two methods for data entry as usual, then click the Synastry icon. This will output a compare chart with the inter-aspects.

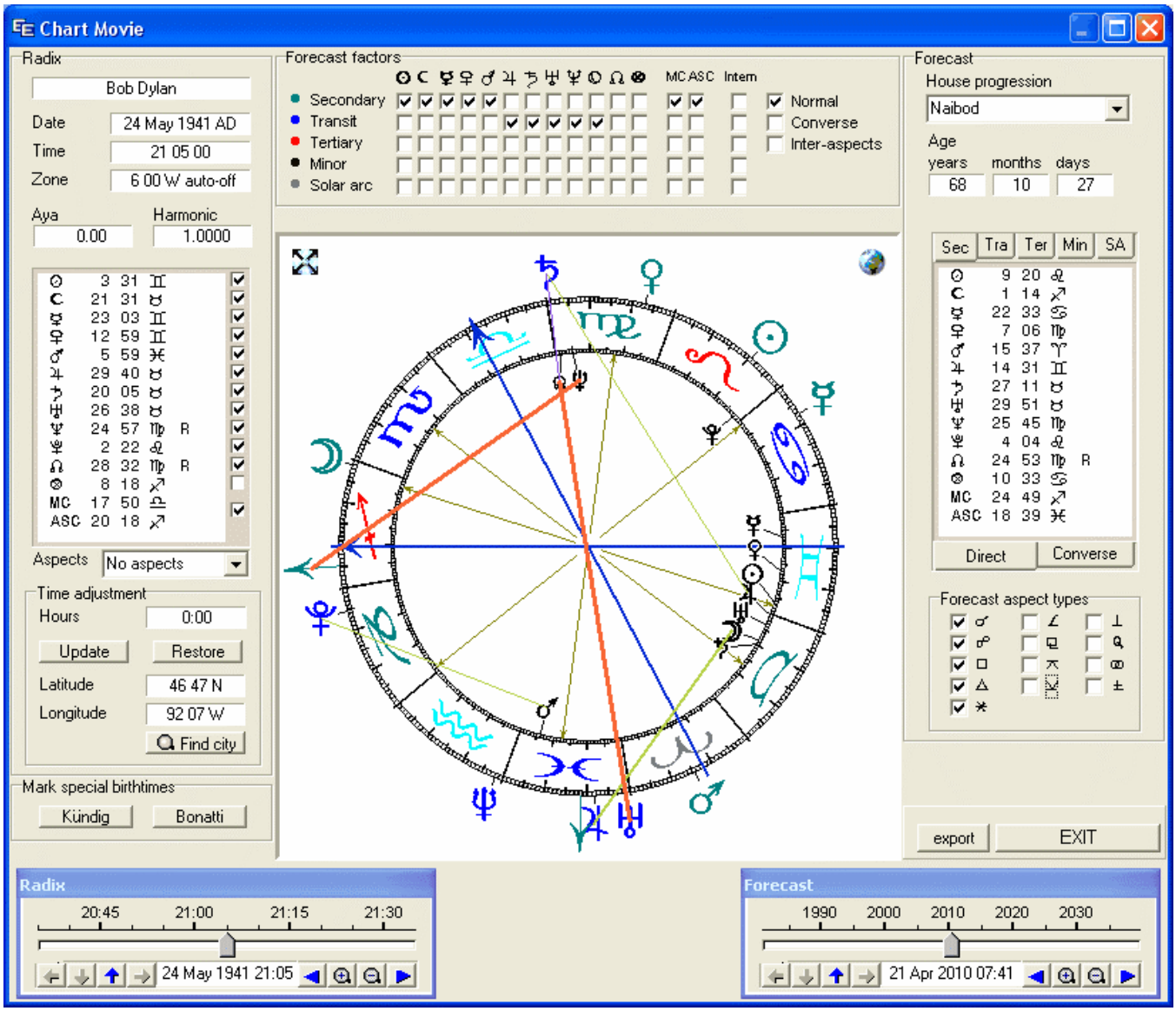
You would normally like to have a chartwheel and positions for both persons charts as well. In that case, you should:

- Select the single data entry icon 

- Enter the data for person 1
- Click the Radix icon
- Enter the data for person 2
- Click the Radix2 icon
- Click the compare chart icon

LIVE CHART

This is a double chartwheel with radix in the inner circle and a selection of forecast factors in the outer. Two sliders at the bottom of the window lets you move the point in time which will make the chartwheel, planets, houses and aspects move accordingly.



To activate the live chart, enter the birthdata of the person into the input data panel, then click the LiveChart icon, and the above window will open. You will see the radix chart of the person inside the zodiac, an outside, you will see the fast moving secondary progressed planets (green) and the slow transits (blue).

Moving the chart: Now try moving the forecast slider placed bottom right by clicking the knob with the left mouse button, holding it down and dragging the knob right of left. You will then see the progressions and transits move and form aspects on the fly.

Click the globe-icon placed top-right on the graph window. A world map will appear as background, and you may click and see, how the chartwheel would change, if calculated for this geographic position

Start the movie: To make the chart move by itself, click and drag an imaginary point placed on the timescale above the knob, where you see the numbers showing the years. When you release the mouse button, the chartwheel starts moving. A long drag makes it move fast, a short drag makes it move slowly. To stop the movement, just click anywhere on the timescale without dragging.

There are plenty of options and controls you can operate in the live chart, move radix and progressions individually, set bookmarks, choose any combination of forecast points and aspects or groups of aspects, and different special techniques, you can switch on. More details later.

Printing

Printer output works from the output window, which can be seen as a "document". Just click the printer icon on the toolbar at the left side of the output window. A printer dialog box appears, letting you choose printer and other printing options.

Please note, that the complete document is printed, you cannot choose pages. To avoid unneeded printing, you should prepare the output window first, to make sure, that it holds only the contents to be printed. You may remove unneeded parts by selecting them and press DELETE on the keyboard. But generally, it would be good practice to use the sponge-icon on the tool bar to whipe the output window to prevent obsolete output to pile up.

Printing the database also works through the output window, e.g. when you click the button PRINT in the database, the output will be sent to the output window. Now you can choose print as usual to send it to the printer.

The Full-screen window for graphics (chartwheels, astromap, aspect grid etc.) has its own printer icon and will print independantly from the normal output window.

Program specific print options like margins, wheel size, footer and header can be set from the main menu:

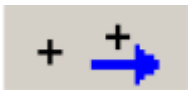
- *Click Preferences*
- *Click Print page options*

When you are satisfied with your settings, click OK. If you wish to save the new settings permanently, click Preferences, then Save to disk.

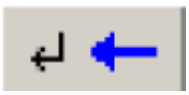
Managing birth data

Working with birthcharts, you would like to build up a collection of birthdata, which you can access at any time. The real way to learn astrology is to practice being able to pick up and compare examples at any time.

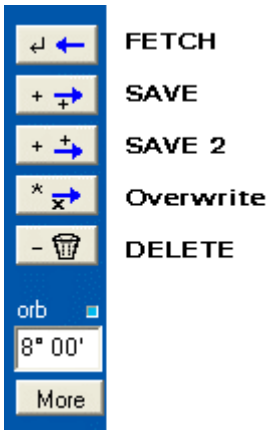
Try enter some birthdata. Fill out in full, so that the persons gender is correct, and maybe add a few facts or comments in the notes area at the bottom of the data input. When ready click the OK button.

 Save data

To save your data in the database, just click the append button, which will insert the data at the end of the namefile. Fill in a few more, preferrably friends and family, who you know well.

 Fetch data

To fetch data from the database, first click the data, you want, then click the fetch data key or press the ENTER key on the keyboard. An even faster way is to doubleclick the data, you want.

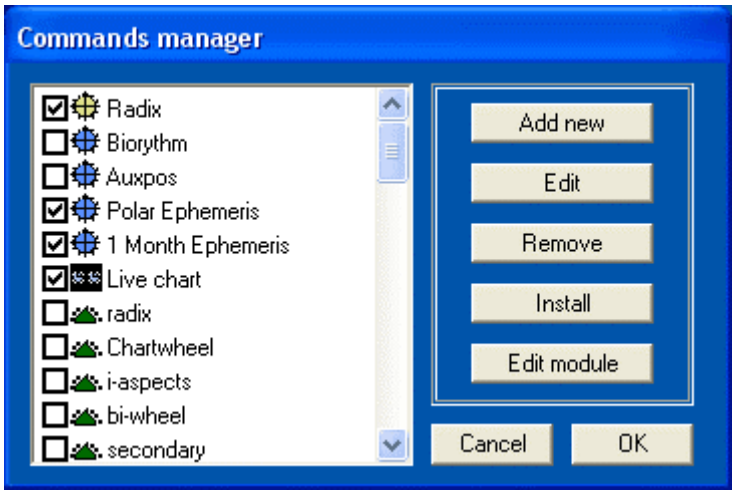


In the database pane, you will see two tabs. Argus comes with a collection of data for known people, but placed in a separate file so that they will not mix up with your own. Just click the second tab marked "famous" to see the list.

You can rearrange, cut and paste blocks of data, search, sort and print out the databases. A later chapter will cover this in detail.

Managing commands

When you first install Argus, the command pane will show icons for the mostly used commands in Argus. But there are many more commands available.. You can add and remove command icons and rearrange them, so that the program shows exactly the commands, you need.



To see the complete list of commands, just right-click (right mouse button) any free area on the command pane, which will open the commands manager. To the left in

this window, you will see a scrollable list of commands with tick-boxes showing which commands are shown on the command pane. Just tick and untick to fit your preferences, then click OK.

Now back on the command pane, you can rearrange the command items placing them in logical groups and order. You can click and drag items around, and you will notice, that they snap into place in an invisible grid keeping order and avoiding overlaps.

It is possible to add ccmmands to the list, install commercial add-ons, for example interpretations, create new commands yourself combining other commands or writing small pieces or user-defined stuff. You will find more details in the main manual.

Closing Argus

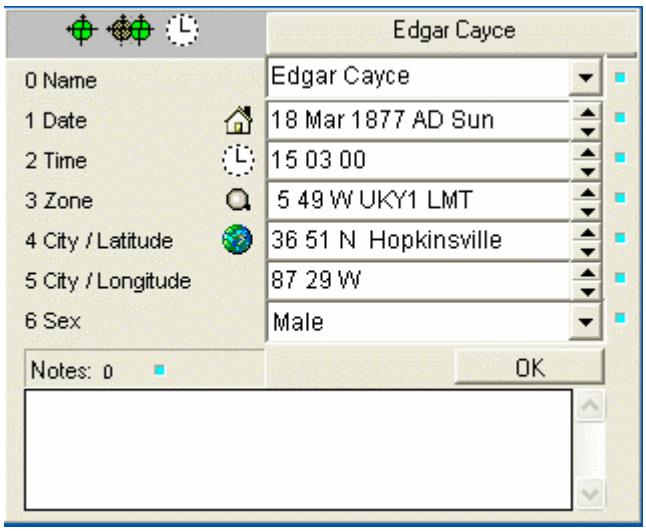
To terminate the program, do either of the following:

- Press Q on the keyboard
- On the main menu, click File > Quit PCA
- Click the cross in the top-right corner of the Argus window

PROGRAM DETAILS

DATA ENTRY

The birthdata is input into the fields of the data input pane upper left:



Input panel

When the program opens, the data fields are initially filled in with the default data. All fields (except the name field) must alway hold valid data, they cannot be empty. The default data is the data, you will use the most.

Because the program always loads with your name in the name field, you will probably like to fill in your own birthdata and save them as default.

To make the current data default, right-click one of the data fields and choose "save as default". You cannot change the default name, this will always be your license name. You will possibly only need to use this function once and for all.

If you later in the session wish to reload the default data, click the small house icon placed left of the date field.

Entering data into each field is quite straightforward and it is not especially pedantic. To enter the edit field:

▪Click the field with the mouse **or**
▪Press the number button for the said field (0-6)

While editing a field, you will see the small green indicator to the right of the field change to red. When you have finished your entry, it still need to be entered and validated. This is done in one of these ways:

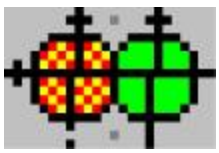
▪Click one of the other fields
▪Press the up or down arrow to edit next or previous field
▪Click the OK button below the fields
▪Click the small read indicator to the right of the field
▪Press the ENTER key on the keyboard

Input tabs

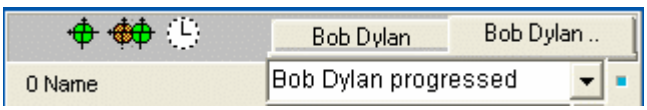
When you start Argus, you will see one set of data-entry fields, which are used for all chart types and data-entry tasks. You enter a set of data, run a radix chart, and if you then need a progressed chart or some transits, you enter the starting time in the *same* fields. Argus will remember the calculated radix chart, which will be used as basis, even if you overtype the input with another date and time.

Working this way, you don't need to think so much, as long as you always remember to run the radix first, before attempting to do any transits, progressions etc.

You may however get more control. The saved radix data will normally be hidden, but if you click the double-data icon:



- you will see two tabs above the data-entry fields:



If you click the *left* tab, you will see the radix data belonging to most recently calculated radix chart, which Argus will use as basis for progressions, transits,

synastry or whatever.

If you click the *right* tab, you will see the current data, which you should use for other calculations.

When you run a radix calculation, it will be using the current tab. If you clicked the left tab, the radix will be using this data, if you clicked the right tab, the radix will be calculated from the right set of data, which at the same time are copied to the left tab, making this show the "most recently calculated radix".

When you run a derived calculation (one which demands two sets of data: Radix data and e.g. a starting data or a person no. 2), it will be using both sets of data, meaning that the left tab is used for radix (which, if needed, will be calculated in the background first), and the right tab will be used as the secondary set of data.

To return to the single-entry mode without tabs, just click the single-data symbol:

A click on the clock symbol to the right of the double-data icon opens a third data set, which may be used for horary, and which is fetched from the computer's internal clock and updated every second. The Zone, Latitude and Longitude is fetched from a separate set of default data, which you would typically have saved with your current place of living.

To enter your current residence coordinates as horary default:

- Click the clock symbol to the right of the double-data icon
- Enter the latitude, longitude and zone or find your city in the atlas
- Click one of the data entry fields with the *right* mouse button
- Select "Save as default"
- Click OK to "Save current clock data as default"

ENTERING NAME

The name may be up to 255 characters. The input field is a combo-box, having a small arrow to the right. Argus keeps a history list of the data for the last 24 radix

calculations. So to get back data, you just used, click the list and pick the data from the history. The history is not saved when you quit Argus.

ENTERING DATE

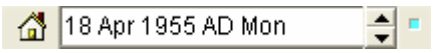
Enter Day, month and year as numbers separated by spaces, or slashes. Do not use strokes (minus), plusses or commas, they have a special meaning. The month can alternatively be entered using a three letter abbreviation.
Examples

4 6 2004
12 aug 1958
7/9/2000

Tip: The last line using a slash as separator is handy if you use the numeric keypad on the right side of your keyboard, because you have a slash key right there above the 8-key, so that you do not need to move your hand to the space bar.

If the year is between 1901 and 1999, you may omit the two first digits e.g.

18 4 55 will be translated to 18 apr 1955



The AD abbreviation means "Anno Domini" i.e. after the birth of Christ. Dates before Christ are labeled BC.

To enter data from the first century after Christ, insert zeroes. e.g.

3 11 0012 will be translated to 3 nov 0012

Dates are Gregorian calendar back until 15 oct 1582. Before this date, Argus will interpret the input as Julian calendar. If you have a date given in julian "new style" after 15. oct 1582, you may still enter it as given, but then you should terminate the input with the letters JC . This will make Argus translate the date into gregorian style, e.g.

12 7 1722 JC will translate into 23 Jul 1722

To increment or decrement by one day without retyping, click the small up or down arrow in the right side of the date field. You can also increment month or year by clicking the arrow while holding down the SHIFT or the CTRL key on the keyboard.

When typing in dates, you can replace either day, month or year with a comma, a + or a -. Comma means "unchanged", + means increment and - means decrement. Examples.

initial value		6 feb 1918	
type in	,,1950	result	6 feb 1950
type in	20,2005	result	20 feb 2005
type in	++,	result	7 mar 1918
type in	,+-	result	6 mar 1917

 Default data

To the left of the date field, you will find a small house icon. Clicking this will insert the default data, as when Argus starts.

ENTERING TIME

Enter hours, minutes and seconds of birthtime separated by spaces. You do not need to enter seconds (or minute and seconds) if they are 0. Argus does not understand am or pm, you should enter in 24 hour clock format eg.

12 42
6 51
4
23 59 59

As with date input, you can increment or decrement hours by clicking the up and down arrow and the same with minutes or seconds by holding down SHIFT or CTRL while clicking.

Also, as with date input, you may replace one or more of the numbers in your entry by , + or - meaning unchanged, increment or decrement for that number.

To the left of the time intput field, you will see clock icon. Clicking this will insert the

computer clock time and date into the input. This is useful, for example if you need horary, a current transit or progression.

***TIP**: If you click the clock icon with the right mouse button, not only the current date and time, but also the latitude and longitude saved as horary default. So to do a horary chart, just right-click the clock icon and then run a radix or open the live-chart.*

Entering an MC or ASC: In case you want to know the time, when MC or ASC is at a certain positions, you can type in the position in the time field and have Argus calculate the time. You may for instance have a chartwheel with no time information, or you may wish to know, when a certain planet will be on the horizon. To calculate the time:

- In the time field enter an M followed by degrees, minutes and sign number for the desired MC position separated by spaces, for example M 13 21 8 to find the time for MC in 13° 21' in Scorpio.
- Click OK
- The desired time will now show up in the the time field, and you can run the radix to check, that the MC is placed in that degree.

To get an ascendant time replace M with A.

ENTERING TIMEZONE

The timezone is the standard time used in that country. In case of daylight saving time, this is included in the zone. If you enter the timezone manually, you will at the same time deactivate the automatic daylight saving time mechanism. In that case, enter hours (and minutes if necessary) separated by spaces.

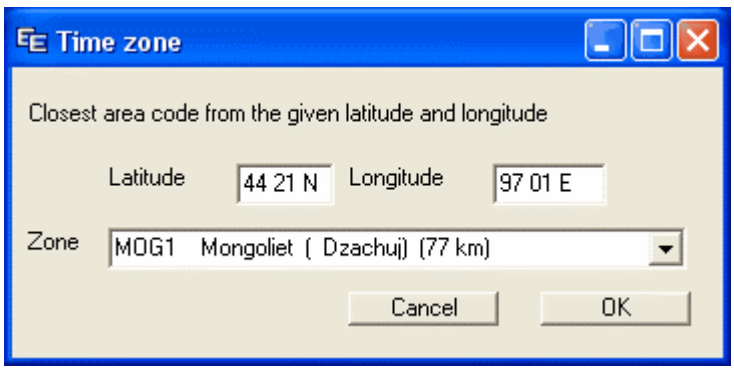
To activate the automatic daylight saving time, you can enter the country/area code (eg, GBE for England), then click OK. The field will now show either of the following depending on the date in the date field is a date when daylight saving time (or double daylight saving time) was used:

0 00 E - GBE
1 00 E - GBE DST
2 00 E - GBE DDST

Some countries have several area codes with individual daylight shifting schedules.

For example Germany has 4 areas, D1, D2, D3 and D4, England has just one GBE. When finding a city in the gazetteer, the area code is automatically inserted. With the area code in place, the zone is recalculated if needed, when you change the date.

If you only know latitude and longitude, but not the city name or timezone, you may use the area-code finder. That is the small magnifying glass icon to the left of the zone entry field. First enter the latitude and longitude manually in the city/latitude and city/longitude fields. Now click the area code lookup icon. Argus will now scan the atlas to find the closest cities with differing timezones and show them in a window. You can now choose the zone, you find most probable.



The zone shown in the example (MOG1) belongs to the closest city found in the atlas. If you click the button in the right side of the zone box, you will see a list of other more distant zones. The program will not be able to decide, which zone a given place belongs to unless it is precisely on a city found in the atlas, i.e. the distance is 0 km. Here the distance is 77 km to the closest city, but in theory, this could be across the border to another country or timezone. Sometimes you will have to judge for yourself, which zone you must use. If you click OK, the lookup window will close, and the area code chosen will be inserted in the zone field of the data entry panel.

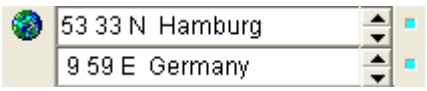
As with time input, you can increment or decrement hours by clicking the up and down arrow. In this field, you cannot increment minutes or zone this way.

Also here, you may replace one or more of the numbers in your entry by , + or - meaning unchanged, increment or decrement for that number.

ENTERING BIRTHPLACE

Latitude / Longitude

Even if you may enter latitude and longitude manually, you will normally prefer to pick it from the inbuilt gazetteer. Just enter the city name in either the latitude or the longitude field. If found, the timezone, latitude and longitude fields will all be filled in at the same time together with city and country name.



If the city name name is found in more than one place, the atlas is opened, and you will get a list, where you can pick the right version. then click OK. In case there are more than one city of the same name in the same country, it may be hard to judge just from the longitudes and latitudes shown, which one is correct. In many cases however, it will be the uppermost, identical citynames are ordered by size of population, if known.

If the city is not found, the atlas is still opened. If not needed, you just close it and enter latitude and longitude manually. In that case, it is your own responsibility, that the timezone area or timezone in the zone field is still correct.

When entering latitude or longitude manually you enter degrees then minutes and finally a N or S (Latitude) or E or W (longitude), separated by spaces. You may replace one of the numbers with a , (comma) + or - meaning unchanged increment or decrement.

You may also increment or decrement the degrees by clicking the up/down arrows in the right side of the latitude and longitude input fields, or the same with the minutes by holding down the SHIFT key on the keyboard while clicking.

ENTERING SEX

You do not need to enter the persons gender, this is only an additional information, you may like to add, if you are saving the data in the database. Besides, some interpretations are using this information having separate interpretations for men or women. The Sex field is actually more than just sex, you may also label your data as horary, event, country or no-sex.

BIRTHDATA NOTES

The note area lets you type in free format additional info for that person. It can only handle text though, not pictures. This field is optional. To use it, just type in whatever you like or paste it from somewhere else and click the OK button when finished. Please note, that the notes text is embedded into the namefile, so adding pages of notes to your database entries could clutter up the file and make it slow.

Important things to note with birthdata is source and reliablility. You may wish to adopt the RR (Rodden Rating) standard for reliability introduced by Lois Rodden:

AA Birth certificate
A Memory
B Biographies
C Unknown or unreliable source
DD Dirty data, speculative or conflicting sources
X Unknown time
XX Unknown date

If you click the note area with the right mouse button, a pop-up menu shows two options:

Print: which will copy the contents to the output window
Copy: which wil copy the contents to the Windows clipboard

ORB

Argus is delivered with preset orb rules for each type of chart. The orb may be different for different planets and aspects. So if you find any aspects missing, this may be the reason. The rules are set to quite wide orbs though, so this should normally not be a problem.

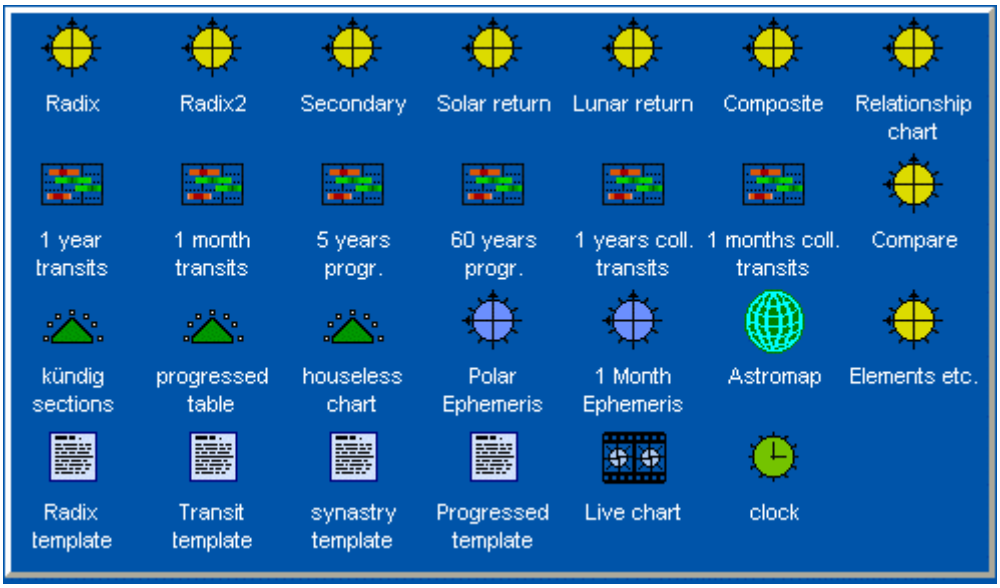
You can easily lower the upper limit by entering a master orb limit into the orb field found betwen the data input and the database. The master orb sets an upper limit for all aspects.

If you click the "More" button, you will get into the individual orb setup menus. A later chapter will cover this in depth. For a complete reference to the default orbs, Argus is shipped with, refer to the appendix.

COMMAND PANEL

The lower part of the control panel holds the commands shown with icons, much lilke the Windows desktop.

The number of possible commands in Argus is virtually unlimited. But you will normally use only a selection. Argus makes this easy for you by providing the command pane, which you can easily customize for your needs. Examples of commands are Radix calculation, Progressed calculation, chartwheels, transit overview and aspect tables.



The items can be of different kind and complexity. On initial setup, they are organised into groups, each group having a separate icon:

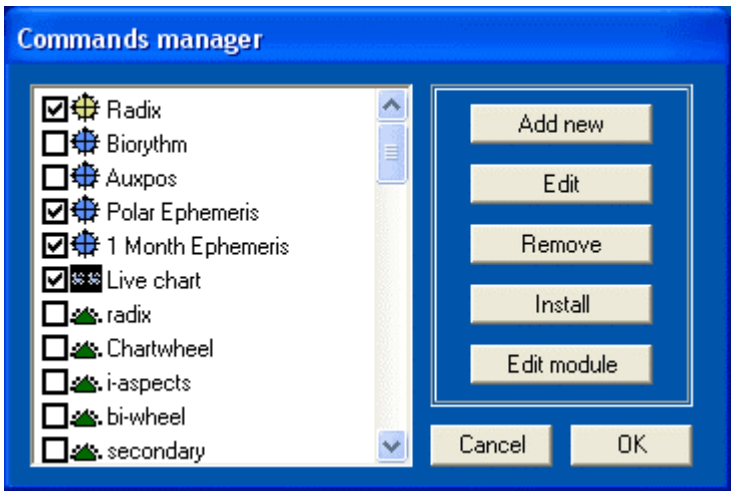
- Basic items which replace the old PCA/Argus functions formerly found on the top menu line.
- Macro items, which combine some of the basic functions. For example a calculation, aspect list and chartwheel in one go and hopefully only one page of printout.
- Special macros expanding the list of basic functions, for example graphic transits

for three years.
▪Small scripts showing for example declinations, heliocentric positions, latitude etc. or provide access to more settings than available in the ordinary preference menu.

On top of this, you can buy add-on modules and interpretations, which can be installed, whereafter they will appear as yet new icons on the command pane.

When Argus is first installed, you will find a couple of commands, that most users would expect. A much larger list is kept available, and at any time, you can just right click an empty space on the command pane, which will open the command item manager showíng the complete list.

To add new items from the list to your command panel or to remove others from the panel is as easy as checking and unchecking the checkboxes in the list. When you close the command manager window, you will see, that the command pane has changed, removed commands will have disappeared and newly selected commands will have been put into place.



The commands are placed on the pane, just the same way as the windows desktop. Just single or doubleclick the icon, and the command is executed. Try for instance to click the Radix. The window will switch to output mode, and you will see the resulting output using the data, you inserted into the data input panel.

The command icons are placed in an invisible grid. You can drag them around with the mouse, but they will snap into nice rows and columns, and will refuse to overlap. To drag them (without executing their command), click the left mouse button on them, keep the mouse button down while dragging the icon. You will see, that the mouse cursor changes to a "no-parking" symbol until you reach a free parking place, where it will change to a hand symbol. Now release the mouse

button, and the icon will drop into place.

Some of the commands are macros, others are scripts. The difference between macros and scripts is, that macros are more or less a single line of program instructions, while scripts are files which can hold much more code, e.g. interpretation texts or complex printout modules.

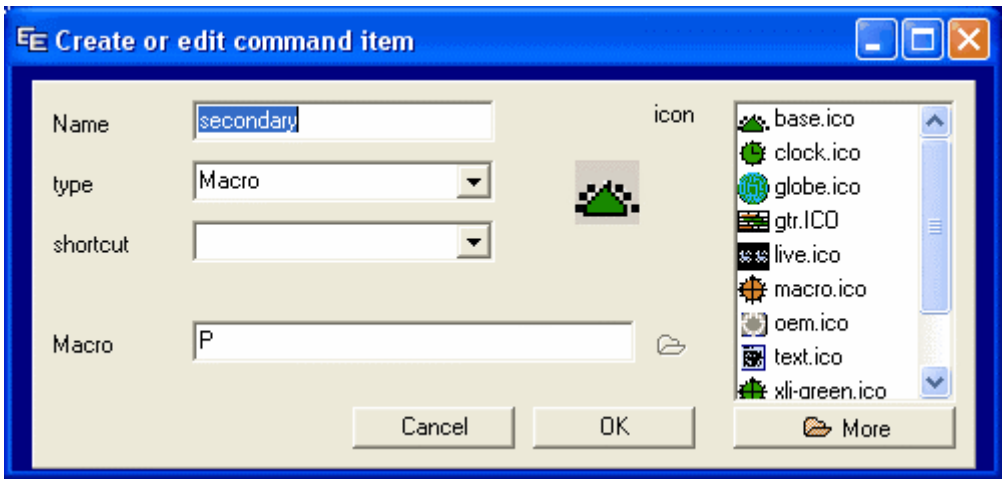
To create a new macro command, you only need to open the command manager, click the "add new" button and fill in the macro line to execute, select an icon, give it a name and then close.

To create a script from scratch will need an external text editor (eg. Windows notepad) and knowledge about the Argus script language XLI. Having the file ready, it can then be included in the command selection much the same way as the macro.

Luckily, you do not need to be a programmer or even care about macro writing to add more commands to Argus. There is a growing number of installable modules available, some are for free download, others can be purchased.

EDIT OR CREATE COMMANDS

To edit a command, right click its item on the command pane to open the command item manager with that item selected, then click the EDIT button



The **name** field lets you enter a unique name to identify the item. This is also the name, you will see below the icon on the command pane.

The **type** field has a pulldown list to select between:

- Macro
- XLI module / interpretation
- DOS emulated XLI module

Macro is a series of commands which can be held in one line. For a list of macro commands, see the appendix.

XLI module/interpretation is an Argus script file. Argus scripts use the XLI programming script language. To create an XLI based command item, you need an XLI script file. Some script files are already present in your basic Argus installation. Other scriptfiles may be purchased add-ons or downloaded freebies.

DOS emulated XLI-module is also an XLI script, but Argus will do its best to interpret it the same way as the old DOS ancestor version of Argus did. DOS programs use the OEM character set, so Argus has a special font installed: pca-oem.ttf which emulates the DOS character set. Use this option only, if you wish to run old DOS PCA modules or interpretations.

The shortcut field can be left blank or assigned a keyboard shortcut. Argus has reserved a pool of two-letter keyboard shortcuts for command items starting with Y or Z. If you click the dropdown list arrow, you will see which of these shortcuts are free for use. Once assigned to an item, that shortcut will be removed from the list. A shortcut means, that you can activate this command by typing the two letters or by inserting those two letters in a macro. If the type of the command (see above) is "macro", shortcuts will let you embed macros in macros in macros ....

Macro or Entry file: The name of this field depends on your choice of type (Macro or XLI Script).

Macros are entered as a line of characters. See the section on macros.

Entry files: Enter a filename or better click the file browser icon to the right of the entry field to browser for a script file. There are three types of scripts:

- XLI Normal script files
- TXT Interprerations
- SCM Encrypted (scrambled) scripts

Encrypted files can only be partially edited, and only with the inbuilt module editor.

and will run only if the user is authorized. Authorization means that the encryptions is made to match the individual Argus user number, or it may be done by including special code in the encrypted file to ask the user for a password.

Scripts included

Argus can be expanded with scripts i.e. functionality which is not hard-programmed into Argus itself. Scripts are text files placed in the Argus folder which may be activated from Argus, either from an icon created to point to them or by opening them clicking File > Run XLI-Module.

The following scripts are included in the standard Argus 4.2 distribution:

ASTROMAP

This is identical to AstroCartoGraphy or Astrogeography, a world map with lines drawn showing where in the world, you would have had a given planet angular, i.e. on the ASC, MC, IC or DESC, if you were born at the same GMT time, but at another place. The idea is, that you may experience the potentials of these planets strongly if you travel or move to these places or if you otherwise occupy yourself with them.

As with many other astrological techniques, the astromap may be calculated in differing ways: Ecliptical or True positions. This can be changed under Preferences.

AUXPOS

When a chart is calculated, either a radix or another type of chart, this function will show additional information about the planetary positions: Speed, latitude, right ascension, declination and heliocentric positions.

Two blocks are written, one for radix, the other for any non-radix chart you may have calculated after the radix. If radix is the latest chart, you have calculated, the two blocks will be identical.

BIO

The biorythm module draws the three curves: Physical (red curve, period 23 days), psychological (green curve, 28 days) and intellectual (blue curve, 33 days), all starting simultaneously at birth and continue all life.

To see the curves for a certain month, you must first have calculated the radix chart, then you enter a date in the month, you want, finally clicking the BIO icon.

ELMS

Triplicities and quadruplicities are calculated with this module from the latest chart calculated. There is a separate calculation for signs and for houses.

For each element is shown a rating figure, showing the strength of this element using a point system:

Sun, Moon: 3 points
Mer, Saturn: 2 points
Ura-Pluto: 1 point
MC: 2 points
ASC: 3 points

MC and ASC of course gets no points in the house calculation.

EPHGEN

This module prints a one-month ephemeris for the 10 planets and the Moon's node. The positions are calculated at noon in the local timezone, that is, the zone entered in the zone field in the data-entry panel.

EPHGENX

This module prints an ephemeris the same way as EPHGEN, but for the recently found dwarf planet in the Kuiper-belt: Eris, Sedna, Haumea, Ixion, MakeMake, Orcus and Quaoar.

EPHGENY

This module also prints an ephemeris, but for the asteroids Ceres, Pallas, Juno, Vesta and Pholus. Further for the hypothetical planet Transpluto (according to Landscheidt), and two versions of the black Moon Lilith, which in fact is th Moon's

apogee.

POLEPH

This is a graphical ephemeris showing the planetary movements for one month as curved lines. The curves are polar, meaning that the time scale goes from the center and outwards, while the zodiacal positions are shown in the circles around the centre. Conjunctions therefore, will be at the places where two curves cross.

Just enter a date in the month, you need, and click the Poleph icon.

STATMENU

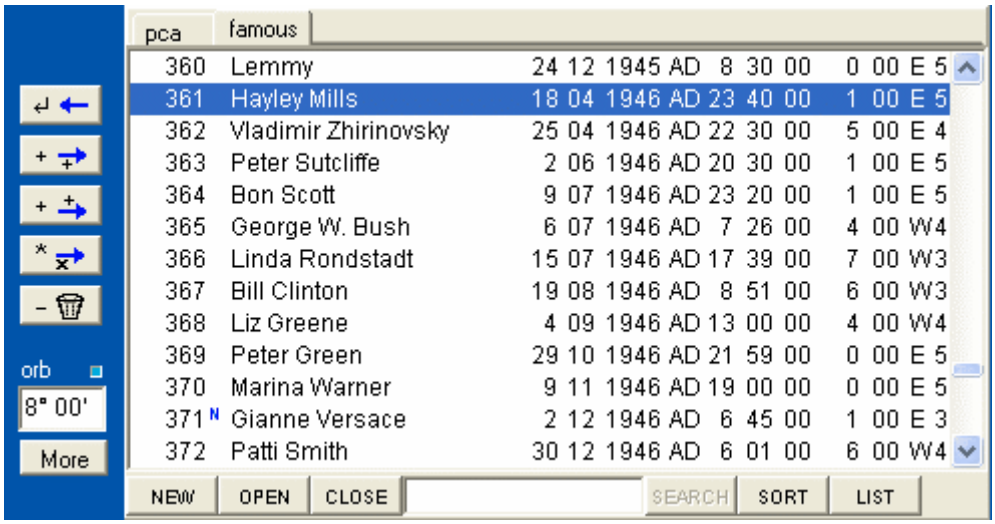
This statistical module will search the currently open database and find all persons having a given combination of e.g. planets in sign, house or aspect.

You may enter two conditions and combine them to be either (OR) or both (AND). Click for instance Sun in Taurus AND Moon trine Saturn. In the lower part of the dialog box, you have options for having all the chartwheels shown or just names and data. Another option is to have a file written (STAT$.NFI) which you then can open in Argus' database.

This can be a simple method to quickly find the persons in the database having a certain combination, but for more serious research you will soon need more complex lookup facilities. In that case, you will need to write your own script.

BIRTH DATABASE

The upper-right part of the control panel is the database, where you keep your birthdata collections. You will find tools for saving, fetching and organising your data.

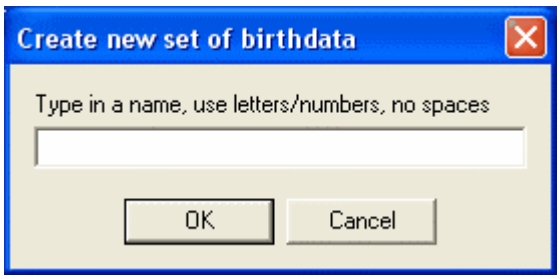


At the top, you'll find one or more tabs showing the open files. When first installed, Argus will show two tabs, one file for your own data labeled PCA and another labeled FAMOUS. You can easily create more files/tabs with different groups of birthdata (friends, clients, events, countries, horary questions etc.)

If yo have more than one file open as shown, Argus will keep track between sessions and reopen them next time, you start Argus.

DATABASE CREATE NEW

To create a new file, click the NEW button placed just below the database. You must give the file a name, so that it can be saved to disk.



When you have typed in a name, click OK. A new tab will be created and the database window will be blank, ready to receive data.

To open an existing database file, click the OPEN button under the database and from the file window appearing, pick the appropriate file.

IMPORTING DATA

You may import data from either:

Another version of Argus 3 or 4 placed on your computer or external drive or USB stick
A DOS version of PCA
An AAF file, an open format used for astrological data exchange

ARGUS 3 or 4 files:
Open. You may just click the OPEN button and from the resulting filemenu navigate to the drive/folder, where the file is placed. This method has two drawbacks:

1.The basic default datafile is called PCA. If opening a remote file, you may get two PCA tabs.

2. Having remote files open means, that two Argus versions may share the file, which may confuse you. Remote files will not be backed up, and if you reorganize the remote folder, you may get a broken link.

3. If the remote file is placed on a USB stick, unplugging the stick will produce a broken link, and the file will disappear from your database

Restore using the backup facility:

- From the main menu click FILE
- Click BACKUP
- Click RESTORE DATA
- From the file menu select drive and folder of the remote file
- Double-click the file, you want to import
- If you already have a file of this name e.g. PCA.NFI, a file conflict manager opens up
- If you already have entered data in the local file of that name, enter a new name in the "rename to" field of the file-conflict manager window. and click the OK button
- To see the contents, click the OPEN button below the database window and select the imported file

Append: If you want the contents of a remote file appended to an existing one, for example if you have entered some names into the default PCA namefile, and want the contents of a remote PCA namefile appended:

- Open the remote file as shown above
- Select all names or the ones, you want to import
- Right-click the database and select COPY
- Click the tab of the local file, you want to import into
- Right-click the database window and select PASTE
- Click the tab of the remote file
- Click the CLOSE button below the database to close the remote file

DOS PCA and AAF file import

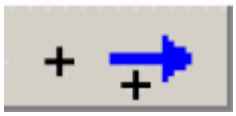
- If you want a separate file with the imported data, create one clicking the NEW button below the database, enter a name and click OK
- If you want to append the data to an existing file open it or select the tab if it is already open
- click the OPEN button below the database
- In the File windows Filetype field at the bottom select "Import DOS PCA file (.dat)" or "import AAF format (.aaf)" as appropriate
- In the same file window, locate the drive and folder holding the file you wish to import
- Double click the file to import
- The data will be appended to the current database

Argus datafiles have the extension .nfi.
DOS PCA datafiles have the extension .dat
AAF datafiles have the extension .aaf

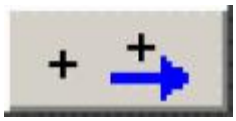
FETCHING AND SAVING DATA

When you have entered data into the data entry panel, you may save it permanently in the database by clicking one of the two save-buttons identified with

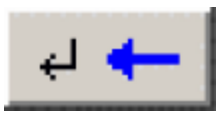
a "+". These buttons are placed between the data entry panel and the database.

 SAVE

The topmost save-button will put the new data immidiately after the currently selected line in the database. If no line is selected, the data will be put just after line 1. The remaining data will be moved one position down.

 APPEND

The second save-button will append the new data at the end of the data file

 FETCH

To fetch data from the database, select the line you want and click this button. If no line or more than one line is selected, this button will be grayed.

 OVERWRITE

The overwrite button is used mostly for correcting data, you have already fetched. Say for instance, that you have added some notes or changed the birthtime. Now you want these corrections saved into the database line, from where it was fetched. If not already selected, select the line holding the name, then click the overwrite button. The program will ask you to confirm the overwrite.

 DELETE

To remove unwanted entries in the database, you select the line(s) to remove, then click the delete button (marked with a rubbish bin). The program will ask you to confirm the deletion.

You may select and delete more than one line at a time. To select more than one line, hold down the CTRL-key on the keyboard while clicking the lines in question. If

the lines you want to delete are placed contiguously, you may select the first one, then old down the SHIFT-key on the keyboard and then click the last line in the succession. This is the standard windows way of multiselecting.

To select the complete database, the easiest way is to right-click (right mouse button) the database panel and from the pop-up menu select the "select-all" option.

This pop-up menu can also be used for copying and pasting single or multiple lines around the database or between database tabs. You may also just use the usual windows keyboard shortcuts CTRL-X (cut), CTRL-C (copy) and CTRL-V (paste)

If you do large scale reorganising, you may want to back up your files first to avoid accidental data loss. Using the cut-function, the data will then exist only in the clipboard, from where it could easily be lost. You could also avoid using cut, and just use copy and paste, and then, when you are sure, that all data is placed safely elsewhere, delete the source placement.

SEARCHING AND SORTING THE DATABASE

SEARCH

Using the search button below the database window, you may search a piece of text in the open database window. Place the cursor in the start of the database, then enter the search text i the text-entry field under the database window and click the SEARCH button.

To **FIND NEXT** you may either
Click the Search-button once more
Press F3 on the keyboard
Press the ENTER key on the keyboard if the search-text-field is still active

The search will always be forward (downwards), not case-sensitive and it will only search the name-fields, not birthdates, notes etc.

SORT

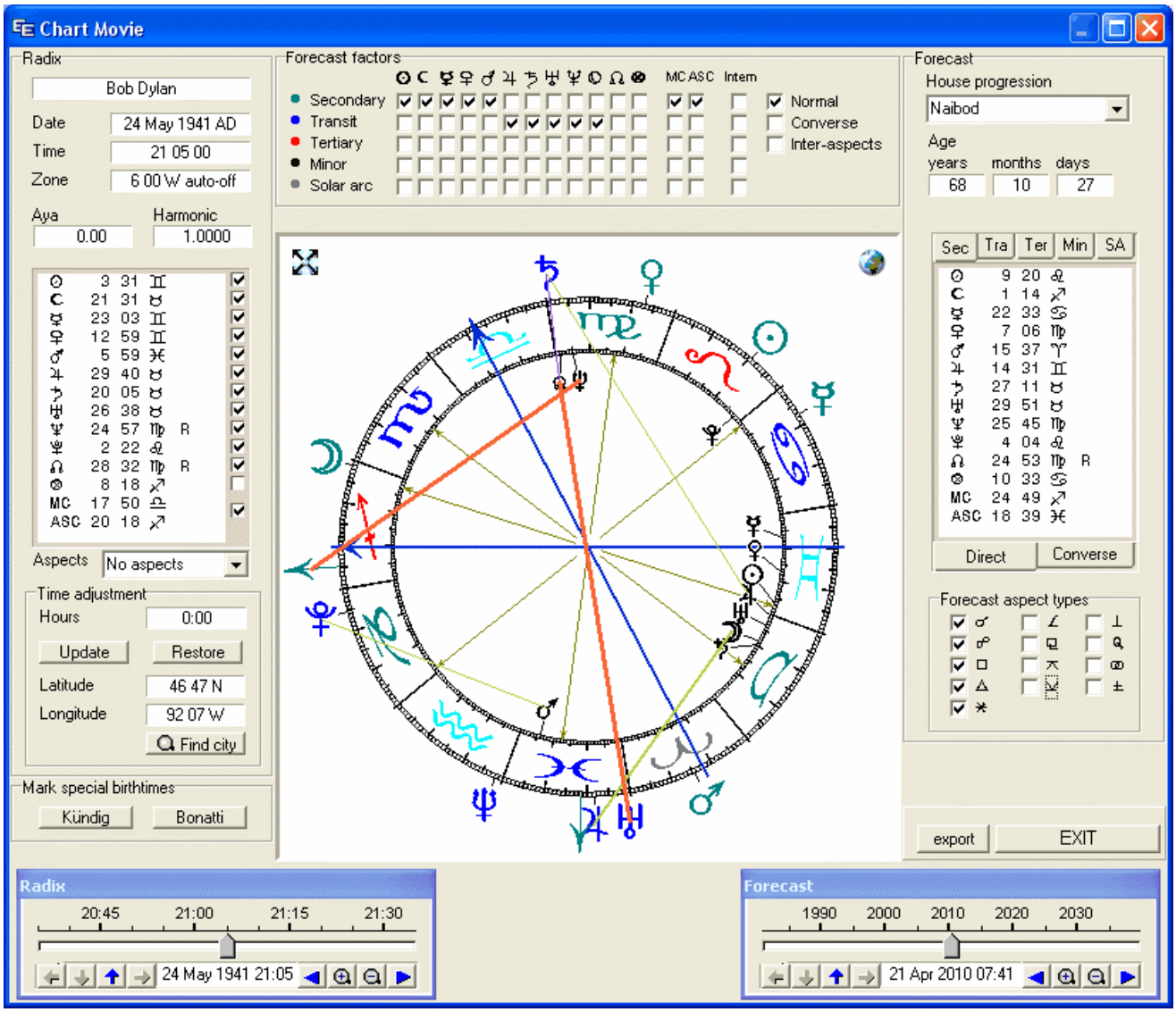
This button opens a choice menu letting you sort by name, age or birthday. The sort applies only to the currently selected file (tab). The sort is non-reversible, you cannot revert to the unsorted order.

LIST
The list button will show the contents of the selected database tab in the the output window. From there, you may edit and print it. If you click the LIST button with the right-mouse button, the output will include notes if any.

LIVE CHART

Horoscope movie. With this module, you can see, how radix, progressions and transits develop over time.

The live chart runs in a separate window, not in the usual Argus output window.



A couple of controls and options give you a hands-on experience of what happens when you change birthtime, progression techniques, aspect types etc. and shows which aspects appear at what time, forwards and backwards, fast or slow, fine-tune manually or sit back and watch the move play - one day, one month, a whole lifetime. You can stop, start, zoom-in the timeline to watch the details.

You can "freeze" an event time and then adjust the birthtime to see, how this will affect the progressions or transits, which aspects appear and disappear.

If you are rectifying charts, this is the ultimate tool for experimenting with birthtimes, events and techniques. For users of Kündig sections or Bonatti sections, these techniques are integrated, bookmarking all Kündig or Bonatti sections over a 24 hour period.

The globe icon will place a world map as background, which can be zoomed and navigated, you can click around and see how the chart will change with changed locations.

In the following, the tem "progression" means both secondary, tertiary and minor as well as solar arc.

THE LIVE CHARTWHEEL

The live chartwheel shows the usual zodiac with radix planets and houses inside and all forecast factors outside. As the chart moves, the aspect lines will appear and disappear as the orb goes inside or outside one degree. To get a smooth an clean movement, you computer should preferrably work at 2 GHz or more.

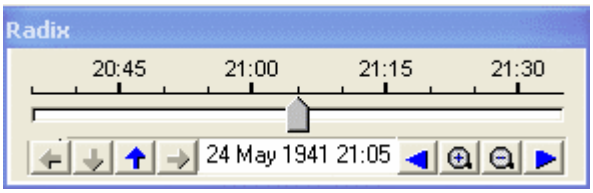
When you resize the live-chart window, the chartwheel will also resize. You get the best view, if you can make it as large as possible within the screen size and resolution available. Even if you can work with an old VGA 640 x 480 pixel screen, the resulting chartwheel will be only half this size to allow for the controls and other display, so you should have at least XGA (600x800).

You may however click full-screen (the icon upper left), leaving only the time-navigator panels and giving more room the chartwheel.

The different types of progressions and transits have separate colors, so that you can distinguish a mixed planet set.

LIVE CHART TIME NAVIGATOR

Birthtime and event-time are contolled individually with two slider controls. These can be moved forwards and backwards with the mouse or started, so that they move automatically at any rate, so you can sit back and watch the aspects come and go.



Manual move: To move the slider, you pull it by clicking the knob, holding down the left mouse button and drag the slider right of left. A time scale above the slider shows where you are in time, which is also shown more exactly with date and time in the display field below the slider. The time shown is according to the local time zone.

Zoom: 

In the picture above, the time span is one hour. With the zoom-in and zoom-out buttons you can expand the the time window to cover 1, 6 or 24 hours, 30 or 360 days, 10 or 60 years. The blue arrows right or left of the zoom buttons are used to page forward or backwards. In the above example, clicking the right-arrow will change the timespan to be 6:50 to 7:50 with the knob pointing at 7:20. Mixed use of the slider, the zoom buttons and the page buttons lets you navigate to any time, you want.

Automatic move: To make the chart move by itself, click somewhere on the time scale, hold the left mouse button down and drag left for backwards or right for forward movement, then release the mouse button, and the chart will start moving. A long drag will produce a fast movie speed, and a short drag will make it move slowly. You need to drag in the upper part of the timescale, where the figures are shown.

To stop the movement, click on the timescale or the slider knob without dragging, or by starting operating the slider knob manually.

It is possible to operate the zoom and page buttons even while the chart is moving automatically. This also applies to the other option buttons and boxes, (aspects, progression methods, choice of planets etc.).

Bookmarks
The arrow keys left of the date display are bookmark controls . The meaning of these are (left to right):

- jump to previous bookmark
- remove bookmark(s)
- insert new bookmark
- jump to next bookmark

The bookmarks are shown on the timeline as a tiny red dot. When the slider points exactly on a bookmark, the date display field will get a green background.

Some of the bookmark controls may be greyed (disabled) from logical reasons. "Next/Previous" is active only if there are any bookmarks to jump to, and "Remove bookmark" is only active if there are any bookmarks to remove.

If you click "Remove bookmark" when the slider does not point to a specific one, you are prompted asking if you want to remove all bookmarks.

Bookmarks are very useful in the radix navigator to mark possible birthtimes. In the forecast navigator, the bookmarks are useful for marking specific events.

Bookmark memory

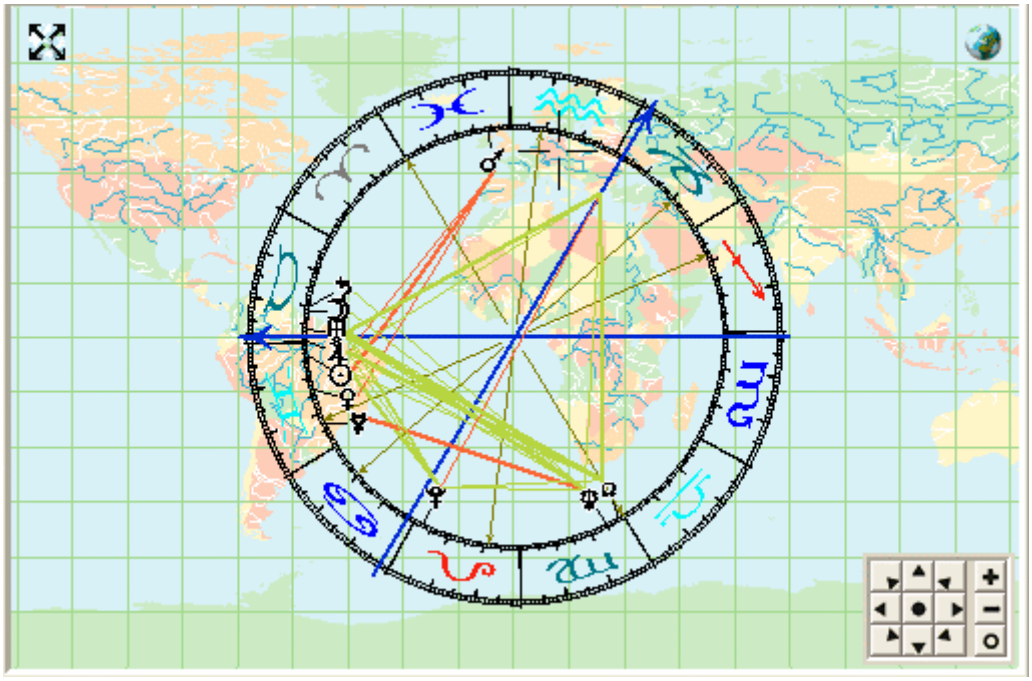
The live chart keeps a collection of birthdates/time it has seen before together with bookmarks and planet selection. If you open the livechart with a birthtime known to the live chart, it will retrieve the stored bookmarks and planet selections. The birthtime/date must match within a minute to be recognized.

The live chart memory is preset to 100 persons at which point the oldest ones will be discarded. The memory is a normal Argus database file named "movielog.nfi" which can be opened and edited in the database panel.

Live chart worldmap

Clicking the globe-icon in the upper-left part of the livechart graphic will produce the

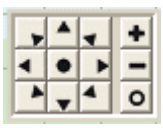
worldmap background, which is shown in pastel colors to keep the chartwheel clearly standing out. To remove the map, click the same icon, which has changed its appearance to a crossed-out globe.



When you click somewhere on the map, the chartwheel will update itself to the new coordinates, as if the person was born at the same GMT time, but at the new place. The illustration above shows just the birth chart, but you may happily include progressions and transits.

The current location is shown with a crosshair symbol. If you keep the mouse button down and move the cursor, the chartwheel will move as well and show the changes.

THE NAVIGATOR



The world map can be zoomed and displaced. The navigator has a total of 12 buttons:

+	This button zooms in one level
-	This button zooms out one level
o	This button zooms out completely

arrows moving the map W, NW, N, NE, E, SE, S or SW

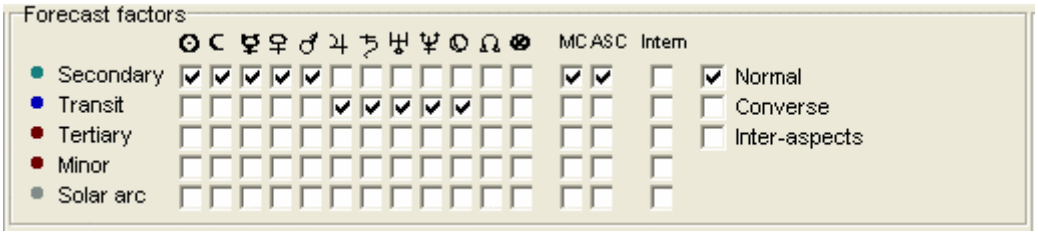
The button in the centre will try moving the map, so that the chosen location appears at the centre of the chartwheel. However, as the map does not wrap around at the edges, it can not move its edges (180° E/W and 90 N/S) inside the viewed area. You need to zoom in appropriately first, to make this work.

For the same reason the arrow-buttons have no effect, when the map is zoomed out.

LIVE CHART OPTIONS

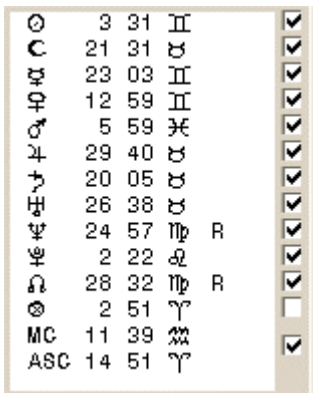
FORECAST FACTORS

A large number of forecast factors can be switched on or off, e.g. secondary and tertiary progressions, transits and solar arc, and you can select single planets and points of selected methods, for example just looking at the movements of secondary Moon and Transit Saturn.



Choosing planets

These factors are selected individually by ticking the checkboxes. In the above example, you have fast secondary and slow-moving transits included.



RADIX FACTORS

The radix panel has a couple of checkboxes to the right of the planetary positions to select which planets you want included in the inner chartwheel (radix). You will normally prefer to include all except maybe the part of fortune and Moon's node.

It may however sometimes make sense to have only a few factors to study them separately to see their movements and aspects. To study transit movements or analyse a horary situation, you may start with a chart for today, zoom out the time navigator to cover an hour, a day, week or month rather than the default, which is a few hours for rectification purposes.

If you remove the combined checkmark for MC/AC, the radix chart will be shown without angles, rotated so that zero Aries constantly points left.You may now study planetary movements, when and in which degrees they go retrograde and direct and which aspects the form.

Memory

When you open the live horoscope, the shown factors will be:

If the birtdata are new: The same as last time you closed the live chart.

If the birthdata have been in the live chart before: The same as last time the live chart was closed for this data.

If the birthdata is today: The live chart will assume a horary chart and uncheck all forecast factors.

"Same data" means date and time within one minute. The memory holds up to 100 persons and may be edited by opening the "movielog.nfi" file in the database.

The limit of 100 is set in the configuration file. You may change this limit by editing system variables line 91.

Quick selection

With so many checkboxes, it will often be tedious to do so many clicks to check or uncheck for example all transits. So there is a facility to check or uncheck several checkboxes in one go:

If, for example, you want to check Jupiter ot Pluto:

- Check Jupiter
- Reclick and hold down the mouse button on the Jupiter box
- Keep the mouse button down and drag the mouse cursor to the Pluto box
- Release the mouse button
- Now all boxes on this path will get checked.

The same thing works to uncheck. Remove the Jupiter check, reclick Jupiter and drag the cursor to Pluto, then release the mouse button. This will remove all checks.

You may even check or uncheck a whole block or all planets in this way. Try for instance to mark progressed Sun (upper left). Then click and hold down the mouse button while dragging the cursor to the Solar Arc part-of-fortune (lower right) and release the mouse button there. Just to show the principle. Checking all factors produce a mess of aspects and make little sense.

Quick selection works only for planets, Moon's node and part of fortune, nor for the angles.

RADIX ASPECTS

The radix (left) panel offers options for the radix aspekts, i.e. internal aspects between the factors in the inner chart:

- Normal radix aspects orbset
- Horary orbset (with lesser orb when aspect is separating)
- 1 degree
- Aspects off

If you use the live chart for horary, you will probably prefer either the horary orbset or 1 degree. See orb limits

Other options
Intern: Apart from planets and angles, you'll find a column with the cryptic name "intern". This means, that aspects between the points in that group, for example secondary Sun to secondary Moon will be shown. If this box is unticked, only aspects between radix and the moving points will be included.

It would make sense to tick the secondary progressions' intern box, because these aspects are personal and relevant, whereas transits aspecting other transits are collective applying to all people and less interesting in case of a personal forecast.

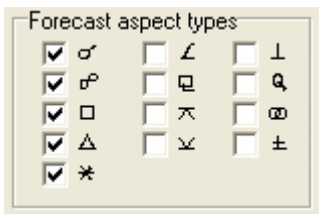
Direct and converse: Some astrologers work with converse secondary progressions meaning: "one day before birth equals one year after birth". If you choose converse, the progressed points will move backwards, when you move forwards in time. To distinguish them from the direct, they are drawn in a paled color. You can have either or both direct and converse.

Inter-aspects: Quite commonly, astrologers use aspects between transits and progressed planets, for example transit Saturn conjuncting your progressed Sun. The checkbox "inter-aspects" will allow you to see all aspects between the different groups.

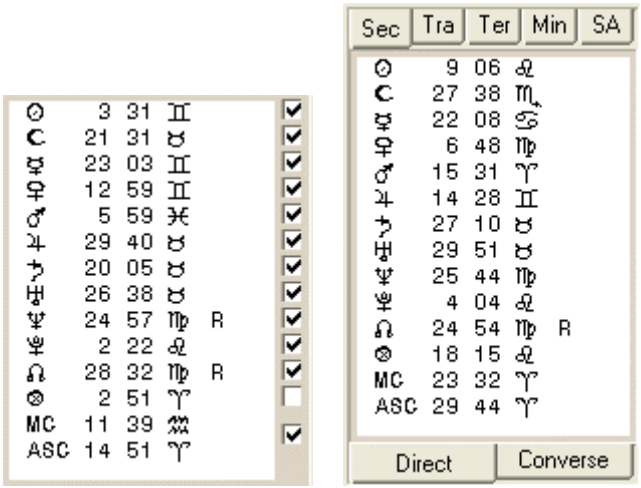
This is not the same as the "intern" described above. Inter-aspects show aspects between eg. progressed and transits or even progressed and converse progressed, but not between progressed and progressed.

If you have more than transits and secondary progressions, for example tertiary or solar arc, ticking this box will make little sense, apart from the fact, that you will get all too many aspects to consider.

Progression method: For secondary and tertiary progressions, a selection of methods exist how to move the progressed houses. In the live chart this applies only to the midheaven and ascendant, because the other houses are not shown. This will let you experiment to see which method works best. As with the other options, you can operate them while the chart is moving and see the immidiate effect of the different choices. Progression method only affect sedondary, tertiary and minor midheaven and ascendant.



Types of aspects: There are 13 different aspect types, you can switch on or off. The first columnt is the traditional ones, next column is the less used, and the third column are the more exotic, like decile, tridecile and bi-quintile.



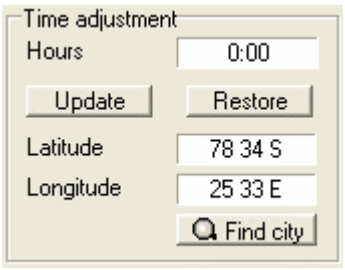
Planetary positions: There are two panels showing the exact positions, one for radix and one for the forecast factors.. The latter is tabbed, so you can only see one set at at time.

Adopted options
The options below cannot be set directly on the livechart pane, but are taken over from the main Argus program preference settings:

Progressed point: In the progressed charts, the part-of-fortune can be redefined to show age point instead, either the Huber school age point or the Logarithmic age point according to A.T. Mann.

Harmonics or siderial positions: These main Argus preferences are shown in the two display fields in the radix (left) panel. Using harmonics, you will be able to see septiles noviles or other even more special aspects.

Choosing siderial will not change which aspects appear when, but it will happen in displaced signs, and rulership will change.



Adjusted time: In the radix panel left, you will find a display field showing how much the birth time has been changed using the slider control. When the live-chart window opens, this value is zero. When moving the radix slider, you will see the change of birthtime measured in hours and minutes. If you use the module for rectification, and you think, you have found a good fit, this field will show how far you have moved from the original time.

Latitude and Longitude: If you have opened the world map, these two fields will show the latitude and longitude you have clicked.

Update button: Update will export the new (if changed) birthtime back to the main Argus, so that when you close the module, you will see the changed data appear in the input pane. If you changed the latitude and longitude using the world map, these changes will also be exported.

At the same time, when you click the update button, you will then see the time adjustment display change to 0, meaning that the current slider position is now the new origin in time.

Restore button: Restore will let you cancel a previous Update and write the original data back to the main Argus data input including the original latitude and longitude.

Special birthtimes: Certain rectification systems such as the Kündig Section system or pre-natal epoch recommend using only special calculated birthtimes. Using the special birthtimes buttons, you can make Argus calculate all such special birthtimes in the current 24 hours span, and bookmark them in the radix slider. Then you will be able to jump from one to the next or back using the navigation buttons.

Very briefly, the Kündig section partner theory says, that the MC axis must divide the RA arc between the MC/IC rulers in either 1/10th 2/10ths etc

A Bonatti "section", is a moment in time, when one of the angles conjuncts or opposes a planet.

With the pre-natal epoch, birth Moon must be on the Epoch (conception) charts ASC or DESC and vice versa The conception chart is not necessary for the time of physical conception but will be around that time.

The pre-natal epoch is not included in Argus but mey be in a future version i there is a demand.

Even if you do not use or believe in any of these methods, the option will let you check, if you rectify charts the traditional hard way, whether your results seem to coincide with any of these points or not.

Live horary chart

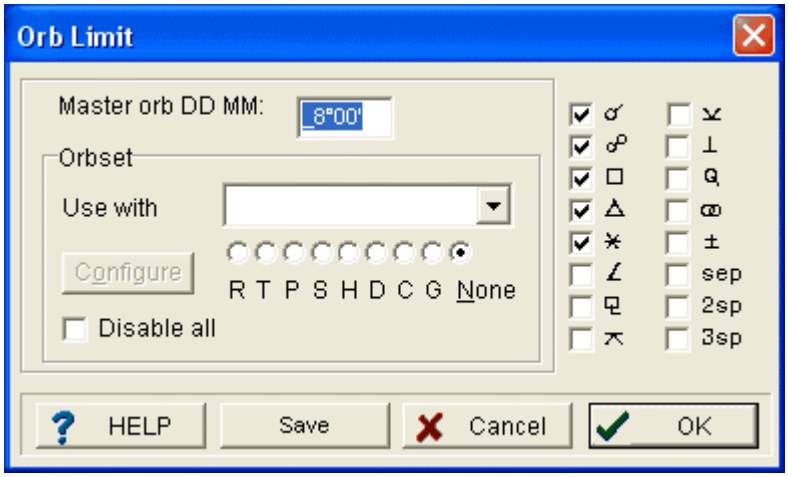
If you open the live chart after setting the input data to the date of today, it will assume a horary is needed.

- All forecast factors are unchecked
- All radix factors are checked
- Radix aspects are set to orbset H

Now you may change the (radix navigator) time and follow the chart movements. Of course, you are still free to change all checkboxes and other setting, just the start condition is special.

When the live chart is started as horary in this way, the settings are *not* memorized.

ORB LIMIT SETTINGS



Orb limit setup

This is the orb limit setup box. At the top, you can set the master orb, which is actually the same as you can set in the main panels. To the right, you can put checkmarks for those types of aspects you will need. Whatever other rules may say, no orb above the master orb, and no unchecked aspect type will appear anywhere apart from the live-chart, which has its own aspect type selection.

To the right, you may check the aspect types, you need.

In Argus, each chart type has assigned a set of orbs. For example, if you output a progressed chart, you would not expect to see aspects more than 2 degreees orb. If you output a Radix chart, you would need wider orbs, typically 5-10 degrees.

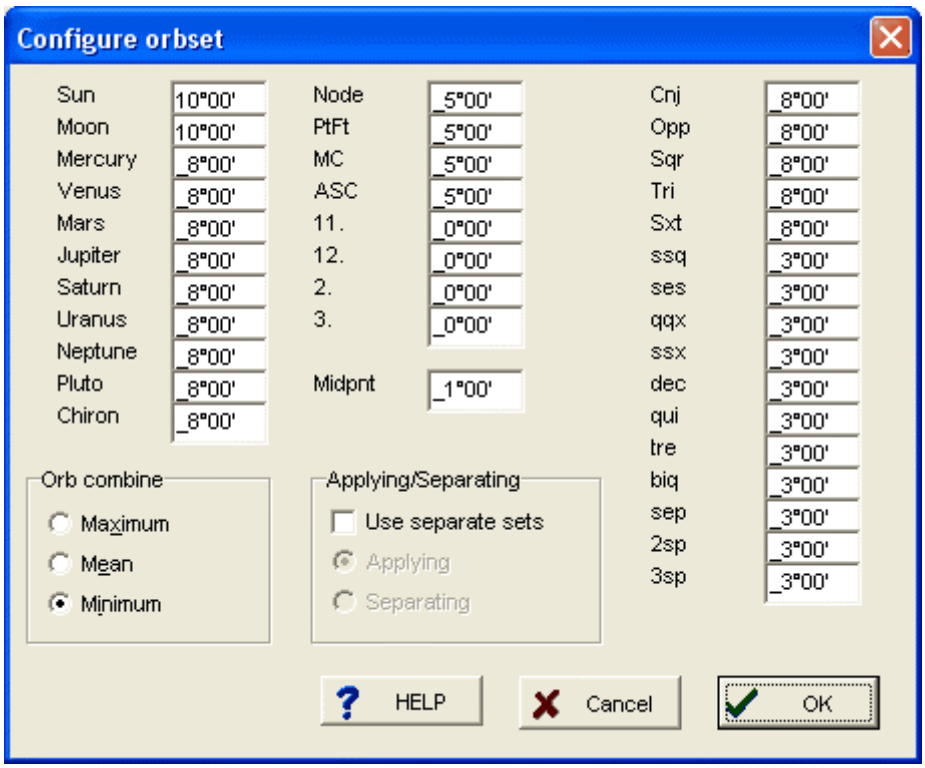
When you first install Argus, the orbs are preset for the different chart types. Some chart types do share orbsets, so secondary, tertiary and minor is one group, composite and relationship is another group, solar and lunar returns a third etc.This adds up to 8 sets of orb:

R: Radix, Radix2 (transit)
P: Secondary, Tertiary, Minor
S: Solar arc
T: Solar return, Lunar return
C: Composite, Relationship
D: Day chart
H: Horary chart (clock)
G: Transit and progression graphs

Please note, that the horary chart aspects only apply to the aspects drawn on the clock-chartwheel. It is not possible to get an aspect table from the clock chart. If you want a horary chart aspect table using the clock orbset, you must temporarily switch on the horary orbset (set H) (assigning set H to "all" - see later), and then calculate a horary chart using Radix2.

The horary orbset is also available in the live-chart.

An orb set could look like this:



As you can see, you can set an orb for each planet and for each aspect type. So what happens, when two planets aspects each other, which results in three different orb limits, one for each of the planets, and one for the aspect?

Generally, the lowest of three orbs is used. You may though change the default orb combine from minimum (default) to mean or maximum.
In that case the highest of the two planet's orbs is used.
Some astrologers prefer the "mean" setting, which fits the idea, that each planet has a sensitive area (its orb), and that an aspect between two planets mean, that their areas ("auras") touch.

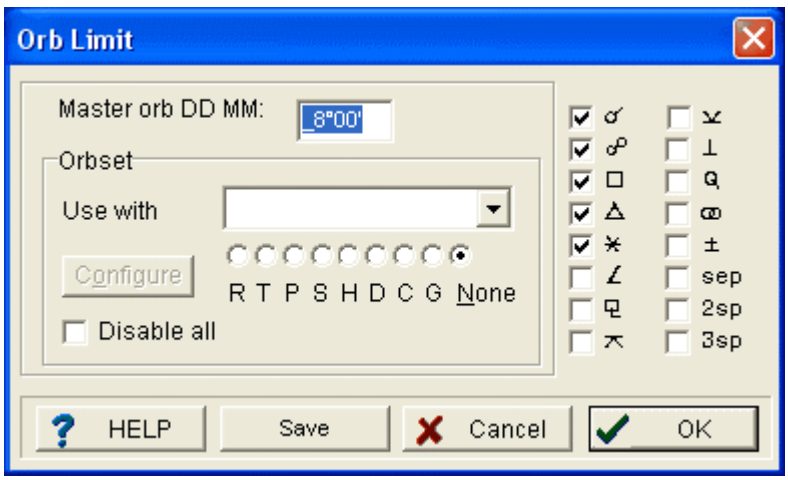
Whatever you choose, the aspect type orb will set an upper limit. So having a combined planet orb and an aspect type orb, the lowest of the two will be used.

If you need to set up separate orbs for applying and separating aspects, as might be needed for a horary chart, you must tick the "use separate sets" in the "applying/separating" group box. Now you can click the "Applying" or the "Separating" box below and set up the orb limits for each.

To set up an orbset for a chart type (e.g. Radix).

- In the panels, open the orb limit dialog by clicking the MORE button under the orb field.
- In the "use with" combo box, click the dropdown list arrow to show the chart types. Select Radix.
- You should now se the R button marked (as Radix will normally belong to the R group).
- This will also enable the CONFIGURE button
- Click the CONFIGURE button.
- Set the orbs for planets, aspects and orb combine method
- If you want separate orbs for applying and separating, first enter the applying orbs, then tick the "use separate" checkbox and the "separating" button, then enter the orb limits you need for separating aspects.
- When satisfied, click OK.

Please note, that changing the orbs for Radix, you also change orbs for any other chart type in that group. There are two chart types in the R group, Radix and Radix2 (transit).



There is one of the chart types in the orbset "use-with" drop-down list which is called "all", and which is by default deactivated: If you select it, you will set the "None" button will get marked. If you change that to one of the other orbsets, e.g. H, it will override the chart type filter temporarily and use the H orbset for any chart type.

If you later set it back to None, the individual chart type orbsets will reappear.

If you wish, you can reassign individual chart types, for example make the day chart, which is normally the D group, use the same orbset as the secondary, tertiary and minor. Just select the Day chart in the use-with drop-down list and click the P button below. The D group will then be empty (daychart was the only charttype in that group) and can be used for other purposes.

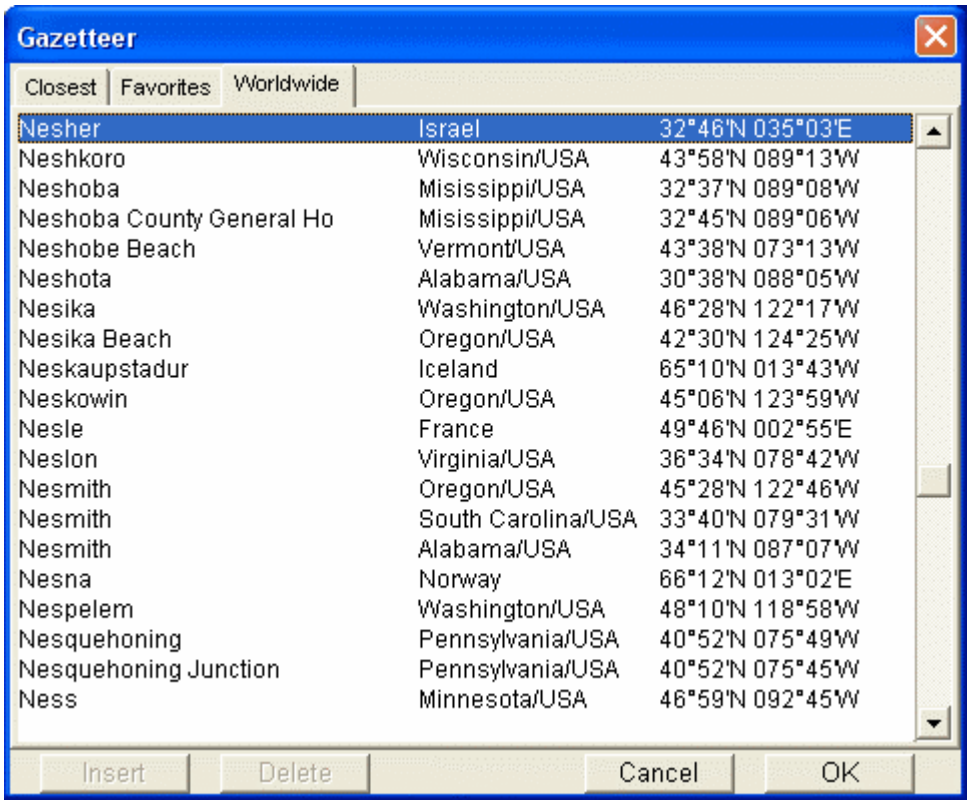
You can disable the orbsets altogether by checking the "disable all" checkbox. You may for example find, that the orbset system is too complex and intransparent, or you might want to check if an orbset rule is the reason, that some aspect is missing.

When you have made your changes and you are satisfied, you should click the SAVE button in the orb limit dialog to save the new settings to disk. If you don't, the new settings will be gone, next time you start Argus.

ATLAS

HANDLING THE GAZETTEER

If you click the globe Icon in the data input pane (to the left of the latitude field), you will open the Gazetter (Atlas).



Nesher	Israel	32°46'N 035°03'E
Neshkoro	Wisconsin/USA	43°58'N 089°13'W
Neshoba	Misisippi/USA	32°37'N 089°08'W
Neshoba County General Ho	Misisippi/USA	32°45'N 089°06'W
Neshobe Beach	Vermont/USA	43°38'N 073°13'W
Neshota	Alabama/USA	30°38'N 088°05'W
Nesika	Washington/USA	46°28'N 122°17'W
Nesika Beach	Oregon/USA	42°30'N 124°25'W
Neskaupstadur	Iceland	65°10'N 013°43'W
Neskowin	Oregon/USA	45°06'N 123°59'W
Nesle	France	49°46'N 002°55'E
Neslon	Virginia/USA	36°34'N 078°42'W
Nesmith	Oregon/USA	45°28'N 122°46'W
Nesmith	South Carolina/USA	33°40'N 079°31'W
Nesmith	Alabama/USA	34°11'N 087°07'W
Nesna	Norway	66°12'N 013°02'E
Nespelem	Washington/USA	48°10'N 118°58'W
Nesquehoning	Pennsylvania/USA	40°52'N 075°49'W
Nesquehoning Junction	Pennsylvania/USA	40°52'N 075°45'W
Ness	Minnesota/USA	46°59'N 092°45'W

The gazetteer has three tabs:

•Worldwide tab with about a quarter million city names. This part is fixed, and cannot be edited.

•Favorites tab, where you can insert your own additions and/or correctures.

•The third tab is the "closest" cities, showing a list of the 60 cities in the atlas which are closest to the current latitude and longitude together with their distance in kilometres. It may take a few seconds for this tab to open as it need to scan the whole atlas for nearby cities.

When you make a search by entering a city name in the latitude field of the data input, the "favorites" is searched first. If not found there, "worldwide" list will be searched. So if a city is present in both tables, you will only get the "favorites" one. This means, that if you found a city in the worldwide, edited it and then saved it in the favorites tab, your next search for this city will find the edited version.

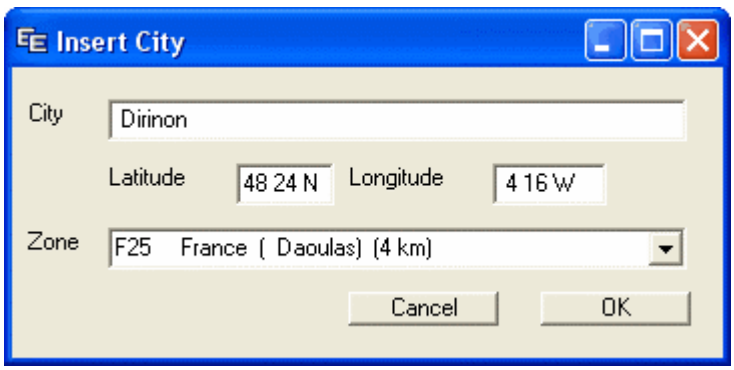
If for some reason you want to search the worldwide only, enter the city name in the longitude field. For example, if you need a city of which there are several of the same name around the world and the one you may have in the "favorites" happens to be the wrong one.

Inserting a new city
To insert a new city, click the globe icon next to the latitude field in the data input panel. This will open the atlas with the mid tab open (favorites) showing the cities you inserted yourself.

Assume, that you found a city on Google Earth called Dirinon with latitude and longitude shown as 48 24 N and 4 16 W. Now click the insert button at the bottom of the atlas window.

A dialog box comes up:

The city, latitude and longitude shown are the same as those entered in the the data input panel. If you did not already enter the latitude and longitude for Dirinon, you can do it here. By doing this, you will see the city- and zone fields temporarily disappear and an OK button shows up. When done, click this OK button. Now you can insert the city name, in this case "Dirinon".

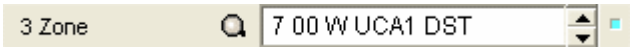


The zone field shows the city in the main atlas which is closest to the position entered together with its area code and how far away it is. In most cases, this will

be the zone, you need, especially when the distance as in this case is small (just 4 km). You may click the button in the right side of the zone field, which will produce a list of other zones in the vicinity. In this case the next close zone is represented by the city Douarnenez 34 km away, where the area code is F24 instead of F25. Especially near country borders, you must be careful to select the correct zone.

When you are happy with your choice, click OK, and the new city is inserted.

When you look up a city in the atlas, you will see the zone area appear in the zone entry field. The area is shown as a code of 1-3 letters followed by 0-3 digits.



The UCA1 is the timezone area, in this case, it is in California. You can enter the UCA1 into the zone field, and when clicking OK, it will translate into hours, minutes, direction and timezone area as shown. DST means, that daylight saving time is observed on the date in the date input field.

Having the gazetteer split in worldwide and favorites assures, that even if you receive an update with correctures for the wordwide gazetteer, your favorites part will stay unchanged.

To delete a city from your favorites, just select it and click the delete button, then click OK when asked to confirm.

The backup function in Argus will also let you back up your favorites.

MACROS

Macros are groups of commands put together in a single string. The commands can for example be any of the command items on the command pane, it can be elementary commands, data manipulations. Executing a macro lets you do complex, user defined jobs with a single command. This is very handy for example if you need to:

- Do repetetive keypresses
- Do a certain calculation on a long list of data in the database
- Automate time consuming calculations
- Do the same calculation many times at certain time interval

The simplest way to enter a macro is to press key C or click the Macro area on the status line at the bottom of the argus window. This will open an input dialog box, where you enter the macro. To execute the macro, just click OK.

The macro commands are mainly the same as the keyboard shortcuts. Pressing V on the keyboard or entering the macro V both result in outputting a chartwheel. A few things like data input etc works slightly differently however. For a full list of keyboard shortcuts and macro commands, see the appendix.

Repetition: Try for instance to press C on the keyboard, then enter the following macro:

=RV=RV=RV=RV=RV=RV

This will take 6 names from the database (provided, that you do have 6 names entered) from the selected name onwards, or if nothing is selected, from the start of the base. For each data, radix positions and a chartwheel will be output.

The above example can be simplified. Try entering the following (please note the fullstop at the end):

=RVC6.

This will do exactly the same. The C6. at the end will make the whole thing repeat 6 times.

If you omit the count, the repeat will continue until you press ESC, or the = macro fetches a blank name or reaches the end of the namefile:

=RC

In this case, the fullstop at the end is optional. If you have a long database open, the macro will calculate all the charts. It is not recommended to write thousands of pages to the output window, which could clutter up your system. In case, just press the ESC key to stop the process before it run out of hands.

Data entry: It is possible to enter for example a date using a macro. If you press the key 1 on the keyboard, the focus will change to the date input waiting for you to enter a date. If used in a macro, the macro will expect data to follow terminated by a fullstop. The fullstop the the macro equivalent of clicking the OK button. Try entering this macro:
1 12 5 1967.

After execution, you will see, that the date in the date input will have changed to the 12.th of may 1967. It gets more interesting however, if you take advantage of the fact, that date input accepts , + or - for "no change", increment or decrement. Combining this with a repetition counter, you could for example create a macro calculating 12 years of progression after each other. Try this macro (don't miss the fullstop at the end, neither the one after the +):

1,,+.PC12.

You should get 12 sets of secondary progressed positions one for each year.

Taking this idea a bit further, we could create a macro which for any radix chart will do a similar set of progressions, but always start on the first of january, and also expand it with drawing the chartwheel after the positions:

1 1 1 +.PVC12.

Function keys F1-F12:Even if it is handy to enter macros using the macro entry box, you have no way of saving them, so having created a useful macro, it will be forgotten next time you start the program or type in another macro.

Luckily, you have alternative places to type in macros. When you have managed to create and test a macro, which you intend to save for future use, you could either write it down or reopen the macrobox. This will show the last macro you used with

the text selected. Copy this to the windows clipboard by typing CTRL-C on the keyboard.(holding down the CTRL key while pressing key C).

Now click FILE on the main menu, then "macro definitions". This will open a macro definition window with room for 12 macros. The macros, you define here, can be executed at any time, just pressing the corresponding F-Key (the top-row keys on your keyboard).

Select a spare line, place the cursor in it and paste the macro from the clipboard by holding down the CTRL-key on the keyboard, then press key V . Now click the SAVE button, and then OK.

Now press the F-key on the keyboard, which you have chosen for your macro, and it will execute, also in future use of Argus.

Command items:

An even better way to store your macros is to create command items. These have icons and names, so they will be easy to locate with no need to memorize F-key numbers.

To create a command item macro:

- Right-click a free area on the command pane.
- In the command manager window click ADD NEW
- In the create or edit command item window:
- enter a name to identify the macro
- In the type field select macro
- in the macro field, type in the macro string
- from the icon list select an icon of your choice
- click OK
- In the command manager window click OK

Now you will see that a new icon has appeared on your command pane, just click to execute your macro.

SCRIPTS

Argus has an inbuilt script language interpreter, which makes it possible to add

interpretations and special modules which greatly expands the functionality of the program.

The script language (XLI) is not easy to master. It has roots back from even before DOS in 1987 when the first versions of PCA for CP/M came out with a simple XLI language. When understood properly, you can do a lot of tricks with it, and if you just need to write straight interpretations it is quite straightforward.

The XLI scripting handbook can be downloaded from our website.

Most users will prefer installing ready made scripts. Some scripts are free, others are paid for.

Some of the commands in the basic Argus installation are XLI scripts, for instance the elements showing triplicities and quadruplities.

Argus 4 will run most of the older scripts, you may have on your harddisk, even those for DOS PCA. To include such a script as a command item:

- Right-click a free area on your command pane
- In the commands manager window click ADD NEW
- In the create or edit comand item window do this:
  - In the name field, enter a name identifying the script
  - In the type field, select XLI module or DOS emulated if the script is a PCA for DOS script
  - Leave the shortcut blank
  - In the entry file field, click the folder icon to open a file browse window
  - Locate and doubleclick the scriptfile.
  - In the icons list pick an icon of your choice
  - click OK
- In the commands manager window click OK

Now you will see that a new icon has appeared on your command pane, which you just need to click to execute the script

Some scripts, especially interpretations, consists of more than one file, which are interpreted one after each other. In that case, you will need to identify the start file. Hopefully the author has been clever enough with his file naming, so it is evident which file is the first.

Script editor

With the inbuilt script editor in Argus, you may edit existing scripts, but it is not fit for creating new scripts. Its foremost purpose is:

•Editing the four intepretation templates included in the standard Argus installation: Radix, Progressed, Transit and Synastry. These are bare structures with coding and headlines, but without any text, which the user is supposed to insert him/herself.

•To change wordings or add or replace words or sentences.

•To experiment with small code snippets in the two user scripts TTUS.XLI and TTUZ.XLI included with Argus and which may be called using the keypressings XS and XZ.

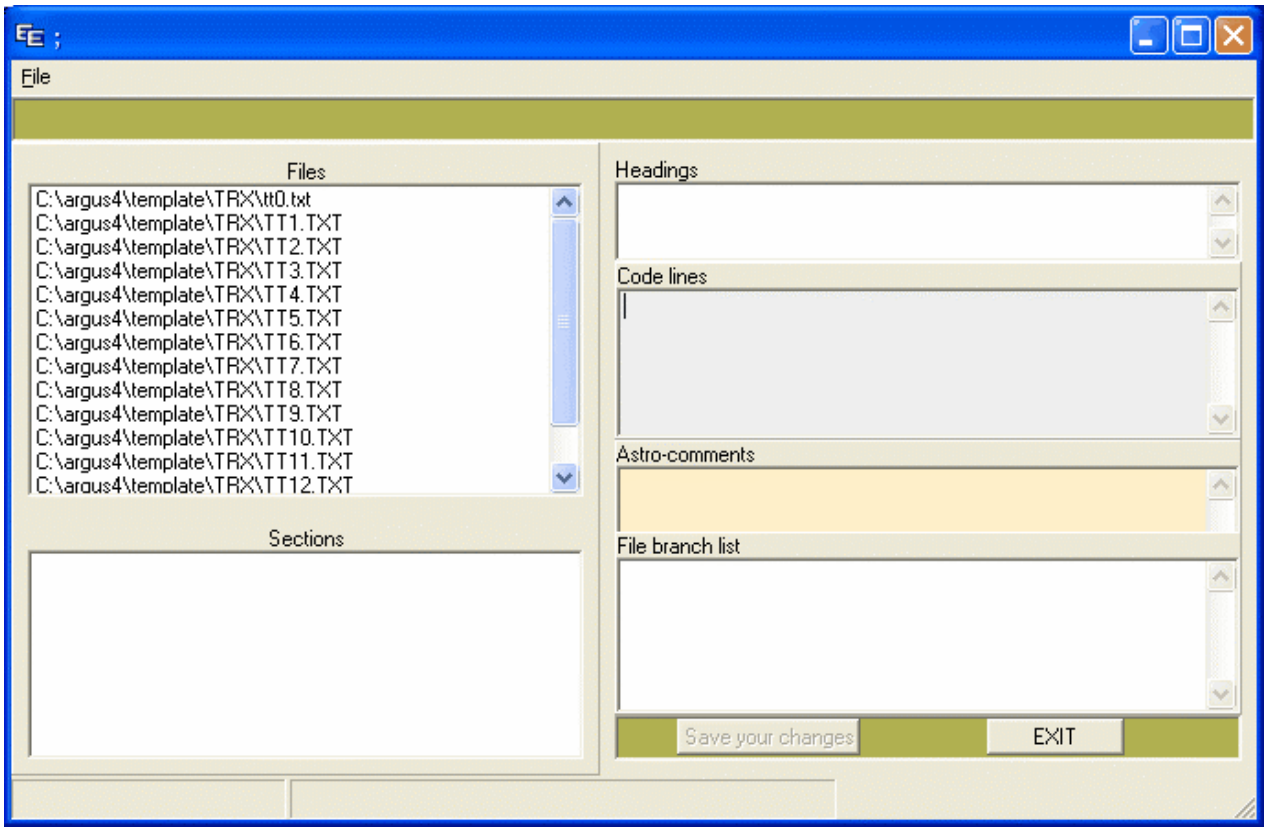
Editing ready-made interpretations

The interpretations you may buy for Argus will normally be encrypted, that is, you cannot edit them in e.g. Notepad the same way, as you can with ordinary non-encrypted scripts. The script-editor gives you limited access also to these encrypted files, letting you change the contents on a paragraph per paragraph basis. You may edit the heading and text part, but not the coding which will stay hidden. You can tell that a file is encrypted by its extension .SCM.

Non-encrypted files can also have their coding part edited, but the chain of paragraphs will remain unchanged.

Starting the script editor

Click FILE
Click EDIT MODULE



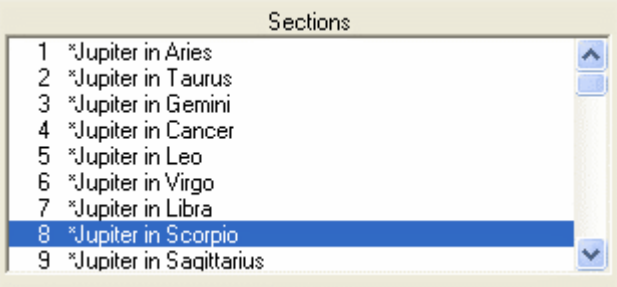
A script is composed of one or more files
Each file is composed of one or more paragraphs
Each paragraph is divided in

- a code part
- an optional headline (astro-comment)
- a text part

The code part holds the XLI script codes, which determines what is going to happen and if the content (if any) of the text part is going to be output.

In the edtior window, click FILE
You can now choose

- *Installed modules* which are those represented by an icon in the Argus command panel
- *Open start file* which lets you open any XLI file on your harddisk



When you have opened a module, you will see one or more files shown in the upper left panel.

Clicking one of those files will produce a list of paragraphs in the lower left panel.

Clicking a paragraph will show the content of this paragraph in the right panels, where you may edit them.

When you are done editing the paragraphs, you can click the button "Save changes". If you just click EXIT, or if you click another file in the file list, you will be asked if you wish to save the changes.

When you are done editing a file, a backup will be saved, both of the original file and of you latest changes. This way, you may return to the earlier version or even the original one, if you should run into problems.

To restore a previous version or the original, choose the file in the file list, then click FILE in the menu line and choose "Restore latest edited version" or "Restore original version". Please note though, that this will cancel your changes.

THE CODE WINDOW

The XLI script codes are those determining what should happen in that paragraph.To edit them, you must know the details of these codes.These details are availabe in the XLI manual, which you can find on the download page on our website.

If the script/interpretation is encrypted (the filename has extension .scm), this window will be hidden, and you cannot edit the code. Most commercial interpretations are encrypted.

THE ASTRO COMMENT WINDOW

This window shows the headlines for the text part. In interpretations, they may

show the astrological basis for printing this paragraph. An option in the Argus preferences list lets you switch on or off these astro-comments, to match the target reader of the output.

The headlines do not determine if a paragraph is output or not. this is the job of the code part. So it is no use to change the headline from e.g. "Jupiter in the 4th house" to "Jupiter in the 5th house", the paragraph will still be output only if Jupiter is in the fourth.

THE TEXT WINDOW

This window holds the text, which is going to be output. The content is plain text, you cannot change font, size, color, bold or italics as you can do in a word processor. Even if such formatting is possible in XLI, it must be done in the code part, and you cannot see the changes in the editor, only when the output appears in the Argus output window.

The code part can define up to 15 text styles. This is normally done by XLI coding in one of the first paragraphs in an interpretation. These mey be selected by XLI codes in the code part for a whole paragraph, but seven of these are also selectable for single words by inserting special characters in the text part, namely the characters (184-191). If you see such characters in a module text, they will look somewhat like: ¸¹º»¼½¾¿

You may also sometimes find one or more of the first lines in the text part which actually are stuff needed by the code part, typically string definitions. So you should be aware, that such lines are code sensitive and should be left as they are. If you see the codes CARY or STDEF in the code part, these definitely expect some string definitions in the text part.

You may also sometimes find templates in the text, which consist of one or more # or @ signs. These should also be kept as they are. They are meant to be replaced by numbers or strings defined in the code part, when the text is output.

Interpretation templates

Four templates are part of the Argus 4.2 installation. With these, the user can fill in his own text:

Radix
Progressed
Transit
Synastry

These four "interpretations" have an icon each on the command panel. If you do not want to use them, you can hide these icons by clicking the command panel with the right mouse button and in the resulting command manager, you can uncheck them from the list.

If you click one of these icons, you will get a printout with a long series of headlines according to the chart factors in the latest calculated chart, which the interpretation can handle.

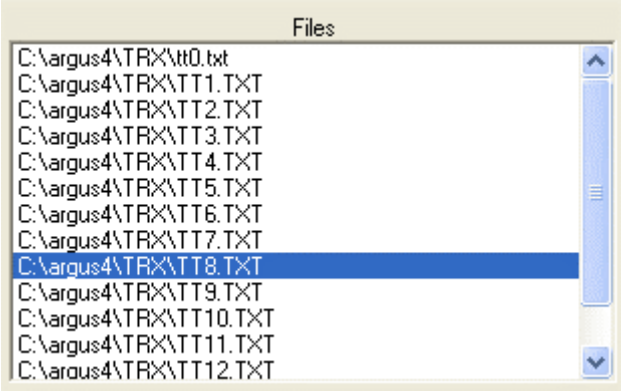
Anyway, you need to calculate these chart first.

The Radix template needs the calculated radix positions
The Progressed template needs calculated progressed positions
The Transit template needs a previous run of the transit aspect graph:
    1 year transits *or*
    1 Month transits
The synastry template needs, that you have run
    radixpositions with data for person 1 *and*
    radix2 postions with data for person 2

Insertion of your own texts

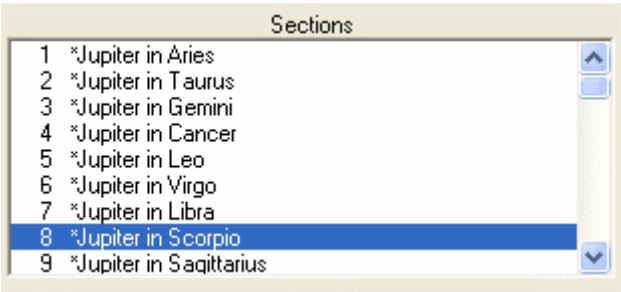
To insert your own text, in theory, you may use Windows notepad or another external text editor program. You will probably find it more straightforward to use the inbuld script editor.

Click the icon for the template, you want to edit using the right mouse button.
In the resulting command manager window, click the button EDIT MODULE
This will open the script editor showing the files of that template

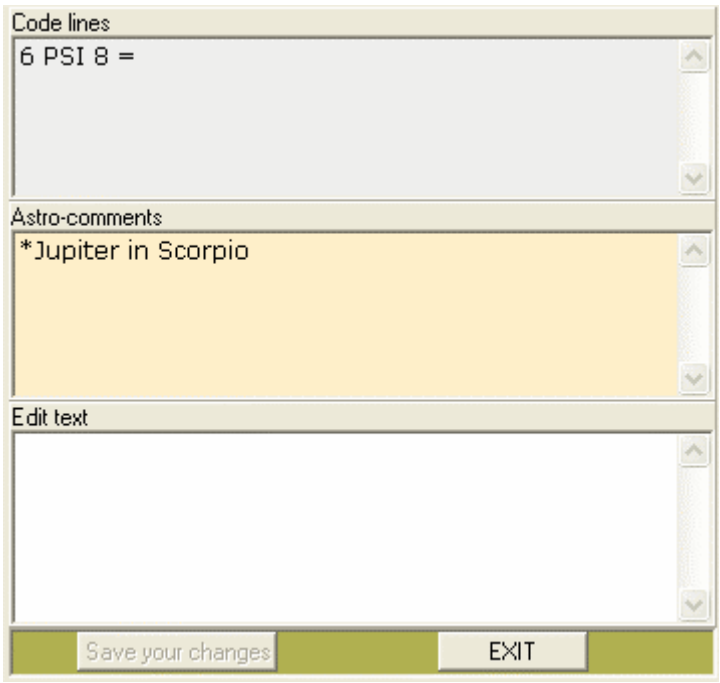


The illustration shows a list of the radix files. Each file holds a series of interpretation statements. Apart from the transit template, they could have been kept in just one file, but for practical reasons they are spread.

Click one of the files, eg. TT8.TXT, and the panel will be showing the paragraphs of that file.



In TT8.TXT, you will find Jupiter in signs and houses. Click for example Jupiter in Scorpio. Now the contents of this paragraph will be shown in the editing fields to the right.



As you can se, there are three editing panels:

The code panel. Normallly, you should leave this panel as it is. It shows the XLI script codes, which checks if Jupiter is in Scorpio. 6 PSI (planet in sign) finds the sign of planet no 6 (Jupiter) and checks if this number is 8 (Scorpio)

The Headline / Astro-comment panel This is the headline shown in the interpretation. It should match and explan, what is going on in the code part in a way, which is easily understood by the reader. You would normally not need to edit this field either.

The Edit Text panel. This is the field, where you enter your own interpretation. Type for instance "A strong and demanding teacher". You may then click some of the other paragraphs and insert your interpretation proposals. When your are done with this file (TT8.TXT), click the button SAVE CHANGES and close the module editor.

Now try inserting data for a chart having Jupiter in Scorpio, click the Radix icon to calculate radix, then click the radix template icon. Look up Jupiter in Scorpio in the list of chart factors and check, that the phrase " A strong and demanding teacher" is shown under the headline.

You may edit the interpretation template adding and removing text from time to time, as you get new ideas. If you have a textbook, you may copy the text into the

template. You may use windows cut, copy and paste keyboard shortcuts (CTRL-X CTRL-C and CTRL-V) to move text from other files and programs into the text panel.

PROGRAM PREFERENCES

HOUSE SYSTEM

House system: Astrologers use different house systems, even if noone yet has come to any conclusion which one is "correct". Placidus is by far the most used, closely followed by Equal and Koch. Most systems fail beyond the polar circles, where only equal, porphyry and Alcabitius are useable. The program will warn you if you try using an invalid system beyond the polar circles and then switch to equal.

Placidus
Koch
Equal
Regiomontanus
Campanus
Topocentric
Natural degree
Porphyry
Alcabitius

ASPECT TABLE STYLE

Aspect table style: Layout of aspects.

With orbs only: With this option, aspect printouts shows symbols for the aspecting planets and for the aspect. Then it shows the actual orb in degrees and minutes. and a + or - telling if the aspect is applying or separating.

With orbs and orbspeeds: This option shows the same as the above, but with additional orbspeed, telling how much the orb changes per day (radix), year (secondary) etc. in degrees and minutes.

SECONDARY AND TERTIARY HOUSES

Secondary houses method:

The secondary progressions are defined as "one day equals one year". If that formula is used for both planets and houses, the latter would move about 361 degrees a year or 1 degree per day of age. If you select "true motion" for this preference, you will get exactly that. Most astrologers prefer to have the houses move 1 degree a year of age (on average) which is 1/360 of this. To gear the motion down this ratio, different theories are available each giving slightly different results. Each method has its devotees. The problem is, that these methods can differ by several years in a prediction. Naibod is the most commonly used.

Naibod: RAMC moves 360/365.24 of true motion per year

Kündig: RAMC moves Sun-key degrees per year. The Sun-key is the RA equivalent of 1 degree of ecliptical Sun movement at birth.

AR-Solar arc: RAMC moves same arc as RA secondary Sun.

Ecliptic Solar arc: Ecliptic MC moves same arc as ecliptic SUN

1 degree/year: MC moves one ecliptic degree per year

No motion: Houses do not move

True motion: ARMC moves 360*366.24/365.24 degrees per mean solar year

Tertiary houses method:
The tertiary progression has the same options as secondary

SOLAR- AND LUNAR RETURN METHOD

Solar/Lunar return method

Tropical return: The chart is calculated for the time, when the Sun reaches its exact birth position in the tropical zodiac

Siderial return: The chart is calculated for the time, when the Sun reaches its exact birth position in the siderial zodiac

SOLAR ARC HOUSES METHOD

Solar arc houses:
In the solar arc chart, all planets are moved the same arc as the secondary progressed Sun. There are two ways to move the houses:

True houses: The midheaven is moved the same arc as the Sun. Then the rest of the houses are calculated to fit this midheaven as in a table of houses.

Equal speed houses: All houses are moved equal speed to the Sun.

COMPOSITE METHOD

Composite method:
A composite chart made up of midpoints between the same bodies in two different birthcharts. The houses can be calculated in two ways:

Robert Hand: Robert Hand once suggested, that only the midheaven should be calculated as a midpoint. The other houses are then calculated to fit this midheaven as in a table of houses. Hand did actually abandon this idea again at a later point.

All houses midpoints: All houses are calculated as midpoints between the same house in the two birthcharts. This may produce cusps in mixed order. A midpoint between A and B is calculated to be placed midways on the shortest of the two arcs between A and B. If A and B are close to opposite each other on the circle, only small differences will make either arc the shortest, flipping the midpoint 180 degrees.

RELATIONSHIP CHART METHOD

Relationship method:
The relationship chart is a chart calculated for the midpoint in time and place of two birthcharts. The question is how to find the midpoint in place, i.e. the half-way

between the two birthplaces:

Long/Lat midpoints: The longitude used is the average between the two longitudes, and the latitude used is the average between the two latitudes.

Divide great circle: A great circle it drawn betwen the two birthplaces. The midpoint of the shortest of the two arcs is used as birthplace.

DAY CHART METHOD

Day chart method

Traditional: Planets are transits. Houses are moving 360 degrees a year at equal RAMC speed

Kündig: Planets are transits. Houses are moving at equal RAMC speed, so that they match up with the secondary progressed houses each mean solar year. So the speed of these houses will be slightly dependant on the choice of method for secondary progressed houses.

Astromap method

Astromap (AstroCartoGraphy / Astrogeograpy) will typically have two options:

- Ecliptic positions
- True positions

Ecliptic positions mean, that the curves show, where in the world a planet is straight on an angular house cusp, as it would, if you were doing an ordinary birth chart.

True positions mean, that the curves show, where in the world a planet is placed exactly on the horizon or the meridian in astronomical sens, i.e. it takes into consideration, that planets are not positioned straight on the ecliptic, but often several degrees off (ecliptic latitude). Especially for Pluto on the ASC or DESC, it will make quite a difference.

You can easily see if an astromap have ecliptpic positions, because in that case there will be two points in the world, where all curves are crossing in the same point, whereas with true positions, the crossings will be somewhat displaced from each other.

PART OF FORTUNE METHOD

Part of fortune method

Traditional: Part of fortune is ascendant - Sun + Moon

Continental: Daytime: Part of fortune is ascendant - Sun + Moon. Nighttime: Part of fortune is ascendant - Moon + Sun

AGE POINT

For the progressed charts you can have the progressed part of fortune replaced with other points of interest.

Part of fortune: Not replaced - use part of fortune

Huber age point: Age point according to the HUBER system: 6 years per Koch house starting at the ascendant at age 0 and interpolating the houses linearly.

True Huber AP: A sligthly improved way of calculating the HUBER age point, not inerpolating the houses linearly, but using the Koch house calculation formula.

Logarithmic AP: The age point according to A.T. Manns logarithmic time scale.

MOON'S NODE

Moon's Node

True node: Use true moons node, which can move retrograde due to the Moons plane of orbit osculating.

Mean node: Use mean moon's node, which moves at linear speed.

CHIRON

Chiron is a kind of asteroid or comet which belong to a group of bodies called Centaurs. You can include or exclude Chiron from the program output. Please note that there is a limited time span (600 AD to 4000 AD) Before that a close encounter with Saturn disturbed the orbit of Chiron, so that calculation makes no sense.

Exclude Chiron
Include Chiron

MIDPOINT OPTIONS

Midpoint sort:
The output of the midpoints in zodiacal order is only really "zodiacal" with the 360 degrees sort option. The other options will reorder the midpoints into a 180,90,45 or 22.5 degree circle. In the output however, the positions shown are still the original ones, only the order is changed.

Midpoint aspects:
Midpoint aspects, also called "midpoint trees" can include just conjunctions/oppositions, i.e. that a planet is on the midpoint axis. This is the 180° setting. 90° will include also squares, i.e. that a planet squares the midpoint axis. 45° includes also semi- and sesquisquares. Obviously, setting it to 45° will produce larger trees than 180°

Midpoint aspects style:
The midpoint aspects (midpoint trees) can be output with or without aspect type and orb. If you use 90 or 45 degrees, you may need the information telling if the planet is on the midpoint axis or in square or 45/135 degrees. You may also like to know how close the aspect is.

Short style

With aspect type and orb

KUNDIG SECTIONS

Kundig Sections:

Kundig sections can be supplied with Bonatti sections, so that they are considered equal and mixed up in the ouput. This applies both to the Kündig section printout and to the CORREX optional add-on.

Straight Kündig
Kündig + Bonatti

GRAPHIC ASPECTS OPTIONS

Graphic aspects:

The aspect graphs, showing how transits and progressions develop over time have two display options:

Shades | .▇▇▇▇▇▇▇▇▇▇▇▇▇▇▇. | .
Bar graphs | .▇▇▇▇▇▇▇▇▇▇▇▇▇▇▇. |

GLYPHS

Symbols for Uranus and Pluto are different in some countries, so here is some choices

Uranus Glyph
Aerial Uranus ♅
German Uranus ⛢

Pluto Glyph
English Pluto ♇

Danish Pluto ♇
German Pluto ♆

EFEMERIS OPTIONS

The ephemeris option lets you choose between speed and accuracy. The choice also depends on, whether you have the full ephemeris tables installed or just the basic calculation (Moshier). In summary, you should always use Swiss ephemeris, unless you have only the basic swiss installation and you have a problem with speed, and accuracy is not high priority.

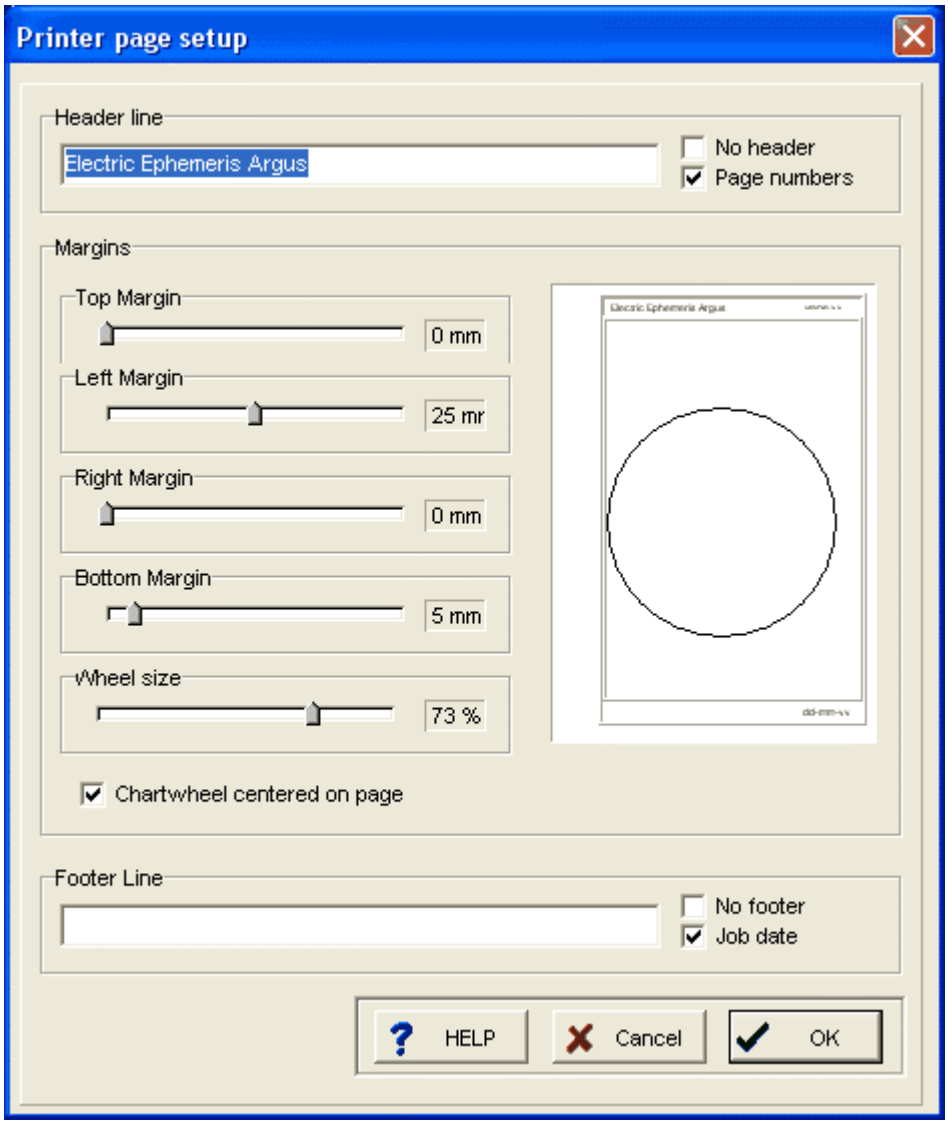
Use Swiss Ephemeris:
<u>with full tables</u>
+ Extremely accurate: down to 1/100 of a second of arc
+ Very fast (faster than the EE)
-Uses 35 Mbytes of disk space, so you will prefer a CD rom for installation rather than a download.

<u>with basic tables only</u>
+Very accurate: down to 1 second of arc.
- Slower 3-5 time slower than the EE.

Use EE Ephemeris:
+Quite fast.
-Accurate only to minutes of arc, and only 1850-2040.
-Outside this, accuracy is rather one degree.

PRINT PAGE OPTIONS

Printed pages have a couple of options such as margin settings etc. Only one option, the chartwheel size, will also affect the screen output.



Print page options

The header and footer line lets you insert some fixed text on top and bottom of each printed page. This could for example be your company name and phone number. You can also have a page number top right and/or a jobdate bottom right on each page. Both these options are recommended.

The right margin setting has a limited effect. Jobdate and pagenumbers will be placed accordingly, and interpretation texts, which are word-wrapped, will have their lines broken at the right margin. Graphics and tables must be kept unbroken, so they will display beyond the right margin setting.

To get slightly more space for output, you can remove the header and/or footer line altogether by checking the "no header" / "no footer" checkboxes. In this case jobdate / pagenumbers are not printed, and the gain in space is only about 1 line

for each.

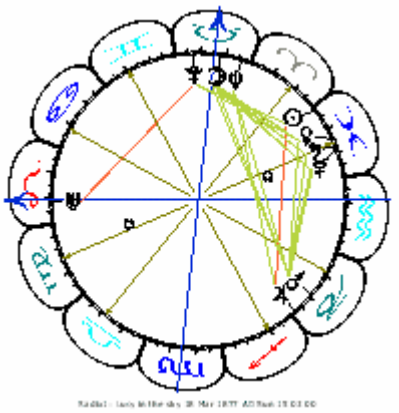
"Chartwheel centered on page" means, that the chartwheel or other graph will be placed exactly between the left and the right margin on the printed pages. If this box is unchecked, the chartwheel will be left-adjusted.

A small model of the resulting page layout is shown to reflect your settings. Left margin moves the output right. The right margin will only clip off output.

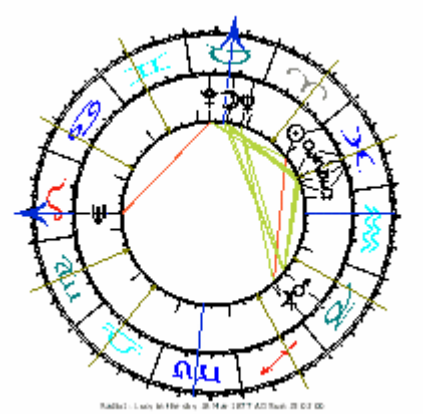
CHARTWHEEL STYLE OPTIONS

These options applies to the four inbuilt chartwheel styles:

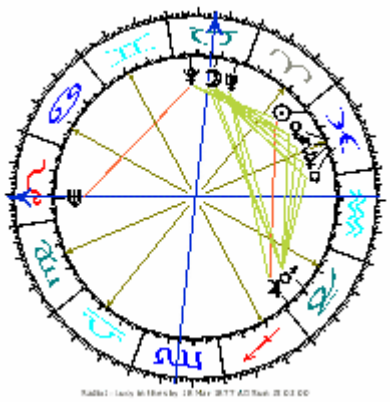
Chart style:
There are three chartwheel styles included:



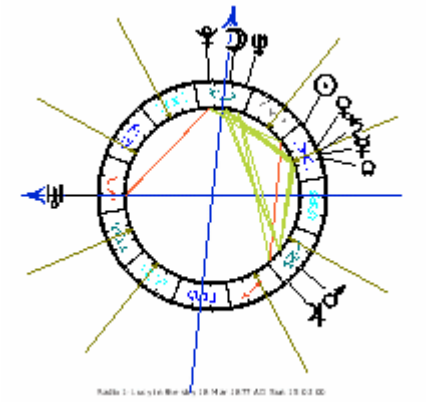
LOTUS



ENGLISH



US



FRENCH

Orientation:
As default the ascendant is horizontal pointing left. The options are:

Ascendant left
Midheaven UP
Radix ascendant left
Radix midheaven up
Aries right
Aries up
Aries left
Aries down

Aspect style:

aspect lines have four options:

To symbol 

To center 

To degree 

No aspects

Bi-Wheel aspects:
The bi-wheel may look quite busy, if you choose aspects on, especially for charts, which have wider orbs than just the 1 or 2° used by progressed charts.

Aspects to angles:
Even if aspects to angles are quite important, you may find that drawing them on the chartwheel looks confusing.

Glyph size:
This setting will affect the size of the planet symbols on the chartwheel.

Positions size:
This setting will affect the size of the degrees and minutes figures drawn beside each planet and housecusp. If Show Positions are not selected (see below), this setting has no effect.

Positions

Show degrees and minutes
Show degrees only
No positions

HARMONICS

Harmonics means, that every position in the entire program will be multiplied with the number entered here. If the result exceeds 360 degrees, it will start over from 0. Harmonics is a way of understanding aspects, which is described in the book of John Addey "Harmonics in astrology". Even if it makes little sense in terms of harmonic theory, you can enter fractional and negative harmonics.

SIDERIAL OPTIONS

The Zodiac preference adds (or subtracts) the same arc (The Ayanamsha) to (from) all positions. The arc entered is for the 1st of jan 1900. For other years this arc will be corrected by the precession which is about 50" of arc per year. This is called the siderial zodiac, which stays fixed in relation to the fixed stars. There are different opinions what the Ayanamsha should be, i.e. where in the sky to place zero Aries. You will find a couple of preset values used by different schools, but if you cannot find the one, you are looking for, you can enter it yourself by choosing USER.

Select TROPICAL to make the program produce ordinary western style astrology.

0°00'	**User**
22°27'	**Lahiri**
22°21'	**K.S.Krishnamuti**
21°01'	**Sepharial**
19°10'	**Shil-Ponde**
00°00'	**Tropical**

DATE INPUT STYLE

Date Style

Amr: (MMDDYYYY): In USA dates are entered month, days an year. Select this option to make the date entry accept data in this order. When pressing OK in the

data input however, your input will translate into the euro-style.

EUR: (DDMMYYYY): Choose this date input style if you prefer to enter dates in the european style day-month-year order.

East or West:
If you enter zone and geo longitude in the date input without a direction letter (E or W), Argus will place a default letter, which could be either E or W according to this setting. Select W, if the majority of your charts are W, else choose E.

East is default
West is default

INTERPRETATIONS, ASTRO-COMMENTS

In written interpretation, each paragraph has a leading line, telling which astrological factors are causing the following text to be printed. This is interesting for readers, who know about astrological terms, but can be annoying if they don't. So you can select either, depending on who you are targeting when printing out interpretations.

Astro comments ON
Astro comments OFF

FONTS

This option will open a windows font dialog, where you can choose font name, style and size for your outputs. Please note, though, that position and aspect tables etc. which need tabulation and astrological symbols always use the special PCA font (PCA-ANSI.TTF) installed with Argus, but it will still use the size and style chosen.

Please note, that some interpretations have their own font settings which will override your program options.

The Argus font is only active as long as Argus is open. If you copy and paste output from Argus to e.g. Word, it may look fine showing astrological symbols correctly,

but as soon as you close Argus, Word will not be able to show the symbols anymore, because the Argus font is now unmounted.

If you want to use the Argus symbols in other programs, also when Argus is not running, you must install them using windows control panel. The Argus font is placed in the Argus4 folder. Actually, there are two fonts: PCA-ANSI.TTF with the symbols and PCA-OEM.TTF, which is the DOS emulating font used to run old PCA scripts.

To install the Argus fonts:

- In Windows, click START
- Click SETTINGS
- Click CONTROL PANEL
- In the control panel, click FONTS
- In the font window click FILE
- Click INSTALL NEW FONT
- In the file window, locate and doubleclick the Argus4 folder (C:\ARGUS4)
- In the list of fonts, you will find the fonts PCA ANSI and PCA OEM
- Select PCA ANSI (and PCA OEM if you so wish)
- Click OK
- The fonts are now installed and can be used even when Argus is not running.

If you have Windows 7, installing the font is easier:

- In Argus, click FILE
- Click RUN XLI MODULE
- In the file menus "File type" field select "All"
- Click the file PCA-ANSI.TTF using the right-mouse button
- Choose INSTALL
- Click OK
- The symbol font is now permanently installed

The contents of these fonts are listed in the appendix.

COLOR OPTIONS

This option will open a colour table, where you can choose individual colors for each symbol, for chartwheel lines, houses etc. You can not choose color for text

background, which will always be black on white, but you can choose a color for the text.

At the top of the list, you can choose the background color for the control panel.

The list of colorable items is multiselect. Holding down the CTRL or SHIFT key, you can click and select more than one item, you would like to give the same color. When selected, click the COLOR button and choose a color for those items, then click OK.

EDITING SYSTEM VARIABLES

The options entered above are all saved in the file PCA.CFG. If you wish to get your fingers dirty, you can use this dialog to edit the settings manually. If you do, you should make a backup first, because it is possible to change critical values, which will make Argus malfunction, or even not start at all, and you may happen to change something which you cannot remember how to change back. Still, as long as you do not save the changes to disk, Argus will start with the old values next time you use the program.

SAVE OPTIONS

To make Argus remember the new settings next time you start the program, you need to click this option.

KEYBOARD SHORTCUTS

Keyboard shortcuts

0 Enter name
1 Enter date
2 Enter time
3 Enter zone
4 Enter latitude
5 Enter longitude

6 Enter sex
7 Enter notes
8 Enter orb

R Radix positions
T Radix2 (Transit)
P Secondary progression
E Tertiary progression
F Minor progression
B Solar arc
S Solar return
L Lunar return
G Composite chart
H Relationship chart
D Day chart
OT Converse Transit
OP Converse Secondary
OE Converse Tertiary
OF Converse Minor
OB Converse Solar Arc

XS User-S XLI script
XZ User-Z XLI script

V Chartwheel
OV Houseless chartwheel
W Double chartwheel
OW Houseless double chartwheel
U Clock chartwheel
XG Aspect grid

XA 5 year progressions graph
XB 60 years progressions graph
XY 1 year transits graph
XM 1 month transits graph
XX 1 year collective transits graph
XL 1 month collective transits graph

A Internal aspects

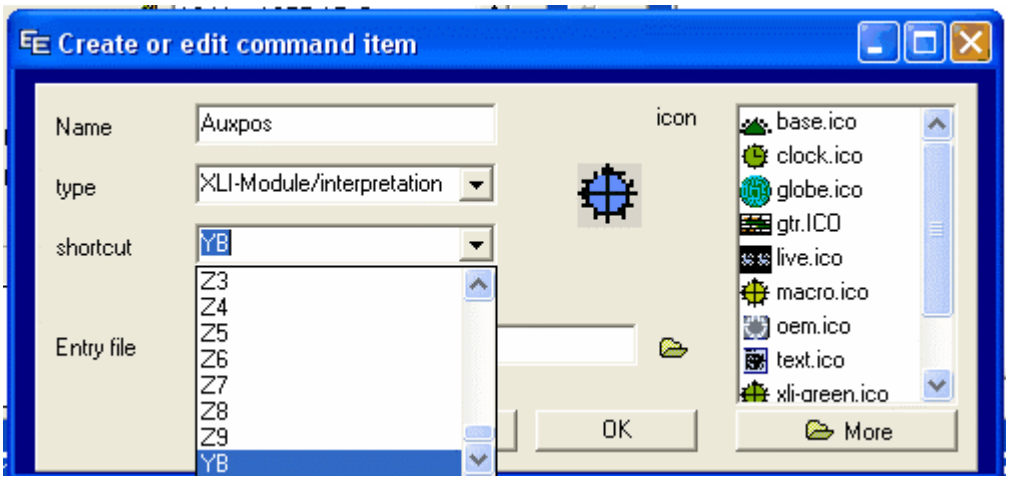
OA Cross chart aspects
M Midpoints planetary order
OM Midpoints zodiacal order
N Midpoint tree planetary order
ON Midpoint tree zodiacal order

XK Kündig rectification sections
XP Progressed table 60 years

C Enter macro

Q Quit Argus
Yn Command icon assignable keyboard shortcuts
Zn Command icon assignable keyboard shortcuts

The last two is a whole series of keyboard shortcuts, which you can assign to each of the command icons available. This is done by right clicking the icon, and then clicking the EDIT button. In the command icon editor window, you will find a field showing the current keyboard shortcut with a dropdown list to choose from:



MACRO KEYS

In macros, with a few exceptions mentioned below, you can use all the above keyboard shortcuts. Additionaly, you can use some special keys:

7xxx. Set harmonic number. Replace xxx with the harmonic number, you wish, terminated by fullstop as shown. To enter a fractional harmonic, use a comma, not a fullstop as decimal separator, e.g. 74,33. will set the harmonic number to 4.33.

8xxx. Set master orb. Replace xxx with degrees and minute of orb. For example, to set the master orb to 3°30' enter 8330. The terminating fullstop is mandatory.

8X. Select an orbsheme for all charts. Replace the X with one of the letters RTPSHDCG to select one of these orbsets. This will override the individual orbset for each charttype. To set it back to normal, use the macro 8N. The terminating fullstop is mandatory.

99 Clear the output window.

9F Insert a new page mark in the output window at the cursor position.

9L Insert a blank line in the output window at the cursor position.

9X Print the contents of the output window.

XO <Filename>. Call a script file. Replace with the actual script filename you need. The terminating fullstop is mandatory. Fullstop is not allowed in the filename, as this would be misinterpreted as end-of-name. So use comma instead to separate the filename and extension:

myscript.txt	XOmyscript,txt.
myscript.xli	XOmyscript.xli.

CFn. Call a submacro defined for the F-Keys. The F1-F12 keys an be programmed with one macro each, clicking FILE>MACRO DEFINITIONS. If you have such definitions, you can further embed those into other macros by inserting CF1. CF2. ... up to CF12. The terminating fullstop is mandatory.

C Repeat macro. When the macro reaches C, it will start over from start until you press ESC. Or in case the macro is fetching database data using the = the macro will stop when it reaches a blank name or the end of file.

Cn. Repeat macro n times. n should be replaced by a number. Please note the terminating fullstop. For example RC8. will ouput 8 identical sets of radix positions.

Not very interesting. But try this one: 1,,+.Pc12. This will output 12 progressed charts with incrementing years. You can have only one loop in the same macro.

( ) Parenthesis will switch on and off output. So for example the macro RV will calculate and output radix positions and draw a chartwheel, while (R)V will calculate the radix positions without outputting them and then draw the chartwheel. So the opening bracket means "no output from now on" and the closing bracket means "back to normal ouput mode".

$ Mini-script. After the $, the remaining part of the macro string will be interpreted as an XLI script. To accept a text part in the macro which is limited to a single line, text lines should be bracketed. Example
$2 PHS NUMS (MOON IS IN ##. HOUSE)

. (Fullstop) Clears the output window

< Select radixdata. Next chart calculated will use the radix data (left data input tab)

> Select currentdata. Next chart calculated will use the current data (rightt data input tab)

= Fetch next data in namefile

Codes working differently in macros

6M	Set the sex for the chosen input tab to male
6F	Set the sex for the chosen input tab to male
6N	Set the sex for the chosen input tab to male
6H	Set the sex for the chosen input tab to male
6E	Set the sex for the chosen input tab to male
6C	Set the sex for the chosen input tab to male
7	See above
8	See above
*	Show the command panel
-	Show the output window

DEFAULT ORB LIMITS

R	(Radix, Radix2, Transit)				
Sun	10	Node	5	Cnj	8 dec 3
Moon	10	PtFt	5	Opp	8 qui 3
Mercury	8	MC	5	Sqr	8 tre 3
Venus	8	ASC	5	Tri	8 biq 3
Mars	8	11	0	Sxt	8 sep 3
Jupiter	8	12	0	Ssq	3 2sep 3
Saturn	8	2	0	Ses	3 3sep 3
Uranus	8	3	0	qqx	3
Neptune	8	Midp.	1	ssx	3
Pluto	8				
Chiron	8	orb combine	Minimum		

P	(Secondary, Tertiary, Minor)				
Sun	2	Node	2	Cnj	2 dec 2
Moon	2	PtFt	2	Opp	2 qui 2
Mercury	2	MC	2	Sqr	2 tre 2
Venus	2	ASC	2	Tri	2 biq 2
Mars	2	11	0	Sxt	2 sep 2
Jupiter	2	12	0	Ssq	2 2sep 2
Saturn	2	2	0	Ses	2 3sep 2
Uranus	2	3	0	qqx	2
Neptune	2	Midp.	2	ssx	2
Pluto	2				
Chiron	2	orb combine	Minimum		

S	(Solar arc)				
Sun	2 Node	2	Cnj	2 dec	2
Moon	2 PtFt	2	Opp	2 qui	2
Mercury	2 MC	2	Sqr	2 tre	2
Venus	2 ASC	2	Tri	2 biq	2
Mars	2 11	0	Sxt	2 sep	2
Jupiter	2 12	0	Ssq	2 2sep	2
Saturn	2 2	0	Ses	2 3sep	2
Uranus	2 3	0	qqx	2	
Neptune	2 Midp.	2	ssx	2	
Pluto	2				
Chiron	2 orb combine	Minimum			

T	(Solar Return, Lunar Return)				
Sun	5 Node	5	Cnj	5 dec	3
Moon	5 PtFt	5	Opp	5 qui	3
Mercury	5 MC	5	Sqr	5 tre	3
Venus	5 ASC	5	Tri	5 biq	3
Mars	5 11	0	Sxt	5 sep	3
Jupiter	5 12	0	Ssq	3 2sep	3
Saturn	5 2	0	Ses	3 3sep	3
Uranus	5 3	0	qqx	3	
Neptune	5 Midp.	5	ssx	3	
Pluto	5				
Chiron	5 orb combine	Minimum			

C	(Composite, Relationship)				
Sun	8 Node	5	Cnj	8 dec	3

Moon	8	PtFt	5	Opp	8	qui	3
Mercury	8	MC	5	Sqr	8	tre	3
Venus	8	ASC	5	Tri	8	biq	3
Mars	8	11	0	Sxt	8	sep	3
Jupiter	8	12	0	Ssq	3	2sep	3
Saturn	8	2	0	Ses	3	3sep	3
Uranus	8	3	0	qqx	3		
Neptune	8	Midp.	3	ssx	3		
Pluto	8						
Chiron	8	orb combine	Minimum				

D (Day chart)

Sun	3	Node	3	Cnj	3	dec	3
Moon	3	PtFt	3	Opp	3	qui	3
Mercury	3	MC	3	Sqr	3	tre	3
Venus	3	ASC	3	Tri	3	biq	3
Mars	3	11	0	Sxt	3	sep	3
Jupiter	3	12	0	Ssq	3	2sep	3
Saturn	3	2	0	Ses	3	3sep	3
Uranus	3	3	0	qqx	3		
Neptune	3	Midp.	3	ssx	3		
Pluto	3						
Chiron	3	orb combine	Minimum				

H (Horary Chart) Applying aspects

Sun	8	Node	5	Cnj	8	dec	3
Moon	8	PtFt	5	Opp	8	qui	3
Mercury	8	MC	5	Sqr	8	tre	3

Venus	8	ASC	5	Tri	8	biq	3
Mars	8	11	0	Sxt	8	sep	3
Jupiter	8	12	0	Ssq	3	2sep	3
Saturn	8	2	0	Ses	3	3sep	3
Uranus	8	3	0	qqx	3		
Neptune	8	Midp.	2	ssx	3		
Pluto	8						
Chiron	8	orb combine	Minimum				

H (Horary Chart) Separating aspects

Sun	1	Node	1	Cnj	1	dec	1
Moon	1	PtFt	1	Opp	1	qui	1
Mercury	1	MC	1	Sqr	1	tre	1
Venus	1	ASC	1	Tri	1	biq	1
Mars	1	11	0	Sxt	1	sep	1
Jupiter	1	12	0	Ssq	1	2sep	1
Saturn	1	2	0	Ses	1	3sep	1
Uranus	1	3	0	qqx	1		
Neptune	1	Midp.	1	ssx	1		
Pluto	1						
Chiron	1	orb combine	Minimum				

G (Transit and progression graphs)

Sun	1	Node	1	Cnj	1	dec	1
Moon	1	PtFt	1	Opp	1	qui	1
Mercury	1	MC	1	Sqr	1	tre	1
Venus	1	ASC	1	Tri	1	biq	1
Mars	1	11	0	Sxt	1	sep	1
Jupiter	1	12	0	Ssq	1	2sep	1

Saturn	1	2	0	Ses	1	3sep 1
Uranus	1	3	0	qqx	1	
Neptune	1	Midp.	0	ssx	1	
Pluto	1					
Chiron	1	orb combine	Minimum			

Character sets

Argus is using two dedicated character sets: PCA-ANSI for symbols and tables and PCA-OEM for output of legacy XLI scripts written for the DOS PCA program.

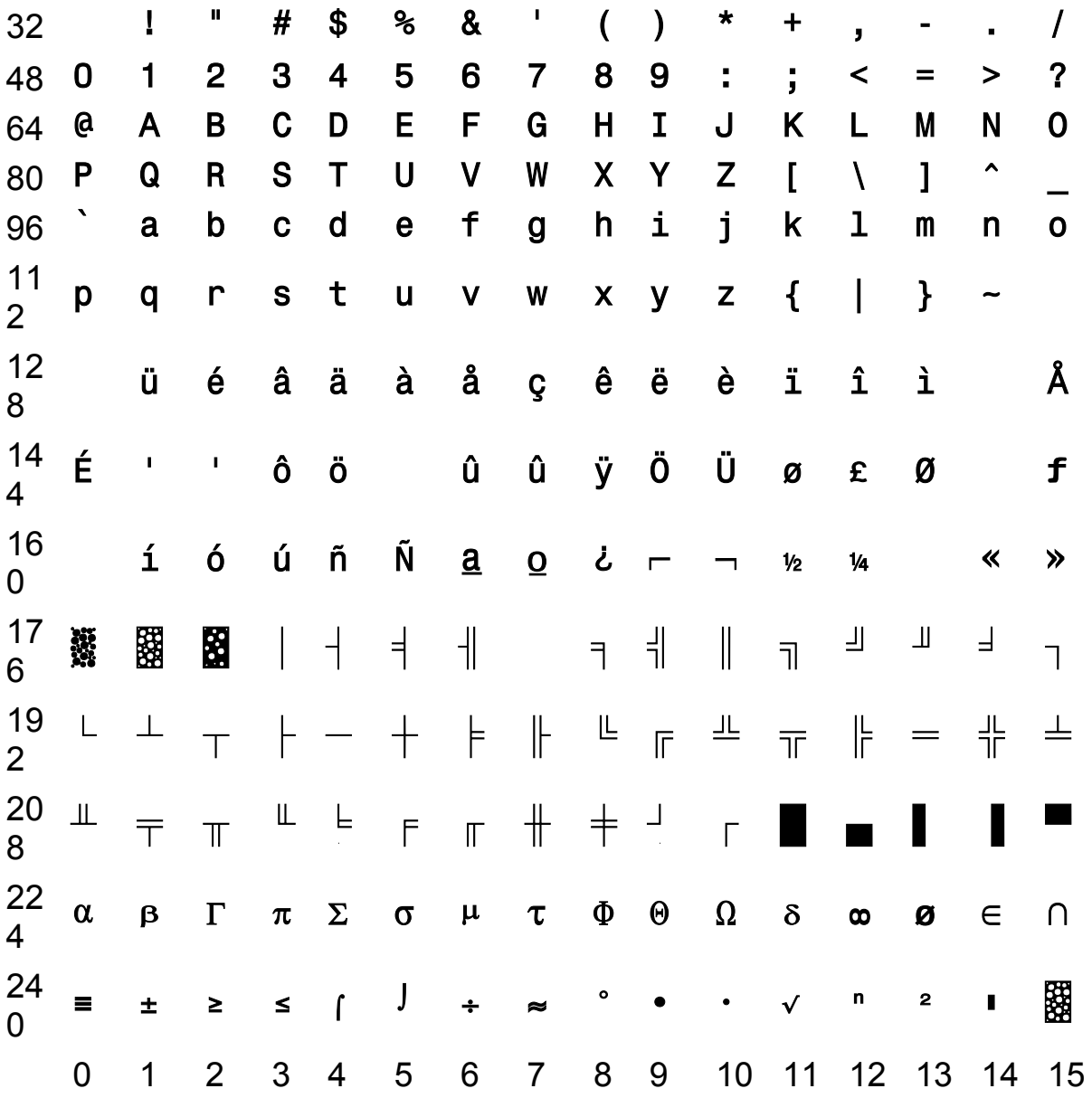
These character sets are not by default installed permanently in the windows system, but they are loaded temporarily as long as Argus runs. If you need them for use in other programs (e.g. WORD), you mus either have Argus running, or you may install them manually using windows Control Panel. The font files are named pca-ansi.ttf and pca.oem.ttf, and they are placed in the Argus4 folder.

PCA-ANSI character set

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
32		!	"	#	$	%	&	'	(	)	*	+	,	-	.	/
48	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
64	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
80	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	[	\	]	^	_
96	`	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
112	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	{	|	}	~	
128		☉	☾	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	☊	⊗	⊕		☥
144	♿	'	'	♊	♋		♍	♍	♏	♐	♑	♒	♓	⚷		⊵
160		♂	♌	□	△	✳	∠	⊡	⩛	⩡	⊥	Q	⚮			
176	°	■	▉	▉	▄	─	━		_	▂	▃	▄	▅	▆	▇	▉
192	À	Á	Â	Ã	Ä	Å	Æ	Ç	È	É	Ê	Ë	Ì	Í	Î	Ï
208	Ð	Ñ	Ò	Ó	Ô	Õ	Ö	×	Ø	Ù	Ú	Û	Ü	Ý	Þ	ß
224	à	á	â	ã	ä	å	æ	ç	è	é	ê	ë	ì	í	î	ï
240	ð	ñ	ò	ó	ô	õ	ö	÷	ø	ù	ú	û	ü	ý	þ	ÿ
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

PCA-OEM character set

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15


32 ! " # $ % & ' ( ) * + , - . /
48 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 : ; < = > ?
64 @ A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O
80 P Q R S T U V W X Y Z [\ ] ^ _
96 ` a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o
112 p q r s t u v w x y z { | } ~
128 ü é â ä à å ç ê ë è ï î ì Å
144 É ' ' ô ö û û ÿ Ö Ü ø £ Ø ƒ
160 í ó ú ñ Ñ ª º ¿ ⌐ ¬ ½ ¼ « »
176
192
208
224 α ß Γ π Σ σ µ τ Φ Θ Ω δ ∞ ø ∈ ∩
240 ≡ ± ≥ ≤ ⌠ ⌡ ÷ ≈ ° • · √ ⁿ ² ■
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15