Christological Interpretations of the Decans

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Introduction

The subject of interpreting the decans, or amplifiers of the major constellations, is an advanced level study for celestial interpreters. It is classified as a Master’s level course in the Christological On-line Institute training for the new Magi of our age. If you have come upon this without proper foundation, I will try to oblige your lack of knowledge by giving brief synopses but would suggest that you study Christological Astronomy: Interpreting Christological Profiles in the Heavenlies. It is available at http://www.lmci.org/showitems.cfm?CategoryID=19#itemid=675 in the LMCI.org e-store.

As stated, this is basically a Master’s level curriculum course of study, so for you to have interest in this should indicate that you have some basic understanding of astronomy and especially Christological astronomy. This information is of great value to those who read and interpret the celestial word of God, but also in a generic sense, it will show a greater depth of true Christian character and will unveil the true Messianic story line of the cosmos. How this research is done and derived is a great secret known only to deeper level initiates and magi of old. It is only recently that this insight has reemerged due to in depth biblical and astronomical research. Although this information should be of immense value to today’s astrodiviners (so-called and miscalled astrologers), this generally is way over their heads since most are not involved in actual scientific renderings of the cosmos. Instead, they offer obsolete chart readings and conjured messages, much as fortune tellers use tarot cards.

The decans, a Latin derivation of “deca” for 10, have a function of embellishing and giving greater details to their accompanying major constellation and contribute to the overall meaning of the major constellation. In the initial pictures of the constellations in the heavens, there are 48 constellations: 12 major and 36 amplifiers. Each of the major constellations has three minor ones assigned to it that further explain its meaning. To fully understand the meaning and application of a major constellation, a knowledge of the decans is mandatory. They are the foundation and underpinning of the constellational houses.

One more additional note before beginning this fascinating study: a blatant truth will appear as the decans are surveyed—the lifestyle and messianic virtue they display are quite violent and aggressive as compared to the behavior of modern day followers of Christ. Deductively, since these messages are thousands of years old, they present the correct lifestyle that God would have His people live and not the one that has been watered down by religion and spirits of passivity. Some people may be challenged at these portrayals as they apply them to their own lives, but the issue lies not in the constellation interpretation but the contemporary, passive, Christian lifestyle. If the actual life of Messiah and His first coming has taught us anything, it is that the kingdom of heaven is a violent kingdom and the violent must take it by force (Matthew 11:12). This study of the decans will absolutely unmask this.
Chapter 1- Astronomical Principles of Interpretation

A brief review of astronomy and the basics of Christological interpretations will benefit all. Fundamental to all studies of the heavens is a given point of acceptance: the heavens were created by God along with all the laws of astronomy. As Plato said, any student of the heavens must believe in the divine mind. Within the scope of astronomical laws, all Christological interpretations are based on star names, the omniscience of the Creator, and His method of telegraphing His messages to people who will read them (and take time to study how to read them). The divine design of our solar system has laws that apply to these interpretations.

Focal in our solar system is the Sun—that is what “solar” means. All the planets revolve around the Sun in the same direction and basically on the same linear plane. (This alone proves in the divine mind of a Creator, elsewise they would revolve in different planes if the world were made by a big bang.) Since they all move on the basic same linear plane, they all basically travel on the same line that is drawn by the Sun. This is called the ecliptic path of the Sun since it eclipses (hides) the constellations it is in front of as the planet makes its revolution.

The Sun’s movement draws a line in the heavens, and since the Sun moves in a circle, the line of the heavens makes a circle or a continuous line in the heavens. This is what Psalm 19:1 is referring to:

Psalm 19:4 Their **line** is gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world. In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun.

This line is also referenced in Job 38:5 where the “line” is also described as a measuring line and orienting point on the heavens. This is the Hebrew word *qav* (Strong’s # 6957) and actually means a measuring line.

Since the planets revolve in a circle, the line that we are concerned with is also obviously a circle. From the point of view of the Earth and all planets and the Moon, the Sun inscribes, intersects, eclipses and marks the 12 major constellations on the circle. From the Christological point of view beginning at Virgo, the promised seed, all the way through Leo, the king of beasts representing Messiah as King of kings, the message is about The Coming One, The Redeemer, The Messiah and The Christ. This general message is further defined in Virgo—the promised seed, Libra—the price to be paid, Scorpio—the wounded, and Sagittarius—He is coming again someday. His blessings on those who believe on Him are displayed by Capricorn—He is the sacrificed Redeemer raised on high, Aquarius—He gave us Holy Spirit, Pisces—to Jew and Gentile, and through Aries—to reign over the devil. Then His second coming is revealed: in Taurus—He is the One coming with rage, Gemini—to claim His bride, in Cancer—to give her the Kingdom, to reign with Leo—the coming King of kings.

Each of the major constellations has three amplifiers, or decans, assigned to it that elaborate upon the central theme of Messiah’s comings.
Chapter 2- How the Decans are Divided

The line that intersects these major constellations is a circle, which is obviously 360 degrees. Since there are 12 divisions of the major constellations, if 12 is divided into 360 degrees of a circle, a value of 30 degrees per constellation is derived. Although this is not actual in measurement since the 12 major constellations have varying size, nonetheless, dividing the 30 degrees by 3 (the number of amplifiers per major constellation) yields 10 degrees; and since 10 in Latin is “deca,” hence the name “decans.” Even though the breadth of the arc of the circle is not exactly 10 degrees for any decan, the name “decan” was given to the minor constellations since their contributions to the story line of Messiah in the sky is each allotted a 1/36th spot to testify on the ecliptic circle. (This also proves that that there are only 36 of these constellations in the original celestial word of God, since the number 36 is equally divisible into 360 degrees.)

So, each major constellation has three amplifiers or decans to contribute to its testimony of Messiah. The major Messianic message of the heavens are concluded and summarized by the 12 major constellations. Yet the decans, or amplifiers, contribute to the message as well. The best way I have found to describe this is the old singing group, Frankie Valli and the Four Seasons (except in this case, it would be the Three Seasons). Frankie was the lead singer, singing melody and carrying the tune, while the Three Seasons (and I like “seasons” because each decan has a season of 10 degrees or 10 days per year) carried the harmony. It still produces only one sound (song), which is likened to the message of Messiah, but with the three-part harmony, we have a full bodied song and likewise, a deeper meaning of the message of Messiah.

As fantastic as the full-bodied message is, the techniques of modern astronomy avails to us the ability to separate out each “track” and focus on it to derive the fullest meaning. As a matter of personal experience, I learned the Christology of the 12 major constellations from the star names, their order, and the context of the message. The pictures in the zodiac, or Mazzaroth, or the Line finally made sense. BUT when I learned about the decans and their contributing messages, it stunned me! It was like listening to a quartet all singing the melody, and then breaking into three-part harmony. They added resonance and reverberation which brought depth to my heart and understanding. Now, when I look at planetoid locations and their interpretation, I can hear the harmony and feel the depth and additional understanding and application from the three seasons (decans).
Chapter 3- The Principles of Decan Interpretation

There is no secret that these constellations not directly located on the ecliptic have meanings and interpretations because some of them are mentioned by name in the Bible, such as Pleiades, Orion, Leviathan, Arcturus (Bootes), and Draco. But how they are read and how their significance is determined is one of the secrets that only true students of astronomy know and can apply. Since neither the Sun nor the Moon or any of the planets wander too far off of the line called the Mazzaroth and are hardly ever in any of these, our question is: how can these minor constellations contribute to the message?

First, the major constellation and the accompanying amplifiers are located in the same general area of the heavens. The following “Constellation Map of the Heavens” illustration, which I adapted from William D. Banks’ book, The Heavens Declare, shows this.
The 12 pie slices that divided the Mazzaroth are the divisions of the major constellations. Usually the other constellations that are located close in proximity to it are the ones assigned to the major one. So, in that selected section of the sky, a portion of the story line of Messiah is told. The Sun draws the line that intersects the major constellation and those surrounding constellations contribute to its message.

A clue to understanding the decans’ meanings is encoded in the word decan, meaning 10, or 10 degrees. This means that each of 36 minor constellations gets approximately 10 degrees, or one third of its major constellation’s arc of the circle, to speak its message, but which third? For example, Virgo has in its close proximity, Coma, Centaurus, and Bootes. Each of these gets one third of the ecliptic arc in Virgo to give its contribution. So, when the Sun, Moon, or planets abide in Virgo, which decan gets to speak? This is where astronomy and actual celestial measurement and observation are the key, not smoke and mirrors and conjured meanings from private interpretation.

The answer to which decan gets which third is determined by the order of the three as they rise over the eastern horizon as the Earth spins in daily movement. Again in the example of Virgo: Coma arises first, Centaurus next, and then Bootes comes up last. So the first third of the ecliptic arc within Virgo is assigned for Coma’s contribution. The second, or middle, third is given to Centaurus, and the last third is allotted to Bootes. All of the major constellations have three amplifiers assigned to them and in combination they deliver the message conveyed by the major constellation.

The purpose of this study is for you to understand the application of the decans, how they contribute to the main message of the major constellations, and which portion of the ecliptic is assigned for them to give their Messianic message. We will go through all the major constellations on the ecliptic and then show the position of the amplifiers in their order. Yet before launching into the whole circle, we will look at an example of the birth sky of Jesus of Nazareth and see the value of the decans’ contribution to His meaning and the prophecy it foretold. I am using the Stellarium software planetarium as the basis of the planetoid locations on Tishri 1, 3 BC. According to Stellarium arrangement, this would be September 11, 2BC since Stellarium counts the zero year between BC and AD. (Always use one number less when working on a BC calculation in Stellarium and referring it to Gregorian dating.)
Notice the specific location of the Sun in the left forearm of the woman, the location of Mercury in the shoulder, Venus in the head/neck area, and of course, the Moon under her feet as Revelation 12:1 says it would have to be. Dividing the arc length of Virgo into thirds, the first third is assigned to Coma, the second third to Centaurus, and the last third to Bootes. Watch how the location of each of the planetoids within the specific decan will add to the understanding of the birth of Messiah. This is foolproof and increases the detail of a Christological profile 3 times over.

The Sun was mid-body of Virgo within the portion of the ecliptic arc assigned to the second decan, Centaurus. Centaurus is the representation of a victor and a victim and has the messianic message of being both victim and victor, or lamb and the lion. This location foretells of His sacrifice and also of His triumph in the end. Mercury was in this section of Virgo as well, and since it conveys the message of Messiah, it tells us that He was the incarnate word, having the first and last word—He spoke the creation into being and will be the final word of judgment. It shows He was called to be a sacrificial victim AND a conquering hero.

Venus was located in the neck/head region of Virgo and this section of the ecliptic arc is allotted to the decan of Coma. Venus is the bright and morning star and has the meaning of the passion of Christ but also shows that He is the subject of the celestial word of God and is the alpha and omega of the heavens. Wouldn’t you know, the location in Coma says exactly that. It is the first decan in the celestial word and has a meaning of the chosen one, displayed as the picture of the woman holding a young child up above her head in a correct planisphere.

(The picture of the constellation in Stellarium is taken from the IAU standardized 88 constellation format in 1922. Scientists added the 40 to the existing 48 and took some unfounded liberties; however, they did accomplish a better system for locating stars in the heavens since some of the initial 48 had some blank
places where no constellation was named. Always remember that the accurate picture is according to ancient star names, not the drawing. For example, the constellation Coma has also been called Coma Berenices and has alluded to it the picture of a mythological lock of hair; however, the planisphere picture given earlier is the most accurate that we have to date, showing the constellation as true to the meaning that can be derived from the star names.)

Venus being in Virgo in the section of the decan Coma is significant. The predominate star in Coma means “the desire of the nations.” This is verified in scripture and further validates and assures that this birth date was the coming of Messiah. Revelation 12:5 affirms this message and actually calls this star by name.

Revelation 12:5 And she brought forth a man child, who was to rule all nations with a rod of iron: and her child was caught up unto God, and to his throne.

The phrase “to rule all nations” is the star name in Coma. Venus, being the bright and morning star in the arc length assigned to Coma is the fulfillment of scripture that Messiah is the first and the last and will rule the nations. Also, the picture of Coma with the woman raising up the child shows the ascension into heaven that Revelation 12:5 also tells. Even the ascension of Messiah was foretold on His birth date. There is also documentation from ancient records that a supernova was visible in Coma during this time. This is the kind of specificity that the decan interpretations give.

The Moon’s location in the birth sky of Jesus of Nazareth is amazing indeed and fulfills many, many prophecies of His first coming and also His destiny in death as the Redeemer. Remember that Revelation 12:1 says that the Moon was under the feet of Virgo. This position is so specific that it defies happenstance. Since this particular arrangement of the Sun clothing the woman and the Moon under her feet always occurs on the 1st of Tishri (the New Moon festival day of the Feast of Trumpets), greater understanding can be obtained. The Feast of Trumpets is celebrated at the rising of the new moon with trumpets being blown in honor of the feast day. This festival day was the day of the coronation of the king in Israel and the trumpets were blown at the sighting of the new moon. According to Ernest Martin in his book, The Star that Astonished the World, sunset that day in Jerusalem and the rising of the Moon would have been from 6:18 p.m. till 7:45 p.m. Deductively, this would have been the birth time of Messiah, which the Bible and history affixes as the birth date of Jesus of Nazareth. God has left no stone unturned in documenting who is Messiah. Look at this close up picture as would have been seen from Jerusalem during this time and look at the location of the Moon. It is under her feet but is directing straddling the constellations of Virgo and Libra.
Even though these constellational boundaries were drawn by the IAU in 1922, it perfectly agrees with the Bible written around AD 90. One half of the Moon was in Virgo residing in the portion allotted to Bootes, the Coming reaper of the harvest, and the other half in the constellation of Libra in the portion assigned to the Southern Cross—the implement of His death and prophetic fulfillment. Again, Messiah is the first and the last.

The aspect of the Moon moving into Libra in the portion of its arc allotted to the Southern Cross is fantastic in that this was the prophetic destiny of Messiah: to be a sacrifice for mankind’s redemption. It is interesting that after this time, due to precession, the Southern Cross would no longer be visible from Jerusalem. This again is the specificity that the decans can add to a Christological profile. In that it was so succinct on the birth of Jesus of Nazareth as Messiah, it is no less specific in each and every birth date since He was the first born of many brethren.
Chapter 4- the Major Constellations and the Order of the Decans

The embodiment of this study will be the information given about the Christology of each constellation. This will be the in the following chapters. However, the interpretations will only be as accurate as the order of the decans are established. As reminder, the order is fixed according to their rising on the eastern horizon.

It is also important to note that according to Christological interpretation, the circle or the Mazzaroth begins at Virgo and ends at Leo. Astrologers of old began the circle in Aries since they determined that the Sun was in that constellation at the spring equinox during the time of the creation of man. However errant their beginning spot was, it has continued to this day as it has adjusted according to precession. Nevertheless, we are dealing with Christological interpretation, not astrological ones, and therefore we know that the beginning of the story line of Messiah is at Virgo, the birth of Messiah, and ends at Leo, the coming of the King in final glory.

As a reference point, the decans and the order of them is given correctly in Appendix 12 of the Companion Bible by E. W. Bullinger. This is available at http://www.lmci.org/CompanionBible—Appendix12-PDF.pdf

For reference sake and for the sake of a numbering system to be used throughout this study, I will list the major constellations and their accompanying decans.

1. Virgo- The prophecy of the promised seed.
   a. Coma- Messiah as the desire of all nations with the woman.
   b. Centaurus- The victor and victim.
   c. Bootes- The coming One.

2. Libra- The Redeemer's atoning work.
   a. The Southern Cross- The Cross endured.
   b. Lupus- The Victim slain.

   a. Serpens- Striving for the Crown and Glory
   b. Ophiuchus- Defeating serpents and scorpions.
   c. Hercules- The mighty man victorious.

4. Sagittarius- The Redeemer's triumph.
   a. Lyra- Praise prepared for the Conqueror.
   b. Ara- Fire prepared for His enemies.
   c. Draco- The dragon cast down.

5. Capricorn- The result of the Redeemer's sufferings.
   a. Sagitta- The arrow of God sent forth.
b. Aquila- The smitten one falling.
c. Delphinus- The dead One rising again.

6. Aquarius- The blessings assured.
a. Piscis Australis-The blessings bestowed.
c. Cygnus- The Blesser surely returning.

7. Pisces- The blessings on Jew and Gentile.
a. The Band- Union of authority over evil.
b. Andromeda- The redeemed in bondage.
c. Cepheus- the Coming King.

8. Aries- The risen ram.
a. Cassiopeia- The queen enthroned.
b. Cetus- The great enemy bound.
c. Perseus- The "Breaker" delivering.

9. Taurus- Messiah coming to rule.
a. Orion- The redeemer breaking forth as Light.
b. Eridanus- Wrath breaking forth as a flood.
c. Auriga- Safety for His redeemed in the day of wrath.

a. Lepus- The enemy trodden under foot.
b. Canis Major- The coming glorious prince.
c. Canis Minor- The exalted Redeemer.

a. Ursa Minor- The chosen sheepfold.
b. Ursa Major- The elect of God.
c. Argo- Paradise gained.

12. Leo- Messiah's consummated triumph.
a. Hydra- The old serpent destroyed.
b. Crater- The cup of wrath poured out.
c. Corvus- Vengeance on the wicked.
Chapter 5- The Christological (Messianic) Interpretations of the Decans

Applying the meanings of the Sun, Moon, and planets within these constellations is how the ultimate interpretation is derived. The universality of these interpretations would be each of these planetoids abiding in the portion of the arc of the ecliptic assigned to the major constellation and its amplifiers. The planetoid ascribes its Christology overlaid in the decan of its location.

A brief review of the Christology of the Sun, Moon, and planets is as follows:

- **The Sun** is the dominate image of Messiah. It is the only light in the solar system that has light of itself. All others reflect its light. Abiding in the specific decan adds more depth and insight to the fulfillment of the message of the major constellation.

- **The Moon** shows the highest level of the manifestation of the Messiah but the need of discipleship and faithfulness is included in this interpretation. It is where someone can be their best if they consistently apply this messianic attribute.

- **Mercury**, the messenger planet and the 1st planet in order from the Sun, is the message of Messiah to be preached and lived.

- **Venus**, the 2nd planet, discloses the pure passion and love of Messiah to be portrayed. The number 2 according to scriptural numerics means establishment. Since Venus is the bright and morning star, its particular decan location shows where a person can be bright and glorious.

- **Earth**, the 3rd planet, indicates the completeness of a person, and is read 180 degrees across from the Sun since it is read heliocentrically instead of geocentrically as is the case for the rest of the planetoids.

- **Mars**, the 4th planet, is the red planet of redemption, fervor, and warfare. The location of Mars in its specific decan location will indicate what someone will fight for.

- **Ceres**, or Rahab as the Bible calls it, is the 5th planet and is the small planetoid representing the position of Rahab in the foundation of the world and cosmos. It therefore, according to the fore-election and fore-knowledge of God, has a fantastic revelation for someone of where they need more grace (number 5 in scriptural numeric means grace) and where they need to be broken-the Hebrew meaning of Rahab.

- **Jupiter**, the 6th and largest planet, indicates where a person can be biggest, or an insight of what kind of leadership they may manifest.
• **Saturn**, the 7th planet, is the destiny planet. According to Psalm 90:10, the fullness of life is at 70 and this shows the fulfillment of one’s contributions in all their messianic traits and abilities. It is interesting that Hinduism attributes this planet to the possible curse that is on someone, but in actuality, it is the destiny planet.

• **Uranus**, the 8th planet, not visible without magnification, shows the requirements necessary to fulfill in order to receive the rewards in the coming kingdom of Messiah on the Earth.

• **Neptune**, the 9th and final planet, according to scriptural numerics, indicates the message of finality and judgment. This will show the judgment of God on someone as to their accomplished messianic strivings. Since Neptune moves so slowly, the decan of its location is quite important.

These interpretations are written as if a person has a planetoid in this decan. The application of the Christology of the planetoid can be applied in that regard. A complete rendering of the interpretation of each planetoid in each specific location is available for those who wish to read the Word of God when the lights go out, the title of one of my future books. Contact [www.lmci.org](http://www.lmci.org) if you would like a copy. (Release of material is based upon spiritual discretion.)

Since the context of the Mazzaroth is divided into thirds with the first third being the first coming of Messiah; the second third, the blessings Messiah avails; and the last third, His second coming, I will divide the next three chapters of this book according to this division of the Mazzaroth. The context of each division adds to the overall meaning and possibly the interpretation of each specific decan.
Chapter 6- The Decans of Virgo/Libra/Scorpio and Sagittarius

The Decans of Virgo

1a. Coma

In interpreting any decan information for your birth sky, always remember the constellation in which it abides. Each decan comprises one-third of the ecliptic path in that constellation. The order of all three decans is significant and the meaning of each one is amazingly specific.

Virgo is the prophecy of the coming One, and each decan allocated to it contributes to the overall story and the meaning behind it. Occupying the first one-third portion of the band width of Virgo is the decan Coma, which means “the desired of all nations.” Forget the modern name associated with the
constellation, Coma Berenices, and the modern picture of a hank of hair. The true picture, according to star names and history, is a woman holding a child on her lap. Even Shakespeare referred to it as that. The story is the same on the Denderah zodiac of Egypt dated approximately 2300 BC. Without question, this shows the promised child. Apparently, from the very first position on the ecliptic, God does have a son and this was the portrayal of Him being born.

The ancient star names in the constellation of Coma identify the seated woman as “a pure and immaculate virgin,” “the virgin who carries,” and “who bears.” A star name identifies the child as “the Branch.” Clearly, the woman is none other than Virgo and the child in Coma (the desired of all nations) is the highly favored and exceedingly blessed coming One (the offspring of Virgo’s womb). All of this information factors into giving the decan of Coma the Christological meaning of being extremely favored and a recipient of great grace. This shines great light on the truth of Ephesians where He has called (desired) us to be with Him from before the overthrow of the cosmos (KJV: foundation of the world) and has predestined us to our adoption as His children.

The evidence that Coma possibly housed the star of Bethlehem is huge. Several astronomers from different countries recorded that a new star, or supernova, ignited about the time of Jesus of Nazareth’s birth; and this star was visible into His earthly life. This is compelling testimony that He is Messiah. The supernova reportedly appeared in the constellation of Coma in the head of the child. For this reason, the decan of Coma also carries an indicator of someone of greater ability and favor to shine as a beacon for others. Plus, when Jesus of Nazareth was born, Venus and Mercury were in Virgo in the decan of Coma. That would have been a beautiful sight!

The star called Zavijavah (aka Zavijaveh or Zavijava) is also located in Virgo in the decan of Coma. Its name means “gloriously beautiful,” testifying both beautifully and gloriously made.

Planetoids located high in the head of Virgo show mental giftedness. He made you the head and not the tail. Regardless of the planet, Sun, or Moon in this position of the ecliptic, it shows extreme favor. This is quite an impressive place showing where God will have mercy and where He has judgment. He has blessed you with great grace and favor, and your life should display an abundance of thankfulness for those blessings.

1b. Centaurus

Centaurus occupies the second decan (ecliptic segment) in Virgo. This is the place where the traits of Centaurus are shown in your Christological profile. The constellation of Centaurus is located below the left hand of the Virgin. So, as Coma is on the right hand signifying blessings from the promised seed of Virgo, now Centaurus is on the left hand showing His sacrifice and His vindication yet to come.

Be mindful; the decan of Centaurus was also the location of the Sun in the birth sky of Jesus of Nazareth. Two stars in this portion of Virgo have great relevance to the meaning of the decan: the bright star called Spica shows versatility as well as ability; another star, Al Mureddin (now called Vindemiatrix), means “who shall come down” or “who shall have dominion.”
The picture of the constellation of Centaurus in most western zodiacs is a half-man-half-horse, a centaur, piercing a victim with a spear. However, it would simply be a man riding upon a horse and carrying a spear if mythology had not pasted a nephilim-based creature over it. It is a most imposing figure that lies deep in the southern portion of the sky, so it is not seen from the upper regions of the northern hemisphere. The star named Toliman (aka Rigil Kent or Rigil Kentaurus) declares Centaurus’ messianic virtue.

Toliman means “the heretofore and the hereafter” and opens the understanding of a dual fulfillment—both here and hereafter. Regarding the “here,” Centaurus is called the “sin offering” in the Hebrew language. And yet, the picture is of a guy on a horse piercing a victim. So, some have related this to Christ as a sin offering and others to Him as the ultimate warrior who will finish the fight, aka Armageddon. Jesus may have been the sacrificial offering for sin, but He is also the one coming back to inflict punishment on evil and sin.

As it relates to your own birth sky profile, this is not a passive portrayal. Whether it is the Sun or Moon or planet in the decan of Centaurus, it shows you are proactive. And being within Virgo, the kingdom taker, shows that you were made for commitment and have what it takes to go the distance. Messianic virtues include being merciful and just as well as having an attitude of vindication. To his enemies, Centaurus is a formidable foe.

**1c. Bootes**

The third decan in the constellation of Virgo is the famous Bootes. It occupies the last one-third portion of the ecliptic line of Virgo, which usually corresponds to part of the Virgin’s legs as well as her feet.

The constellation of Bootes is pictured as a running man holding a shepherd’s rod in one hand and a sickle in the other. He is sometimes known celestially as the herdsman of the sheep coming out of the Big and Little Dippers (sheepfolds), but he is also known as the one who is coming with judgment as the Grim Reaper.

The chief star in Bootes, called Arcturus, is one of the brightest stars in the northern hemisphere. Over the course of a single night, its appearance can change from bluish green to yellowish orange-red. Arcturus is almost universally known as “the coming One” or “He comes,” and it lends its meaning to the whole constellation. The implements that Bootes is holding are prophetic of Messiah’s comings: the shepherd’s rod indicates His pastoral first coming, and the sickle in the other hand shows His future, second coming to rule and reign and to gather the harvest. The figures drawn of Bootes usually include Arcturus in his moving knee or leg, giving the sense of motion and advancement. This unveils the Christology of Bootes to mean one who moves and advances.

Since the ecliptic location of the *decan* of Bootes is in the legs and feet of Virgo, it accentuates the indication of someone who moves and advances. This shows an upbeat trendsetter. Having the Sun, Moon, or planet here only intensifies this message.
The Sun, Moon, or planet in Bootes shows that you are a mover and a shaker and are predestined to make things happen and not be satisfied with the status quo. Since Virgo is the first constellation in the Christological ecliptic, it signifies an initiator and a nonconformist. This shows that you are an agent of change and may be well respected; but sometimes, you are not well liked because of your vision to move and advance things. Religious spirits, in particular, will consider you an enemy.

**Synopsis of Virgo from E. W. Bullinger’s Appendix 12 of the Companion Bible:**

Virgo (the Virgin). Here we have the star *Al Zimach*. Heb. *Zemach*, the branch. Isa. 4:2. Jer. 23:5, 6. Zech. 3:8; 6:12. All the other stars have cognate meanings.

- **COMA.** The Desired (Hag. 2:7). Num. 24:17. (Egyptian *Shes-nu* = the desired son.)
- **CENTAURUS,** *Al Beze*, the despised (Isa. 53:3).

**The Decans of Libra**

- **Zuben al Genubi.** The Price Which is Deficient
- **Zuben al Chemali, Gramas.** The Price Which is Sufficient, or Covers, Swept Away
- **Zuben al Akrab.** The Price of the Contiast

**Libra - the Scales**

- **Corona.** The Redeemer’s Atoning Work
- **Crux.** Mozanaim - the Pair of Scales Weighing
- **Lupus.** Al Zubena - the Purchase, Redemption
2a. Crux (The Southern Cross)

In interpreting any decan information for your birth sky, always remember the constellation in which it abides. Each decan comprises one-third of the ecliptic path in that constellation. The order of all three decans is significant and the meaning of each one is amazingly specific.

Libra is the constellation of righteous judgments and required payments. In almost all zodiacs it is rendered as a pair of scales, meaning something needs to be weighed to see how much is owed. Payment must be made. This shows the messianic virtue of sacrifice. Sacrifice needs to be added to one side of the scale if justice is done. The names of the stars in Libra really agree with the decans associated with Libra (the Southern Cross, Victima, and Corona), and gives a total picture of being sacrificial for others, as Messiah is for all.

The first decan in Libra is the Southern Cross, also known by its Latin name, Crux. This rises above the eastern horizon before Libra’s other decans, Victima (Lupus) and Corona (Corona Borealis). The Southern Cross (Crux) is one of the most interesting constellations in the heavens. It is in the extreme southern portion of the sky and really is in the form of a cross. It was visible from Jerusalem until precession moved it out of sight after the time of Jesus (Yeshua) of Nazareth. Many attribute this as a messianic sign of fulfillment of Yeshua of Nazareth as the Messiah. It is also the decan in which the Moon resided when He was born.

The meaning of Crux’s principal star in Coptic (Egyptian) means “victory; triumph through a great conflict.” Is this not what the meaning of the cross should be rather than an instrument of death? In the Old Hebrew alphabet, the letter ταυ is scripted as a “t” or a cross shape. It was the sign for victory in eternity, which is what was on Jesus’ mind as He hung on the cross. Many would argue that the cross shape is pagan, but the celestial Word of God named it “victory over death and dying” for a great reason.

Planetoids in Libra in the decan of Crux mean that you will sacrifice so that others can live. This is a calling of nobility and surrender and means that you have been called to be broken bread for those who cannot break their own. If you are a leader, you are passionate and people follow you.

This messianic virtue of self-sacrifice is the passion of great people, and those who are willing to die for something have really tasted the nectar of life. Apparently, God has gifted the world with you as a sacrifice. Taking the pain and not whining is the test of a true martyr.

2b. Lupus (Victima)

Victima, also known as Lupus, relates to the second decan (ecliptic segment) in Libra. It continues the story of the previous decan of Crux, the sacrifice. This likewise is the fulfillment of the price to be paid as depicted by Libra. Victima is pictured as one who is giving up his or her life. The understanding of the star names in this section of the ecliptic confirm that a price had to be paid.
In the Christian faith, there is recognition of a price to be paid for redemption, which was fulfilled by the Messiah, Jesus of Nazareth. Victima’s heavenly portrayal presents a very strong case when you realize that these constellations were named before the time of Noah and they testify that a redeemer would come. The Christological meaning of Victima is readily apparent: the intentional laying down of your life for a greater cause.

Victima shows your willingness to make sacrifices (perhaps even sacrificing your whole life), as Messiah did in His first coming. This constellation is low in the southern hemisphere near Crux, the Southern Cross. This is the victim slain to be a price so that others could live. This shows a serious lover with lots of strength.

One of the most noted 15th century astronomers, Ulugh Beg, said that the name and picture was Sura, the Lamb. If this is so, it would be the lamb slain before the foundations of the world (Revelation 5:5). Lambs are sacrificial in nature. This is a high calling for anyone to walk in. Even so, there have been those who have literally laid down their lives for a great cause.

Regardless of the Sun, Moon, or planet in the decan of Victima, it is a calling to be a price paid for redemption—to be a sacrificial leader, encourager, and supporter as the messianic strength empowers you to do these things.

2c. Corona Borealis

The third decan (ecliptic segment) in the constellation of Libra is Corona Borealis. Corona is the Latin word for “crown” and it relates perfectly to the constellation of Libra: it is the crown of life for those who have suffered with Him. This is the culmination of suffering—a crown of victory for those who persevere.

The constellation of Corona Borealis actually does resemble a crown, having an arc of stars forming it. It is just out of reach of Serpens, a decan in Scorpio, who is trying to take the crown. This shows a struggle and emphasizes that your labor is not in vain.

Crowns are given to those who rule and they are also given to those who conquer. To see the serpent (Serpens) striving to take your crown should motivate you to be diligent in this area of your life.

All planetoids abiding in the decan of Corona Borealis in this latter third of Libra’s arc indicates that your suffering will give you a crown of life. Be faithful and persevere under trial so that no one can take away your crown.

Synopsis of Libra from E. W. Bullinger’s Appendix 12 of the Companion Bible:

Libra was anciently the Altar (Accadian = Tulki). The two bright stars are to-day called in Arabic Zuben al Genubi = the price which is deficient, and Zuben al Chemali = the price which covers.

- CRUX. Heb. karath, cut off (Dan. 9:26).

• CORONA. Heb. ‘*atarah*, a royal crown. Arab. *Al icil*, a jewel. Its brightest star = *Al phena*, the shining one.

The Decans of Scorpio

3a. Serpens

The constellation of Scorpio is one which begs to be examined. Its message is one of intrigue that is generally misunderstood. Most people who believe they have the Sun sign of Scorpio typically do not. The Sun is actually in that constellation for only about seven days, and then it is in the associated constellation of Ophiuchus for approximately 18 days before moving into Capricorn. Nevertheless, for simplicity’s sake in this discussion of decans, we will take the traditional view of the whole 25-day span being in Scorpio. The decans will flesh out the meaning.
Spiritual warfare and conflict are the two main aspects of anything to do with the constellation of Scorpio and its decans. Disliking this will not change it, but actually you do (or should) like it because you were made to be a warrior.

The three decans of Scorpio are Serpens, Ophiuchus, and Hercules. The combined picture of the group is that of a conqueror (Ophiuchus) wrestling a serpent (Serpens) while stepping on a scorpion (Scorpio). Meanwhile Hercules is stepping on another serpent (Draco). The whole story is that of the coming Messiah being wounded while crushing a scorpion and wrestling a snake that is trying to take the crown (Corona Borealis). It shows that the Messiah would have to struggle, and you will too. Jesus referred to this in Luke 10:19 when He said, “I give you the authority to trample on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy, and nothing shall by any means hurt you.” This is warfare and you are called into it.

The first decan of Scorpio is Serpens. It occupies the first one-third portion of the ecliptic path of Scorpio. Whenever celestial objects are in this section of the ecliptic, they directly refer to Serpens. The picture of Serpens is that of a long snake wrapped around the body of the warrior, Ophiuchus. It is divided in half by the body of Ophiuchus and as such is the only constellation in the heavens that is divided into two parts.

The interpretation of Serpens is that you are a scrapper and a fighter. You will not quit and you are sent to bring change to situations. This is shown by Serpens trying to gain the crown (Corona Borealis) in the picture in the heavens; it indicates that you struggle and fight for your beliefs. This is not a negative portrayal; instead, it shows the one who has the courage to say things that no one else will. If it were not for people like you, the world would die in lethargy and complacency. You are called to make sure that does not happen.

Because he is being held fast by Ophiuchus, Serpens also shows that you are capable of controlling yourself in all areas, but it will be a struggle. This signifies that you will need to hold fast to things that are right and not let them go, as well as to hold fast to your discipline and allow yourself to be held by the warrior Yeshua (Jesus).

Planetoids in this decan indicate that you are a mover and a shaker and one who is sent to be an agent of change within your spheres of influence. Make sure you do not allow rejection to come against you. People are resistant to change and may not like your ideas. Don’t take it personal. They don’t understand that this is who you are and what you are called to do. You are an agent of change.

3b. Ophiuchus

The second decan (ecliptic segment) of Scorpio is relegated to Ophiuchus, the serpent holder. His picture actually comprises more of the ecliptic than Scorpio and causes many to name him the major figure of the constellation. He is portrayed as wrestling a serpent while crushing a scorpion. The principal star of Ophiuchus is in his head and is named Ras-Al-Hagus (also known as Rasalhague), which means “the head of him who holds.” It is without a doubt the figure of Messiah coming to defeat and subdue evil powers. As Ophiuchus wrestles the serpent and crushes the scorpion with one foot, the
other foot is about to be stung by the stinger of the scorpion. Thus, this also means that in being a conqueror, the hero is likely to be wounded.

(As a side note, this constellation in earlier zodiacs was pictured as an eagle clutching a serpent in its claws. This corresponds to the biblical prophecy of the creatures with four faces, which describes one of the faces as being that of an eagle.)

All planetoids in this proximity of the ecliptic path Christologically show a warrior who does not mind being wounded to bring down the powers of darkness. In other words, it portrays a dedicated warrior with fearless courage.

**3c. Hercules**

The third and final decan (ecliptic segment) of Scorpio is relegated to Hercules, the wounded warrior. The picture of Hercules in the heavens is the kneeling warrior, having been wounded in the foot. However, the kneeling figure is also clubbing a serpent-like creature, making Hercules both the one who is wounded and the one who also wounds (reflecting the name of the principal star Ras al Gethi, also known as Rasalgethi, “the head of him who bruises”). Apparently he gave more than he got but was willing to be wounded to rescue others.

This is the inverted counterpart of Ophiuchus whose head is just beside the head of Hercules but with his body going in the other direction. One (Ophiuchus) is stomping a scorpion and the other (Hercules) is clubbing a serpent. These are the true twin towers of the heavens that prophesy the doom of serpents and scorpions and the kingdom of darkness.

The name Hercules comes from Greek mythology, but nonetheless the heavenly figure reflects the messianic promise of a coming redeemer who would rescue mankind. It shows the Christological attribute of a willingness to be wounded in order to rescue the perishing.

**Synopsis of Scorpio from E. W. Bullinger’s Appendix 12 of the Companion Bible:**

Scorpio. Heb. 'akrab (Ps. 91:13). Coptic name = Isidis = the attack of the enemy. Arabic = Al aterah, the wounding of the coming One. The brightest star is Antares (Arab. = wounding). Heb. Lezuth, perverseness.

- **SERPENS.** The brightest star is called (Heb.) 'anak = encompassing. Heb. kelalah = the accursed. Arab. Al hay, the reptile.

- **OPHIUCHUS** is from Arab. Afeichus = the serpent held. The brightest star is Ras al hagus = the head of him who holds. Other names are Megeras = contending. In the Zodiac of Denderah he is Api-bau = the chief who cometh. Other stars are Triophas = treading under foot; Saiph = bruised; Carnebas = bruised.

- **HERCULES.** In the Zodiac of Denderah called Bau = who cometh. Arab. Al giscale, the strong one. The brightest star, Ras al Gethi = the head of him who bruises.
The Decans of Sagittarius

The picture for the constellation named Sagittarius, Latin for “archer,” is that of a man upon a horse shooting an arrow at the Scorpion (Scorpio). It depicts the reprisal of the wounded conqueror and clearly demonstrates the messianic attribute of being an overcomer. This also shows some vengeance as the archer is shooting at the one who wounded him previously (in the story of Scorpio). Most zodiacs have him as a centaur, a half-man and half-horse figure, but this is just a mythological addition to the initial celestial truth of the consummate warrior. Simply put, a horseman shooting a bow was perhaps at some other time, the most feared and powerful warrior of all. This whole constellation speaks of someone who never quits.

The three decans of Sagittarius are Lyra, Ara, and Draco. These are the amplifiers that contribute to, explain, and intensify the meaning of the overcoming warrior and the defeat of Satan. Lyra is a
harp/eagle, Ara is a funeral pyre, and Draco is the dragon cast down. Make no mistake; any decan in any part of Sagittarius shows a warrior who will not quit and who has the attitude of vengeance.

The first decan of Sagittarius is Lyra. When the Sun, Moon, or planet is located in the first one-third segment of Sagittarius’ ecliptic arc, the emphasis is placed on Lyra. The constellation of Lyra is an awesome portrayal of praise and victory. It is usually pictured with an eagle overlaid on a harp, primarily because of the star names. The brightest star is Vega, which means “He shall be exalted,” referring to the Messiah. It is one of the brightest stars in the northern hemisphere and will be the celestial north star in approximately AD 12000. It is also one of the stars in the northern triangle. Vega’s bluish color shows its purity, and it forever proclaims that the Lord shall be exalted, meaning praised. Since Lyra is a picture of a harp, it can signify musical messages too.

Another star in Lyra means “eagle,” the great enemy of the serpent. Lyra is pictured over the constellation Draco, the serpent cast down, showing the victory over the enemy, aka Satan (Revelation 12:9). Therefore, this shows the victory of the enemy through praise. Lyra is one of the constellations on the celestial north circle and holds an important place in astronomy. Its consummate meaning could be “victory through praise.”

When Lyra is referenced by the Sun, Moon, or planet being in the first segment of the ecliptic arc of Sagittarius where the bow and arrow are typically depicted, this portrays an aggressive, offensive attack. As this may imply music from the harp, it has warfare intonations. The decan of Lyra, the victorious praiser, indicates that you are a weapon of praise and thanksgiving. Everyone should be thankful, but you are called to be exceptionally grateful for all things. You are called to be a serious overcomer who will never quit.

4b. Ara

The second decan of Sagittarius, occupying the middle one-third segment of the constellation’s ecliptic arc, is relegated to Ara. The constellation of Ara is an ominous picture of a funeral pyre. It is depicted as an upside down altar of fire, and since it is a southern constellation, it appears to be pouring this on Earth. Its message is clear: it is the judgment of God being poured out upon Earth. The Hebrews called it the finishing place, the Greeks called it the altar of cursing, and the Egyptians called it the place of bruising for punishment. It is referenced in the Bible in the books of Revelation and Isaiah as the place of banishment and punishment for the wicked.

This very stout constellation with its sober meaning lends its interpretation to the decan of Ara as well. The decan is typically in the torso and body area of the archer on the ecliptic path, and it shows vengeance being executed upon the cursed. Not often does the vernacular of modern day Christ followers allow for such judgment, but the wrath of God is real and greatly to be feared.

The Christology of Ara means pronouncing severe judgment and curses on the wicked as well as testifying of the supremacy of victory yet to come. There are no evident star names with Ara, so the ancient names and pictures are the best reference. They all agree that this is a place of judgment. And
so, the Christological interpretation is judgment on the wicked. This may open your eyes to see who you are really made to be without the filters of religion.

Planetoids in the decan of Ara show that you are a definitive warrior, sent to pronounce judgment on the wicked.

4c. Draco

The third decan of Sagittarius is the infamous Draco. It is referenced whenever any planetoid enters the last one-third segment of the ecliptic arc in Sagittarius, basically from the last half of the horse till the end.

The constellation of Draco is depicted as a twisting serpent seated in the highest part of the heavens in the northern hemisphere. Scripture alludes to it in many places, such as Revelation 12:4 when it says that the tail of the dragon (Draco) cast one-third of the stars to the ground. The foot of Hercules is firmly on Draco’s head in the picture and it is apparent that the dragon is being cast down, showing the defeat and destruction of the accursed dragon representing Satan (Revelation 12:9; 20:2). It also may signify the serpent of Genesis 3 that seduced Eve as cast down and destroyed.

The Christology of Draco is quite obvious—it shows triumph over Satan and the evil kingdom. The Bible is very clear that the kingdom of heaven is a violent kingdom and the violent take it by force (Matthew 11:12). Draco testifies of this. It shows the serpent cast down or the triumph over evil. It could also account for the casting out of demons or a practical function of spiritual aggression. In other words, it simply means to wrestle evil, subdue it, and cast it down. This indicates that you are a fighter and plausibly a dangerous threat to the evil spirit realm.

Any planetoids in the decan of Draco show that you were called to meet the enemy head on and take him down. There is an anointing of the Holy Spirit to do this, and rest assured that the King coming back on the white horse is on your side; or better still, you should be on His. In this battle, no quarter will be asked and no quarter will be given. You have the anointing to subdue evil.

Synopsis of Sagittarius from E. W. Bullinger’s Appendix 12 of the Companion Bible:


- LYRA. (Ps. 65:1.) The brightest star Vega = He shall be exalted. In Zodiac of Denderah = Fent-kar = the serpent ruled. Originally an eagle, from confusion between Heb. nesher, and shir (song, or music).

- ARA, and alter upside down, pointing to Tartarus (Isa. 63:4, 5). Arab. Al mugamra = the completing or finishing (Ps. 21:9-12).
• DRACO. Ends the first book. The dragon cast down. CETUS ends the second book. Leviathan bound. HYDRA ends the third book. The old serpent destroyed. Draco = trodden on. (Ps. 91:13; 74:12-14. Isa. 27:1). In Zodiac of Denderah it is a serpent under the fore-feet of Sagittarius and called Her-fent = the serpent accursed. The brightest star called Thuban = the subtle.
Chapter 7- The Decans of Capricorn/Aquarius/Pisces and Aries

I recently did a teaching called “Living in the 2nd 3rd of the Circle.” It deals with the context of these constellations in this section of the Mazzaroth. Basically, these constellations show what Messiah purchased and availed for those who call upon His name and follow Him. Capricorn show he was sacrificed and raised from the dead, (in order to) send the Holy Spirit as Aquarius relates, (to the end) of binding Satan as do the two fish of Pisces, in conclusion of reigning in life as Aries portends.

The Decans of Capricorn

There are three decans relating to the constellation of Capricorn: Sagitta, the arrow; Aquila, the eagle, and Delphinus, the living fish. Each decan adds to and amplifies the meaning of Capricorn. Sagitta, the arrow, shows the implement of the sacrifice of the goat; Aquila, the eagle, pictured as falling out of the
air, relates to the actual sacrifice; and Delphinus, the living fish, communicates being raised from the dead (or living after being a sacrifice).

Capricorn itself is an interesting figure. It is half-goat and half-fish, clearly a nonexistent creature but one construed in the mind of God to communicate the death of the goat and the resurrected life of the fish. The whole constellation is composed of sacrificial beings that are willing to lay down their lives as a sacrifice for those who are suffering. It is typified in Scripture as the sacrificial goat that gave his life for the forgiveness of sins in the Old Testament. It also profiles the celestial messiah who would willingly lay down his life as a substitute for others.

5a. Sagitta and

5b. Aquila

The first and second decans of Capricorn—Sagitta and Aquila—are connected in meaning and have the same Christological implication of being a willing sacrifice. Sagitta, the arrow, is typically pictured as actually touching Aquila, the eagle, in ancient depictions of the zodiac. This means that the arrow piercing the eagle is the action communicated, but this shows a willing sacrifice, not just one being killed. This communicates the highest form of love, that of laying down your life for others.

Sagitta and Aquila are allotted the first and second third portions of the ecliptic path in Capricorn. Sagitta, the arrow, is shown as being in flight and not connected to a bow. It is aimed at and communicates the piercing of Aquila, the eagle. The eagle is falling out of the sky, shown by the fact that his head is pointed downward toward the ecliptic path. This means that the eagle has been pierced by the arrow and is dying. The arrow is the implement and the eagle is the target. The star names in both of these constellations mean that a willing sacrifice has been made.

Any planetoid being in either of these two decans means that you have been called as one of the more noble individuals in life. Your calling is to give your life in service for others and to be sacrificial of your time, energy, and resources. This is what fulfills you.

5c. Delphinus

The third decan of Capricorn is Delphinus, the living fish. It relates to the last one-third segment of the ecliptic arc in Capricorn, which is typically the tail of the fish. The picture of Delphinus is that of a lively fish, whose head is pointed upward as if raised up and springing into life, as opposed to Capricorn’s head which is pointed downward. Christologically, this communicates a coming back, especially from the dead. It means to rise up to life and be renewed. This is an exhortation to you but also a comfort because it symbolizes the Christ follower’s great joy—the resurrection and everlasting life.

Any planetoid residing in the decan of Delphinus shows that you are an overcomer and an optimist. Delphinus signifies being alive and rejoicing after triumphing over defeat.

Synopsis of Capricorn from E. W. Bullinger’s Appendix 12 of the Companion Bible:
Capricornus = the goat of atonement. In Zodiac of Denderah and Esneh, Hu-penius = the place of the sacrifice. Heb. Gedi, the kid, or Gada, cut off. The brightest star is Al-gedi = the kid. The next is Deneb al gedi = the sacrifice of the kid.

- SAGITTA, the arrow. (Ps. 38:2. Isa. 53:4, 5.) Heb. Shamad, or shamem = destroying.
- AQUILA, the eagle, pierced and wounded and falling. The brightest star, Al tair = wounding. All the others are similar.
- DELPHINUS. Always a fish full of life, the head upwards. Heb. Dalaph = the pouring out of water. Arab. Dalaph = coming quickly.

The Decans of Aquarius

6a. Piscis Australis

The decans of Aquarius and the meaning of the actual constellation all contribute toward the same messianic message of being a giver. The decans in order are Piscis Australis (also known as Piscis Austrinus), the southern fish; Pegasus, the winged horse; and Cygnus, the descending bird. Each one of these shows something being poured out onto others.
Aquarius depicts a man pouring water out of a bucket, or urn, from beneath his right arm. The water is flowing downward into the mouth of a fish, Piscis Australis (Piscis Austrinus). The basic names of the stars in Aquarius show the pouring out of blessings. The fact that the man pouring out the water is next in order from Capricorn, the sacrificial goat, shows that a price was paid for those blessings. Jesus of Nazareth referred to this constellation in John 7:38 and 39 when He said that out of the belly would flow rivers of living water, speaking of the Holy Spirit which then would come to those who believed in Him. Without a doubt, Jesus was referring to the constellation of Aquarius that prophesied the coming of blessings for thousands of years before their arrival.

The water from Aquarius’ urn is flowing into the mouth of a fish beneath it called Piscis Australis (Piscis Austrinus). This is the first decan of Aquarius. The picture of a fish with water being poured into its mouth obviously indicates blessings that are being received; however, it can also show one who rejoices in giving them.

Any planetoid in the decan of Piscis Australis (Piscis Austrinus) means that it is in the first one-third segment of Aquarius’ ecliptic arc. As they abide in this specific location, it means that you are highly favored and a great receiver of blessings. The other obvious truth is that you should be/are thankful for those blessings and favor, and correspondingly, you should love to give out of those blessings as well.

**6b. Pegasus**

The second decan (ecliptic segment) of Aquarius, occupying the space basically within the body of the man, is Pegasus. The figure for the constellation is the famous winged horse, flying quickly, that many have seen. The overall meaning and actual definition of Pegasus is “one who comes joyfully and quickly.” The picture of the horse with wings is a symbolic depiction of one coming with joy, quickly returning to where he has been before. These meanings come from the star names within Pegasus. Its Christological meaning is the good news of the return of Messiah and the strengthening message of this is to have joy.

Because the decan of Pegasus is included within the constellation of Aquarius, the blessings outpoured, it signifies prophetically that you are to be a bearer of joy, good news, and encouragement. These are the blessings you have been given to pour out upon others.

Any planetoid abiding in this section of the ecliptic arc of Aquarius indicates that you were called to be an optimist and an encourager. You were meant to be a light in dark places and the one who everyone enjoys having at the party. The joy and encouragement you bring gives hope.

**6c. Cygnus**

The third decan (ecliptic segment) of Aquarius is attributed to Cygnus. Cygnus is traditionally pictured as a swan, but this is because it has been tainted by astrology. Cygnus is the Latin word for “swan,” which is considered to be the king of water birds. Since this constellation abides in the stream of the Milky Way, which mythologically was called a river because it appears as a whitish blur across the sky, it was named Cygnus. One of the star names within it means “quickly flying” and another means “to descend in a
circle.” If this is interpreted as a bird descending, then Christologically it represents the Holy Spirit dove. Again, the only reason it was interpreted as a swan is because it sits in the Milky Way that was mythologically known as a river.

Additionally, Cygnus is a major constellation in the northern circle of the heavens. This circle is drawn by the celestial north pole according to the movement of precession over a 26,000-year period. The circle it draws is a deeper secret than most mystics know. It likewise tells the story of a coming Redeemer and King, just as the ecliptic path of the Mazzaroth/zodiac does. One of Cygnus’ stars means “the encircling coming down,” describing the constellation as it revolves round and round in the northern circle throughout the ages like a bird circling before it lands.

This meaning of a descending bird could apply to the dove that descended upon Yeshua of Nazareth at the time of His water baptism. This is a beautiful depiction of the baptism of the Holy Spirit and the power that comes with it. Since the relative position of the decan of Cygnus is in the latter portion of the constellation Aquarius, this also shows the pouring out of blessings and potentially the Holy Spirit too. So, the Christological interpretation shows the coming and power of the Holy Spirit.

Another name for Cygnus is the Northern Cross, a well recognizable constellation in the north section of the sky visible on most summer evenings. Its stars actually form a cross, which can be interpreted symbolically as well. The vertical beam of the cross has three major stars and the horizontal piece of the cross likewise has three stars. This is significant because around the time of the life of Jesus (Yeshua of Nazareth), a supernova occurred three-fourths of the way down the vertical line of the Northern Cross, corresponding to exactly where His feet were nailed to the wooden cross. This could have been the fulfillment of Genesis 3:15 where the Redeemer’s foot would be wounded while it was crushing the head of the serpent’s seed. The location of this supernova, which is now a black hole, is still the most astronomically studied of all black holes. It is not a coincidence that a black hole was left in the feet of the Messiah and also in the cross to which He was nailed. The hole in the Northern Cross is still visible today. So, this could represent the cross of Jesus Christ, the instrument of His sacrifice and of your redemption. Accordingly, this interpretation of Cygnus could also mean redemption, and this concept is also borne out by the star names. The actual brightest star means “the judge comes down.” Since Jesus did come down and die on the cross, He, as the Judge, has brought us redemption—and not for us only, but also for all those who will believe in Him in the future. Thus, redemption is another major messianic message of Cygnus.

The Sun, Moon, or planet abiding in the decan of Cygnus, the descending Holy Spirit, indicates that God has chosen you to be a recipient, not just of the Holy Spirit and redemption, but also of His great power to do exploits for Him.

Synopsis of Aquarius from E. W. Bullinger’s Appendix 12 of the Companion Bible:

Aquarius. In the Zodiac of Denderah he has two urns. The fish seems to have come out of one of them. Heb. name Dali = water-urn or bucket (Num. 24:7). Brightest star Sa'ad al Melik = the record of the pouring forth. The next Sa'ad al Sund = who goeth and returneth (cp. Isa. 32:1, 2; 35:1, 6; 41:18; 44:2-6; 51:3).
• PISCIS AUSTRALIS. The southern fish. Arab. *Fom al haut* = the mouth of the fish. Zodiac of Denderah = *Aar*, a stream.

• PEGASUS. The winged horse. Zodiac of Denderah *Pe* and *ka* = *Peka*, or *pega*. Heb. *pehah* = the chief, and *sus*, a horse; name thus come down. The brightest is *Markab*, Heb. *merhak* = returning from afar.

• CYGNUS. In the Zodiac of Denderah, *Tes-ark* = this from afar. A mighty bird, not falling dead like Aquila. Brightest star *Deneb* = the Judge; called also *Adige* = flying swiftly. The second, *Al Bireo* = flying quickly. Two others: *Azel* = who goes and returns quickly, and *Fafage* = gloriously shining forth.

The Decans of Pisces

7a. The Band

The typical picture of Pisces is two fish bound by a common cord at each end of their tails and then bound in the middle of the cord to a huge sea monster. It could appear that the sea monster is holding them, but the knowledge of the whole story shows that the fish are binding the monster. So the main message of Pisces is that you are called to bind Satan, struggle against him, and rule over him. It is a
message of victory over the struggles in life that every Christ follower has even after receiving the Holy Spirit.

The Band is the first decan (ecliptic segment) of Pisces. The constellation of The Band is the cord that binds the fishes together to the neck of the sea monster, and it means that you are called to bind Satan and keep him subdued.

The star names in Pisces signify a united effort and could have inference to Israel and the Gentile church. There is often a calling in the spirit for unity in all matters, especially for Israel. So in addition to binding Satan and keeping him subdued, the Band can also mean that you are called to be a unifier, or peacemaker.

The Sun, Moon, or planet abiding in the decan of The Band shows that you are called to be a dominator of the devil. This is a bold portrayal of the power of the Holy Spirit and one who is called into conflict and victory. It also shows one who brings unity and ties things together in agreement.

Never shrink in battle. You have the inner heart and courage to bind Satan and win. You may also be a great arbitrator and ambassador of unity. Be unified on the essentials, but be chartable on the non-essentials.

7b. Andromeda

The second decan in the ecliptic arc of Pisces is relegated to Andromeda. The typical picture of the constellation of Andromeda is a regal woman bound by shackles and chains. This represents the promised bride of Messiah who is bound and looking to be set free by Perseus, the devil slayer just next door in the heavens. It shows a promise that when the Lord returns, He will banish the tormenter and cut off his head. So remember, as you struggle to keep Satan bound, someday he will be no more. Have hope and resist him.

Andromeda does not mean you are bound, but it infers that you must struggle to keep Satan bound and not let him bind you. This is where the real struggle takes place. Resist sin and flee from selfishness to serve Yeshua, the coming Bridegroom.

The Sun, Moon, or any planet abiding in the second ecliptic segment of Pisces, the binder of Satan, references Andromeda, the struggling bride. This means that you have the victory over Satan through the accomplishments of Messiah, but you will have to struggle to keep Satan bound. He is bound by Messiah, but you must keep him bound in your life too.

Your prize will be to be His bride.

7c. Cepheus

The third decan (ecliptic segment) of Pisces is associated with Cepheus, the crowned king of the heavens. The picture of the constellation of Cepheus that has permeated history is of a king sitting upon his throne. He is high in the northern part of the heavens above most all other constellations: his lower left foot is situated just above Polaris, the North Star. Cepheus testifies of the coming king of glory,
Messiah as King of kings. Pisces is the picture of the sea monster being bound and in this portion of the ecliptic, one of the fishes in Pisces is pulling the sea monster by the band upwards toward the north and Cepheus. This is about showing no mercy on the enemy.

Cepheus is also positioned next to Cassiopeia, the enthroned queen, in the celestial picture. This is further indication of royalty. All of the star names in the constellation agree that Cepheus is the coming king as Messiah. To add a side note, Cepheus is also on the celestial north circle that surrounds Draco (a constellation representing Satan) and is casting him down. This is another portrayal of binding Satan and not letting him go.

If the Sun, Moon, or planet is located in the decan of Cepheus within Pisces, this shows the coming rulership and domination over Satan. This is the king of the heavens binding Satan and subduing evil with superior power. You have the potential to rule over Satan, evil, and sin. You are the head and not the tail.

Keep the pressure on the enemy and don’t let him up. Messiah’s job was to bind Satan; yours is to keep him bound.

**Synopsis of Pisces from E. W. Bullinger’s Appendix 12 of the Companion Bible:**

Pisces. Egyptian name in the Zodiac of Denderah = *Pi-cot Orion or Pisces Hori* = the fishes (i.e. swarms and multitudes) or Him Who cometh. Heb. *Dagim*, the fishes (Gen. 48:16). Syr. name, *Nuno* = lengthened out (i.e. in posterity). Cp. Isa. 53:10. Ps. 33:12; 37:22; 115:14, 15. Isa. 61:9; 65:23; 26:15; 9:3. Jer. 30:19. Ezek. 36:10, 11; 37:26. Note the two fishes = the earthly and heavenly callings (one fish horizontal, the other looking upward). 113 stars much of the same magnitude. The brightest star is *Okda* = the united. The next (Arabic) *Al samaca* = the upheld. (Isa. 41:8-10.)

- **THE BAND.** Egyptian name *U-or* = He cometh binding them together (Hos. 11:4); and breaking the band which binds them to their old enemy Cetus.

- **ANDROMEDA.** Name in the Zodiac of Denderah is *Set*, which means seated as a queen. Also, *Sirco* = the chained. The brightest star is *Al Phiratz* = the broken down. The next, *Mirach* = the weak. The next, *Al amok* (Arab) = stuck down. (Isa. 54:11-14; 51:21-52:3. Jer. 14:17.)

- **CEPHUS.** The king. In the Zodiac of Denderah *Pe-ku-hor* = this one cometh to rule. *Cepheus* is Greek from the Heb. *zemah* = the Branch. Ethiopian name, *Hyh* = a king. The brightest star is *Al Deramin* = coming quickly. The next is *Al Phirk* - the Redeemer. The next, *Al Rai’* = who bruises or breaks. (Jer. 31:1.)
As a reminder, the decans are amplifiers of the major constellation. Each of the 12 major constellations has three accompanying constellations that intensify and further explain their meanings. Each of the constellations has Christological significance according to star names that far predate the mythological characters/pictures that are pasted over them. The decans add great depth of meaning to the character and passions of the Messiah. The messages can be very specific and quite significant, both now and possibly at the judgments we must face. The major constellation in which the Sun, Moon, or planet was abiding in at the time of your birth has a meaning; and then by adding the meaning of the decan, it makes it more specific, personal, and applicable.

The way this is read is to find the major constellation where the Sun, Moon, or planet was abiding and divide its ecliptic arc into three equal lengths. Each portion is allotted to one of the amplifiers (decans) to contribute to the major constellation’s message. When the Sun, Moon, or planet is in that portion of the ecliptic, the amplifier speaks its message. These are truths that astrology has never known because these practices were exacted out of the Bible and the messages are the celestial Word of God speaking to you. This is astronomy, not astrodivination.

The three decans in the major constellation of Aries are Cassiopeia, the enthroned queen; Cetus, the sea monster; and Perseus, the bondage breaker. All of these are amplifiers of the message of the Aries, the
risen ram of God, making it more personal and applicable to you. The constellations the decans refer to are generally just above or below the ecliptic arc in the area of the major constellations.

**8a. Cassiopeia**

Cassiopeia, the queen of the kingdom, occupies the first one-third segment of the ecliptic arc in Aries. In the typical picture of Aries, this is basically from the beginning of the ecliptic arc at the ram’s front foot to around the head area. This position shows the regality of ruling with the risen ram. Cetus, the sea monster (also known as Satan), contributes to the understanding of Aries’ rulership over him by his position beneath Aries’ feet. Cetus gets the second segment of the ecliptic arc which is from just behind the head of the ram through his mid body. Then the last one-third segment of the arc is assigned to Perseus, the bondage breaker and Satan slayer. This is the last decan of the arc in Aries and includes from mid body to the end of the constellation. Combining all these into the message of Aries shows one ruling with messianic virtue, having been wounded and then coming back with a vengeance to rule over evil.

The context of the whole ecliptic message helps us to understand Aries’ message. The entire Mazzaroth, the line formed across the sky by the movement of the Sun and the planets, tells the story of a coming redeemer and conqueror who will empower his followers. In the first part from Virgo through Sagittarius, he is born (Virgo) to be the payment of sin (Libra), wounded in death (Scorpio), and coming again in vengeance (Sagittarius). In the second part from Capricorn through Aries, we see the messianic sacrifice necessary to redeem men (Capricorn), which enables him to empower them with the Holy Spirit (Aquarius), to give them power over Satan (Pisces), and now to reign with the raised ram (Aries). The final part of the ecliptic (Taurus through Leo) completes the true celestial story.

In the context of the ecliptic in your birth sky, you are called to be a ruler (Cassiopeia) with serious authority over the devil (Cetus) and empowered to break his power (Perseus).

The heavens testify of a violent conflict between good and evil. It talks about being wounded and then coming back strong and winning. However, there is a price that must be paid by leadership. Aries is a bold leader with a serious anointing and spiritual power to rule over the evil spirit kingdom. This is what the star names declare and they predate all religions. The lifestyle of a follower of Messiah is quite a bit more violent than mainstream Christianity teaches. The lessons out of the heavens show that you can have the victory, but you have to contend for it. It is the real revelation of the lifestyle of a Christ follower. Aries testifies, regardless of the planetoid in it, that you are called to reign in life by Jesus Christ and to take no prisoners in the spiritual war, as the decan of Perseus, the Satan slayer, portrays.

So whether the Sun, Moon, or planet abides in Aries, it shows regal rulership, reigning over Satan, and attacking evil. There are some specific star names in the constellations that give more detail and when the Christology of the Sun, Moon, or planet is added to it, the message becomes even louder and clearer. This ain’t no sissy playground. You are here as the king of the playground to not let the bully push God’s children around.
Any planetoid abiding in the decan of Cassiopeia, the ruler’s bride, shows that you are an honorable leader and should be as a gentleman is to his bride. Leaders do not have to be rude to be authoritative. Rule in the manner that your queen will be proud of. Be honest. Remember what it is like to be hurt; and yet, don’t be a pushover. Take a stand, but love like Jesus loves.

8b. Cetus

The second decan (ecliptic segment) in Aries is assigned to the infamous Cetus, the sea monster. The picture of the constellation of Cetus is usually a huge, gruesome sea creature lying bound under the feet of Aries, the ram. It is bound by a band to two fishes (Pisces). Cetus’ name comes from Greek mythology but is actually properly portrayed. The major star name means “the bound one.” The description of Job 41 is a good rendering of this constellation, especially since Job was a virtuoso in reading the heavens too. In Job he is called the king of pride. Cetus is aka Satan in biblical terms.

Note that predominately in the story of the decans that Aries has Cetus underfoot. Being underfoot is a repeated theme in the heavens showing victory through conflict and wounding. Also in the decan of Aries is Perseus, one of the most vindictive aspects of Messiah in the heavens. The message is clear: Satan is under your foot, but beware of pride and keep the enemy bound. These messages may relate to your conflicts with Satan, and as such, remember that Aries rules over Cetus and you have the victory because of the price paid (Capricorn) for the Holy Spirit (Aquarius) for power to bind Satan (Pisces) and now, to rule over him (Aries). That is your power as a follower of Messiah.

How thankful we are to live in the time after the coming of the redeemer and have the enemy bound and underfoot rather than when Job lived and declared, “I know that my Redeemer lives, and He shall stand at last on the earth.” Job lived before Messiah (Jesus) came to the Earth. The difference now in history is that the price has been paid by Messiah and you have the enemy underfoot. Remember, the message also includes a conflict with Satan and a wounding injury to your foot. Don’t let your injuries kill you. Heal and rebound. You can do so because the ram of God has risen and has empowered you to reign with Him.

Sometimes planets sort of wander off the ecliptic path and enter into constellations that are not one of the major 12. Cetus is one of these. When this happens, it is especially important to see because this could deal with the device of Satan and what you need to more specifically war against, lest you be taken unawares. Regardless, this shows where you need to be on guard and be the ruler, rather than be ruled over.

The Sun, Moon, or any planet located in the dean of Cetus shows that you can rule over pride and arrogance and be humble. You were called to reign over evil and take a hard line over it.

Remember, in the analogy of the ram having Cetus underfoot, the foot may get hurt. Don’t let self pity take you out of the game if you have been injured. True heroes play when they are hurt and greatness awaits those who persevere.
8c. Perseus

The third decan (ecliptic segment) in Aries is associated with Perseus, the breaker. He is the hero of all vindicators and finishes the fight with the enemy. The picture of the constellation of Perseus is typically of a helmeted warrior running in haste while carrying the head of the enemy under his left arm and a sword held high in his right hand. The star names and all ancient zodiacs agree: they depict him as the avenger of wrath and retribution. According to the interpretation of the decans within Aries, the head of the enemy under his left arm is the head of Cetus, the sea monster, which he has cut off.

The name Perseus in all languages means “the breaker.” It has the biblical similarity of the account of David and Goliath and also foretells of the fate of the enemy in the future kingdom when Messiah will slay them before all.

The star in the left arm which represents the head of the enemy, Cetus, aka Satan, has a name that tells the story. The name is *Al Ghoul* in Arabic and *Rosh Satan* in the Greek. Both mean the same, “the head of the devil, or Satan.” On Passover of 1996 a comet was directly in conjunction with the star, Rosh Satan. It was as if a line was drawn across the star. On Passover of 1997, another comet was in the exact same position in conjunction with the star, Rosh Satan. Its line made a 90 degree intersection with the line of the comet the year before. It was a cross, or even a cross-hair, directly in the forehead of Satan. This sign excited many who look to the heavens, believing it foreshadows things to come.

The messianic message is becoming clear that this is a vindicator. This is a function and messianic trait not often recognized in the contemporary Christian arena. Nonetheless, the celestial word of God testifies that He shall return and vindicate the wrath of God on the wicked. Perhaps if this operation existed in the contemporary church, wickedness might suffer and righteousness rule.

The Sun or Moon or any planet abiding in the decan of Perseus shows you are a bondage breaker and a vindicator of evil; the one who demands justice. This is typical of a demon buster and a devil hunter who will seek an occasion to remove the enemy. Oh, how the body of Messiah needs this ministry now!

You are not a people pleaser or a yes person. The breaker anointing is a blessing promised in the Old Testament. Be bold, take the sword of the Lord, and attack evil. Be proactive and not passive.

**Synopsis of Aries from E. W. Bullinger’s Appendix 12 of the Companion Bible:**


- **CASSIOPEIA.** The enthroned woman. Arabic name *El seder* = the freed. In the Zodiac of Denderah *Set* = seated as queen. Arabic *Ruchba* = the enthroned. The brightest star is *Schedir* = the freed. The next, *Kaph* (Heb.) = the branch. (Isa. 54:5-8; 62:3-5. Jer. 31:3-12. Ps. 45:9-17. Isa. 61:10, 11.)
• CETUS. The sea monster. The great enemy bound (Rev. 20:10; cp. 20: 1-3). The name in the Zodiac of Denderah is Knem = subdued. The brightest star is Menkar = the enemy chained. The next is Diphda, or Deneb Kaitos = overthrown, or thrust down. Another is Mira = the rebel. (Job 41:1-10. Isa. 51:22, 23; 26:21-27:1. Ps. 74:12-14.)

• PERSEUS. The Breaker. Heb. Perez. Greek, Perses, or Perseus (Rom. 16:12. Mic. 2: 12, 13). Name in the Zodiac of Denderah is Kar Knem = he who fights and subdues. The brightest star is Mirfak = who helps. The next, Al Genib = who carries away. The next is Athik = who breaks.
Chapter 8- The Decans of Taurus/Gemini/Cancer and Leo

This last section of the scroll of the heavens is comprised of constellations and decans that foretell of Messiah’s second coming and His conquering of the world. Prophesied in the heavens millennia before being written in Scripture, this last section of the Mazzaroth shows the vindication of Messiah to the author of evil and to those who have believed his lie.

These decans will show the true nature of the conquering Messiah upon His second coming and those attributes that He expects to see manifested in you. As mentioned before, do not be surprised to see representations that are far more violent that those manifested in Christendom today. The truth is what the truth says. These decans will challenge your understanding of Christology and the parameters whereby we have defined them.

The Decans of Taurus
The three decans of Taurus are Orion, the hunter; Eridanus, the river of judgment; and Auriga, the shepherd. These decans give Taurus amplified meaning and specific messages.

The typical picture of the constellation of Taurus is a charging bull, moving rapidly with its head down in attack mode. The picture is only the front one-third of the bull, but it includes the shoulder, which is noted for strength. The bull’s horns stretch out along the ecliptic path and comprise almost a third of the degree length of the constellation. The star names in Taurus show that it is a leader who is coming to judge and collect the congregations of believers. Two stars whose names mean “the congregated” are located in this brilliant constellation. In mythology the image of the bull was a rheem, which was a wild, fierce ox known for its dangerous horns and dominating, untamable nature.

These groups of constellations are among the easiest to identify in the heavens. The belt of Orion is the most recognized star group in the sky. In close proximity are the stars forming the familiar “v” shape that is the nose of Taurus, and the red star that is his eye is the much touted Aldebaran, referred to in the popular movie series of Star Wars. Also on the face of the bull is the star cluster Hyades, meaning “the congregated.” This suggests the holding of the righteous dead to come with the Lord in his return. This basically means where believers are gathered together. (Is this not the comfort whereby the afflicted of losing a saint is comforted?) Another prominent cluster of stars in Aries is mentioned in the Bible-- the Pleiades, which literally means “the congregation of the judged.” This is in the upper shoulder of the bull, next door to the twin stars of Gemini. Pleiades is also referred to as the Seven Sisters in modern astronomy and is easily recognizable since it looks like a miniature version of the Little Dipper. It is obvious that the congregation is gathered and protected to return with the Lord. This is the whole context of the Mazzaroth- part 3.

The context of the ecliptic message of Taurus shows that the bull represents the Messiah. He was born in Virgo, suffered in Capricorn, gave the Holy Spirit in Aquarius, bound Satan in Pisces, and will rule over His coming kingdom in Aries. The bull shows the attitude of returning with judgment to be exacted and pronounced on all. Orion, the hunter, shows how the Lord will search to and fro to find His own and to root out evil; Eridanus, the river of judgment, has good news for those who believed on Messiah and bad news for those who did not; and lastly, Auriga, the faithful shepherd, shows the love of the Lord to not miss one of His own. Taurus is the beginning of the last group of constellations that tells of the Messiah’s second coming and rulership over the earth.

When we use the term “in the decan of,” it does not mean the Sun, Moon, or planet is located within the boundaries of the constellation that is called by the same name. The Sun, Moon, or planet is actually located within Taurus along the ecliptic path, but that portion of the path is reserved for a particular decan to speak and give its message. The first one-third segment of the ecliptic arc of Taurus, from the beginning of the shoulder to mid body is assigned to the decan of Orion to amplify the message. The second one-third portion of Taurus’ ecliptic arc is dedicated to the decan of Eridanus with its message of judgment. This is from mid body to the end of the head. The third segment of the ecliptic in Taurus, basically along the horns of the bull, is reserved for the decan of Auriga, the shepherd, to amplify.
All of these decans contribute to the meaning of a determined and unstoppable bull that is coming in rage. Christologically, this shows the traits of determination and courage with a single-minded focus. The decans add to this meaning and give more specifics as to the messianic virtue and character they relate.

**9a. Orion**

The first third of the arc of Taurus is designated to let Orion speak. As the Sun, Moon, or planet is located here, it shows an interesting aspect of Messiah as the hunter. The message of Taurus is Messiah coming back in judgment; in this aspect, He is specifically hunting the enemy and for those who are His. Orion shows the fury and zeal of the Lord to find those who are His and to rescue them. Metaphorically, His desire is enough to kill for, as shown in the typical picture of Orion, with a head of a creature in one hand and a club lifted high in the other.

The real name of Orion is the “light bringer,” which means that you are called to bring light and to hunt for those who need to see it. This is an incredible portrayal of an evangelistic lover, who looks for lost souls with an indomitable spirit to find them.

In any birth sky, the Sun, Moon, or planet abiding in the first decan of Taurus indicates that you are called to be an aggressive evangelist looking for those to rescue. Witnessing the gospel might be one of the most enjoyable things you ever do. The analogy of fishing for men holds true to you, but the hunter’s aspect of planning and stalking a target applies to your effectiveness.

You are a light bearer bringing a word of salvation to many you meet. You are an ambassador for the kingdom of God.

**9b. Eridanus**

The second decan of Taurus is relegated to Eridanus. It occupies the second one-third segment of the ecliptic path of Taurus, which is typically from the shoulder through the first leg of the bull. It has a loud message to deliver whenever the Sun, Moon, or planets pass by this place on the ecliptic. The constellation of Eridanus is the river of judgment. The river begins flowing from the foot of Orion and goes on through the foot of Cetus the sea monster. It shows the judgment of God all the way from salvation to damnation. All the ancient star names concur that it is a flowing river of judgment.

Interestingly, two different stars are in this proximity of the ecliptic in Taurus: Pleiades and Hyades. Both of the star names mean “the congregation,” but Pleiades specifically means “the congregation of the judged.” These two stars agree with the decan that this is an interpretation of judgment; however, it’s not just the judgment that will be passed on all, but this also shows the Christological attribute of being opinionated and passing judgment.

Being judgmental and opinionated are messianic traits. Oftentimes the idea of being judgmental is suppressed, but this is not true when it is the Messiah’s judgments. There are many biblical records of bold, fearless spokespersons for the kingdom of God who were very vocal on issues. No one had to
wonder what kind of person Jesus of Nazareth was when He turned over the moneychangers’ tables and chased the culprits out of the temple. This is the kind of judgment that prophets of old spoke and declared. This was also the case with John the Baptist when he pronounced judgment on Herod for marrying his brother’s wife. This calling includes persecution and rejection as you carry it out.

Eridanus’ message of judgment is very stern: it is good news for the followers of Messiah but bad news for those who are not. It is an austere reminder of the harshness and severity of God’s judgment. As the river flows from foot of Orion, the light bearer, all the way through the feet of Cetus the sea monster (aka Satan), it shows righteous judgment all the way to damnation and casting into hell.

Be reminded that you too will be judged and held accountable for your obedience to God.

The Sun, Moon, or planet abiding in the second decan of Taurus indicates the characteristics of Eridanus. This means that you have the messianic trait of being opinionated and passing judgment. It definitely portrays one who has strong ideas and is outspoken about them. Cursing, according to biblical definition, could be a operation you should employ. (See God Damn Satan at http://www.lmci.org/showitems.cfm?CategoryID=4

Remember that the only difference between being stubborn and determined is that one is when you are wrong and the other is when you are right. Be careful that your opinions stem from righteous judgments rather than from your soul.

9c. Auriga

The third decan of Taurus is associated with Auriga, the shepherd. The typical picture of the constellation of Auriga is a shepherd holding a sheep or goat under his left arm and a sling, or reins, or even a bow and arrow in the other hand. All the names of the constellation agree that this is the shepherd, and yet the picture is not necessarily of a gentle shepherd, but rather one who is aggressively guarding over the flock of the congregation. The five bright stars form a beautiful sheriff’s badge, with the bottom right star joining the horn of Taurus with the shepherd’s foot.

This figure is perfectly personified by David the shepherd who killed the bear and the lion in order to protect his sheep. This representation does not fit well with the contemporary portrayal of a passive shepherd, but it does fit with the overall persona of Taurus, a raging bull. Auriga is a fighting shepherd, devoted to protecting the sheep in his flock and calling them together to shield them from their enemies.

This decan is basically in the horns of the bull, showing its strength. Auriga is pictured in some zodiacs as holding a pair of reins in his left hand, but the reins may actually represent the sling that David used to kill Goliath. The relationship of the shepherd to Taurus, the charging bull, leaves no doubt about the interpretation that this is a fearless, aggressive shepherd.

All planetoids abiding in the last third of the ecliptic arc in Taurus emphasize the decan of Auriga, the protecting shepherd. This shows that your righteous acts are to protect and defend the people within
your sphere. This is most definitely an aggressive pastoral role with the attitude of risking your life for those you care for.

Taurus also pictures the Lord coming back in judgment and this representation indicates the protection of them while judgment falls on the rest of the world. You are not one to forsake others. You will choose “fight,” not “flight,” when the enemy comes to steal, kill, or destroy.

Synopsis of Taurus from E. W. Bullinger’s Appendix 12 of the Companion Bible:

Taurus. Messiah coming in judgment. Chald. Tor. Hence, Arabic Al thaur; Greek, Tauros; Lat. Taurus. The common Heb. name is Shur = coming and ruling, and Re’em = pre-eminence. The brightest star is Al Debaran = The Leader or Governor. The next is El nath = wounded or slain. The group Pleiades is Kimah = heap or accumulation. (Job 9:9; 38:31, 21. Amos 5:8.) A bright star is Al Cyone = the centre. Heb. and Syr. name is Succoth = booths. Another group, Hyades = the congregated. (Deut. 33:17. Ps. 44:5. Isa. 13:11-15; 34:2-8; 26:21.)

- **ORION.** The coming Prince. Light breaking forth, through the Redeemer. In the Zodiac of Denderah it is Ha-ga-t = this is He Who triumphs. Oarion = Heb. 'Or, light; or coming forth as light (cp. Job 9:9; 38:31. Amos 5:8). Heb. Kesil = a strong one (translated "Orion" in Job 9:9; 38:31. Amos 5:8). The brightest star is Betelgeuz = the coming of the Branch (Mal. 3:2). The next is Rigel or Rigol = the foot of him that crusheth. The next is Bellatrix = swiftly destroying. Another is Al Nitak = the wounded One. Many others with names of cumulative meanings. (See Isa. 42:13, 14; 60:1-3.)

- **ERIDANUS.** the river of judgment. In the Zodiac of Denderah it is Peh-ta-t = the mouth of the river. The brightest star is Achernar = the after part of the river. So with the other names, going forth, flowing on (to the lower regions of the south). Dan. 7:9-11. Ps. 97:3-5; 50:3. Hab. 3:5. Isa. 30:27-33. Nah. 1:5, 6. Isa. 66:15, 16. 2Thess. 1:7, 8.

- **AURIGA.** The Shepherd. (Isa. 40:10, 11. Ezek. 34:22). Auriga = Charioteer. The brightest star is Alioth = a she-goat. Modern Lat. name is Capella, same meaning. The next is Menkilinon = the band of the goats; bound, never to be again lost. (John 10:11.) In the Zodiac of Denderah, the shepherd carries a scepter (Trun), the top with a goat, and bottom with a cross. (Mal. 4:1-3. Ps. 37:38-40.)
The Decans of Gemini

Decans are amplifiers of major constellations and the decans of Gemini are Lepus, Canis Major, and Canis Minor. Each decan contributes to the whole messianic message of Gemini. To really appreciate Gemini and to understand the mysteries of it, you must learn the lessons of the decans.

Gemini is one of more famous constellations because it is easy to find. Its ancient Coptic (Egyptian) name as well as its Hebrew name means “the united.” The more modern name of Gemini means “twins” in Latin and is derived from its twin stars. In some zodiacs, the two characters (twins) are depicted as a man and woman, while others portray them as two young boys who are seated and holding weapons. It appears that they are rulers and warriors who are not presently engaged in war but have been victorious.

The two main stars of Gemini are named after the sons of Jupiter in mythology: Castor and Pollux in Latin, or Apollo and Hercules in Greek. The star names give greater details about the meaning of this constellation. The brighter one on the right side, from our perspective, is Castor, “the judge” and “ruler;” the slightly dimmer star to the left is Pollux. The Hebrew word for this dimmer star means “the redeemer who comes to suffer.” Other stars in Gemini carry such meanings as “treading under foot,” “the one appointed to rule,” and “the redeemer afflicted.” The overall meaning is unity as seen through
the twin aspects of Messiah as Ruler/Redeemer, Son of God/Son of man, and the Lion/Lamb. The message of unity speaks of being amenable and negotiable; well balanced and not an extremist. A unifier also forgives and reconciles.

Although the common name attributed to this constellation deals with twins, the actual meaning of the two dominant stars is “the united.” This is the messianic message continually portrayed through this constellation. It shows the united messianic characteristics of the ruler, the judge, and the rescuer. It means that Messiah is all things to all men and has a definite inference of being well balanced. The decan that the Sun, Moon, or planet abides in will pinpoint the direction you lean or indicate if you too are well balanced in all these areas. There are strong implications that this is an arbitrator or one who brings ideas and people together.

The decans assigned to amplify the meaning of Gemini are Lepus, Canis Major and Canis Minor. The commonly known, modern pictures of all three decans are strongly influenced by mythology, portraying the dogs (Canis Major and Canis Minor) of the hunter, Orion, as killing a rabbit (Lepus). However, while the analogy of attacking and killing is accurate, the star names reveal that the dogs are actually hawks and the rabbit is a snake. The star names show that the name of Canis Major would be the Rulership Hawk and Canis Minor would be the Redeemer Hawk. This is one of the consummate places of the heavens that show the Messiah as both King and Redeemer. It is fully shown by the twin stars of Gemini and now we can see how the meaning is derived from the decans as well. Both hawks, unified, are attacking the serpent (aka Lepus), while Orion stomps on it. This presents a three-pointed attack on evil. So the messianic trait of attacking evil is added to the unifier trait.

The first one-third of the arc of Gemini’s ecliptic path is assigned to Lepus to amplify Gemini’s meaning. This is the area of the lower legs of both characters, signifying ruling the enemy who is underfoot. The second third of the ecliptic arc is the body and head of Castor, the judge. This is assigned the decan of Canis Major to amplify. The third portion of the ecliptic is the body and head of Pollux, or the rescuer. As this is put together it shows Messiah united as ruler, judge, and rescuer. In the ancient zodiacs in Egypt, the two characters were apparently man and woman or bridegroom and bride, again emphasizing unity. So, regardless of the decan contribution, Gemini appears as a well-balanced unifier with giftings of a ruler, judge, or rescuer.

10a. Lepus

The first decan of Gemini is called Lepus, the rabbit. The common picture is that of a rabbit being stomped under the foot of Orion, the hunter; however, there is no indication of a rabbit from any of the star names. Other older renderings show a hawk with a serpent in its claws. Regardless, the picture is of Orion’s foot coming down on the creature. The messianic meaning becomes clear when we add the message of Gemini in this portion of the ecliptic, since it is in the section of the twins’ legs. The Hebrew name of this major star in Gemini is Mebsuta, which means “treading under foot.” This indicates that the messianic message of Lepus is treading underfoot, or ruling over.

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Gemini also carries the message of balance. This means that you may possess all the traits of a unifier: a ruler, a judge, and a rescuer. Yet, from this position, it shows that you are to dominant evil and be a unifier of good things.

As any of the planetoids are located in the first decan of Gemini, it means that you are not to be an extremist and that you have leadership traits to preside over issues with authority. Since Gemini can also indicate a unifier, this could be a calling to preside over things of unity. You are a peacemaker; however, the violence of Lepus shows that you are not a passive negotiator, but instead, believe in peace through subduing the enemy.

10b. Canis Major

The second decan assigned to the ecliptic arc of Gemini is Canis Major. It has the brightest star of the heavens, called Sirius, which means “the prince comes.” It is a testimony of the coming Messiah and the star names show the virtue and characteristic of being a just ruler, as a coming prince, soon to become king and ruler. The fact that this decan intersects the two bodies of the twins, or the dividing line of the pair, shows that you can either lean to the left or to the right. The right side is the prince and the left side is the rescuer. You are one who can be both, like King Arthur—noble conqueror and just ruler.

Canis Major’s name should probably be “Sirius” which means “the coming prince.” The Egyptian name and picture that predates Greek mythology show this to be a hawk coming down upon the serpent (properly supplied as Lepus, instead of a rabbit) that is under the foot of Orion. It shows a triple attack on the enemy from Orion (the subduer), Canis Major (the coming prince) and Canis Minor (the coming redeemer). So, don’t forget that the meaning of Gemini and its decans is a violent message of peace through superior fire power. This is further confirmed by the two characters in Gemini holding weapons.

Any planetoid residing in the second decan of Gemini amplifies the traits as a noble ruler. This could relate to being a good boss or a great dad or mom. The heart of love that comes from the other side of Gemini (as the redeemer) also lives in you. This makes you a compassionate leader, which is the best kind.

This is the messianic message of a coming prince; therefore practice being royal and think of yourself in this way. As a unifier, you can be all things to all men so that you can reach all levels of people, be it the king or the homeless addict. This is a great gift; reach out to all.

10c. Canis Minor

The third decan assigned to the ecliptic path of Gemini is Canis Minor. The contemporary picture of Canis Minor is a dog, but that comes from Greek mythology. The ancient Egyptian zodiac shows it as a hawk with the body of a man who is attacking a serpent (Lepus) that is being stomped by Orion. The principal star that unveils Canis Minor’s true identity is Procyon, meaning “the redeemer.” This hawk represents the redeemer, coming to subdue evil and free the oppressed.
The star named Pollux in the constellation of Gemini reiterates the reference to a redeemer. Pollux is in this third segment of Gemini’s ecliptic path and its Greek name, Hercules, also means “the strong one who comes to redeem and rescue.”

The particular planetoid in Canis Minor shows that you are a conquering redeemer/rescuer. Your love is your driving force to fight and suffer so that others may be delivered. This is an aggressive portrayal of a hawk diving to capture a serpent that shows a determination to not just coexist with evil but to destroy it.

Gemini is also the well balanced one, and you can be both the ruler (Canis Major) and the redeemer/rescuer (Canis Minor). The redeemer/rescuer shows more compassion whereas the ruler shows more fury. This is an active campaign that does not just passively sit by and let people die without being rescued.

Synopsis of Gemini from E. W. Bullinger’s Appendix 12 of the Companion Bible:

Gemini. The Twins. Name in the Zodiac of Denderah is Clusus, or Claustrum Hori = the place of Him Who cometh. The old Coptic name was Pi-Mahi = the united. Heb. Thaumim (from ta'am) = double. The root used in Ex. 26:24 (twinned together). The brightest star is Apollo = ruler or judge. The next is Hercules = who cometh to labour and suffer. Another is Al henah = hurt, wounded. (Isa. 4:2; 32:1, 2, Jer. 23:5, 6; 33:14, 15.)

- LEPUS (the enemy trodden under foot). In the Zodiac of Denderah the name is Bashti-beki = falling confounded. Aratus says "chased eternally". The brightest star is Arnebo = the enemy of Him Who cometh. Other stars are Nibal = the mad; Takis, the bound; Sugia, the deceiver. (Isa. 63:3, 4.)

- CANIS MAJOR. Sirius, the Prince. In Zodiac of Denderah it is Apes = the head. In Persian Planisphere = a wolf (Heb. Ze’eb). The brightest star is Sirius = the Prince. In Persian Tistrya or Tistar = the chieftain. The next is Mirzam = the prince. Another is Wesen = the shining, and another Adhara = the glorious. Many other cognate names. (Isa. 9:6; 55:4, Dan. 8:23, 25.)

- CANIS MINOR. The second Dog. In the Zodiac of Denderah it is Sebak = conquering, victorious. The brightest star is Procyon = Redeemer. The next is Gomeisa (Arabic) = the burdened, bearing for others. Many other cognate names. (Isa. 49:24-26; 59:19, 20, 53:12.)
The major constellation of Cancer has the amplifying signs of Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, and Argo. Each decan has contributing information to help interpret Cancer and its meaning. When the Sun, Moon, or planet is located within Cancer, these decans will give more details and specific interpretations.

The constellation of Cancer is usually misunderstood because its common picture of a crab in the heavens does not agree with the meaning of any of its star names. More accurately, it should be a corral, sheepfold, or cattle fold where animals are kept and protected. The actual word “cancer” does mean “to hold onto,” but not like the claws of a crab. The star names show that it is a place of protection, e.g., a holding pen or a corral for animals. One of the star names also means “to hold onto,” and other ancient star names indicate animals, such as sheep, goats, and especially donkeys. Two of the stars are Asellus Boreas, aka Asellus Borealis (northern donkey), and Asellus Australis (southern donkey).

The whole meaning of Cancer and its stars is to hold onto as in a sheltering place for animals or a holding pen. The decans will absolutely corroborate this because all three speak of abiding in shelter and protection. So Cancer is a sheepfold or cattle fold, encircling and protecting those who are waiting for the coming of the king (Leo), the next constellation. The meaning of this is explained in the context of the constellation and then confirmed by the decans.
The messianic messages in the context of the major constellations show a savior (Virgo) was sacrificed (Libra) and wounded (Scorpio), but then he overcame (Sagittarius). This same redeemer was the sacrifice for sin (Capricorn), raised up to give the Holy Spirit (Aquarius) to bind Satan (Pisces), and be empowered over him (Aries). He is returning with rage (Taurus) to defeat Satan and call his bride (Gemini) to give her the hope of the kingdom (Cancer) from the king on high (Leo).

This indicates that the message of Cancer is to be the one who encircles, holds onto, and protects. In the context of all the constellations telling the whole story, Cancer is the promise of the coming kingdom and eternal life, so hold onto it. Howbeit, in Christological interpretation, this shows the messianic character of hope, encouragement, and optimism. The decans show the hope for the millennial kingdom in Ursa Minor; eternal life in Ursa Major; and Paradise in Argo. Amazing as it is, when we see these constellations in the heavens we are reminded of our inheritance in the coming kingdom. The interesting thing about this is that Ursa Major and Ursa Minor are two of the most recognized constellations in the whole celestial cathedral, and yet Cancer, the major constellation, is hardly visible compared to those around it.

Also, in the whole ecliptic circle, the constellation of Cancer has the least number of degrees assigned to it. The major constellations are not all 30 degrees as astrological tables inaccurately assume. Actually the Sun abides in Cancer only 22 days per year, making it the smallest constellation on the ecliptic. So this says “if you want to see this, you had better pay attention.” In other words, you have to make sure you do not miss it. This is the message of hope, holding on to that which you cannot see. You have been called to be an optimist who is full of hope.

The actual visibility of Cancer is pale in comparison to other constellations around it, which means you need to keep focusing on it to not miss it. The message of the sheepfold, Cancer, is about the hope of the coming kingdom and protecting those who are under your care till His coming.

11a. Ursa Minor

Ursa Minor is the first decan of Cancer and gives greater details about the picture being a corral or cattle-pen because it is a sheepfold (as is Ursa Major). Ursa means “bear” and Minor means “the smaller one.” Yet star names in Ursa Minor show that it is a cattle fold or sheep pen and certainly not a bear. Why it is called a bear is puzzling, especially since bears do not have tails as long as the one in the typical picture. It is understandable that the ancient star gazers missed this because it is about the hope of the messianic kingdom and they did not have a clue about that, so they replaced it with a false figure. The only other reasonable explanation for both Ursa Minor and Major to be called bears is the mispronunciation of Hebrew and Persian words. This is explained in Bill Banks book on “The Heavens Declare.” Nevertheless, the point is that this is a cattle fold that shows protection and hope, and not a bear.

Ursa Minor is also the constellation that houses the pole star and this gives it a deeper interpretation of hope because the next pole star after this one is in the constellation of Cepheus, the coming king. This is the prophecy of the coming ages, the next of which will be the presence of the King here on Earth. That
kingdom will be for the chosen, which is why this is the smaller of the two cattle folds between Ursa Minor and Ursa Major. This indicates that many are called, but few are chosen (Matthew 22:14). This is a reminder and wake up call to strive for the masteries that have been entrusted to you and especially for the care, love, and protection of those that the Chief Shepherd puts under your care.

As the Sun, Moon, or planet was abiding in Ursa Minor, it means that the orb was in the first one-third segment of the ecliptic path of Cancer. The whole message of both Cancer and Ursa Minor is hope and now you see why, because you are protected in the cattle fold or sheep pen as the promise of the coming of the lion (Leo) approaches. This shows the messianic character of being pastoral and protective. True pastors know how to use a sling to kill bears and lions. They do not hide behind pulpits.

All planetoids abiding in the first decan of Cancer, which is the place allotted to Ursa Minor, the smaller sheepfold, show rewards in the 1,000 year reign of Messiah on the earth. This shows the characteristics of an optimist and is a reminder to have hope. You are called to be a courageous protector and defender of the sheep in your flock. Be a proactive shepherd and warrior who fends off the wolves.

Speak hope, encouragement, and optimism.

**11b. Ursa Major**

The second decan (ecliptic segment) of Cancer is Ursa Major. There are two stars, Asellus Boreas, aka Asellus Borealis (northern donkey), and Asellus Australis (southern donkey) in this area of Cancer to emphasize the care of animals or, as we see Christologically, the care of people and the provisions of a pastor and shepherd.

Ursa Major is also known as the Big Dipper in the western world. It is the large one with the long handle (or the tail of the bear); but particularly because this is a cattle fold, the long string of stars represents the gate of the cattle fold. This constellation is larger than Ursa Minor and therefore shows that “many are called,” while Ursa Minor shows “few are chosen.” This is a strong portrayal of a compassionate, protecting shepherd and is the major messianic message of Ursa Major.

The Sun, abiding in the second decan of the ecliptic arc of Cancer on the day you were born, was in the section allotted to Ursa Major, the larger sheepfold, to speak its messianic messages. This shows the characteristics of an optimist and is a reminder to have hope. You are called to be a courageous protector and defender of the sheep in your flock. Be a proactive shepherd and warrior who fends off the wolves.

Speak hope, encouragement, and optimism.

**11c. Argo**

The third decan of Cancer is Argo. It is the picture of a ship entering into port after a long journey. Argo actually means “the company of travelers.” Its oars are pulling backwards to show that it is backing into the dock, returning from a journey. The star names confirm the picture of the ship, and the most prominent one means “the possession of him who comes,” while the next brightest star means
“returning from afar.” The whole message communicates that this is the arrival home for the followers of Messiah.

This is the last decan of Cancer, the sheepfold, and it testifies of the protection and security of the sojourners in Messiah, as all of Cancer does. Argo, the ship, shows the arrival in the port of Paradise just before the lion (Leo), next in order in the Mazzaroth, comes to bring vengeance and retribution on the unholy. How good and pleasant it is for the brethren to dwell together in safety and assurance of the promises in Messiah.

The idea of arriving in Paradise is part of the hope that a follower of the true Messiah will receive. Jesus told the malefactor hanging next to him on the day of His crucifixion, “Today you will be with Me in Paradise” (Luke 23:43b). Argo should remind you of your hope, which will make you optimistic and therefore a great encourager to others to keep pressing on. Paradise will be a really nice place!

The Sun, Moon, and all planetoids abiding in the decan of Argo means that it was actually in the third segment of Cancer’s ecliptic path. Cancer is the sheepfold of protection and security, and it reminds us of how good it is for the elect to dwell together in unity, peace, and protection.

This portrays one who is a tremendous encourager and optimist. An ounce of encouragement in the hard time is worth more than a pound of praise after victory. Keep encouraging those who you love and pastor to press toward the mark of the higher call.

**Synopsis of Cancer from E. W. Bullinger’s Appendix 12 of the Companion Bible:**

Cancer. The Crab. Messiah’s possessions held fast. In the Zodiac of Denderah and Esneh it is a sacred beetle. Its name there give is *Klaria* = cattle-folds. Arabic name is *Al Sarta’n* = He Who holds or binds together (Gen. 49:11). The Greek name is *Karkinos* = encircling; the same as the Lat. *Cancer*, from Arabic *Khan* an Inn, and *Ker*, or *Cer* = encircling. The ancient Accadian is *Su-kul-na* = the seizer, or possessor of seed. A bright cluster is called *Praesepe* = a multitude or offspring. The brightest star is *Tegmine* = holding. Another is *Acubene* = the sheltering or hiding-place. Another, *Ma’alaph* = assembled thousands. North and south of *Praesepe* are two bright stars, *Assellus* North and *Assellus* South; their sign is 69, and called the two asses, thus connecting it with Cancer, which is the sign of Issachar (cp. Gen. 49:14. Num. 2:5).

- **URSA MINOR.** The little Bear = the lesser sheep-fold. The brightest star of Ursa Minor is *Dubheh* = a herd. Arabic *Dubah* means cattle. Heb. *Dober* = a fold, from *dobe’* = rest or security, rendered "strength" in Deut. 33:25. See R.V. marg. All points to this (cp. Judg. 5:16). The Heb. *Dob* = a bear. So Arabic *Dub*, and Persian *Deeb* or *Dob*. Hence the mistake. The brightest star is *Al riccaba* = the turned or ridden on, denoting it as the Polar star. The Greeks called it *Kunosoura* = Cynosure, but this word is Accadian. *An-nas-sur-ra* = high in rising; or high in heavenly position. The next bright star is *Kochab* = waiting Him Who cometh.

- **URSA MAJOR.** The great Bear = the Fold and the Flock (Obad. 17-19). In Job 9:9 and 38:31, 32 it is called ‘Ash and her offspring. A.V. = Arcturus and her sons. R.V. = Bear and his train (marg.,
sons). Arabs still call it Al Naish or Annaish = the assembled together as in a fold. The brightest star is Dubhe = a flock, which gives its name to the two constellations. The next is Merach = the flock (Arabic = purchased). The next is Phaedra or Pharda = numbered or guarded (Ps. 147:4). Another is called Benet Naish = daughters of the assembly. Another, Al Kaid = the assembled. Many other cognate names. (Cp. Ezek. 34:12-16.)

- ARGO. The Ship = the Pilgrims, safe at home. In the Egyptian Planisphere there are two ships (like the two folds). They occupy one-half of the south meridians. The brightest star is Canopus = the possession of Him Who cometh. Other names are Sephina = the multitude. Tureis = the possession. Asmidiska = the released who travel, &c. (Jer. 30:10, 11. Isa. 60:4-9.)

The Decans of Leo

In the major constellation of Leo, there are three decans: Hydra, Crater, and Corvus. Decans are amplifiers of the major constellation’s message and give it greater detail and specificity. In this location of the Mazzaroth and since Leo represents the King of kings, if you have at least one planetoid in the constellation of Leo, then you are the head and not the tail.

Leo is the completion of the story of the Mazzaroth. The messianic messages in the context of the 12 major constellations show a savior (Virgo) was sacrificed (Libra) and wounded (Scorpio), and yet overcame (Sagittarius). This same redeemer was the sacrifice for sin (Capricorn), raised up to give the Holy Spirit (Aquarius) to bind Satan (Pisces) and be empowered over him (Aries). He is returning with rage (Taurus) to defeat Satan and call His bride (Gemini) to give her the hope of the kingdom (Cancer) from the King on high (Leo). This is the consummation of the story of a king, who after being wounded,
returns to wreak havoc and vengeance on his enemy. For those who will rise up and claim their potential in Messiah, Leo displays kingly, ruling characteristics and an aggressive attitude to attack evil.

The message of the constellation of Leo communicates across all cultures and languages because it is in pictures. In all cultures, the lion is the king of beasts, so it is readily recognizable that this is about the king and his rulership. He is the ruler; no one rouses a lion from his nap so he rests peacefully, knowing that nothing will attack him because he is the king of beasts. This shows security and confidence.

Leo has several major stars including Regulus and Denebola that are close to the ecliptic path. Regulus means “the king” in Greek but “the one who treads under foot” in Hebrew. Regulus is famous in its triple conjunction with Jupiter in the birth sky of Jesus of Nazareth. This was the king planet, Jupiter, in conjunction with the king star, Regulus, in the king constellation. This was potentially the signal that prompted the magi that the promised king of the Judeans had been born. Also, Jupiter retrograded during this time and announced three times that the king of the Judeans had been born. Leo was known as the constellation of the Judeans (i.e., Leo, the lion of the tribe of Judah) as Daniel had taught the astronomers in Babylon and Persia. When the magi arrived, they asked, “Where is He who is born king of the Judeans?” Denebola, the star usually pictured farther to the rear (to the east) of the lion’s body, in the hind quarters, means “the judge is coming.” It is located in the decan of Corvus, the avenging raven. These two stars show the coming of Messiah as King (Regulus) and Judge (Denebola).

Leo’s decans are Hydra, Corvus, and Crater. They deliver a serious message that gives the details of what Leo speaks and how he rules. While Leo speaks of ruling and judgment, Hydra conveys domination over Satan, Corvus portrays the pouring out of God’s wrath on Satan and his followers, and Crater spells out the punishment on wicked sons of evil. Their messages spotlight Leo, the king, as he is beginning his reign and ridding the world of evil and corruption. It is a word of vengeance, retribution, and retaliation. Each decan shows how the king will rule. Interpreted Christologically, these messianic traits and potentials are resident to rule, reign, and wipe out evil. As this applies to you, you are called as a warrior to represent a returning King (Leo) who was wounded in the last battle but is fearless and ferocious in His battle against evil. Each of the decans will give more insight into how you are to reign and what you are to attack.

These violent Christological depictions seem to be disappearing in the lifestyle of today’s Christian. This is because the called out have been pacified by pastors who carry a staff and not a sling. The constellation of Leo, more than all others, shows the vengeance side of God’s passion. Matthew 11:12 still indicates that the kingdom of heaven is a violent one and the violent take it by force. Contemporary Christianity has been so diluted that it downplays true aggressors in the kingdom of God. Hear this word spoken to you: you are an aggressor.

**12a. Hydra**

The first decan in Leo is Hydra. This means that the planetoid was actually in the first part of the body of the lion, directly under his feet. The star Regulus is also called, “the treading under foot” because the paws of the lion are directly over the the head of Hydra, a huge water serpent. The serpent is the
figurative representative of evil and biblically this refers to Satan and the kingdom of darkness. Hydra is a long constellation that stretches beneath Leo, through Virgo, and into Libra underneath the ecliptic path of the Sun. It shows that evil has existed a long time and was underneath Virgo to try to seize and kill the redeemer, Libra. Then comes the completion of its story—Leo, the king, appears ready to pounce on Hydra’s head, kill the serpent, tear it to pieces, and eat it.

Hydra shows the messianic trait of ruling over Satan and his minions. To have them underfoot means to exercise authority over them. You need to exercise authority over Satan and make him and his kingdom bow down. Hydra represents punishment that will be inflicted directly on Satan when the lion gets its neck in his clutches. The neck has the principle star Cor Hydrae (aka Alphard), meaning “the heart of the serpent,” and contributes to the understanding that this is how you control a serpent: grab it by the neck and then rend it into pieces. This means that you are to actively grab evil and destroy it, not to coexist with it.

As the Sun was abiding in the front portion of Leo on the day of your birth, this gives the decan of Hydra, the accursed serpent, the place to speak a messianic message to you. You are to rule over evil and keep it in your clutches. You are not a passive, pastoral person; but you have more of a charge-the-hill and “damn-the-torpedoes, full-speed ahead” attitude. This may mean you need to take up arms and help deliver people from demons and torment.

Don’t forget that this is in Leo, the king who rules over all. You have the potential to exercise spiritual authority over Satan and release others from his grip.

12b. Crater

Leo’s second decan is Crater, the cup of wrath and vengeance. This is typically illustrated as a pitcher or an urn firmly attached to Hydra, the accursed sea serpent. It signifies the outpouring of wrath on the serpent and over evil, indicating that this is a calling to be a serious warrior and cupbearer of the Lord.

The cup imagery is helpful in understanding the messianic message. There are two cups of the Lord. One is the cup of communion and the other is the cup of His wrath (Crater). The communion (common union) cup is of love, forgiveness, and obedience. The other is the cup of rebellion, selfishness, and disobedience. Which cup will you choose? The cup of wrath poured out on the wicked is a common theme through the Old and New Testament prophets. It is a sign of His wrath and severe punishment. You are a cupbearer sharing the choices of either cup.

This indicates that you might be a good street preacher to help people decide which cup they should choose. This is a good portrayal of “in your face” love and someone who will not back down. Like the major constellation of Leo, the bold lion, charge on.

Strong words of judgment and conviction are rare functions in the body of Christ. If more existed, maybe sin would not flourish. Be bold to speak the blessings of communion and the damnation of God’s wrath.
Whether the Sun, Moon, or planet was in the second segment of the ecliptic arc of the major constellation Leo, the king, in your birth sky, this is the portion assigned to the decan of Crater to testify its messianic message in the celestial story of the coming Redeemer and King. Crater is the cup of wrath to be poured out on the wicked. This is not usually manifested in the Christian world because it is not religiously accepted.

12c. Corvus, the Avenging Vulture

The third decan in Leo is Corvus, the avenging raven. It is really a vulture feeding on the dead flesh of Hydra. The typical picture of the constellation of Corvus is a raven sitting upon Hydra, the accursed serpent, eating its dead flesh. This is quite symbolic of the ultimate retribution and is prophesied in the Bible in many accounts, both in the Old and New Testaments. Vultures will eat anything but they prefer decaying carcasses, often doing ritualistic dances around the already dead body, as if to defy it even after death. They are called eagles in the Bible but there is a distinction between good eagles and bad eagles. These are actually vultures.

This constellation portrays death, reprisal, and insult. A biblical example is when King David prophesied to Goliath that he would chop off his head and feed the carcasses of the Philistine army to the birds. This is also the promise to the mighty sons of evil (Belial) for their final fate as the book of Revelation (and Enoch 1) foretells. Corvus shows the ultimate reprisal and hatred of evil and active vindication against it. This is victory with insult thrown on top, especially after total decimation and destruction.

The biblical scriptures tell of wicked men who will be eaten and desecrated; they are called “children of the devil” or sons or daughters of Belial. This shows the fate promised to them all the way from the book of Enoch in chapter 1 through Revelation 21. Even the book of Jude echoes the theme: the bad guys will not get away with it; they will pay in the end.

There is a function of spiritual warriors to battle these wicked people and pronounce judgment on them. Elijah did this; John the Baptist did also. Certainly Jesus of Nazareth along with Stephen from Acts and a host of other prophets come to mind as well. The commonality is the hatred for the enemy and the willingness to pay the price for the victory. Martyrdom would not be an uncommon trait of these kinds of fearless warriors if the meaning were understood and lived. Be reminded that this is a messianic virtue that should not be stifled.

Leo is the last constellation on the ecliptic and Corvus is the last decan of Leo. It shows a faithfulness to vindicate evil on those who have practiced it. Corvus could be the nastiest of all the warriors, in that the celestial figures of Hercules, Perseus, and Orion are holding the heads of each depiction of the devil, but Corvus is eating the enemy’s flesh.

As the Sun, Moon, or planet was in the last decan of Leo, the king and judge, this is the portion allotted to Corvus, the avenging raven. This testifies of the messianic story and show those attributes. This is a nasty warrior for the kingdom of God. If perfect hatred is available, you might have it. This indicates an extremely proactive warrior with aggression on the mind. The fact that this is in the major constellation of Leo shows the heart of a conqueror and fearless avenger.
Don’t forget there are carriers of evil who live in bodies that bold warriors have had to deal with. We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but there are spiritually wicked people that Messiah will destroy. It is promised in the Bible and also in this concluding decan of the celestial Mazzaroth. You are to pronounce judgment on evil people.

**Synopsis of Leo from E. W. Bullinger’s Appendix 12 of the Companion Bible:**

Leo. The Lion. Messiah’s consummated triumph. In the Zodiac of Denderah it is Pi Mentikeon = the pouting out (of Divine wrath). The three constellations crystallize the truth:

1. **Hydra** = the old serpent destroyed.
2. **Crater** = the cup of wrath poured out on him.
3. **Corvus** = the bird of prey devouring him.

The Denderah picture exhibits all four in one. The Syr. name is Aryo = the rending lion. Arab. *Al Asad* = the lion leaping forth as a flame. The brightest star is Regulus = treading under foot (as pictured). The next is Denebola = the Judge or Lord Who cometh. The next is Al Giebha = the exaltation. Another is Zosma = shining forth. All the others are cognate. (Gen. 49:8, 9. Num. 24:8, 9. Amos 3:4, 8. Isa. 42:13.)

- **HYDRA.** The Old Serpent. *Hydra* = he is abhorred. The brightest star is Cor Hydra = the heart of Hydra. Its ancient name is *Al phard* = the put away. Another is Al Drian = the abhorred. Another is Minchar al Sugia = the piercing of the deceiver.


- **CORVUS.** The Raven. The birds of prey devouring. The name in the Zodiac of Denderah, *Her-na* = the enemy breaking up. There are nine stars (see Ap. 10). The brightest star is Chiba (Num. 23:8) = accursed. Another is Minchar al Gorab = the raven tearing to pieces.
Conclusion

Each of these decans represent a specific portion of the Zodiac, or Mazzaroth. Each one proclaims its aspect of Messianic virtue and contributes to the whole story line of who and what is Messiah. In answer to the question, “What part of the plan am I to be?”, the interpretations of these decans give you a more clear understanding of which portion of Him you are called and predestined to be.

The exact position of the planetoids in the Mazzaroth and the identity of the applicable decans of the major constellations can be obtained from our program at http://astronomy.lmci.org. This will give you the accurate rendering of the location of the planetoids in your birth sky and their more comprehensive meaning.

These are profiles of who you can be in Christ.