



**Trinity Grace Fellowship**  
**2004 TGF Bible Conference**

**Conference Theme**

***The Biblical View of the Zodiac: The Clock of the  
Gentiles***

**Session Title**

***First Great Zodiacal Book: Virgo, Libra, Scorpio,  
and Sagittarius***

**Robert E. Walsh**  
**27 November 2004**

**Table of Contents**

I. Abstract ..... 1

2. Introduction..... 1

2.1. Terminology ..... 1

2.2. Zodiacal Hermeneutics ..... 2

3. The Sphinx ..... 2

4. The First Zodiacal Book ..... 3

4.1. The Sign of Virgo ..... 3

4.1.1. The Constellation of Virgo ..... 3

4.1.2. The Constellation of Coma ..... 4

4.1.3. The Constellation of Centaurus ..... 5

4.1.4. The Constellation of Bootes ..... 5

4.1.5. Summary of the Sign Virgo ..... 6

4.2. The Sign of Libra (Altar)..... 6

4.2.1. The Constellation of Libra (Altar)..... 7

4.2.2. The Constellation of Crux ..... 7

4.2.3. The Constellation of Victima..... 8

4.2.4. The Constellation of Corona..... 8

4.2.5. Summary of the Sign of Libra ..... 9

4.3. The Sign of Scorpius ..... 9

4.3.1. The Constellation of Scorpius ..... 9

4.3.2. The Constellation of the Serpent..... 10

4.3.3. The Constellation of Ophiuchus ..... 11

4.3.4. The Constellation of Hercules ..... 11

4.3.5. Summary of the Sign of Scorpius..... 12

4.4. The Sign of Sagittarius ..... 12

4.4.1. The Constellation of Sagittarius ..... 12

4.4.2. The Constellation of Lyra ..... 13

4.4.3. The Constellation of Ara ..... 14

4.4.4. The Constellation of Draco ..... 14

4.4.5. Summary of the Sign of Sagittarius..... 15

4.5. Conclusions and the Interrelationships of Signs and Constellations..... 15

5. Appendices..... 16

6. Recommended Reading..... 16

**Table of Figures**

Figure 1. The Great Sphinx of Giza ..... 2

Figure 2. The Constellation of Virgo ..... 3

Figure 3. The Constellation of Coma ..... 4

Figure 4. The Constellation of Centaurus ..... 5

Figure 5. The Constellation of Bootes..... 6

Figure 6. The Constellation of Libra ..... 7

Figure 7. The Constellation of Crux or Southern Cross..... 8

Figure 8. The Constellation of Corona ..... 9

Figure 9. The Constellation of Scorpius..... 9

Figure 10. The Constellation of the Serpent ..... 11

Figure 11. The Constellation of Ophiuchus..... 11

Figure 12. The Constellation of Hercules..... 12

Figure 13. The Constellation of Sagittarius..... 13

Figure 14. The Constellation of Lyra ..... 13

Figure 15. The Constellation of Ara ..... 14

Figure 16. The Constellation of Draco ..... 14

**List of Tables**

Table 1. Additional Stars of Virgo ..... 4

Table 2. Additional Stars of Bootes..... 6

Table 3. Stars of Libra ..... 7

Table 4. Stars of Corona ..... 9

Table 5. Stars of Hercules..... 12

Table 6. Stars of Sagittarius..... 13

Table 7. Stars of Lyra ..... 14

Table 8. Stars of Draco ..... 15

## I. Abstract

The Sphinx (head of Virgo and body of Leo) is the index to the beginning and end of the zodiacal circle, starting with Virgo (virgin birth) and ending with Leo (final triumph of Lion of Judah), respectively. This session addresses the first great book (house) of the Zodiac, namely the first four major signs of the Zodiacal circle and their respective ancillary rooms: Virgo (virgin birth of Christ), Altar (corrupted into Libra) (self-sacrifice of Christ), Scorpio (Christ's great enemy), and Sagittarius (triumph of Dual-Natured One).

## 2. Introduction

In this section we discuss the basic terminology used throughout this Conference as well as the general hermeneutic machinery used in addressing the Zodiac.

### 2.1. Terminology

In this presentation, the author uses the word "Sign" to mean the entire set of 4 star groupings, and "Constellation" for each star grouping. Each sign comprises 1 major constellation and 3 attending constellations. The design of each sign is such that its major constellation provides the fundamental intent of the sign, while the attending constellations provide necessary details to complete the picture of the entire sign. The attending constellations are also called "decans", which means "a part" or "a piece", showing the need for these secondary constellations in completing the picture of each sign. Algorithmically,

$$\text{Sign} = \text{Major Constellation} + 3 \text{ Attending Constellations (decans),}$$

For point of reference only, when first referring to a Sign or a Constellation, the author will use the modern accepted name, and explain in the text when appropriate why the original name may be more accurate.

The author maintains that even in the oldest of Zodiacs (e.g., the Zodiacs of Denderah and Esnah) the pictures used in describing a particular constellation may be corrupted, especially in those constellations where the dual nature of Messiah is involved. These Zodiacs use "nephilimic-like" depictions falling in line with Paul's great statement concerning the rapid and complete apostasy of the Gentile world after the Fall (and Flood), showing their utter guilt and lack of excuse (Rom 1:18-25).

- 18 For the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men, who hold the truth in unrighteousness;  
 19 Because that which may be known of God is manifest in them; for God hath shewed *it* unto them.  
 20 For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, *even* his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse:  
 21 Because that, when they knew God, they glorified *him* not as God, neither were thankful; **but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened.**  
 22 Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools,  
 23 **And changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and to birds, and fourfooted beasts, and creeping things.**  
 24 Wherefore God also gave them up to uncleanness through the lusts of their own hearts, to dishonour their own bodies between themselves:  
 25 Who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator, who is blessed for ever. Amen.

After the fall, during the Antediluvian Age, and also after the Flood, man corrupted the Zodiac by perverting at least some of the original images, using all sorts of "unusual-looking" creatures. The message of Messiah was so remarkable that they took to the likes of the Nephilim in describing many of the fantastic characteristics of Messiah. An example of this corruption is seen in their usage of unnatural creatures, such as the Centaur, a creature made of a human head and chest with an animal-like (four footed) beast. The purpose of the original "Centaur" constellation (whatever it looked like) was to depict the dual nature of Messiah, that He would be 100% God and 100% human, but the corruptions show a Nephilimic-like creature, 50% angelic and 50% human. Recall that the Nephilim were the offspring of human women and the "Fallen Angels who left their first estate" (see Gen 6:1-4 .cp. Jude 6).

Finally, in many respects this session represents a review of the relevant chapters from Bullinger's classic book, *Witness of the Stars*.<sup>1</sup> Because so much has been taken out of that work, specific citations are generally not included in this outline. Therefore, the reader is strongly encouraged to study Bullinger's work along with those listed in the Recommended Reading Section.

<sup>1</sup> Bullinger, E.W., **Witness of the Stars**, Kregel Publications, Grand Rapids, MI, 1967 (American Edition). Bullinger's work though extremely helpful, is not well documented (to use a Figure of Understatement). It is however an improvement over Seiss' work, under the title "**The Gospel in the Stars**", by the same Publisher. With the archaeological discoveries since the writing of these two works (circa 1893), and the original work of Rolleston (circa 1862), it would behoove an interested regenerated scholar to significantly redo these works with detailed referencing.

## 2.2. Zodiacal Hermeneutics

How do we understand the Zodiac, its signs, constellations, and stars, along with their respective interrelationships? Moreover, when corrupted, how do we recognize a corruption and how do we mend it?

These are questions that we must face and answer up-front, before any discussion of the Zodiac begins.

There are several levels to the answers to these questions and they will be briefly described here.

First, the Biblical Text has to be the guiding factor in all of the forensic activity. The normative meaning of Scripture must be applied to the sign names and purposes, constellation names and purposes, star names and intents, and finally to the correlation between each of these items.

Secondly, three elements must go into the discussion on "assuming" the best Zodiacs.

1. **Antiquity** - the older Zodiacs ought to be viewed as being a "better" testimony to the original. It is an assumption that the corruption of the Zodiac was progressive and not immediate and punctiliar.<sup>2</sup> This lends itself to assuming a gradual decay in the pictures used in the Zodiac.
2. **Geography** - the Biblical account discusses the landing of the Ark on the mountains of Ararat, then as humanity began to multiply on the face of the earth, they migrated to Babylonia and Egypt. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the farther a Zodiac is from the Middle East (the Land) the more its corruption is to be assumed.
3. **Language** - when considering the naming of Zodiacal constituents (signs, constellation, and stars) those Languages closely related to the Antiquity and Geography of 1 and 2 above ought to be viewed in a "higher" light than those languages that are farther separated in time and geography.

Finally, the priority of evidence ought to be:

1. **Biblical text (understood via the Normative Hermeneutic)**
2. **Older in time and geographically close to the land - zodiacs and manuscripts**
3. **Language, similar in time and geography**

All of these elements and their associated priority are to be applied to the Zodiacal interrelationships as well.

## 3. The Sphinx

The Sign of the Sphinx is the key to unlock the beginning from the ending of the Zodiacal Circle. It tells us where to start and where to end the message of the Zodiac. Of all the Zodiacal Signs, it is the only monolithic sign, not made up of multiple Constellations. It is both its own constellation and sign. The word "Sphinx" comes from the Greek word "σφύγγω", meaning "to bind closely together" showing that the Zodiac as a whole is a tightly related, coherent picture of the coming Messiah. Comprising a head of a virgin (woman) and the body of a lion the Sphinx tells us to begin reading the Zodiac at Virgo and continue around through Leo the Lion.



Figure 1. The Great Sphinx of Giza

In ancient discussions on the Sphinx, often it is depicted as a riddle to be solved that opens up knowledge of the heavenly host. This notion of the "riddle" is a clear corruption of the original intent of the Sphinx, for it opens up the knowledge and

<sup>2</sup> The notion of "gradualism" appears to be discussed by Paul in Romans 1, when describing the apostasy of the Gentile world. It did not take place at once, but over time the Gentiles did not retain God in their "epi-gnosis" (Rom 1:28).

meaning the Zodiac, by telling us where to begin reading, implicitly the direction of reading, and finally where to end the reading.

## 4. The First Zodiacal Book

As discussed in Session 1 (SER), the Zodiac comprises 3 major books or houses, each of which comprising 4 major Signs. Each sign is made up of 1 major (or primary) constellation and 3 attending constellations. This outline deals with the First Book.

The First Book of the Zodiac<sup>3</sup> presents to us the Suffering Servant, His nature, struggle, enemy, and victory over the enemy. Indeed this is the very story to which Jehovah told Abram to recall in Gen 15:5:

And he brought him forth abroad, and said, Look now toward heaven, and tell the stars, if thou be able to number them: and he said unto him, So shall thy seed be.

Jehovah told Abram to "recount" the story told by the stars (Zodiac), for this is how Abram's seed (singular) is to be. The stars to which Abram looked told him the story of single person - the coming Messiah, and "seed" that should be the Savior of God's elect.

### 4.1. The Sign of Virgo

The Sign of Virgo is one of the most interesting of the Zodiac. In a way it represents the least corrupted of the Zodiac, and where corruption has taken place, it is obvious as to where the corruption exists. The Sign of Virgo comprises 4 Constellations:

1. Virgo - "The Virgin"
2. Coma - "The Desired One"
3. Centaurus - "The Despised One"
4. Bootes - "The Coming One"

#### 4.1.1. The Constellation of Virgo

The Sphinx declares we begin reading the Mazzaroth at Virgo, with whom the earthly story of Messiah begins. Virgo is seen in virtually all Zodiacs as a virgin-women with a branch in her right hand and ears of corn in her left, each of these providing important clues as to the nature of her child. The Hebrew name for this constellation is *Bethulah*, which has been dealt with in detail in other TGF outlines<sup>4</sup> means *virgin* (technical virgin). Interestingly, the analogous Arabic word means *branch*.

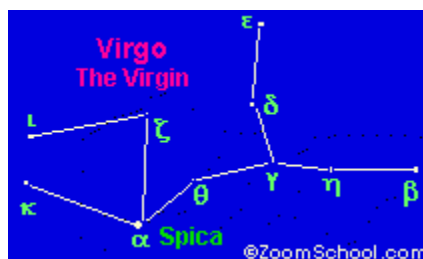


Figure 2. The Constellation of Virgo

The Virgin is prophesied in the Hebrew Scriptures in Isa 7:14 (see also Mat 1:32):

Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel.

So we see that the Messiah is to be born of a virgin, a woman, who has known no man. This of course is miraculous, so that Messiah begins with a miracle.

The brightest star of Virgo is our modern-day Spica, which means *corn*. However, the Hebrew name is Tsemach, which means *branch*, as does its Arabic cognate Al Zimach. It is important to note that the Hebrew Tsemach, translated *branch* is used only of Messiah (4 occurrences).

<sup>3</sup> The pictures of the Zodiac are from Zoom Astronomy at the Enchanted Learning Web Site, <http://www.enchantedlearning.com/subjects/astronomy/> [Blue] and Name Star, Inc. <http://www.namestarinc.com/CatalogListConstellations.asp> [Black]

<sup>4</sup> Rodabaugh, S.E., **The Virgin Birth of Isaiah 7:14**, Trinity Grace Fellowship, Pittsburgh, PA, 1988

Jer 23:5,6

Behold, the days come, saith the LORD, that I will raise unto David a righteous Branch, and a King shall reign and prosper, and shall execute judgment and justice in the earth.

6 In his days Judah shall be saved, and Israel shall dwell safely: and this is his name whereby he shall be called, THE LORD OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Zech 3:8

8 Hear now, O Joshua the high priest, thou, and thy fellows that sit before thee: for they are men wondered at: for, behold, I will bring forth my servant the BRANCH.

Zech 6:12

12 And speak unto him, saying, Thus speaketh the LORD of hosts, saying, Behold the man whose name is The BRANCH; and he shall grow up out of his place, and he shall build the temple of the LORD:

Isa 4:2

2 In that day shall the branch of the LORD be beautiful and glorious, and the fruit of the earth shall be excellent and comely for them that are escaped of Israel.

It is interesting to note that the beta star in this constellation has the Arabic name Zavijaveh, which means *gloriously beautiful*, which is the same word used to describe the Branch in Isa 4:2

Other star names are itemized in the following table:

Stars of the Constellation of Virgo			
Name	Translation	Relevant Scripture	Comments
Al Mureddin	"Who shall come down"	Psm 72:8	
Subilah	"Who carries"	Isa 48:4	
Al Azal	"The Branch"	Isa 18:5	
Subilon	"A Spike of Corn"	Isa 17:5	

Table 1. Additional Stars of Virgo

The intention of the Constellation of Virgo is to show that the Messiah is to be born of a virgin, and that Messiah will be the Branch as discussed in Isaiah.

**4.1.2. The Constellation of Coma**

Perhaps the most corrupted of the constellations within the Sign of Virgo is the Constellation of Coma. The modern name for this constellation is Coma Berenice, meaning *the hair of Berenice*. Regrettably, this is a Greek corruption since the Greek word Come meaning *hair* is very close to the transliterated Hebrew word Comah which means *desired one*. An astronomical note - some of the most distant galaxies are found in the Coma Berenice.

The ancient name for this constellation is Comah, which means *the desired one* or *the longed for*. According to Albumazar, an 8th Century Arabian Astronomer, the zodiacs of antiquity show this constellation as a virgin woman sitting on a throne nourishing a young infant boy, whose name is Ihesu, Ieza, which in Greek is called Christos.

The ancient Egyptian name for this constellation is Shes-nu meaning *the desired son*. Indeed the Zodiac of Denderah has a figure of a woman and her son.

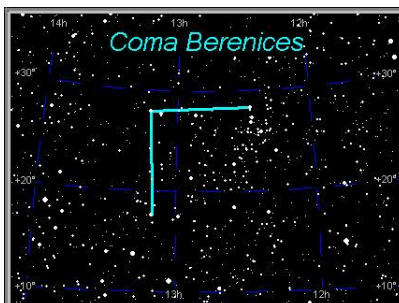


Figure 3. The Constellation of Coma

Comah contains some 43 stars none of which are of the 1st magnitude, rather most are 4th and 5th magnitude stars. This is a significant fact, given that Comah more than likely housed the star of Bethlehem.

9 When they had heard the king, they departed; and, lo, the star, which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was.

10 When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy.

11 And when they were come into the house, they saw the young child with Mary his mother, and fell down, and worshipped him: and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts; gold, and frankincense, and myrrh.

Containing only low magnitude stars, a bright star (the Star of Bethlehem) among them would be very obvious and easily seen. See also Psm 19:10; 63:1; Isa 53:21 Hag 2:7.

#### 4.1.3. The Constellation of Centaurus

Centaurus is depicted as a creature composed of two natures, one of a head and chest of a man, and the other a body of a horse. Its Hebrew name is Bezeh meaning *the despised* and is the very word used in Isa 53:3,

**3 He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief: and we hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised, and we esteemed him not.**

The name of its brightest star is Toliman, which means *heretofore and hereafter*, signifying Messiah's eternity as indicated in Rev 1:8.

**8 I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty.**

This provides a picture of what Moses might have understood when Jehovah at the request of Moses told him His name,

**14 And God said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM: and he said, Thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me unto you.**

Jehovah as the great eternal "I am", the One Who is eternal and never ending is also seen in the star Toliman.

Apparently, this constellation had an additional Hebrew name, Asmeath, which means *sin offering* and is seen in Isa 53:10,

**10 Yet it pleased the LORD to bruise him; he hath put him to grief: when thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of the LORD shall prosper in his hand.**

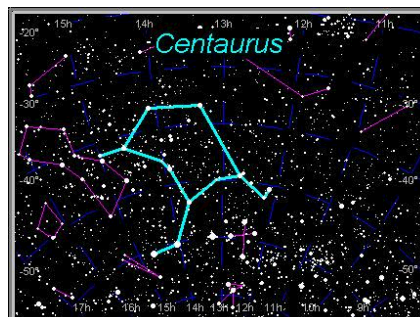


Figure 4. The Constellation of Centaurus

The Greek name for this constellation is Cheiron, which means *who pierces*. According to Greek mythology, Cheiron was the great trainer of the Greek Heroes and was supposed to be immortal. However, he voluntarily gave up his life when stabbed by a poison arrow, which was not intended for him. It is easy to see the Greek perversion of the original story.

#### 4.1.4. The Constellation of Bootes

The Hebrew name of this constellation is from the root Bo, which means *to come* and is seen in Psm 96:13

**13 Before the LORD: for he cometh, for he cometh to judge the earth: he shall judge the world with righteousness, and the people with his truth.**





Figure 5. The Constellation of Bootes

Its brightest star is one of the author's favorites and is named Arcturus, meaning *he cometh*. Drawing an arc along the handle of the Big Dipper directly to Arcturus, a very bright star, easily identifies Arcturus.

Other star names are itemized in the following table:

Stars of the Constellation of Virgo			
Name	Translation	Relevant Scripture	Comments
Al Katoups	"The Branch, Treading Under Foot"		
Mirac	"Coming forth as an arrow"		
Muphride	"Who Separates"	Mat 25:31-33	31 When the Son of man shall come in his glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory: 32 And before him shall be gathered all nations: and he shall <b>separate</b> them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats: 33 And he shall set the sheep on his right hand, but the goats on the left.
Merga	"Who Bruises"	Gen 3:15	15 And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel  Though not the same word as in Gen 3:15, the very notion of the first promise of messiah is clearly seen in this star's name.
Nekkar	"the Pierced One"		10 And I will pour upon the house of David, and upon the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the spirit of grace and of supplications: and they shall look upon me whom they have pierced, and they shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and shall be in bitterness for him, as one that is in bitterness for his firstborn.

Table 2. Additional Stars of Bootes

#### 4.1.5. Summary of the Sign Virgo

The Sign of Virgo is a remarkable example of how much of the original intent of God the Creator is still seen in the modern Zodiac. Virgo indicates that Messiah is to be born of a virgin, whose child shall be called the Branch, and the child is to be desired and worshipped. The nature of the child is both man and God and it is He Who is coming back to separate the sheep from the goats.

#### 4.2. The Sign of Libra (Altar)

Libra represents one of the more obviously corrupted of the Zodiacal Signs. The Sign of Libra comprises 4 Constellations:

1. Libra - "The Scales", actually "The Altar"
2. Crux (Southern Cross) - "The Cross", actually "The Completion" or "The Finish"
3. Victima - "The Victim"
4. Corona - "The Crown"

#### 4.2.1. The Constellation of Libra (Altar)

Given the various names of the constellation itself, along with its comprising stars, it is clear that Libra has been corrupted from its original intent.

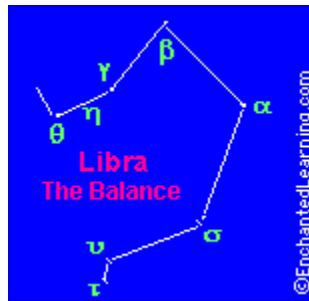


Figure 6. The Constellation of Libra

The Hebrew name for this constellation is Mozanaim meaning *scales* or *weighing*. A look at its cousin names will provide more than a hint of its corruption. The Arabic name is Al Zubena meaning *purchase* or *redemption* and in Coptic, Libra's name is Lambadia meaning *place of propitiation*. Lambadia is a compound word comprised of Lam meaning *graciousness* and Badia meaning *branch* - hence *gracious branch!* Where have we seen this before?

Furthermore, the ancient Akkadian name for the seventh month (the month in which the Sun appears as the morning star in Libra) is Tulka meaning *the sacred mound* or *altar*. On top of this, is the specific Akkadian name for the constellation itself - Bar meaning *the light or lamp with its light* or *Altar of fire*.

The ancient pictures of this sign were that of a circular Altar.<sup>5</sup> Thus the proper name for this constellation is not Libra (or scales), but **Altar**.

An examination of the names of its constituent stars reveals that we are indeed on the right track for renaming this constellation and seeing it as an Altar and not a Balance. The following table illustrates the names of the Altar's 3 brightest stars.

Stars of the Constellation of the Altar (formerly Libra)			
Name	Translation	Relevant Scripture	Comments
Zuben Al Genubi	<i>the purchase or price with is deficient</i>		This name may actually help us understand the ultimate corruption of this constellation. The idea of a "deficient" price, can be illustrated with a scale where one element far outweighs the other
Zuben Al Chemali	<i>the price which covers</i>		Additional motivation for its corruption.
Zuben Akrabi	<i>the price of conflict</i>		This star is close to Centaurus and the Victima, thus pointing to the manner of redemption. The sacrifice of the one born of constellation of Virgo.

Table 3. Stars of Libra

#### 4.2.2. The Constellation of Crux

Another constellation corrupted by later usage is the so-called Southern Cross or Crux. The ancient Hebrew name was Adom meaning *cut off* and used in Dan 9:26:

**26 And after threescore and two weeks shall Messiah be cut off, but not for himself: and the people of the prince that shall come shall destroy the city and the sanctuary; and the end thereof shall be with a flood, and unto the end of the war desolations are determined.**

<sup>5</sup> *op cit*, Bullinger, Appendix, pp.199-204  
Robert E. Walsh  
3/27/2017

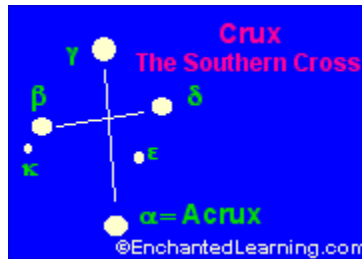


Figure 7. The Constellation of Crux or Southern Cross

An additional Hebrew name is Tau which is the last letter of the Hebrew alphabet and means *to complete* or *finish*. Similar to Messiah's cry from the σταυρος "It is **finished**". The corruption has come in by making this constellation in the form of a cross. The Greek word for the device on which the Savior was crucified is called the σταυρος and it means pole - no horizontal beam, no cross member. A pole that is placed in the ground with the hands nailed above the head and the feet below.

In the ancient Zodiac of Denderah this sign is seen as a Lion with his tongue hanging out of his mouth, as if in thirst, with a young woman holding a cup to him. Along with this is the Hieroglyphic symbol of running water. More research needs to be performed on the Crux or Adom - the corruption of this constellation is clear due to the fact that Messiah was not crucified on what is commonly thought of as a cross.

#### 4.2.3. The Constellation of Victima

Here we see a constellation of a slain animal whose ancient Hebrew name is Asedah and its ancient Arabic name is Asedaton, both meaning *to be slain*. It is also interesting to note that Centaurus is actually killing the Victima. Illustrating that the Messiah will give up His own life - the dual natured One, killing Himself and giving up His own life. This reminds us of John 10:15-18:

- 15 As the Father knoweth me, even so know I the Father: and I lay down my life for the sheep.  
 16 And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold: them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one shepherd.  
 17 Therefore doth my Father love me, because I lay down my life, that I might take it again.  
 18 No man taketh it from me, but I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again. This commandment have I received of my Father.

In the ancient Zodiac of Denderah the Victim is pictured as a small child with His finger in His lips and His name is Sura meaning *lamb*.

- 29 The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.

This constellation is wonderfully summarized in Isa 53:7:

- 7 He was oppressed, and he was afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth: he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth.

Again this is a constellation whose original picture requires additional research.

#### 4.2.4. The Constellation of Corona

The Hebrew name of this constellation is Atharah meaning *royal crown*, while the Arabic name is Al Iclil meaning *an ornament* or *jewel*. This is the goal of Messiah, to be also the King of kings and Lord of lords symbolized in the Crown. The Crown is symbolic of the throne in which a monarch sits, hence the reminder of Rev 3:21:

- 21 To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father in his throne.

and Rev 1:12

- 12 His eyes were as a flame of fire, and on his head were many crowns;

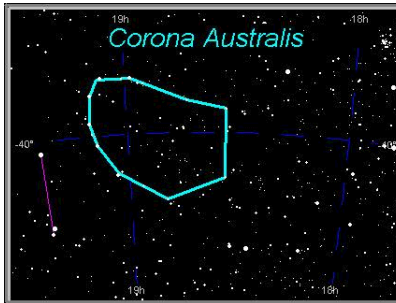


Figure 8. The Constellation of Corona

The following table illustrates the Crown's constituent stars.

Stars of the Constellation of Corona			
Name	Translation	Relevant Scripture	Comments
Al Phecca	<i>the shining</i>		

Table 4. Stars of Corona

#### 4.2.5. Summary of the Sign of Libra

The fundamental meaning and purpose of the Sign of the Altar (Libra) is to show the sacrifice of the One born to the virgin. That His death is to be by Himself and that His life is not to be taken by any mortal is seen in the correlation of Centaurus and the Victima. Centaurus the dual natured Messiah is to sacrifice Himself - the One slain in Victima.

#### 4.3. The Sign of Scorpius

The Sign of Scorpius is one of the more remarkable of the Zodiac. The interrelationships between the individual constellations are fascinating and will be seen in some of the sections below. The beauty of this Sign is that it shows us the very nature of the conflict between Messiah and Satan, Messiah's glorious eternal victory, and Satan's infamous demise.

The Sign of Sorpius comprises 4 constellations:

1. Scorpius - "The Scorpion"
2. Serpens - "The Serpent"
3. Ophiuchus - "The man clasping the serpent"
4. Hercules - "The mighty man"

##### 4.3.1. The Constellation of Scorpius

The ancient and modern zodiacs picture Scorpius as the name states - a scorpion. A symbol of evil (a creeping thing) and a creature that has a deadly stinger saturated with poison.

The Arabic name for this constellation is Akrab, which means *wounding him that cometh*. It is interesting that the Hebrew name Akrab (similar spelling) means *a conflict* or *war*, showing the nature of Messiah's relationship with Satan. Furthermore, the Coptic name of this constellation is Isidis meaning *attack of the enemy*. It is remarkable that each label from these languages have similar meanings and intents. Each essentially describing the conflict between Messiah and Satan.

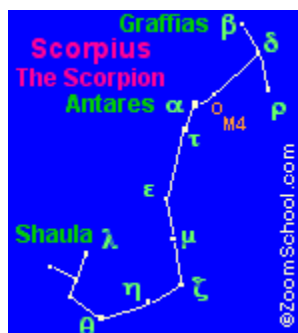


Figure 9. The Constellation of Scorpius

The constellation of Scorpius is easily visible both in form and in that its main star is extremely bright and remarkable. The stinger star however is worthy of mention also. The name of the stinger star in Chaldee is Lesha and means *perverse*. Satan is of course the Perverse One, the one who perverted the word of God in the Garden of Eden when attacking Eve; twisting the words which God had Spoken to Adam.

The main star is one of the most interesting from both visual and stellar lifecycle points of view. First, its name is the Arabic Antares, meaning *wounding*, further showing its relationship to Messiah and Satan. Secondly, Antares is a 1st magnitude star, with an apparent magnitude of 0.96 and an absolute magnitude of -5.2 and is very obvious even to the casual sky observer. Interestingly, Antares is about 520 light-years from earth, a relatively close star. Finally, the lifecycle of Antares is interesting when considered within the nature of the messianic conflict. Recall that Messiah shall conquer Satan in an interestingly progressive way. First, the ultimate victory is seen at the Resurrection of Christ. Then each group among God's Elect plays a role in Satan's demise that further "demotes" him, until even the nations are shocked that this creature could have deceived the world. The Body of Christ at the Rapture, the angels through Michael "booting" Satan out of heaven forever, the Jews through the ministry of the 144K, and the finally the Gentiles in the announcement of his final defeat. The shed blood of Messiah has appropriated each of these steps. Like Satan's progressive fall, so Antares is a picture of this failing progress. Satan is progressively weakened at each of these phases. How is Antares a picture of this progressive fall? Through Antares stellar lifecycle! Satan as the Anointed Cherub that covereth, the one created by Messiah to be the most glorious and beautiful of God's creations; the one responsible and in charge of protecting the word of God, the one who shone like the "Morning Star" is pictured by Antares. Like Satan, so is Antares. Antares was a blue-white giant star, very bright and awesomely powerful, but as time went on Antares was burning itself out, depleting its hydrogen reserve. As a result, its surface temperature is less than the sun's at a mere 3500K, which is cold for a star. So Antares which is named for the Slanderer is also an empirical picture of the life and career of Satan.

#### 4.3.2. The Constellation of the Serpent

The constellation of the Serpent is a picture of Satan as he is referred to in Genesis - the Serpent, the one who deceived Eve in taking of the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil (evil pleasure). It is worthy here to note however, that it is more likely that Satan appeared to Eve in his full-blown Seraphic glory, as the chief Seraph, responsible for guarding the word of God. But instead of protecting God's word, he modified it and slandered it to the 3rd party Eve. Satan viewed as a snake is somewhat of a perversion as to what is intended in Genesis when describing his fall and ultimate demise. Gen 3:13,14 say,

**13 And the LORD God said unto the woman, What *is* this *that* thou hast done? And the woman said, The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat.**

**14 And the LORD God said unto the serpent, Because thou hast done this, thou *art* cursed above all cattle, and above every beast of the field; upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the days of thy life:**

It is more likely that verse 14 is a reference to his ultimate humiliation and not to cursing a snake. This is a figure of speech describing the nature of Satan's demise - one, which is complete, indeed utterly complete. Note that the humiliation is yet future, for how is Satan crawling on his belly? ... he is not, today he is the Anointed Cherub that covereth the throne of God, and is able to go back and forth between heaven and earth. He remains as a heavenly being, until cast out of heaven by the great Archangel Michael (Rev 12). This is yet future and therefore the phase in Gen 3 refers to the absolute and complete humiliating defeat of Satan.

What is interesting in this picture of Satan is that he is seen both being defeated by Messiah, in that he is in the death clasp of Messiah's hands, and he is seen as a snake, Satan's defeated form.

The brightest star in the Serpent is called Alyah, which means *accursed*, just as Satan is described in Gen 3. It is interesting that this word is related to the Arabic word, Al Hay, which means *reptile* and of course a snake is a form of reptile.

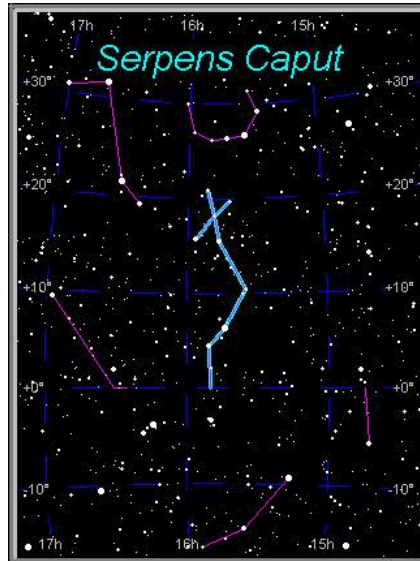


Figure 10. The Constellation of the Serpent

#### 4.3.3. The Constellation of Ophiuchus

Ophiuchus is perhaps one of the more awesome constellations with regard to its Biblical meaning. He is seen claspng the defeated Satan, and at the same trampling on the head of the Scorpion.



Figure 11. The Constellation of Ophiuchus

Ophiuchus is a Greek word, derived from the Hebrew Afeichus, which means *the serpent held*. We see Ophiuchus claspng the Serpent, the symbol of Satan. The brightest star in Ophiuchus is called Ras al Hagus, which means *the head of him who holds*.

In the ancient Zodiac of Denderah, Ophiuchus is called Api-bau, which means the *chief who cometh* and is depicted with a Hawk's head. The hawk is a deadly enemy of the snake.

#### 4.3.4. The Constellation of Hercules

The great Hercules that we know so well from the ancient Greek perverted myths is seen here as a powerful man killing the 3 headed hydra and stepping on the head of the dragon. The name Hercules in Arabic is Al Giscale, meaning *the strong one* and in the Zodiac of Denderah he is called Bau, meaning *the coming one*.

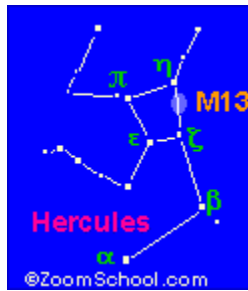


Figure 12. The Constellation of Hercules

The following table illustrates the Crown's constituent stars.

Stars of the Constellation of Hercules			
Name	Translation	Relevant Scripture	Comments
Ras al Gethi	<i>the head of him who bruises</i>	Gen 3:15	This star is Hercules brightest
Kornephorus	<i>branch or knelling</i>		
Marsic	<i>the wounding</i>		
Ma'asyn	<i>sin offering</i>		
Caïam	<i>punishing (under foot)</i>		

Table 5. Stars of Hercules

Hercules is the mighty coming One and the One to defeat the great serpent.

#### 4.3.5. Summary of the Sign of Scorpius

Scorpius is a remarkable sign, which tells of Satan's nature, career, and demise, and finalizes the victory of Messiah. As a complete sign, Scorpius tells of Jehovah's great dictate of the Garden of Eden upon the fall of Adam and Eve (Gen 3:15):

**15 And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel.**

This is the great prophetic utterance and prophecy of the victorious Messiah and crushing defeat of Satan. Scorpius provides for us in picture form this wonderful prophecy.

The Scorpion is symbolic of Satan as the one who is going to bruise the heel (a minor non-fatal wound) of Messiah, while Messiah (the seed [Comah] of the Woman [Virgo]) is going to crush the head (a fatal wound) of Satan, the deceiver, and slanderer.

The constellation of the Serpent pictures Satan and his being clasped by Ophiuchus (a picture of Messiah) show his utter defeat by Christ. And finally, Hercules the Victor as a picture of the great and strong victorious Christ Who has utterly defeated Satan, who is that old serpent, completes this Sign.

#### 4.4. The Sign of Sagittarius

The Sign of Sagittarius speaks of the Messiah's ultimate victory over the great dragon, the Diablo, the Deceiver, and the Slanderer, that great Serpent - the Devil - Satan. The Sign of Sagittarius comprises four constellations:

1. Sagittarius - "The Archer"
2. Lyra - "The Harp", actually "The Eagle"
3. Ara - "The Altar"
4. Draco - "The Great Dragon"

##### 4.4.1. The Constellation of Sagittarius

Sagittarius is depicted as a dual natured creature with the body of a horse and an upper body of a man and seen shooting an arrow. The dual nature of the picture speaks of the dual nature of Messiah. The Messiah is to be both Man and God, not a "sharing nature", whereby Messiah is 50% man and 50% god, but rather an "incarnate" nature, 100% man and 100% God. The picture itself is at best a failed attempt to display the ultimate nature of Messiah. Moreover, using a nephilimic creature seems to further the corruption of the original picture.

The Hebrew and Syriac name for Sagittarius is Kesith, which means *the Archer*, while the Arabic name is Al Kaus, which means *the Arrow*. These are obviously related. On the other hand the Coptic name is Pimacre, which means *the graciousness* or *the beauty of the coming forth*.

There are at least 69 stars in this constellation, most of the significant ones reside in His bow.

Stars of the Constellation of Sagittarius			
Name	Translation	Relevant Scripture	Comments
Naim	"The Gracious One"	Psm 45:2-5	
Al Shaula	"The Dart"		
Al Warida	"Who comes forth"		
Ruchba	"The riding of the bowman"		

Table 6. Stars of Sagittarius

It is interesting to note that the ancient Akkadian name for Sagittarius is Nun-ki, which means *Prince of the Earth*. In the ancient Zodiac of Denderah, Sagittarius is named Pi-maere, meaning *graciousness, beauty of the appearing or coming forth*.

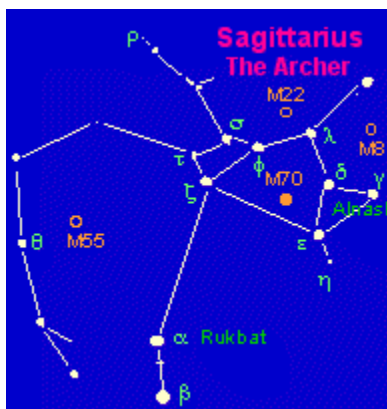


Figure 13. The Constellation of Sagittarius

In all depictions, Sagittarius is seen as a Centaur with the arrow pointed directly to the heart of Scorpius, the star of Antares, the great stellar symbol of Satan.

**4.4.2. The Constellation of Lyra**

Lyra is one of the constellations that may have been corrupted. There may have been confusion between the Hebrew words Neshar (*Eagle*) and Gnasor (*Harp*). However, the name of this constellation in the ancient Zodiac of Denderah is Fent-kar meaning *the serpent ruled* and depicted as an eagle, which happens to be one of the most feared predator of snakes.

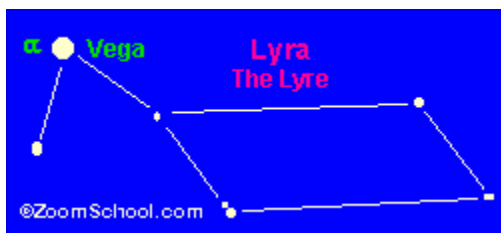


Figure 14. The Constellation of Lyra

Stars of the Constellation of Lyra			
Name	Translation	Relevant Scripture	Comments
Vega	"He shall be exalted"	Ex 15	The interesting thing about Vega is that in 14,000 AD it will be the Earth's Polar Star.



Stars of the Constellation of Lyra			
Name	Translation	Relevant Scripture	Comments
Shelyuk	"An Eagle"		This name is further evidence of the constellation's corruption
Sulphat	"Springing up" or "Ascending"		Ascending as an eagle ascends to the highest heights

Table 7. Stars of Lyra

It seems then that the internal evidence of the constellation along with the external evidence (other Zodiacs) indicate that the original depiction of Lyra was that of an Eagle.

#### 4.4.3. The Constellation of Ara

Ara is depicted as an upside down altar pointing to the emptiness of space. Some say it is pointing to Tartarus, the place of imprisonment of the fallen angels, "who left their first estate" (Jude 6) and became the "fathers" of the Nephilim (Gen 6:4).

The ancient Zodiac of Denderah depicts Ara as a man enthroned with a flail in his hand and his name is Bau, meaning *he cometh*. This is similar to the constellation of Bootes.

The Arabic name for this constellation is Al Mugamra, which means *the completing or finishing*.

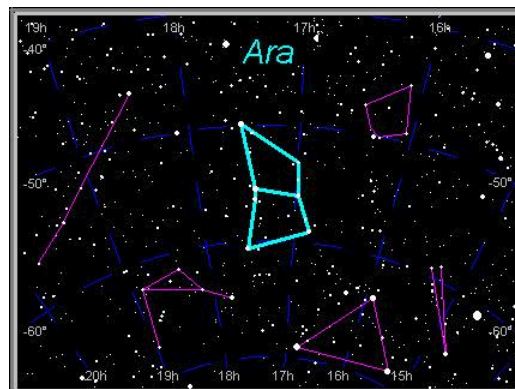


Figure 15. The Constellation of Ara

It stands to reason therefore, if the intent of Ara is to show the completion of the mission of the Coming One, then an Altar depicting the sacrifice of Messiah seems reasonable.

#### 4.4.4. The Constellation of Draco

The constellation of Draco is an important one, both because of its relevance to the Zodiac as well as its relevance to astronomy. The English name Draco means *dragon*.

The Hebrew name for this constellation is Dahrach, which means *to dread*. In the ancient Zodiac of Denderah, Draco is depicted as a snake under the forefeet of Sagittarius. Its name in the Denderah Zodiac is Her-fent, which means *the serpent accursed*.



Figure 16. The Constellation of Draco

There are some 80 stars in the constellation of Draco.

Stars of the Constellation of Draco			
Name	Translation	Relevant Scripture	Comments
Thuban	"The Subtle"	Gen 3:1	In modern astronomical terms, Thuban is also called Alpha-Draconis. This star used to be the Polar Star some 4000 years ago. The Pyramids of Giza are crafted to be compatible with this star.
Rastaban	"The head of the serpent"	Gen 3:15	A clear reference to Messiah's bruising the head of the snake - giving it a mortal wound.
Ethanim	"The long serpent" or "dragon"	Gen 3:1	
Grumian	"The subtle"	Gen 3:1	
Giansar	"The punished enemy"		
Al Dib	"The reptile"		
El Athik	"The fraudulent"		
El Asieh	"The bowed down"		

Table 8. Stars of Draco

The constellation of Draco provides a remarkable picture of Satan as the fallen Seraph, who slandered his own office in the Garden. Lucifer, as the son of the morning, was the chief seraph responsible for protecting the word of God. He slandered his office by misquoting the very words that were originally told to Eve.

#### 4.4.5. Summary of the Sign of Sagittarius

The Sign of Sagittarius shows us the victory of the dual natured-One, going directly to "heart of the problem" - the heart of the Scorpion (Antares). His victory will be through the "wounding of his heel" (non-mortal wound) and through this non-mortal wound, Messiah will accomplish the mortal wound of The Serpent, Satan. Ara (the Altar) is a picture of the nature of His sacrifice and ultimate victory of the Snake, especially when viewed within the context of the Eagle form of Lyra, the most feared predator of a snake.

#### 4.5. Conclusions and the Interrelationships of Signs and Constellations

The First Book of the Zodiac, comprises 4 major signs: Virgo, Altar, Scorpius, and Sagittarius. The purpose of the First Zodiacal Book is show the Coming One as the Redeemer. The One who is to conquer the wiles of the Devil, the Slanderer. Virgo describes the Prophecy of the Promised Seed of the Woman (Virgo and Coma); Altar describes the Atoning Work of Messiah and its ultimate victory over the Snake; Scorpius describes the conflict between Messiah and the Snake; and finally Sagittarius shows the Redeemer's triumph over the Snake. Each of the minor constellations within each sign provide additional force and portions of the Messianic story. The star names provide additional detail for respective constellation.

Correlations between the Signs and Constellation will be verbally provided at the Conference and added later to the this text.

## 5. Appendices

The graphics for this session are available from essentially two Web Sites:

[Zoom Astronomy](http://www.enchantedlearning.com/subjects/astronomy/) at <http://www.enchantedlearning.com/subjects/astronomy/>, and

[Name a Star, Inc](http://www.nameastarinc.com/CatalogListConstellations.asp) at <http://www.nameastarinc.com/CatalogListConstellations.asp>.

## 6. Recommended Reading

Allen, Richard Hinckley, **Star Names: Their Lore and Meaning**, Dover Publications, NYC, NY, 1963 (originally published in 1899). Though not friendly to the position presented in the Conference the author provides a wealth of important information that actually is friendly to the position of this Conference.

Bullinger, E.W., **The Witness of the Stars**, Kregel Publications, Grand Rapids, MI  
-----, **Appendix 12**, [The Companion Bible](#), Zondervan Press, Grand Rapids, MI  
-----, **Number in Scripture**, Kregel Press, Grand Rapids, MI, 1980

Rolleston, Francis, **Mazzaroth: Or the Constellations**, <http://philologos.org>, circa 1862

Seiss, Joseph, A., **The Gospel in the Stars**, Kregel Publications, Grand Rapids, MI, 1972