

LEGEND

THE ARTHURIAN TAROT



Anna-Marie Ferguson

Llewellyn Publications
Woodbury, Minnesota

Copyright © 1995 by Anna-Marie
Ferguson

All rights reserved. The illustrations and contents of this booklet are protected by copyright. No part of this booklet may be reproduced in any manner whatsoever, including Internet usage, without written permission from the author, except for brief passages cited as part of a review.

Eleventh Printing, 2017

ISBN: 978-1-56718-265-1

Llewellyn Publications

A Division of Llewellyn Worldwide Ltd.

2143 Wooddale Drive

Woodbury, MN 55125-2989

www.llewellyn.com

Llewellyn is a registered trademark of
Llewellyn Worldwide Ltd.

Legend: The Arthurian Tarot

For nearly fifteen hundred years, the heroic figure of Arthur, and the legends that surround him, have continued to inspire people of all ages. *Legend: The Arthurian Tarot* unites this diverse and seductive world with the wisdom of the tarot. While retaining many of the traditional tarot images and interpretations, the Legend tarot is set amidst the Arthurian realm, which lends context to the cards and a second means of approaching their interpretation. The seventy-eight cards of the tarot draw upon a number of branches of Arthurian tradition, including Celtic legend, the histories of the chroniclers, the medieval romances, and the Quest for the Holy Grail. For practical reasons, the Arthurian aspect is only briefly addressed in this little booklet. One will find the stories associated with each card, the history, the symbolic imagery, and further card interpretation in *Legend's* accompanying book *A Keeper of Words*.

As a living myth, the Arthurian saga has continuously developed over the

centuries, embodying a powerful psychological drama rich enough to reflect and reinforce the extensive moods of the tarot and life. Most historians agree that underlying the embroidered Arthur of legend there lies a historical figure. The historical Arthur is generally thought of as the military mastermind who led the Britons to victory at the famous battle of Mount Badon, which is thought to have occurred approximately 500 A.D.

The Dark Ages were a time when Britain faced three invading nations, the greatest threat being the Saxons. Such dire circumstances gave rise to such heroes as Arthur and his warband, who would come to inspire a legend. Over time the Dark Age warrior and his warband were transformed by storytellers, becoming the medieval ideal of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table.

The seventy-eight cards of the tarot are divided into two groups. The first twenty-two cards are known as the major arcana or trump cards, while the remaining fifty-six are called the minor arcana. The trump cards generally indi-

cate powerful, cosmic forces affecting one's life, while the minor arcana tend to be less complex and help to bring a reading into focus. The tarot communicates through the language of symbols and the overall atmosphere of the paintings. The saying "A picture is worth a thousand words" certainly rings true in the realm of the tarot.

The age-old imagery of the cards is designed to stimulate the subconscious, which ideally engages the intuitive sense to carry the information, sensations, and impressions to the intellect. For this reason, intuition is an important factor in card reading. At times it may even override the traditional card interpretation. Though this booklet briefly lists the card interpretations, it is worth bearing in mind that these meanings are only meant to provide a foundation, and are by no means exhaustive. The reversed card interpretations have been included for those who wish to use the reversed method, though I would hasten to add that while some readers work them, reverses can make for unnecessary confusion and a disjointed

reading. By the nature of its design, the tarot balances both the challenges and the rewards of life without the need of reverses. In order to truly dramatize the experiences of life, and to be of any use to us, the tarot and myth must reflect both the positive and negative aspects of life.

Despite old misconceptions, which for the most part have faded, there is nothing sinister or ungodly about the tarot. The tarot does not belong to any one religion, but is a fusion of many. Fortunately, with the increasing tolerance of our times, many have taken the time to investigate the tarot and recognize it for what it is—one of many paths to a greater spiritual awareness and self-understanding.

Given that tarot imagery is often dramatic and can seem frightening to one not familiar with the cards, it is important that you, the reader, explain and reassure the querent about any of the more striking cards you happen upon in a reading. For example, the sight of the Hanged Man unnerves the bravest of hearts until they are told it represents

restriction and not a grizzly death. Sensitivity and intuition tempered with common sense make for the best reading.

Before beginning a reading, shuffle the cards thoroughly and have the querent cut them. Beyond this the querent has very little contact with the cards. Tradition maintains that the less other people touch your deck the better. This is thought to help preserve the personal feel of the deck. Having cut the deck, lay out the number of cards called for by the spread, face up, in the order indicated. Before interpreting the individual cards, scan the layout, noting the relationship of neighboring cards and whether the trump cards or a particular suit dominate the spread. Trumps indicate powerful forces of development and tend to be fatalistic, while the minor arcana reflects aspects that are more easily controlled by the querent. The dominant suit can set the tone of a reading.

Briefly described, Spears relate to ideas; Swords, action; Cups, emotion; and Shields, the material world. Court cards can represent the state of the querent and the atmosphere or people who

affect the situation. With this quick overview of the spread, one should see the semblance of a story beginning to develop. The traditional card layouts, or spreads, help to bring context and structure, and make for a more comprehensive reading; two such layouts are included at the back of this booklet. The Celtic Cross is one of the oldest and most popular spreads. The Horse Shoe spread is less involved and is better suited to exploring specific issues.

The tarot is a compelling and rewarding world that reaches far beyond what can be discussed in this small booklet, which can only be thought of as a primer. For further information on the art of card reading and the Legend tarot, please consult its illustrated guidebook titled *A Keeper of Words*. The illustrated book, together with the cards and decorative Celtic cross layout sheet, are published as a boxed set titled *Legend: The Arthurian Tarot*.

The Major Arcana

0. The Fool—Percivale

Interpretation: Enthusiasm. Dreaming of a bright future. Excitement, anticipation, and optimism. Embracing the future. Taking a new direction. The beginning of a project or adventure. Can represent innocence, naiveté, and chasing rainbows.

Reversed: Apathy. Not recognizing opportunities. Stagnation and indecision.

Percivale: *Percivale looks to his future.* Percivale (Parsi-fal = "Pure Fool") was raised by his mother, who did her utmost to shield him from the dangers of the outside world. Despite his mother's efforts, Percivale eventually encountered a band of knights as they passed through the forest. Having never seen a knight before, the naive young man thought them to be angels. Upon learning that the inspiring creatures were in reality knights, Percivale set off for Camelot, determined to join their ranks. During the early days of his career, Percivale tried the patience of those at the court, but with time his

sunny nature endeared him to their hearts.

1. The Magician—Merlin

Interpretation: Skill and wisdom. Imagination and versatility. Creativity and showmanship. The noble use of one's talents. Ingenuity and the power of influence. Competence and diplomacy. Heightened psychic abilities. Effectively directing one's life.

Reversed: Deception. Loss of direction. Dampened senses. Delays. The negative use of power.

Merlin: *The famed magician retreats into the wilds. An air of mystery surrounded Merlin from the time of his birth. Given the newborn's peculiar appearance, some believed his father was not of this world. Within a few years, this suspicion was reinforced with the development of young Merlin's mantic powers, which were destined to become legendary. Merlin orchestrated the events that brought Arthur to the throne, which in turn brought peace to the land. The sage was the all-important guardian, counselor, and friend to*

Arthur during the early days of his reign. Typical of his kind, Merlin preferred his cave and seclusion to the clamor of the court. However, the famed magician carefully timed his rare appearances to aid the King's cause by inspiring friend and frightening foe.

2. The Priestess—Nimue

Interpretation: Self-reliance. Good judgment. Sound advice and intuitive wisdom. Grace and creativity. Seclusion. Increased receptivity. Education and foresight. Objectivity and insight. Non-romantic relationships.

Reversed: Lack of inspiration. Impaired judgment. Emotional instability. A waste of skill and knowledge.

Nimue: *The priestess Nimue and her company congregate in a sacred grove.* Nimue is most often remembered as the graceful Damsel of the Lake who became the object of Merlin's affection, then obsession. His advances having taken a sinister turn, it is said that Nimue used the magician's magick against him, imprisoning him in what people said was an enchanted tower of air, while others

claimed he languishes in a cave for eternity. Still, there are those who say Merlin chose to retire, and Nimue only acted as escort to the Otherworld. Nimue later married Pellas and remained a valuable advisor and trusted friend to Arthur throughout his reign.

3. The Empress—Guenevere

Interpretation: Progress. Renewal and fertility. A kind and charitable woman. One who nurtures and inspires confidence in others. Motherhood, harmony, and prosperity. Intelligence and spiritual strength.

Reversed: Extravagance and insecurity. Possessive behavior. Infertility. Anxiety and infidelity.

Guenevere: *Arthur's young bride rises to the occasion and takes her place beside the King.* Guenevere carries both the political responsibilities of the High Queen and the spiritual responsibilities of the May Queen. Over the centuries Guenevere has been portrayed as both the warm, compassionate queen and the haughty, barren queen. Though her infertility has been a

common theme, Welsh tradition maintains that Gwenhwyfar (Guenevere) gave birth to Arthur's sons. The same can be said of her infidelity, as it is not always present. By some accounts the early figure of Bedevere (or Bedwyr) is the King's best friend and lover of the Queen, as Lancelot is a later addition to the legend.

4. The Emperor—Arthur

Interpretation: Wisdom and power. Competence, strength, and conviction. A confident, impressive leader who is open to the advice of others. The courage to meet a challenge. Reason ruling emotions. A strong, masculine influence. Fair play and established authority.

Reversed: Hypocrisy. Indecision. Lack of conviction. Immaturity and irresponsibility.

Arthur: *A true and confident Arthur sits in the seat of power. Most historians now agree that beneath the embroidered Arthur of legend there lies a historical figure—not as king, but as the military mastermind who led the early*

Britons to victory over the Saxon invaders at the famous sixth century battle of Mount Badon. Over time Arthur's warband was transformed into the medieval ideal, becoming the Knights of the Round Table, while Arthur the warrior became the son of Uther and Igraine and King of Britain. The stories surrounding the great leader have continued to mount for the last fifteen hundred years, making for a wealth of Arthurian tradition impossible to address in this booklet.

5. The Hierophant—Taliesin

Interpretation: An advocate of tradition. Education and religious ceremony. Initiation. A mentor who nurtures a spiritual awareness. Conforming and adhering to the values of a society or an organization.

Reversed: Narrow-mindedness, intolerance, and the oppression of new ideas. Withheld or distorted information. Blind obedience.

Taliesin: *Taliesin introduces the children to his lady the harp.* As with Arthur, many stories have grown up around the historical bard Taliesin, whose poems have

survived to the present day. In legend, Taliesin's story begins as a young boy named Gwion. In escaping the great witch, Ceridwen, Taliesin shapeshifts through a number of forms, eventually becoming human once again as a child, later named Taliesin. Much like Merlin, Taliesin displayed mantic talents as a young boy. By the time he came of age he had won the respect of his contemporaries and the royal courts of the land, who reveled in his songs of praise and feared his satires. Taliesin rose to be honored as one of the three chief bards of the Isle of the Mighty.

6. The Lovers—Gareth and Lyones

Interpretation: Love, harmony, and comfort. The blossoming of a relationship. Trust and honor. Deep emotions. Infatuation, strong desires. Interaction with others. May indicate the beginning of a romance, or the need to make an important decision.

Reversed: Pining for another. Obsession. Disappointment in love or marriage. Collapsing into a relationship.

Gareth and Lyones: *The wood provides privacy to the true lovers Gareth and Lyones.* Gareth was the young brother of Gawain, who succeeded in freeing the lovely Lyones from Castle Perilous, where she had been held captive by the Knight Ironside. On meeting her champion, Lyones fell deeply in love with Gareth and he with her. Their passion and love for one another became obvious to all who knew them. Lyones had a sister named Linet, who suspected that in their passion the couple would not wait for marriage to join each other in bed. In an effort to save their honor, Linet the enchantress conjured up a phantom knight, whose duty was to chaperone the couple. In the tale that follows, the phantom continually appears at delicate moments, engaging Gareth in battle and becoming a formidable obstacle for the young and lusty lovers.

7. The Chariot—Battle of Mount Badon

Interpretation: Victory, triumph, and rapid progress. Overcoming obstacles.

Successfully handling internal conflict. Direction and leadership. Excitement and dedication to a cause. Perseverance brings success.

Reversed: Lack of confidence. Being led astray. Turmoil. Ambiguity. A weak defense. Lack of concern for others.

Battle of Mount Badon: *Arthur's seasoned warriors fall into battle.* At the time of Arthur, Britain was fighting three invading nations. The greatest threat came from the Saxons. Many battles had been fought for many years with no clear victor until the Britons triumphed with the Battle of Mount Badon. It is here with this decisive battle that we find the historical Arthur, who is thought to have led the British forces and fought alongside Britain's Kings. Bards of the time promoted the heroic feats of Arthur and his victorious warband, which in a relatively short time became legendary and continue to provide inspiration and an absorbing mystery to this day.

8. Strength—Percivale's Vision

Interpretation: Strength, courage, and vitality. Intelligence, reason, and experience, united with enthusiasm and energy. Drawing on inner strength to resist temptation and distraction. Self-discipline and satisfaction.

Reversed: Unjustified use of power. Intimidation. Being driven by impulses. Dismissing one's values. Cowardliness.

Percivale's Vision: *The physical strength and energy of the lion and maid unite with the intelligence and experience of crone and serpent.* Percivale's dedication to the Quest was tested when he found himself on a remote island inhabited by wild beasts. Here, in this isolation, Percivale had a vision of two women. The first was young and beautiful and rode a lion. The second was of great age and rode a serpent. The maid warned Percivale that he would soon do battle with the strongest of champions. The crone then scolded Percivale for having killed one of her serpents and assured him that he would pay for his rash act by doing service to her. In the days ahead the crone artfully tempts the starving

knight in the guise of a beautiful woman. Percivale falters in the tale that follows and only just, by luck, resists his clever, seductive hostess.

9. The Hermit—Lancelot in Exile

Interpretation: Withdrawing from the outside. Taking time to recuperate and center one's self. Consulting the wisdom within. Searching the soul for guidance. Traditionally the card can indicate meeting a wise person or guide.

Reversed: Rejecting the help of others. Inhibited relationships. Fear and suspicion of the outside world. A reluctance to explore new ideas or issues.

Lancelot in Exile: *Having fled the court, Lancelot roams the land as a wildman.* Lancelot was the inspiration of many knights, and the passion of many women. Unlike most, Elaine of Corbenic was not deterred by Lancelot's love for the Queen, and aided by the magic of her loyal lady-in-waiting, set about to win the handsome knight. Brisen was a clever enchantress and deceived Lancelot into believing he was meeting Guenevere in a darkened bed

chamber, when in truth it was Elaine who awaited him inside. Guenevere became suspicious when she was told Lancelot was not in his bed and made her way to Elaine's chambers. On finding the couple she became enraged and banished both from the court. In his grief, Lancelot went mad and roamed the forest as a wildman for two years until Elaine found him sleeping by a well. Being the daughter of the Grail guardian, Elaine sent word to her father. Consequently, Lancelot's mind was healed by the virtue of the Grail.

10. Wheel of Fortune— Arthur's Dream

Interpretation: Change of fortune. The beginning of a positive cycle. Growth and destiny. Enjoying prosperity. Arising opportunities. Fate. Pleasant surprises. Gains. A fortunate turn of events.

Reversed: Frustration, limitations. Insecurity and fear of change. Possible losses.

Arthur's Dream: *Favored by Fortuna, Arthur sits atop her wheel.* On the eve of his last battle Arthur had an awesome

dream in which he found himself surrounded by the corpses of his Knights. Fleeing the horrible sight, Arthur ran until he reached a peaceful meadow. As he stood within the gentle clearing, a woman carrying a wheel appeared from the clouds above. A chair was strapped upon the wheel and below it two kings clung to the rim. Both men were as white as chalk and seemed to be desperately trying to reach the chair. Fortuna smiled upon Arthur and set him in the chair, and then began to feed him all manner of fruits and wine. But with time, Fortuna took on a menacing mood. Arthur became aware of a dark water that had formed beneath the wheel in which monstrous creatures lurked and waited. Without warning, Fortuna threatened and spun her wheel, sending Arthur to the mercy of the terrors below.

11. Justice—Lady of the Lake

Interpretation: Receiving one's just rewards. Adjustment and balance. Truth and peace. Resolution of an important matter. Reaching an agreement. A fair

outcome. A favorable close to a judicial matter. Contracts and partnership. The consequence of past action.

Reversed: Underhanded dealings. Clouded judgment. Complex legal matters. Denying the truth.

Lady of the Lake: *The Lady of the Lake bestows her blessing with the gift of sword and scabbard.* While in combat with Pellinore, Arthur broke the sword he had pulled from the stone. This led Merlin to guide the young king to the land of lakes in hope that the Lady of the Lake would deem him worthy and grant Arthur her sword. In knowing all that had passed, and all that was to come, the inhabitants of the enchanted realm expected the visitors. The unseen escorted the sage and his king to the water's edge of the calmest lake. As Merlin and Arthur looked on, the waters rose and gave form to a lady upon the lake. She held the king breathless in her gaze and spoke of her wish for peace and unity of the land. The lady then instructed Arthur to accept her gift of Excaliber and scabbard to further this cause. Once the blade rested in his

hands, the Lady of the Lake returned to the water's depth.

12. The Hanged Man— Castle Perilous

Interpretation: Restriction. Stagnation. A drain of energy and resources. Limited ability to impact one's circumstance. A wise, temporary surrender to a struggle so as to conserve energy. Heightened perception, attuned psychic abilities.

Reversed: Poor decisions prolong oppression. Refusing to see things in a realistic light. Futility and becoming a martyr to an empty cause.

Castle Perilous: *The would-be champions of Lady Lyones hang in the trees, unable to free her or themselves.* Eager to make a name for himself, the Knight Ironside held Lyones hostage in Castle Perilous, hoping to attract the rescue attempts of the Knights of the Round Table. Many knights came and failed, but still the opponents Ironside wished to face, namely Gawain and Lancelot, had not come to take up his challenge. In a further effort to lure the chosen knights,

Ironside began the grizzly custom of hanging his fallen opponents in the trees for all to see. Arthur eventually sent the young Gareth to challenge Ironside. On his arrival, Gareth counted forty knights amongst the trees. This sight enraged Gareth and gave him the strength to overcome Ironside, the Red Knight of the Red Laundes.

13. Death—Gwyn ab Nudd & the Wild Hunt

Interpretation: Transformation. Death and rebirth. The end of an era or relationship. Freedom and renewal. A change of lifestyle. Feelings of loss. The natural course of events. Can indicate death or the fear of it, but more often points to a separation with the past.

Reversed: Clinging to the past. Resisting change. Continuing old habits and outmoded thinking.

Gwyn ab Nudd & the Wild Hunt: *Storm clouds breathe form to Gwyn ab Nudd and the Wild Hunt.* Gwyn, son of Nudd, is the Wild Huntsman of Welsh tradition who blows his deafening horn and leads a spectral troop across the

skies. As God of the Dead, Gwyn was charged with collecting and protecting the souls of the dead, and so a sighting of the Wild Hunt was thought to portend a coming death. The riders of the Wild Hunt were said to be the ghosts of men who had fallen in battle, while the red-eared hounds who accompanied them were known as the *cwn Wyhir*, or hounds of the Underworld. The baying of hounds, the thundering hooves, and the shrieks of the horseman that followed this awesome sight were said to scare evil away from the realm of Annwn (the Otherworld).

14. Temperance—The Cauldron of Annwn

Interpretation: Guarding against extremes. A need for moderation, patience, and diplomacy. The art of bridging the spiritual and mundane world. Compatibility and integration. Applying psychic insights to physical existence. The successful integration of two distinct qualities.

Reversed: An unpredictable life of extremes. Inability to connect and hear

the inner voice. Lack of imagination.
Boredom.

The Cauldron of Annwn: *Nine priestesses attend the Cauldron of Annwn, source of inspiration and mantic talent.* Many peoples have attributed the powers of prophecy, inspiration, and art to the three motifs depicted in the painting—the omnipotent spring, the cauldron, and the head. The bards of Arthur's time believed the Cauldron of Annwn was the source of their inspiration and unearthly talents. The early Welsh poem *The Spoils of Annwfn* tells of Arthur's daring raid on the Otherworld in search of its cauldron. Three ships ventured to the Twilight Land, passing many uncharted isles where the Forever Young mixed their sparkling wines. On reaching the cauldron, the raiders found the forces of the fay awaiting them. A battle more dreadful than words ensued. Though Arthur succeeded in stealing the Cauldron, the terror and tragedy of the venture led the King to forbid the seven soul survivors to speak of it again.

15. The Horned One— Cernunnos

Interpretation: Domination. Regression. Instinct. The awakening of primordial nature. A need to channel one's energy into liberating feats to avert self-destructive behavior. The safe integration of animal impulses and instincts. Controversy. Traditionally the card can indicate violence, promiscuity, and drug abuse.

Reversed: Being driven by impulses or the dangerous repression of the instinctual nature. Indulgence. Self-destructive behavior.

Cernunnos: *The Lord and protector of beasts rests in the wilds.* The Horned God Cernunnos is a nature deity, consort of the Goddess and God of the Hunt. Cernunnos oversaw humanity's relationship with the animals and ensured an ecological balance. Since the success of the hunt depended on his favor, Cernunnos was especially revered. Due to his importance and popularity, the incoming Christian religion had great difficulty ridding the land of his worship. If the old gods of the former religion could not

make a transition into a Christian guise, they were doomed to become the fiends of the new religion. The reluctance on the part of the people to give up their pastoral horned god led his worship to be considered blasphemous and an affront to the church. Ultimately the rivalry led to the archaic image of the Horned God to be denounced and associated with the devil in the eyes of the Christian church. But here we are concerned with his original symbolism and ministry as Lord and Protector of the animals.

16. The Tower—Vortigern's Fortress

Interpretation: Traumatic change. The destruction of a way of life. Revolution. Loss of stability within a relationship. Financial losses. Revelation. Destruction of the old paves way for the new.

Reversed: A stale and oppressive lifestyle. Mounting pressure. Fear of the unknown hinders beneficial change.

Vortigern's Fortress: *Vortigern's refuge falls.* Before the birth of Arthur, the

tyrannical King Vortigern held the throne. His disastrous rule left Britain vulnerable to the invading Saxon forces. In the face of increasing danger, Vortigern fled to Wales, where he began to build a stronghold, but each morning the workmen found the labor of the previous day in ruins. The magi advised the King to sacrifice a fatherless boy on the site if he wished the structure to stand. The guards brought the King a young boy named Ambrosius (or Merlin by some accounts). The unusual youngster upstaged Vortigern's magi by revealing two dragons who lay deep within the earth beneath the foundation of the fortress. The boy explained that the force of their nocturnal battle had been the reason for the destruction. As all looked on, a desperate battle began between the Red and the White dragon. He told the crowd that the red represented the Britons and white the Saxons. Then, turning his gaze to the King, he warned Vortigern his end was near.

17. The Star—The Firedrake

Interpretation: Rejuvenation. A good omen that holds the promise of brighter times to come. Relief, enthusiasm, a welcome sight. Inspiration, encouragement, and faith. Recognition and opportunity.

Reversed: Pessimism and doubt. Limited vision. Ignoring possibilities. The end of an unfulfilling project or relationship.

The Firedrake: *The dragon of comets heralds the new era.* Having returned to Britain, Aurelius Ambrosius dealt with the usurper Vortigern and took his rightful place as High King. Together with his younger brother Uther, Ambrosius rallied the Britons in an effort to reclaim the lands Vortigern had lost to the Saxons and curtail the terror they unleashed upon the people. For the most part, the Britons were successful, but still the struggle continued. On the death of Ambrosius, the traumatized people of Britain braced themselves, fearing a return to dark days. At this precarious time a beautiful dragon-shaped comet traced the skies, which Merlin claimed portended the coming

reign of Uther and the glory of his yet unborn son. The people took heart at the beautiful sight and turned to their courageous new King. Thereafter, Uther was known as the Pendragon ("Head Dragon"), a title he later passed on to his son.

18. The Moon—Morgan le Fay

Interpretation: Unconscious activity. Strong emotions. Illusion. Disorientation. The powers and wisdom of the subconscious impacting waking life. Introspection. A period of emotionally charged dreams. Sensitivity and a heightened imagination.

Reversed: Errors in judgment. The unhealthy suppression of critical issues promotes paranoia and hysteria. Emotional instability.

Morgan le Fay: *Fostered by the magic of the moon, Morgan travels the threshold of uncharted realms.* The famed and complex Morgan le Fay was the chief priestess of the sisterhood of Avalon, and feminine counterpart to Merlin. Morgan was thought to be of divine origin and was granted great respect,

though over time her character was debased. Intolerant and eager to repress feminine power, the writers of later years echoed the prevailing views of their time and stripped Morgan of her divinity, casting her as a menacing witch who provokes Arthur at every turn. Though it is absent from earlier versions, Morgan (sometimes her sister Morgause) was said to have had an incestuous relationship with the unknowing Arthur, and gave birth to her brother's son. Mordred then grew up to oppose his father, making his mother a convenient scapegoat for the troubles of the land. However, glimpses of the revered and talented priestess do survive, as in her role as great healer who escorts the dying Arthur to Avalon.

19. The Sun—Lleu

Interpretation: Joy, success, and satisfaction. Enjoying the pleasures of life. Accomplishment and friendship. Renewed appreciation of life. Good health and high spirits. Can indicate a commitment, engagement, or happy marriage.

Reversed: Suspension of plans. Loneliness. Broken promises. Partial success and recognition.

Lleu: *The increasing strength of the sun lends its warmth to Lleu.* Lleu, meaning “bright or fair,” is the Welsh equivalent to the Irish god Lug, and like Lug, he is a solar deity and model of a divine King. Carpentry, poetry, music, and healing were but a few of the skills Lleu had mastered, but as a Celtic High God his primary charge was the fertility and welfare of the land. In the story of Lleu in the Welsh Mabinogion, Lleu is married to a woman born of the land—the flower maiden Blodeuwedd. It is thought that as part of the coronation ritual, the spirit of Lleu was invoked to preside over the King’s sacred marriage to the land. This was a bond that the welfare of all depended on, for it was believed if the King should ever forsake his sacred vow to the land, she would withhold the fruits and all would be doomed to suffer the wasteland.

20. The Judgement—Avalon

Interpretation: Awakening to the call of destiny. Passing through a gateway to a new existence. A rite of passage. A heightened sense of purpose and self. A significant change in perception. Direction and responsible conduct.

Reversed: Denial. Procrastination. Standstill and separation. Vainly trying to recapture one's youth.

Avalon: *Having traveled the vales, the fading King is brought to rest in Avalon.* The Isle of Avalon was home to Morgan le Fay and her sisterhood. The enchanted isle never knew the trials of winter; its flowers continually bloomed, crops tended themselves, and the grass never grew beyond a manageable height. Following the battle of Camlann, the dying Arthur asked to be carried to the water's edge. There a barge mysteriously emerged from the mist, carrying the Priestess Nimue and three Queens, the greatest of which was Morgan le Fay. The King was placed in the care of the hooded figures, who then carried

Arthur to the blessed Isle of Avalon, from whence it is said he shall return when his country is in need of him.

21. The Universe—The Giants' Dance

Interpretation: Completion. Liberation. The cumulation of past events and experiences. Synthesis, order, and sense of peace. Harmony, progress, and accomplishment. Confidence and lasting happiness. Can indicate travel and a new home or graduation.

Reversed: Regret. Confusion. Delays and disorder. Lingering doubt. Losing interest and abandoning a project.

The Giants' Dance: *Under the heavens and amidst the stones, the dancer moves to the rhythm of the universe.* The neolithic builders of Stonehenge are said to have constructed the ring over a period spanning centuries, ranging from approximately 3100 B.C. to 2800 B.C. Its origins having been lost, legend came to credit Merlin with the marvel. Amidst the stable climate of the reign of Ambrosius, the King

planned for a monument to honor the 460 nobles who had been massacred by the Saxons. When his workmen failed to build a fitting memorial, Ambrosius turned to Merlin, who suggested they send for the Giant's Ring. Though skeptical, Ambrosius agreed. Merlin, together with Uther and his men, traveled to Mount Killaraus, in Ireland, where they dismantled the ring and transported the stones to Salisbury Plain. Only by his great engineering skills did Merlin accomplish the feat. He had been true to his promise and gave Ambrosius his everlasting monument—as to this day, giants dance on Salisbury Plain.

The Minor Arcana

The Suit of Spears

Ace of Spears—The Grail Lance

Interpretation: Mental activity. Inspired ideas. Original thinking brings a breakthrough. Great potential. Promising relationships. Birth of an inspired project.

Reversed: Stale ideas. Short-lived ventures. A breakdown in communication.

The sacred Lance of Redemption rests in the sanctity of the inner chamber.

Two of Spears—Bedivere & Kay

Interpretation: Executive responsibilities. Brainstorming. Planning for the future. Organizing. Maturity and honorable motives. Careful evaluation of one's plans.

Reversed: Dread of future challenges. Pessimism. Heavy burdens.

Two of Arthur's oldest and trusted friends devise plans for progress in Gaul.

Three of Spears—The Horse Fair

Interpretation: Practical knowledge. Trade and negotiations. Researching a subject before a business transaction. Making an educated decision. Increasing status.

Reversed: Doubting one's capabilities. Not knowing how to proceed. Inexperience causes delays.

With an eye for detail, the seasoned dealer studies his prospects.

Four of Spears—La Cote Male Tale & Maledisant

Interpretation: Happy social occasions and romance. Prosperity and goodwill. The rewards of hard work. Trials overcome. Creating a secure foundation for future dreams.

Reversed: An empty romance. Snobbery. Delayed satisfaction.

The court celebrates the marriage of the valiant La Cote Male Tail and the damsel Maledisant.

Five of Spears—Pursuit of Igraine

Interpretation: Strong competition. Facing a challenge. Lack of organization. Unfulfilled desires. Dedication. Frustration. A need to reassess one's approach.

Reversed: Allowing one's self to be deterred by the failure of a first attempt. Being vulnerable to the trickery of an impostor.

Uther and his men regard the challenge of Tintagel.

Six of Spears—The Return of Ambrosius

Interpretation: A deserved victory. Accolades. Resolution of a problem. Success achieved by hard work and careful planning. Enthusiastic supporters.

Reversed: Apprehension. Low morale. Inconclusive results.

Glad hearts rejoice at the victory of Ambrosius.

Seven of Spears—Arch of Twelve Kings

Interpretation: Gaining the confidence of others. Promoting unity. Defending a noble vision. Overcoming opposition. Courage, strength, and success.

Reversed: Self-doubt and retreat. Allowing others to control one's life. Losing faith in one's abilities.

The monument of Twelve Rebel Kings stands in testament to the tenacity of Arthur.

Eight of Spears—The White Hart

Interpretation: Excitement. Speed. Opportunity. A test of one's skills. Quick-thinking. An adventure. A good omen. Travels and possible advancement.

Reversed: Not thinking of the consequences of one's actions. Getting carried away amidst excitement.

The White Hart races through the kingdom leaving chaos in its wake.

Nine of Spears—Wind Harps of War

Interpretation: Anticipating hostility. Preparing for turbulence and conflict. Foresight. Sensing unrest. Putting affairs in order. Planning a defense.

Reversed: Being caught off guard. A weak defense. Avoidable losses.

Giant wind harps are erected upon the cliffs, where their fearful drone will greet the enemy.

Ten of Spears—The Green Knight

Interpretation: Pressure to meet a challenge. Striving to meet the approval of others. Having to adhere to rules. Encountering an awesome task. Success through perseverance.

Reversed: Self-defeat. Succumbing to temptation. Destructive shortcuts.

The Green Knight scrutinizes his challenger Gawain.

Page of Spears—The Hare

Interpretation: An enthusiastic young supporter. The arrival of good news. Stimulating conversation. Intellectual development. An excitable, positive friend.

Reversed: One who cannot be trusted with confidential matters. Gossip.

As a social creature, the totem hare symbolizes play, an awaking cultural sense, and enjoyable interaction with the community.

Knight of Spears—Bedivere

Interpretation: An attractive, sociable young man. An unpredictable strategist. An intelligent man of good humor. Can indicate travel, a change of residence, or risking unconventional ideas.

Reversed: One who revels in conflict. Discord. The end of a relationship.

Bedivere was one of the original members of Arthur's warband. Known as Bedwyr in Welsh tradition, he was also called the "Spear-wielder."

Queen of Spears—Dindrane

Interpretation: A woman of deep conviction and spiritual insight. One who encourages the pursuit of aspirations. Can represent generosity, learning, and leadership.

Reversed: Jealousy. A cruel tongue. Possessive behavior and invasion of privacy.

Dindrane assists and guides the Knights on their Quest for the Holy Grail.

King of Spears—King Pellinore

Interpretation: A mature man of wisdom. A loyal and experienced ally. Humor and theatrical flair. A just ruler. Can indicate a country home.

Reversed: Stern authority. Intolerant attitudes and rigid philosophies.

Pellinore, pursuer of the Questing Beast, was a valuable and influential ally to Arthur in his early reign.

The Suit of Swords

Ace of Swords—Sword of Strange Hangings

Interpretation: Action. Conquest. Strength and determination. An initiating force. Freeing one's self from an oppressive situation. Progress. Powerful emotions.

Reversed: Striking out at others without due cause. Entanglements. Sterility. Indulgence.

The marvelous Sword of David awaits its destined master.

Two of Swords—The Knight of Two Swords

Interpretation: A moment of indecision. Blind judgment. An impasse. Having to make a choice without the benefit of foresight. Uncertainty.

Reversed: Misrepresentation. Vulnerability. Dishonor.

Balin strains to see what fate awaits him on the island.

Three of Swords—Palomides

Interpretation: Distress. Grieving. Separation. Being haunted by the pain of the past. A difficult period of readjustment. Hurtful remarks of others.

Reversed: Alienation. Disorientation. The collapse of an alliance.

The Sarcen Knight Palomides laments for his love Isolt.

Four of Swords—Isolt of the White Hands

Interpretation: Recuperation. Retreating to a calm, safe environment. Protection and warm hospitality. Regaining strength and direction.

Reversed: Imprisonment or exile. Exhaustion and controversy.

Isolt and the women of Brittany tend Tristram's wound.

Five of Swords—Gawain's Penance

Interpretation: Errors in judgment. Being shown one's weaknesses. Criticism. Loss and regret. Repenting a rash action. Facing up to responsibility.

Reversed: Sabotage. Malicious gossip.
A need to watch out for the welfare of friends.

Gawain and his horse return to the court carrying evidence of his misdeeds.

Six of Swords—The Eachtra

Interpretation: Movement or journey by water. Passage away from danger. Anticipation. Stepping into the unknown. A brave attempt to improve one's circumstances.

Reversed: Delays in travel. Solutions continue to elude one. Unsolicited advances.

Arthur and his mortal raiders venture to Annwn.

Seven of Swords—The Sword in the Stone

Interpretation: The beginning of a new enterprise. Ambition and enthusiasm. New direction. Hope and perseverance. Favorable omens.

Reversed: Poor advice. Having to suffer armchair critics. Quarrels.

Galahad draws Balin's sword from the stone.

Eight of Swords—Guenevere at the Stake

Interpretation: Feeling bound and trapped. Domination. Having to rely on the judgment of others. Approaching the end of adversity.

Reversed: Treachery and betrayal. Pressure and conflict. Unintentionally hurting loved ones.

Golden chains bind the High Queen to her doom.

Nine of Swords—Lily Maid of Astolat

Interpretation: Longing. Depression blinds one to the possibilities. Mental anguish and tears. Fretful dreams. Pining. Suffering that stems from the past.

Reversed: Warranted suspicion. Doubt. Undergoing a painful period of retrospection.

The gentle waters carry the frail Elaine to her lost love.

Ten of Swords—Camlann

Interpretation: Conflict. Strife and division within a community or family. The clash of ideas. Animosity. The climax and destruction of old order. Release.

Reversed: Overcoming a revolt. Temporary suppression. Avoiding important issues.

The dark day cometh when brother turns against brother upon the battlefield of Camlann.

Page of Swords—The Adder

Interpretation: Insight. Receiving firsthand knowledge of a consequential matter. A youth with a gift for learning secrets. A vigilant supporter who learns much on behalf of friends.

Reversed: An elusive opponent. A stealthy troublemaker. A turncoat.

The serpent is the ancient totem of subconscious wisdom, embodying profound archaic knowledge of the underworld.

King of Swords—Gawain

Interpretation: A brave, intelligent young man. A man of action and a champion of human rights. Strong convictions. Integrity and forthright mannerisms.

Reversed: An aggressive, rash young man. A smug, chauvinistic fool. Conceit.

Gawain of Orkney was known to the Welsh as Gwalchmei ("Hawk of May"). In being the brave champion of women, he was considered to be the Knight of the Goddess and a favorite of the faery folk.

Queen of Swords—Morgause

Interpretation: A clever woman with uncanny perception. Intelligent, ambitious, and versatile, she often outwits her adversaries. Can indicate widowhood or financial instability.

Reversed: Vengefulness. Bigotry. A prude. A woman driven by jealousy.

Morgause (or Anna) was the ambitious half-sister to Arthur and the mother of Gawain, Garheris, Agravain, Gareth, and Mordred.

King of Swords—Mordred

Interpretation: A somewhat unpredictable, revolutionary leader. An authority with many plans and ideas. A man with a commanding presence. One who may be ruthless and daring in attaining his goals.

Reversed: A person who employs cruel methods to retain supremacy. An unfavorable outcome to a legal matter.

In being disillusioned with the court and its Fellowship, Mordred led the revolt against Arthur, which climaxed with the battle of Camlann.

Suite of Cups

Ace of Cups—The Holy Grail

Interpretation: Abundance. Joy. Contentment. Nourishment, protection, and fulfillment. Goodwill and divine inspiration. Fertility and productivity.

Reversed: Fatigue and loneliness. Disappointment in love. Emotional bruises. Barrenness.

Blessed are those who witness the marvel of the Grail.

Two of Cups—Tristram & Isolt

Interpretation: Love. Union and rapport. A romantic relationship. Confiding in another. Pleasure and comfort. Can indicate engagement or marriage.

Reversed: Incompatibility. False promises. A betrayal of confidence. Emotionally charged conflict.

The potion seals the fated love of Tristram and Isolt.

Three of Cups—The Dressing of the Sacred Spring

Interpretation: Celebrating good fortune. Acknowledging blessings. Friendship and solidarity. Exchanging gifts. Festivities, good health, and harmony.

Reversed: A waste of resources. Greed and exploitation. An unappreciative recipient.

Homage is paid to the benevolent spirit of the spring.

Four of Cups—The Fading Fellowship

Interpretation: Boredom and tedium. A limited, uninspiring lifestyle. Apathy. Becoming disillusioned after having achieved a long sought-after goal. Feeling unfulfilled and listless.

Reversed: Renewed vigor. Successful adjustment. The introduction of new ideas.

Arthur's once disciplined warband shows signs of decay.

Five of Cups—Lancelot & Elaine

Interpretation: Partial loss. An empty marriage or romance. Unfulfilled hopes and dreams. Loneliness and disappointment. Frustration with others.

Reversed: Reunion with an old friend or lover. A gift or inheritance. Projecting desirable qualities on another.

Elaine of Corbenic looks on as Lancelot longs for his old love.

Six of Cups—In Ector's Keeping

Interpretation: Nostalgia. Fond memories of the past. Reflection. Old friends

re-enter one's life, bringing pleasant surprises. Meeting aspects of the past.

Reversed: Having to face and contend with frightening and debilitating memories of childhood. Insecurity and longing for protection.

Under the fosterage of Sir Ector, a young, unknown Arthur enjoyed days of play.

Seven of Cups—The Questing Beast

Interpretation: Fantasy. A highly active imagination. Humor. Unrealistic expectations. Whims. Amusing and bizarre turn of events.

Reversed: Desire. Heightened creativity. A realistic commitment.

The Questing Beast bays in the morning air, encouraging the wild imaginings of its seekers.

Eight of Cups—Chapel Perilous

Interpretation: Abandoning a path. A change of plans. Taking the initiative to redirect one's life. Heeding warnings. Learning things were not as they seem.

Reversed: Slipping into a morass of problems. Exasperation. Living under threats.

The black hand of Chapel Perilous extinguishes the light.

Nine of Cups—The Healing of the Maimed King

Interpretation: Success. Achievement. Emotional well-being. Peace and happiness. Good health and gratitude. The dawn of dreams. Satisfaction.

Reversed: Minor errors spoil the fruit of one's labors. Material loss. Disputes.

The Wasteland is renewed with the healing of its King.

Ten of Cups—Corbenic

Interpretation: Completion of a quest. Home comforts and blessings. Lasting happiness. Respect, virtue, and honor. Warmth and contentment.

Reversed: Strife within the home. Restrictions and pettiness. Loss of patience.

Enchantment doth reveal the Castle of the Grail.

Page of Cups—The Salmon

Interpretation: An imaginative, reflective person. A comforting, inspiring friend who is generous with his or her ideas. Heartwarming news. Can indicate the birth of a child.

Reversed: False flattery. Seduction. A smooth talker who takes advantage of others.

Having eaten the Nuts of Knowledge, the salmon was thought to be the wisest of living things, and it represents the high mystic knowledge appreciated by the intuitive, emotional self.

Knight of Cups—Galahad

Interpretation: A tempting proposal that deserves consideration. A well-mannered, romantic man. High morals. A versatile mind. An unexpected gift. Romantic interlude or proposal of marriage.

Reversed: A romantic rival. An exposed affair. Fraud. A swindler.

The son of Lancelot and Elaine of Corbenic, Galahad is the saintly hero of the Grail Quest.

Queen of Cups—Britannia

Interpretation: A creative woman with a wealth of artistic talent. A realistic, nurturing person with poetic vision. Intuition, psychic ability, and a sensitivity to the environment. A woman with an Otherworldly air.

Reversed: A dreamer and showoff. An unreliable and dishonest person. Immortality.

Brittania dons the spring.

King of Cups—The Fisher King

Interpretation: A mature, dignified man. Strong, spiritual faith and liberal views. Someone who can be relied on for guidance and encouragement. Can represent a successful businessman, scientist, or artist.

Reversed: Illness and injustice. Irresponsible behavior. Suffering and loss.

Fisher King was the name given to the succession of mysterious and magnetic kings who were entrusted to guard the Grail.

The Suit of Shields

Ace of Shields—Evalach's Shield

Interpretation: Treasures. Prosperity. The combination of material and emotional well-being. Making great gains. Progress. A successful business venture.

Reversed: Basing one's self-worth on material goods. Wealth without self-satisfaction. Hoarding.

The monks reveal the mysterious shield of centuries past.

Two of Shields—Castle Pendragon

Interpretation: Encountering difficulties that press for a re-evaluation of plans. Contending with fluctuating fortune. Retaining a sense of humor when faced with mishaps. Employing creative maneuvers to avoid troubled waters.

Reversed: Lack of attention to details. Disharmony. Inability to adapt.

Uther looks upon puddles where he had planned a moat.

Three of Shields—The Homespun Tunic

Interpretation: Making progress in one's vocation. Skill and growth. Laying the foundation and gathering the materials needed for future exploits. Increasing sense of identity. Can indicate the success of ventures planned at this time.

Reversed: Not recognizing one's potential. Lack of self-confidence. Poor workmanship.

By her own hand, Percivale's mother sews her son a new tunic for his new life.

Four of Shields—King Mark

Interpretation: A love of money. Basing one's identity on possessions. Expansion, building, and development. Spending money on luxury items. Financial stability. A strong desire for prestige.

Reversed: Delays of plans. Playing it safe. A need to control all aspects of a project breeds resentment in the workplace.

King Mark's increasingly extravagant plans for his banquet hall exasperate his clerk.

Five of Shields—The Wasteland

Interpretation: The exhaustion of resources. Struggling to stay afloat. Being faced with a barren landscape. Temporary hardships. A yearning for spiritual guidance.

Reversed: Creating troubles for one's self. A need to re-evaluate the direction one has chosen. Wasting resources.

The destitute inhabitants travel their wasting lands.

Six of Shields—Castle of Maidens

Interpretation: Generosity and kindness. An improvement in one's circumstances. Charitable acts. Material gain. Sympathetic and supportive friends.

Reversed: Accumulating debts. Underhanded dealings. Theft and greed.

Galahad restores the castle and its lands to its rightful heiress.

Seven of Shields—Castle of Wonders

Interpretation: Bounty. Wealth and ingenuity. The steady, methodical removal of

obstacles. Patience and restraint. Completing one task at a time. Perseverance.

Reversed: Impatience. Stiff competition. Unfulfilled hopes of promotion.

The greatest treasure of the castle was its miraculous pillar, which reflected the entire kingdom upon its living surface.

Eight of Shields—Wayland

Interpretation: Employment. Commissions and craftsmanship. The positive use of one's talents. Learning a new skill or trade. Enjoying one's work and the rewards it brings.

Reversed: An unfulfilling profession. Dreading the workplace. Exploitation.

Deep within the earth, the Saxon god of smiths practices his craft.

Nine of Shields—Ragnell

Interpretation: Foresight brings success. Adhering to one's values. Diplomacy, prudence, and honor. Fulfilling obligations. Popularity. Honoring a promise brings fortune.

Reversed: Weak, shallow behavior. A person who humiliates others to boost

his or her self-confidence. Being let down by others.

As Gawain gazed into the fire, the Loathly Lady shed her skin and emerged as the comely Ragnell.

Ten of Shields—Camelot

Interpretation: Enjoying wealth and prosperity. Home and family. The rewards of completing a mission. Maintaining a family tradition. Sharing one's good fortune. Clan gatherings. Possible inheritance.

Reversed: Domestic strife and financial worries. Restrictions. Gambling and possible loss of inheritance.

With the arrival of winter, halls fill and hearts lift.

Page of Shields—The Badger

Interpretation: A tenacious, reliable person. A messenger bringing good news. One who exhibits a keen business sense. A focused, courageous person who does his or her best to help and protect others.

Reversed: A lack of imagination. A meticulous worker, but one who lacks compassion and humor.

In folklore the badger has come to symbolize strength and courage. To encounter the animal was considered a favorable omen, portending bravery and endurance.

Knight of Shields—Bors

Interpretation: An honest, hard-working man. A loyal, responsible companion who offers practical advice. Patience, perseverance, and stamina. A messenger bearing important news or a proposal.

Reversed: One who oppresses the ideas and dreams of others. A stick in the mud. Stagnation and complacency.

Cousin of Lancelot, Bors was one of three to achieve the Holy Grail, after which he was dubbed 'The Messenger' and entrusted to carry the news of the completed Quest to the world.

Queen of Shields—Igraine

Interpretation: A generous, stately woman with a strong sense for business. An effective advocate. A dignified woman who carries many responsibili-

ties. Can indicate wealth, security, and independence.

Reversed: An unhealthy preoccupation with money. Suspicion and fear. A threat to one's security.

Mother of Arthur, Igraine became the much-loved queen of Uther Pendragon, with whom she ruled the Kingdom as an equal partner.

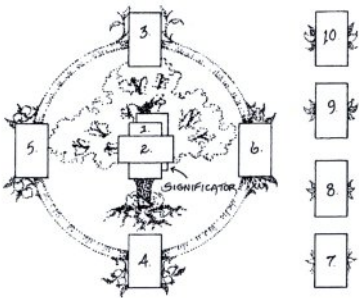
King of Shields—Uther

Interpretation: An authority with great leadership abilities. A decisive, courageous man of strong character. An admired businessman. Security, daring, protection, and accurate speculation.

Reversed: Corruption. A sneaky opponent. A cantankerous old man. Employee unrest.

Uther Pendragon, the courageous father of Arthur, led the Britons against their invaders and helped set the stage for the later triumphs of his son.





THE CELTIC CROSS SPREAD

The Celtic Cross

Deal and place ten cards, face up, in the order indicated by the diagram.

The first six cards that form the cross refer to the querent's present circumstances, while the four that form the ladder refer to the direction of the future if the querent continues on the present path (in most cases one can affect the outcome reflected by the cards with a conscious effort).

Interpretation of Card Positions

Position 1 indicates the querent in relationship to the present situation.

Position 2 represents the positive forces or assets in the querent's favor. If this card should happen to be a negative card, it indicates the nature of an obstacle that is hindering progress. (The card in this position is always interpreted in its upright manner.)

Position 3 can be viewed as a message from the higher self. It can also reflect the querent's potential and aspirations.

Position 4 represents the preoccupation of the subconscious that filters into waking life, affecting moods and outlook. The underlying theme is of dreams and the emotional undercurrent in the querent's life.

Position 5 represents past events and influences that color and give rise to the current situation.

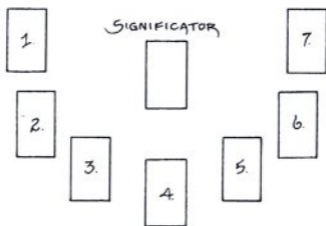
Position 6 represents the state of the querent's relationships with others.

Position 7 indicates the querent's psychological state and attitudes that can greatly affect the outcome of the matter.

Position 8 represents the querent's environment and unseen forces influencing the situation.

Position 9 indicates the hopes and fears of the querent.

Position 10 indicates the outcome of the matter.



THE HORSE SHOE SPREAD

The Horse Shoe Spread

Position 1: Past conditions

Position 2: Querent's present situation

Position 3: Future outlook

Position 4: Best approach to the situation

Position 5: The attitudes of others surrounding the querent

Position 6: Challenges to be faced

Position 7: The final outcome

Stay in Touch . . .

Llewellyn publishes hundreds of books on your favorite subjects. On the following pages you will find listed some books, kits, and decks now available on related subjects.

To get a free copy of our color catalog, *New Worlds of Mind and Spirit*, call us at 1-800-THE MOON (1-800-843-6666).

www.llewellyn.com

The Robin Wood Tarot Deck

Created and illustrated by Robin Wood; Instructions by Robin Wood and Michael Short

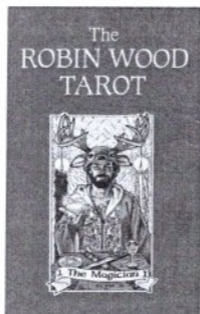
Reminiscent of the Rider-Waite deck, the *Robin Wood Tarot* is flavored with nature imagery and luminous energies that will enchant you and the querent. Even the novice reader will find these cards easy and enjoyable to interpret.

0-87542-894-0

Boxed set:

78 cards with booklet

\$19.95



Celtic Dragon Tarot

D.J. Conway & Lisa Hunt

Ancient mapmakers noted every unknown territory with the phrase "Here be dragons." Both tarot and magick have many uncharted areas. Not only will you discover dragons waiting there, but you will also find them to be extremely helpful when you give them the chance.

The Celtic Dragon Tarot is the first deck to use the potent energies of dragons for divination, magickal spell working, and meditation.

1-56718-182-1

Boxed set: 78 full-color cards

6 x 9, 216-pp. book

\$34.95



A Keeper of Words

Anna-Marie Ferguson

This book is your key to accessing the combined power of two mythic and richly symbolic sources: the 1,500-year-old Arthurian legend, and the ancient divinatory system of the Tarot.

A Keeper of Words weaves together the fabric of the legend's history and different branches of Arthurian tradition with the symbolic, cultural, and religious aspects of the tarot to clarify the true nature of their interrelationship.

1-56718-266-6

276 pp., 6 x 9, illus.

\$14.95

