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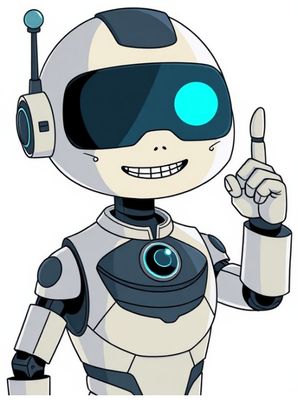

The standard pattern of 78 cards from the Tarot of Marseilles features Italian-suited tarot packs that were popular in France during the 17th and 18th centuries for playing games. The name "Tarot de Marseille" refers to its creation in Milan before spreading throughout France, Switzerland, and Northern Italy. The antecedents of this deck were introduced into southern France after the French conquest of Milan and the Piedmont in 1499. The earliest surviving cards date back to 1639, when Philippe Vachier of Marseilles produced them. These cards have recently come up for sale after being discovered by Thierry Depaulis. The name "Tarot de Marseille" was coined as late as 1856 by French card historian Romain Merlin and was popularized by notable cartomancers such as Eliphas Levi, Gérard Encausse, and Paul Marteau. This deck is one of the standards from which many tarot decks of the 19th century and later are derived. The Tarot de Marseille contains 56 cards in four standard suits (Bâtons, Épées, Coupes, and Deniers) and 22 tarot cards. The French language identifies these suits using their respective names, with each suit ranging from Ace to 10. There is also an archaic practice of ranking the cards 10 to Ace for cups and coins in line with other tarot games outside of France and Sicily. The deck features four face cards in each suit: a Valet (Knave or Page), Chevalier (Horse-rider or Knight), Dame (Queen), and Roi (King). These court cards are sometimes referred to as "les honneurs" or "les lames mineures de figures".In the traditional Tarot de Marseille deck, the pip cards of the suit of swords are depicted as abstract symbols in curved lines, resembling a mandorla shape. This design element is shared with Mamluk playing cards, where swords represented scimitars and batons symbolized polo mallets. The Fool) I. Le Bateleur(The Juggler) II. La Pances (Papesse)(The Popess) III. Impératris(The Empress) IIII. L'Empereur(The Emperor) V. Le Pape(The Pope) VI. L'Amoureu(The Lovers) VII. Le Charior(The Chariot) VIII. Justice(Justice) VIIII. L'Ermite(The Hermit) X. La Roue de Fortun(The Wheel of Fortune) XI. Force(Strength) XII. Le Pandu(The Hanged Man) XIII. (La Mort)(unlabelled, Death) XIIII. Tempérance(Temperance) XV. Le Diable(The Devil) XVI. La Maison Dieu(The House of God) XVII. Le Toile (L'Étoile)(The Star) XVIII. La Lune(The Moon) XVIIII. Le Soleil(The Sun) XX. Le Jugement(Judgement) XXI. Le Monde(The World) JunoJupiter The use of Christian symbols in traditional tarot decks has sparked controversy for centuries, particularly with the depiction of a female pope on some cards. The most notable example is La Papesse, which has been shrouded in mystery since its introduction to Northern Italy in the 18th century. Despite there being no solid historical evidence to support the existence of a female pope, La Papesse may be based on the mythical figure of Pope Joan. One variant of the Tarot de Marseille, now known as the Tarot of Besançon, replaces La Papesse with Juno and Jupiter, further emphasizing the Christian themes. The development of tarot decks in Alsace at the beginning of the 18th century led to their popularity among Catholics living near Protestant communities. However, in regions outside of these zones, the Marseilles pattern remained more widely used. During the French Revolution, the Emperor and Empress cards were replaced with Grandfather and Grandmother, highlighting the changing times and social values. The Besançon deck arrived in the city only at the start of the 19th century, where mass production cemented its association with the region. A modern variant of the Besançon pattern, known as the Swiss Tarot, is still used by some players today. Interestingly, the transformation of the Fool from the Marseilles to modern Piemontese patterns can be seen in the work of artists such as Dodal of Lyon and Vergnano of Turin. The Piedmontese players' acceptance of the Marseilles Tarot was largely due to its similarity with existing decks, as well as the widespread use of French language captions. Over time, variations emerged, leading to the development of the iconic iconography of the Piedmontese Tarot, which is now considered a derivative of the Tarot de Marseille. The northern French Tarot of Jacques Viéville, produced around 1650, shares distinct characteristics with other early French decks and the Marseilles pattern. The deck's designs also display influences from the Bologna-Florence tradition, as seen in the Tarocco Bolognese and Minchiate. Tarot decks became a significant part of occult practices in Europe, particularly among French occultists. The influence of Etteilla's deck led to the development of various esoteric decks, including those inspired by the Rider-Waite and Thoth Tarot decks. ========== Conver's deck gained attention from occultists due to its Egyptian origin speculation, which sparked interest in tarot cards and their symbols. By the end of the 18th century, cartomancy with the Tarot was widely practiced in France. Alexis-Vincent-Charles Berbiguier reported an encounter with two "sibyls" who used tarot cards for divination at Avignon. The French-suited animal tarots replaced Marseilles and Besançon tarots throughout most of Europe, but they were eventually superseded by genre art tarots like Industrie und Glück. The French players switched to the Tarot Nouveau during the 20th century, while some truck drivers continued using the Marseilles pattern until the 1970s. The book Meditations on the Tarot was first published in English in 1985 and has been highly praised for its contribution to the Christian Hermetic tradition. Alejandro Jodorowsky and Phillipe Camoin completed their reconstructed version of the Tarot of Marseille in 1997, which was later used as inspiration for a Tarot book by Marianne Costa. In the English-speaking world, tarot decks were introduced through occultists influenced by French tarotists like Etteilla and Eliphas Lévi. These occultists produced esoteric decks that reflected their ideas, which were widely circulated in the anglophone world. The Rider-Waite and Thoth Tarot decks, inspired by the Golden Dawn's member-use tarot deck, are commonly used today. The Golden Dawn, a Victorian-era Hermetic Order, played a significant role in shaping esoteric tarot. Members of the order, such as A.E. Waite, Pamela Colman Smith, Aleister Crowley, and Lady Frieda Harris, contributed to the development of popular tarot decks. The French occult revivalists, including Court de Gebelin, Etteilla, Eliphas Lévi, Oswald Wirth, and Papus, also influenced esoteric tarot in the French-speaking world.The Tarot de Marseille: A Timeless Masterpiece of the Ancient World ========== Like the tablets of the ancients, the Tarot de Marseille is a monumental work that has stood the test of time, its strong and simple architecture echoing the mighty pyramids. Its enduring legacy is a testament to the ingenuity and creativity of our ancestors. This book, which distills the essence of all sciences into a single, powerful framework, can resolve even the most complex problems with infinite combinations. Its impact is profound, speaking directly to the mind and inspiring new perspectives on every conceivable topic. As a work of art, it transcends mere entertainment, speaking instead to our deepest fears and desires. But, alas, Levi's claims about the Tarot de Marseille have been largely debunked by scholars. In reality, its history is shrouded in mystery. However, in the French-speaking world, the Tarot de Marseille continues to captivate audiences who seek guidance through the tarot for divination and other esoteric purposes. Notable practitioners such as Alejandro Jodorowsky and Kris Hadar remain devoted to this ancient tradition. A remarkable collaboration between Jodorowsky and a late descendant of the Camoin family in the mid-1990s resulted in a stunning 78-card deck, painstakingly recreated with original detail and 11 color printing. This groundbreaking work drew upon the expertise of Paul Marteau, who pioneered the number-plus-suit-plus-design approach to interpreting the numbered Minor Arcana cards. Before Marteau's influential book, Le Tarot de Marseille, cartomantic meanings were largely unknown or unexplored for the tarot of Marseille. Even today, many French tarotists focus exclusively on the Major Arcana, demonstrating a deep respect for this ancient tradition. Interestingly, the Rider-Waite deck has borrowed heavily from the Tarot de Marseille, with some decks incorporating other influences as well. While its popularity remains strong, the Tarot de Marseille itself is all but forgotten in modern-day Marseille, and skilled tarot readers are hard to find. In recognition of its enduring allure, numerous facsimiles, restorations, and recreations of the Tarot de Marseilles have been produced, each one meticulously crafted to preserve the essence of this timeless masterpiece.The Nicolas Conver tarot deck has undergone several revisions and reinterpretations over the years, with various artists contributing to its evolution. One notable edition was redrawn to conform to the standard tarot aspect ratio of 2.75″ x 4.75″, making it more suitable for modern decks. Two versions of the revised tarot were published: one in French and the other in English. Furthermore, Kondor released a limited edition linocut print of Le Bateluer, available in eight colors on archival quality paper. The Tarot de Marseille: A Journey Through Timeless Symbolism ========== The Tarot de Marseille is an enchanting world of self-discovery and divination, offering a unique lens into the mystical realm. Unlike the Rider-Waite deck, this ancient tarot presents a minimalist approach, inviting intuition to unravel its secrets. Each card tells a story steeped in tradition and mystique, waiting for you to decipher its meaning. Whether a beginner or seasoned reader, understanding the Tarot de Marseille can enrich your connection to the cards and readings. The Tarot de Marseille is not just a deck of cards but a rich tapestry woven from centuries of history, culture, and mysticism. Its origins date back to 15th-century Europe, where playing cards were first introduced in Italy for both gaming and divination. Over time, tarot spread to France, undergoing significant transformation. The Tarot de Marseille emerged in the early 17th century in Marseille, gaining popularity due to its unique artistic style and local card makers' influence. This deck is characterized by its distinctive imagery and structure, setting it apart from other decks. As tarot transitioned from a game to a tool for divination, mystics and fortune-tellers recognized the cards' potential for spiritual guidance. The Tarot de Marseille underwent various modifications, with notable early decks created by Jean Noblet in 1650 and Nicolas Conver in 1760. These classic representations of the Marseille style established a standard that influenced future decks. In recent decades, the Tarot de Marseille has experienced a renaissance among tarot enthusiasts, who seek to reconnect with its historical roots. Modern readers appreciate this deck for its straightforward symbolism and emphasis on intuition, as it continues to captivate those seeking timeless wisdom.The diverse range of Tarot de Marseille decks reflects the versatility of this timeless tool for self-discovery and cultural reflection. ========== Tarot de Marseille decks have proliferated over the years, paying homage to their original designs while infusing them with modern aesthetics. This proliferation underscores the deck's enduring appeal as a bridge between the spiritual and material worlds. The Tarot de Marseille stands not only as a tool for divination but also as a cultural artifact that reflects the rich history of tarot itself. Its ability to resonate with seekers of wisdom and insight across generations has cemented its status as a timeless companion on the path of self-discovery. French culture and history are deeply intertwined with the Tarot de Marseille, reflecting the social, spiritual, and philosophical currents of its time. Understanding this context can enrich your readings and deepen your appreciation for the deck. The Marseille deck emerged in France during the late 15th century, initially used for playing games rather than divination. As the cards gained popularity, they were adopted for their mystical and spiritual potential. Influenced by the Renaissance's humanist ideals, the Tarot de Marseille incorporated elements of mysticism, alchemy, and esotericism into its design and symbolism. This rich tapestry of influences has shaped the deck's distinctive character. Today, the tarot cards are used not only for entertainment but also as a means of introspection, fostering a sense of connection among users. This communal aspect has made tarot reading a valued practice in French culture. The Marseille deck's symbolism is characterized by its philosophical underpinnings, which draw from various esoteric traditions. Mysticism, alchemy, and astrology all contribute to the deck's depth and complexity. At its core, the Tarot de Marseille comprises 78 cards, divided into two main categories: the Major Arcana and the Minor Arcana. Each category offers a distinct perspective on the human experience, inviting users to explore different aspects of life. The Major Arcana comprises 22 cards, numbered from 0 to 21, starting with The Fool (0) and culminating in The World (21). These cards represent significant life lessons, spiritual themes, and archetypal energies that continue to inspire and guide seekers on their paths.The Tarot de Marseille presents itself as numbered XI, diverging from the traditional Rider-Waite arrangement of Justice at VIII and Strength at XI. This alteration sparks an intriguing reevaluation of the cards' meanings, emphasizing their interpretive fluidity and inviting users to reconsider their significance in new contexts. ==========Tarot de Marseille vs Rider-Waite Deck: A Comparative Analysis of Symbolism and Interpretation ========== The Tarot de Marseille and Rider-Waite Deck are two popular tarot decks that have been used for centuries to gain insight into the human experience. While both decks share some similarities, they also have distinct differences in their approach to symbolism and interpretation. Tarot de Marseille: This traditional deck emphasizes straightforward symbols and archetypes, often using simple imagery to convey its message. The pip cards, which make up the Minor Arcana, typically show the number of items without elaborate scenes. Rider-Waite Deck: In contrast, this deck incorporates intricate scenes and character interactions, particularly in the Minor Arcana, to help convey the card's meaning through visual storytelling. This approach provides clearer, more defined meanings for the cards. Tarot de Marseille encourages a more intuitive approach to interpretation, inviting readers to draw on their personal experiences and insights. The simplicity of the imagery allows for a broader range of interpretations, making it a deeply personal tool. However, this can also mean that the symbolism is often more abstract, requiring readers to engage with the cards on a personal level. The Rider-Waite Deck, on the other hand, provides clearer meanings through its detailed imagery, which can be particularly helpful for beginners who may rely on visual cues to understand the cards. This deck incorporates a wealth of additional symbols and imagery, particularly in the Minor Arcana, which can lead to more straightforward interpretations but may also limit personal insight. In terms of artistic style, Tarot de Marseille features minimalist and abstract designs, while the Rider-Waite Deck boasts detailed and narrative-driven illustrations. When it comes to reading style, Tarot de Marseille invites a more intuitive and personal approach, whereas the Rider-Waite Deck offers a structured and clear method. The former encourages readers to tap into their inner wisdom and connect with the cards on a deeper level, while the latter provides a more concrete framework for understanding the symbolism. The Minor Arcana presentation in Tarot de Marseille shows quantity without scenes, whereas the Rider-Waite Deck illustrates scenes depicting actions. ========== ## Tools and Grounding Techniques Before you start reading your Tarot de Marseille deck make sure to gather all the necessary tools. You'll need a notebook for journaling, a pen, any crystals or items that resonate with you, and a few minutes of quiet time to breathe deeply and clear your mind. Take a moment to visualize roots connecting you to the earth, and feel the energy of the natural world around you. ## Your Intuition is Your Greatest Ally Practice trusting your instincts when drawing a card, take a moment to really feel what it's like. What emotions does the image evoke in you? What thoughts come to mind? Allow yourself to fully connect with your intuition and let its guidance shine through. Get to know each card Take some time to observe the colors, symbols, and overall energy of each card. Consider journaling your impressions or simply holding the card in your hand and letting its presence sink in. The more familiar you become with the cards, the stronger your connection will be. ## Building Your Tarot Practice Daily Card Pull Take a moment each day to draw one card and reflect on how it might relate to your life right now. This daily practice can help you build a deeper understanding of the deck and its symbolism. Make note of any patterns or themes that emerge, and see where this new insight takes you. ## Overcoming Common Misconceptions Myth: Tarot is only for fortune-telling Reality: Tarot is so much more than just predicting the future! It's a powerful tool for self-reflection and personal growth. By using tarot, you'll gain valuable insights into your life and make informed decisions. Myth: You need to be psychic to read tarot Reality: No special abilities are required! Anyone can learn to tap into their intuition and understand the symbolism of the cards. The key is simply being open to new experiences and willing to trust yourself. Myth: You must follow set meanings Reality: While traditional interpretations can provide a solid foundation, don't be afraid to add your own unique perspective! Your personal insights are just as valuable as anyone else's, and by embracing this diversity of thought, you'll become an even more powerful tarot reader. ## Embracing the Learning Process Every journey starts somewhere As a beginner, it's normal to feel uncertain or unsure about what to expect. But remember that every tarot reader begins in the same place – with curiosity and a willingness to learn! Take things one step at a time, and don't be afraid to ask for help along the way. ## Unlocking the Power of Numerology Understanding numerological associations can add an extra layer of depth to your readings. By understanding which numbers are associated with each card, you'll unlock a wealth of new information and insights. Take some time to explore these connections and see where they lead! The Major Arcana: Numbers 0-20 each number carries its own unique energy and meaning. From the new beginnings of Le Mat (0) to the wholeness of Le Monde (20), each card has its own distinct character. By exploring these numerological associations, you'll develop a richer understanding of the tarot deck as a whole. Interpreting your readings with numbers in mind take into account how the numbers associated with each card might influence their meanings. This attention to detail will help you provide even more accurate and insightful readings for yourself and others. Le tirate di tarot gratis sono un ottimo modo per esplorare i misteri dell'esistenza e ricevere consigli spirituali senza dover uscire di casa o spendere un euro. Grazie all'avvento delle tirate di tarot gratis online, è possibile avere accesso a una vasta gamma di servizi che offrono interpretazioni profonde e chiare. 1. La base del tarot: prima di immergerci nelle opzioni di tarot gratis, è essenziale comprendere cosa sia il tarot e come possa essere utilizzato per la guida spirituale. Il tarot è un antico sistema di divinazione che utilizza un mazzo di 78 carte, ciascuna con il proprio simbolismo, storia e significato, per offrire insight sulla vita, le decisioni e il percorso spirituale di una persona. 2. I vantaggi delle tirate di tarot gratis: queste sessioni possono essere particolarmente utili per coloro che sono nuovi al tarot e desiderano esplorare questa pratica senza pressioni. Le tirate di tarot gratis offrono diversi vantaggi, tra cui la facilità di accesso, l'anonimato e la possibilità di ricevere consigli spirituali senza impegno finanziario. 3. Come funzionano le tirate di tarot gratis online: queste sessioni funzionano attraverso siti web e app che permettono di selezionare le carte virtualmente, offrendo interpretazioni basate sulle carte scelte. Questi servizi variano in termini di personalizzazione e profondità delle interpretazioni, quindi è importante scegliere piattaforme affidabili. 4. I criteri per scegliere le migliori tirate di tarot gratis: quando si cercano le migliori tirate di tarot gratis, considera l'affidabilità della piattaforma, la qualità delle interpretazioni fornite e le recensioni degli utenti. Un buon servizio di tarot gratis dovrebbe offrire interpretazioni chiare, insight profondi e un'esperienza utente piacevole. 5. Le migliori piattaforme per tirate di tarot gratis nel 2024: alcune delle migliori opzioni disponibili includono Tarot Virtuale, Oracolo Divino e Guida Spirituale Tarot. Queste piattaforme offrono una vasta gamma di spread e interpretazioni dettagliate, sessioni personalizzate basate sulle esigenze specifiche dell'utente e un'esperienza utente piacevole. The Tarot de Marseilles deck, a reproduction of the popular Tarot of Marseilles, offers daily readings and spiritual guidance. French scholars have meticulously restored the centuries-old deck with crisp drawings based on original woodcut images, making it an authentic representation. ========== === Marseilles deck is a copy of popular tarot. Scholars from France restore old images with good drawing style, make it look like original wood cut image.