A CATECHISM OF PALMISTRY

THE SCIENCES OF CHIROGNOMY AND CHIROMANCY EXPLAINED IN THE FORM OF QUESTION AND ANSWER

BY

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WITH NINETEEN PLATES

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Extensively Revised and Enlarged

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PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION

Over a quarter of a century of continued practice in the Art of Palmistry has enabled me to amplify the statements made in the First and Second Editions of this work, and also to include some new discoveries and the result of my studies in the esoteric side of the subject. These additions will, I trust, add to the value and completeness of the work.

I take this opportunity to thank the members of the Council of the British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated) for selecting this work as the Text-book for candidates who sit for the examinations of the Institute, and also those members of the profession who have kindly assisted me to confirm my observations.

IDA ELLIS.

BLACKPOOL, 1917.
PREFACE TO FIRST AND SECOND EDITIONS

My object in writing this book is to present to all interested in the subject of Palmistry a simple, and yet complete statement of its teachings.

My plan has been to deal with each branch and sign separately, before dealing with combinations.

It having been my good fortune to read some tens of thousands of pairs of hands during the last few years, I have had every opportunity for testing the rules laid down by other writers, and proving their statements for myself; therefore, unless where otherwise expressed, the statements and rules herein contained all agree with my own personal observations.

IDA ELLIS.

BLACKPOOL.
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1. What is Chirognomy?—It is the science of reading the character and talents of an individual from the form of the hand, its consistency, and the relative sizes of its different parts, as well as from the configuration of the finger joints, tips, and nails.

2. Is Chirognomy closely allied to Palmistry?—Not of necessity, for the former deals only with character as manifested in form, whilst the latter takes into consideration the lines of the hand also, and, in addition to character, deals with events and bodily conditions, past, present, and future.

3. Who first discovered and founded the system of Chirognomy?—For this comparatively modern and scientific presentment of a most ancient art, we are indebted to an officer in the French Army. It appears that he had exceptionally good-shaped hands, of which he was somewhat vain, and in the study of his own beautiful possessions he was led
to compare them with other and less fortunate individuals, from which he gradually drifted to a study of character from the shape of the hand in general. He felt more desirous of pursuing the subject after his palms had been read by a gypsy woman, although it is stated that he attached no importance to her prognostications and deductions. The result of his studies on the matter he put before the world, and the continued observations and researches of very intelligent men and women since that time have served in the main to confirm the statements he made.

4. How does Chirognomy deal with the variously shaped hands?—It classes the hand into different types, and divides each hand into three parts. The lower portion of the hand, measuring across the palm from the second joint of the thumb, when the thumb is laid even with the first finger (which includes the root of the thumb and all below it), corresponds with the animal or material portion of our nature. From the second joint of the thumb to the root of the fingers indicates the extent of our intellectual abilities. The fingers set forth the divine, or moral portion of our nature, and according to which is the strongest of these three, so will be the most powerfully developed region of the hand, whether base, centre, or upper portion, depending upon the ascendancy of the animal, intellectual, or moral nature. In a well-formed hand, the length of the palm is equal to that of the fingers measured from the knuckles at the back. (See Plate I.)

5. How many types of hands are there, and what are they called?—There are seven different types of hands, which are classed as follows:—1st, the Elementary; 2nd, the Spatulate; 3rd, the Square;
Plate I.—Division of Hand.
4th, the Conical; 5th, the Philosophical; 6th, the Psychical; and 7th, the Mixed or Balanced.

6. *Is it easy to distinguish one type from another?*—Yes, when the type is pure, which, however, is not very frequently the case.

7. *Why are the pure types not often seen?*—Because of the complex nature of human character in its present stage of development. When humanity was younger, the powers of comprehension were much less, the ability for many and varied accomplishments not present in the same individual as at the present time; then the type of hand would be pure because the character would only manifest those things which the type indicated. Now, humanity has become more diverse in ability, experience, and expression, blending the characteristics of the different types by evolution, until in process of time it will be considered a mark of the highest evolved state to possess a hand perfectly balanced, because that will mean equal abilities all round and perfect understanding of all human interests.

**Section 2.—The Elementary Hand**

8. *How can the Elementary Hand be recognised?*—The Elementary hand has a very heavy, ill-defined base, the root of the thumb appearing to overhang the wrist when seen from the inside of the hand. The thumb is short, the top part of it heavy and the centre part stunted, so as to make the thumb appear very closely jointed to the palm, whilst the tip usually turns back. The palm is thick and longer than the fingers, which are not at all definite in shape and often rather twisted, and the upper part of the palm under the fingers is thin and narrow
compared with the lower part. The back of the hand represents a rugged appearance, short tips to the fingers, which are very stiff, the lower parts of them being most heavily developed while the knuckles are large. (See Plate II.)

9. **What does the Elementary hand indicate?**—That its owner has a very small degree of intellect, for the reason that the brain and nervous system is built of somewhat coarser matter than when the type is higher, and there is consequently less receptivity to thought vibrations and rapidity of ideas and actions. There is, however, considerable physical force of a low, coarse nature when it is aroused by opposition, and there is also power for love, but it will be self-seeking rather than ideal. These subjects do not make rulers, but are subservient to those of intenser intellect.

10. **Can the Elementary hand be developed into one of a higher type?**—In the course of human evolution without doubt the Elementary hand will entirely disappear, in order that the improved inherent capabilities may be expressed by improved forms; but it is such a gradual process that it is not likely an individual can hope entirely to change an Elementary hand to an improved type during one short span of life. The most that can be hoped for will be a modification of the type according as the mental characteristics are improved by the experiences of life. It must be remembered that the type of hand shows the foundation of the fundamental bases of the character, and if this is inherently low, then, given freedom from restraint, the owner of the Elementary hand will always show low, coarse tastes and a lack of the finer spiritual conceptions, because he is to be likened to the first
PLATE II.—THE INVERSE TREE.
THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF HANDS

race of human beings on this earth, whose consciousness could only respond to the most coarse of vibrations, whether physical or mental; and for this reason this type of person is invariably the tool or the servant of others.

SECTION 3.—THE SPATULATE HAND

11. *How can the Spatulate hand be recognised?*—
By the widening or flattening out of the finger ends. Spatulate means "spread out." The whole hand is large and rather firm to the touch, as though built of somewhat finer material than the Elementary hand. When seen from the inside it presents a large palm with rounded or full mounts at the base of the hand, whilst the root of the thumb usually bulges on to the wrist, but is not clumsy or ill-shapen. The thumb is long, having better proportions than that of the Elementary hand, and there is greater power to stretch the hand, as the thumb is built at a greater angle from the palm. The hand is firm, the finger tips spreading, but thick and not very refined in appearance. (See Plate III.)

12. *What does the Spatulate hand indicate?*—
This type may be likened to the second race of human beings on our earth, who, it is said, developed the second of our senses, that of touch, which gave them awareness of others, perception. It is a fact that all owners of the Spatulate hand are very wide awake, quick to perceive and to take advantage of opportunity. It is as though the human control had just realised his powers and set to work to manifest them; for we find the nature ambitious, self-reliant, courageous, active, dexterous, prompt, and capable, more especially in relation to physical work and achievements; thus we see that our
PLATE III.— THE SPATULATE TYPE.
Leaders of Commerce, our Builders, our Generals, our Inventors are nearly all individuals whose hands are mostly spatulate. It is quite true, however, that in this type mankind does not express its truest refinement nor its exquisite harmonies, for usefulness, strength, force, and overcoming is the keynote of their character rather than delicacy, so that when music is expressed, as it often is, by the Spatulate hand, it is of the more mechanical kind. Spatulate-handed individuals are capable of self-government, and though loyal to a country so long as they can progress under its government, they are likely to emigrate and colonise elsewhere if freedom is not allowed them. English-speaking peoples, whose hands are mostly of this type, bear out this statement by their colonising tendencies.

13. What is considered a good Spatulate hand?—One that is firm, but yielding, with a good amount of elasticity in the touch; as it then indicates an all-round practical nature, with power and desire to see both sides of a question. Such a hand shows also strong affection and an honest disposition.

Section 4.—THE SQUARE HAND

14. How can the Square hand be recognised?—When viewed from the inside there is a square appearance both at the wrist, the percussion, and the thumb side. There seems an equal development of the lower with the upper part of the palm, which is often quite flat and is of good firmness, and the tips of the fingers are more or less square, whilst the thumb is straight and of equal proportions. From the back view the fingers are long and closely built together, so as to make a neat compact appearance of the whole hand.
PLATE IV.—THE SQUARE TYPE.
15. What does the Square hand indicate?—In this type it would appear that the Ruler, the human Entity, had gained greater control over matter and turned the coarser desires and ambitions of the two previous types into more refined intentions, as is evidenced by the hand appearing as it were more closely woven or made of finer material, and therefore of greater value for finer work. The result of this concrete action is to become more self-contained, to wall himself round with self-restraint, to build inwardly, as it were, with the result of the experience gained by the outward-going action engaged in by the more coarse ambitions and sensations sought by the previous types. This type seems to be in harmony with the third race of human beings on our earth, who, it is said, developed the third sense, that of sight; and its working in the character indicates the capacity to recognise and perceive the claims of others as well as increased judgment for the individual. We find, therefore, the character of the square-handed individual to be very precise and concise, having a hatred of fuss and self-abandonment in others. He is fond of order, system, and neatness, and may be said to circumscribe his life and person with square, well-defined lines of limitation, recognising all within those lines as right, and all outside as wrong; therefore, the purely square hand is apt to be conservative, narrow, intolerant, and bigoted. On the other hand, there is a very strong sense of justice and love of loyalty to those in authority, and the intensity of attention which can be focussed on the objects of interest, makes for cleverness in science and politics. Such people are not fond of poetry nor of any form of idealism in art, etc., because there is
greater love of use than ornament. These subjects are clever in things requiring correctness of aim or a practised eye, and are well able to exercise self-control, but they do not allow themselves to become enthusiastic over anything, as to manifest emotion with them becomes almost a crime. There is power, therefore, for secrecy, and they can become good diplomats, but make few friends owing to their reserve.

Section 5.—The Conical Hand

16. What is the appearance of the Conical hand?
—When viewed from the inside, this hand has a heavy base, which is clearly rounded off, but not coarse-looking or ill-shaped. The percussion side is usually the most heavy, and is rounded all the way up, whilst the hand is soft as a rule, and the finger tips become narrow, although the bottom of the finger is heavy. Its whole appearance is a more refined and elegant edition of the Elementary type, but the thumb is very pliable and easily stretches away from the palm. When viewed from the back the whole hand gradually narrows down to form a cone at the tips of the fingers. The finger joints are smooth and the palm and fingers are of the same length.

17. What does the Conical hand indicate?
If we consider the seven types of hands as a whole to be representative of the infinite varieties of the expression of human nature, making in their entirety a complete cycle of evolution from the first type to the seventh, and furthermore, if we liken the first three types to the struggle of human consciousness in its more physical aspect, and the last three types to human consciousness expressing
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PLATE V.—THE CONICAL TYPE.
itself in higher and more ethereal states, then in the fourth, the Conical type, is represented the turning point or the condition of struggle or balance when the mind and ideals strive to control and overcome the more mundane or concrete states.

If we continue our analogy of the type to the human races, we are given to understand that the fourth race developed the fourth sense, that of taste, and this is in wondrous harmony with the beginnings of refinement and artistic taste which is manifested by Conical-handed subjects; for refinement belongs essentially to the mental or higher expression of man. To a certain extent this type may be likened to the Elementary type, although of an octave higher, for the desires are somewhat chaotic and uncontrolled, but whereas in the Elementary type these desires were all for physical expression, in this higher type they may be called emotions, albeit they are of a sensuous character. We, therefore, find the general expression through this type to be impulsive, erratic, changeable, at times lifted up to heights of sublime idealism and pure aspirations, and at other times sensuous, luxurious, indolent, and steeped in material enjoyments. This is because these characters are struggling in the balance, whilst the force of their emotions and love of sensations drive them onward to obtain as much experience as possible, and consequently the lower half of the nature is sometimes the victor, whilst at others the ideal self raises the desire for sensation to a strong love of art for perfection’s sake, expressing refinement of mind, and being attracted to or repelled by objects, animate or inanimate, according as they appeal to this sense of beauty. Owing to this dual nature it is inevitable that they must
become readily discontented, moody, and changeable when they realise their inability to rise to their greatest possibilities.

Section 6.—The Philosophical Hand

18. What is the appearance of the Philosophical hand?—When viewed from the back, this hand appears full of muscle and sinew; it is thin and nervous-looking when viewed from the front. The upper part of the palm is well developed and the thumb set rather low or deep from the fingers. The fingers are always recognisable by a development of the joints, and they are as long, if not longer, than the palm. This is a refined and attenuated edition of the Spatulate and Square hand combined.

19. What does the Philosophical hand indicate? Love of truth and investigation, capacity for metaphysics, and deep reasoning on things relating to the internal and external world. Owners of this hand accept no statement without proof, and are decidedly critical and analytical. They find fault, and inquire into the cause and effect of everything. They have their own ideas on most things, but do not make them known thoughtlessly, and such persons have suffered a kind of martyrdom, for the sake of truth, because of their close adherence to it. They also admire and appreciate beauty where seen, but it must be real and true, not artificial, for their strongest desire is for truth and sincerity in all things, let the consequences be what they may. This type may be said to be harmonious in its expression of human consciousness with the fifth race of human beings on earth, who have developed to perfection the sense of smell. This is the race now holding the leadership of the nations of the earth,
PLATE VI.—THE PHILOSOPHICAL TYPE.
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called the Aryan Race. Now the sense of smell may be considered as the most concrete or differentiated of all the senses, and the fifth race does express, as do the owners of the Philosophical or fifth type of hand, all those characteristics which make for individualisation of ideas, or concrete reason, philosophy. It is as though Judgment or Reason has become aroused in the progress of evolution of character on the now upward arc (having passed the lower point of balance) and is bringing into line and order the result of the experiences gained by passing through the previous types, and we therefore find these subjects less attracted to outward conditions, such as personal pleasure, wealth, power, influence, etc., than they are to the inherent truth of things.

SECTION 7.—THE PSYCHICAL HAND

20. Of what form is the Psychical hand?—This is easily recognised by its extreme delicacy of contour, being long, slender, nervous-looking, palm narrow and thin, fingers as long if not longer than the palm, and the tips of the fingers sloping to a point. The joints are usually smooth, and the build of the fingers looks so fragile as to seem unable to bear their own weight. The thumb is also slender and of exquisite shape. (See Plate VII.)

21. What does the Psychical hand indicate?—This type manifests the soul qualities, and is a promise of what mankind will attain to rather than what is at present manifested in the average individual. Having learned the use and gained control of the five senses already mentioned, it appears that humanity is slowly but surely evolving a sixth sense, but it is to be expressed as a higher or finer
PLATE VII.—THE PSYCHICAL TYPE.
THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF HANDS

quality of matter than what we at present designate as concrete. It will take the form of a higher power than that of logic and reason, and by some is called Pure Reason, but is more recognisable by the majority as Intuition. This type, therefore, represents the Divine world and is very rarely seen in its purity, for the very good reason that very few persons have so far overcome the material element in their nature as to be able to express such a high spiritual character as this type indicates. As, however, there are always pioneers in every department of nature, men and women who are in advance of their fellows, so we see here and there good specimens of this type of hand, and many more whose hands may be said to be largely composed of this type, and a still greater number whose hand is inclined to manifest a certain number of its characteristics. Such persons, however, are never practical and matter of fact, nor are they specially capable of fighting life's hard battles, because they are more or less detached from mundane or self-seeking interests. They are all soul, very idealistic, and live in a world of their own creation, absorbed in seeking a high state of spiritual exaltation. They are very intuitive, and know by rapid impression the best course to take, being excellent character readers. Such a sensitive, highly strung nervous system as this, which can respond to the rapid vibrations in super-mundane matters, cannot be expected to have a strong robust body, and unless great care is exercised there is much danger of hysteria and all the nervous diseases which are becoming so much more common as the human race progresses towards greater spiritual ideals.

22. What does the Psychical hand indicate when
the palm is longer than the fingers?—This is only a partial development and shows a lingering tendency for material things, a love of luxury and sensuous pleasures, although of a refined kind.

23. What does the Psychical hand indicate when the fingers are longer than the palm?—Excessive sentiment, and dreamy idealism, fondness for poetry, and almost a hatred of all things pertaining to the lower part of man's nature. This development, however, is very rare.

24. Where is the Psychical hand most frequently found?—In Asia, the land of the birth of all great religions, theologies, prophecies, and magic. England does not produce many of this type for reasons we shall see later on.

Section 8.—The Mixed or Balanced Hand

25. How can the Mixed or Balanced hand be recognised?—This is a difficult type to deal with, inasmuch as it embraces all that goes before, and the term "mixed" means an unequal amount of influence from the different types, whilst the term "balanced" means an equal distribution of influences from each of the types manifested in the one hand. Because we do not see perfected human beings very often, neither do we meet with a perfectly balanced hand; but we do meet with the Mixed hand much more frequently than with any distinct type, and this is because of the diversity of physical and mental tendencies which our present position in evolution entitles us to.

The fingers of the Mixed hand will partake of the different types. For instance, one finger may be Spatulate, another Square, another Conical, and so on. A finger is sometimes between two
types, that is to say, partly Square and partly Conical, etc. The Chiromant who understands his profession will readily detect the type which is most powerful, and will draw his inferences accordingly. The Balanced hand will be known by its striking beauty of outline, its exquisite proportions, no one part being developed in excess of any other, and also by its delicate fineness of texture. The seventh sense, the last one which the human race will need to develop before becoming divine, is so far in advance in its meaning and expression of anything which we see or experience in our day as to make it utterly impossible to give it a name which would be appropriate: perhaps the best word to use for this sense would be Unity, because all sense of self-seeking will by that time have become merged into what is best for all.

26. What does the Mixed hand indicate?—It shows the owner to be capable of doing many different things, but as the energy is put into so many grooves, there is not often genius in anything which the individual carries out, unless the whole attention has been directed to that branch of work most suited to the type which is predominant, and the thumb be long and well developed. Generally, owners of the Mixed hand may be termed "handy men" or "Jack-of-all-trades and master of none." If, however, it is well formed, and the principal lines are also clear, it is capable of exhibiting much original invention, for the Psychical part of the hand shows the possession of the idea, the Square part shows ability for reasoning and deductive power, whilst the Spatulate portion of the hand indicates the power to do, to realise the result, to practically carry out the ideas. According as the hand
approaches to the balanced condition, so will the harmonising qualities show themselves and the Rulers, the Leaders of mankind will be known by their all-round impartial development, producing unerring judgment and perfect mastery over all departments of human needs.

SECTION 9.—THE COMBINATION OF TYPES

27. What is meant by combination of types?—When two or more types are represented in a hand it is called “combined.” Thus a hand may be partly Elementary and still contain a portion of either of the other types, and so on. It must be borne in mind, however, that the type which the base of the hand represents is that which shows the fundamental traits of character. In the past many errors have arisen in judging a hand otherwise, and the writer confesses to many mistakes of that kind herself; but “experience teacheth wisdom,” and it has been found as stated above. More than this, it is found on investigation that a Square base to the hand does not produce Elementary fingers or Spatulate ones in normal cases, the fingers invariably being of the same type as the base or of a higher type. True, there are many modifications and what may be termed “transition” stages both in the base of hand and the fingers, so that the chiromant must use his own judgment. When three or more types are represented in the one hand, that hand is called mixed.

28. What does the Elementary base mean when the fingers are of either of the higher types?—The Elementary-Spatulate hand indicates greater physical activity, rapidity of motion, dexterity and promptness than the purely Elementary hand.
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The Elementary-Square will be precise and exacting in some things and oblivious of the necessity for precision in others. Such people would make some show of cleverness, but it would be of a shallow and superficial nature.

The Elementary-Conical hand shows some refinement and love of finery, an attempt at the expression of art, but incapacity for sustained effort in that direction.

Elementary-Philosophical indicates a desire for simple intellectual occupations, but no great depth of mental force could be expressed. There is a tendency to indulge in petty distinctions and fault-finding.

Elementary-Psychical manifests flashes of idealism and brief aspirations for spiritual conceptions and realisation; but such effort is of very short duration, and the true nature sinks back into its normal state "of the earth, earthy."

29. What does the Spatulate base indicate when the fingers are of either of the other types?—Spatulate-Square means a more evenly regulated ambition, greater love of truth and exactness, more respect for those in authority, and an increased degree of self-restraint.

Spatulate-Conical indicates much impulse and emotional feeling, and a considerable degree of artistic ingenuity, but no great love for being ruled by restriction and authority. Such persons will be Bohemian or nomadic from their love of change and inherent ambition and fondness for an independent life.

Spatulate-Philosophical means a good share of intellectual comprehension, and power of suffering for what is looked upon as "principle," but there
must be freedom to work on original rather than organised lines.

Spatulate-Psychical.—Here we find a struggle between the inherent practical nature of the Spatulate and the idealism of the Psychical, which will be manifested in love for and interest in some forms of psychism or occult subjects; but those matters which promise personal gain as a result of interest only would be favoured, for the inherent nature is not developed enough for much idealism or self-sacrifice.

30. What is the meaning of a Square base, having fingers of a higher type?—Conical fingers on a Square base is a very frequent combination, because it is in the natural order of progress and shows the individual evolving along normal lines. It indicates an expansion of consciousness, a recognition of greater beauty in art and nature. Tolerance with the hopes, aims, and ideas of others begins also to manifest itself, whilst there is much greater power for emotional enjoyments, although within certain well-defined limits. This combination indicates the love of social interests, and formalisms, rendered by the Square, but is toned up, as it were, by a sprinkling of artistic love such as is not known in the purely Square. It also indicates a love of absolute truth for the essence of things, for their realisation rather than the name merely. Square-Philosophical increases and intensifies the scientific accuracy and love of right, adding depth and power of comprehension of ideas to the natural comprehension of things belonging more properly to the Square base. Square-Psychical indicates a love of occult and spiritual matters beginning to unfold, but it would be from a scientific basis more or less, and
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a spiritual philosophy or religion would be the result.

31. What does a Conical base indicate when the fingers are of a higher type?—Conical-Philosophical would tone down the impetuosity and restlessness of the Conical base by imparting power of calm thought, expansion of reason and sound judgment. Such a person still desires and gets plenty of experience for the emotions, but they will run more or less in an intellectual groove, and artistic production would illustrate ideas and themes rather than people or places. Conical-Psychical spiritualises and ennobles all the artistic capacities and power of emotion of the lower type or degrades and lowers the idealism of the higher, according to the added influence of surroundings and environment, because the two types have similar characteristics, although on different octaves, as it were.

32. What does a Philosophical-Psychical hand indicate?—This is equally correctly described as a Psychical hand with developed joints, and brings an equal amount of intuition and reason to bear one upon the other, thus increasing diffidence or lack of confidence as a whole.

SECTION 10.—MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

33. What does a hard hand indicate?—It shows great activity, love of work, and especially if it be of the Spatulate type, great practicality. Owners of this hand are not demonstrative in love affairs and do not show all they feel of the tender passion. They can, however, endure hardship and privation to a great extent. There is not great intelligence shown if this hand is very red.
34. What does a soft hand indicate?—A lazy disposition, or rather a nature which loves a sedentary occupation more than an active one: a sentimental imaginative mind, fond of poetry and rather feminine. Persons of this description are liable to make a display of affection rather in excess of the real nature of their love. They are not very practical, but very sensitive, with a strong love of the marvellous, and they will always be fascinated by phenomena of a supernormal or occult nature. In hard work they are soon fatigued and cannot endure privations.

35. Is it possible for the type of hand to change?—Yes, to a certain extent, but it is a matter of very slow progress, because the character must change first. The fingers and the upper portion of the hand changes more than the base, which is the sure indication of the stage of development in human progress at which the individual has arrived, so that the inherent tendencies will always remain strong in them, however much restrained by will and action. The right hand, too, marks far more changes than does the left, for reasons which will appear later on.

36. What are the characteristics of a large hand?—Force and power, love of neatness, finish, and detail. Everything must be neat, and in all the owners’ transactions this trait is noticeable, for they seldom undertake anything which cannot be accomplished by them properly.

37. Are the manifestations of a small hand opposite to those of a large one?—Yes, a small hand can be compared to a large one, in the same way as a mental temperament is comparable with a muscular one. The small hand indicates an
impressionable, nervous, and mental nature, with ideas and plans too large for the owner to carry out. Such persons like things on a gigantic scale, in the home, commercial, literary or philanthropic sphere.

38. Is a large hand or a small hand best?—Neither; hands of a medium size are far the best for all practical purposes, being devoid as they are of much of the force and harshness of rule which characterises the owner of the large hand, yet having more power to carry out their ideas than small-handed persons.

39. What is the sign of an enduring nature?—A person who is capable of long endurance, possesses a decided curve on the outer edge of the hand from the wrist to the end of the fourth finger. The more straight the outline in this direction, the less ability there is to endure either mental or physical exposure, opposition or tension.

40. What is the difference between a Spatulate and a Square hand, as regards veneration or reverence?—The Spatulate person will reverence his superiors on account of his love for them, but for him to submit to a dictator from any other cause, the authority must be powerful indeed. The Square-handed subject has a deep respect for properly constituted authority, because he reverences the principle, rather than the person, and will pay homage on this account.

41. Do the descriptions of different types of hands apply equally to male and female?—Yes, but it should be borne in mind that the pure Square and Spatulate are not often seen on an English woman's hand, the Conical, or Psychical slightly modified by the Square or Spatulate, being more repre-
sentative of the female, though in the male sex the Square and Spatulate type is chiefly pre-
dominant.

42. Why is there a difference between the hands of male and female?—Because females naturally have more emotion than males, and their feelings are more inclined to religion. It is a well-known fact that females are more impressionable than males, though less practical: woman imagines things, whilst man carries out the more practical part of her ideas and imaginations. Personally, I think that in the case of the majority of English women, there have been so many generations in which they have been content with domestic love and duties, while practical, scientific, and intellectual pursuits were looked upon as outside their "sphere," that in consequence the predominant hand indicates an idealistic, or dreamy and imagina-
tive nature, rather than otherwise. It is different, however, with our sisters in America, who are more active, scientific, and pushing in their habits, and consequently possess hands more akin to those of the male sex. The only thing to be regretted concern-
ing the tendency of the female type of hand to change thus, is that the world will doubtless lose much inspiration, grace, gentleness, and pleasure, attendant upon the manifestation of the more idealistic type of hand. It may be anticipated that the changed conditions now prevailing in this country in connection with the more general em-
ployment of women in all sorts of careers will lead to a corresponding modification of the female hand here also.

43. Are females smooth-fingered?—Yes, generally, and the more Knotty the fingers the less a woman
trusts to instinct and the more she leans to reason. Where a woman has a large thumb and Knotty fingers of a Square or Spatulate type, she is a born leader, and more at her ease in business and intellectual work than in domestic duties.

44. *What is meant by the term “masculine and feminine hands”?*—That part of the palm enclosing thumb and first and second fingers is the masculine portion, as it embraces all the positive forces shown in will, ambition, active courage, passion, etc., and that portion embracing the percussion and the third and fourth fingers is the feminine or negative portion, as it includes the emotional, artistic, passive courage, and metaphysical side of the nature: according to the relative development of each of these portions so will the nature be positive or negative in a general way. In order to determine the nature of a hand, draw a line up from the centre of the wrist where the thumb leans on to the palm, and thus to the centre of the second finger, in a straight line. Sometimes the upper part of the palm (from the thumb to the fingers) will be larger on the negative than on the positive side, and contrary to the developments of the lower part of the same side of the palm. When this is so, there would be masculine physical force by the greater development of the positive physical portion of the hand, but a negative mental character evidenced by the development of the negative or feminine portion of the mental part of the palm, or vice versa.

45. *If a Spatulate hand is soft what does it indicate?*—It has the effect of lessening its activity: it shows the subject to be a late riser, as love of comfort is indicated by the softness; such a person
would be fond of being amongst activity, but he must not be worried by anything and must have his love of pleasure gratified at the same time. Such persons are also fond of elegance, but it must be a fashionable elegance, and even their religion will be that upon which fewest slurs are cast by the public.
CHAPTER II

The Palms, Thumbs, Fingers, and Nails

SECTION 1.—THE PALMS

46. What does a thick, clumsy palm indicate?—An obstinate, selfish, egotistical nature, lacking in all the finer instincts, capable of much force of a brute nature, for the constitution is strong and the hold on life of a material kind very powerful, but not capable of real intellectual achievements.

47. Why are some palms thin, dry, and hard?—Because they indicate a person of a timid, shrinking nature, possessing little energy to keep the blood in proper circulation, hence the hands are ill nourished and the health poor.

48. What does the palm indicate when it is longer than the fingers when viewed from the back of the hand?—A dull intellect and a person devoid of fine susceptibilities. It implies the same in Palmistry as organic quality does in Phrenology, showing whether the subject be high or low in refinement.

49. Is a moderately developed palm best?—Yes, for when it is thus developed, the intellect is good and keen and the subject capable of carrying out his ideas in an efficient manner.

SECTION 2.—THE THUMBS

50. How is the thumb dealt with in chiromancy?—First, it is divided into three parts, corresponding
with the three worlds. The top part or nail phalange represents the will, or the Divine part of the nature; the Second phalange represents the logic, or the Intellectual part; and the Third phalange, or base, represents the passions or the Animal part of our nature, and according to the different developments of these different parts so does it indicate what the character of the individual is.

51. What is meant by the words "First," "Second," and "Third" phalanges of the thumb?—The First phalange of the thumb is that part on which the nail grows, and it extends to the First joint: the Second phalange reaches to the Second joint: and the Third phalange, or base of the thumb, reaches to the wrist; but owing to the important part which the inner base of the thumb plays in Chiromancy, it is not dealt with here, and therefore the term "Third phalange" is intended to mean the outer part of the base of the thumb.

52. What part does the thumb play in revealing character?—It plays a most important part, and is called the Emperor of the hand, for without it we should be at a loss how to handle the many different tools which we use. In fact, a well-developed thumb always accompanies an intellectual character, and vice versa.

53. How long ought the thumb to be?—In a proper development, the thumb will reach to the Second joint of the First finger (that joint which joins the Second to the Third phalange) when the thumb is laid straight in a line with the front of the finger; and according as it varies from this, so does it indicate the force of the intellect and will power of the individual to be superior or inferior.
54. What does an undeveloped thumb indicate?—Lack of intelligence, a nearness to the animal creation, for in no animal do we find a distinct thumb. It is true that the monkey tribe has a digit somewhat resembling the thumb of mankind, but it is as far below it in perfection and usefulness as the intelligence of the monkey tribe is below that of civilised man; indeed, there is no distinct character without the thumb, and the more developed this is, the stronger will the character be, although the direction in which this strength manifests itself, whether for good or evil, is shown by the other parts of the hand, as well as by the development of the different parts of the thumb. It must, however, be distinctly understood, that it is not the thumb or any part of the hand which makes the character, these things being but the instruments used to indicate and manifest the characteristics which belong to the person.

55. What is indicated by a poorly developed thumb?—Inability to manage one's own affairs, lack of will power or reason, a person led by impulse, one who is like a feather blown hither and thither by every little gust of wind, dogma, or creed.

56. What are the characteristics of a Spatulate thumb?—The possessor of a Spatulate thumb, especially if it be also long, would have a will so strong that nothing would serve to change his mind when once made up, for he would be absolutely obstinate even to his own hurt. If the thumb turns outward he will be generous, though impulsive in his generosity.

57. What is the meaning of a Square-tipped thumb?—This type, which is most frequently seen, indicates a decided character, firm and stable.
If the rest of the hand be square also, there will be a tendency to adhere to one's own opinions and ideas so closely as to prevent expansion and progress, thus producing narrow-mindedness, intolerance, and bigotry.

58. What does a Conical or pointed thumb indicate? — It shows a sensitive and impressionable nature, one easily affected and influenced by surroundings, whose nerves are very highly strung; but such a person possesses much intuitive perception and is idealistic, although not to be relied upon where calm steadfastness and unity of purpose is required, for this nature would be lacking in firm decision, promptness, and persistence, as the will power is decidedly erratic.

59. What does a clubbed thumb indicate? — In some families this peculiarity runs from generation to generation, and there are no apparent unusual traits manifest in their character, so that it is wise to inquire if it is a "family" thumb before giving judgment on this form. The true clubbed thumb has a short tip, but is very much broadened and thickened, so as to present the appearance of a ball; and if the palm is also clumsy and wide or of the Elementary type, then this development indicates a strong will wrongly used, proclaiming a most brutal and passionate temper, and uncontrollable determination to have one's own way at all hazards; in fact, it shows a person to be avoided when the anger is aroused, for physical violence even to murder may be expected if continued opposition is offered to his will.

60. What does a large thumb indicate upon the different types of hands? — On the Elementary hand a large thumb shows an increase of the will power,
which makes the possessor firm and stubborn, but as it is combined with ignorance the effect is to make the individual more difficult to manage. On the Spatulate hand the effect is an increase of capacity and shows a strong desire for independence and to be master of his own actions. On the Square hand it indicates more exactitude and order both in reason and science. On the Conical hand this strength of will power introduces method, logic, and power of deduction in work and ideas, and thus tones down the natural impulses. On the Philosophical hand a large thumb is necessary, or the philosophy will be of a weak and wavering order.

61. What does a large and well-proportioned thumb indicate?—A firm and stable character, a reasoning disposition, a person governed by the intellect, and though the affections may be strong and lasting, they will not dominate.

62. What does a small thumb and a broad palm on a Conical hand indicate?—An ambition for riches and fame in connection with art, but its owner will lack the stability and firmness necessary to gain success. If the hand is soft and pliant, with only a moderate palm, the owner will love art for its own sake, and will be so enraptured by its perfection and beauty, that he will aim at its production, to the utter disregard of money or fame.

63. What does a small thumb indicate on the different types of hands?—A small thumb on an Elementary hand shows a weakening of the already meagre intellectual capacity, and therefore such persons are entirely governed by their animal instincts, rather than by reason or logic, and they are scarcely capable of bridling their passions. If
the hand is Spatulate, the owner will commence many things, but finish nothing, and will be inconstant. If the hand is Square, it shows the same love of order, ceremony, form, and exactitude, but the power to carry out the desires will be lacking. If the hand is Conical or Psychical, it shows an increased impulsive nature, making the poet or artist more intensely in love with his work and ideas than if the thumb be large, in which case the individual would be more logical and so reduce many of the extravagant ideas within the bounds of practicability or reason. If the hand is Philosophical, a small thumb shows a weakening of the logical and reasoning capacity.

64. What does a short First phalange of thumb indicate?—A weak will power, hence a tendency to be led by others, thereby indicating that such persons never succeed as their own masters.

65. What does a long First phalange of thumb indicate?—Perseverance and stability of character, and a determination to succeed at any cost. If very long, it indicates an excessive amount of will power, thus making the tyrant and despot.

66. What does a broad and long First phalange of thumb indicate?—An obstinate and unreasonable temper. If, however, the fingers have Square tips, this quality is moderated into firm judgment and a desire to do justice.

67. What does a long First phalange of thumb indicate upon a soft hand?—A long phalange of Will influences the owner of a soft hand to far greater activity than would be possible for him with a moderate phalange, for it urges him to perform his duty even if it be distasteful to him; whereas a short development of First phalange and the hand
soft would encourage a neglect of duty for the sake of indulging in the natural indolence.

68. What does a short Second phalange of thumb indicate?—That there is little reason or logic in the nature. The subject will do things because he wants or wills to do them, and not because of any rational reason for so doing. Such persons would never become good debaters and can never be philosophical in the true sense.

69. What does a short First and a long Second phalange of thumb indicate?—That its possessor is always able to give good reasons why his will was not strong enough to enable him to do this, that, or the other; and although his reason reveals to him the weakness of his character, he has not enough firmness and stability to enable him to improve himself.

70. What does the turning back of the First phalange of the thumb indicate?—Generosity, running into extravagance if full and fleshy; but if flat, it is a sign of ability to keep the temper under with a firm strong decision: if pointed, great impulsiveness, extravagant ideas, and an erratic will.

71. What does a slender Second phalange of the thumb indicate?—Great tact and diplomacy: persons who possess this shape of thumb are never at a loss how to get out of difficulty. They can be sly and secretive when it suits their purpose, and are full of plans and ideas, but they lack broadmindedness and are apt to feel too strongly on some points and disregard others, although able to keep their ideas to themselves: they are, in short, unable to see all round a subject.

72. What does a thick clumsy Second phalange of thumb indicate?—That its possessor has good plans
and ideas, but lacks the power of executing them: he often says and does awkward things, and in so doing makes for himself many enemies. He is not a good diplomatist.

73. What does a thin and slender Third phalange of the thumb indicate?—Love of an ideal and noble character. Love to the possessor of such a sign is a sacred and pure thing, something ethereal and belonging more to the soul than to the body, but it shows a tendency for jealousy.

74. What does a short thick Third phalange of thumb indicate?—An animalised and sensual nature, one much and easily influenced by the opposite sex: its possessor is an eager seeker after pleasure, and his love will not be very pure or elevating, and is therefore more correctly called lust.

75. When the joints of the thumb are well developed what does it indicate?—When the First joint is well developed, it shows remarkable intelligence if the First phalange be long. The Second joint largely developed shows love of order, punctuality, and love of symmetry in all things, also scientific tendencies.

76. How would you deal with the setting of the thumb?—When the thumb is set close to the hand, preventing free play and easy stretch of the thumb away from the palm, it indicates lack of free will, and inability to take the initiative in matters of progress; hence such individuals will be more or less slaves to their surroundings. In proportion as the thumb develops free action, so does it indicate increase of will power to govern self, select one's own career, manage one's own affairs, and help in the management and governing of others: in short, a leader. These considerations, of course, apply
to the normal condition and not to maimed or rheumatic hands.

77. *What is the meaning of the thumb being folded in the hand?*—The thumbs of infants are habitually closed over by their fingers, because their character is not yet unfolded, as they have not started to think or act for themselves, but as they do so their thumbs become covered less and less. It is worthy of note that idiots invariably lay their thumbs in their hands with their fingers over them, thus showing that the will or logic is sleeping or absent. In death the thumb frequently retires, as it were, indicating that will and logic are leaving the house of clay, for the thumb, which is the sign of active intelligence, is no longer required. I have also noticed that in cases of partial paralysis, and of prolonged rheumatism, the thumb often folds itself in the hand unconsciously, so that it is necessary to ascertain whether there is any disease in the system before passing judgment upon the intellect from this position of the thumb alone: although where otherwise in good health, the possessor of the folded thumb lacks ability to govern and direct his own affairs.

78. *What effect has the size of thumb on the love affairs of females?*—With a large thumb, a female will be very cautious in love matters, and will allow judgment to guide her in her choice. With a small thumb, impulse will be the guiding star of affection, and the head must forsooth follow the heart, instead of the heart following the head. A large-thumbed woman is not easily gulled, whereas a small-thumbed woman is rather quickly fascinated, for with her, love is an all-absorbing passion “towering high o’er reason’s throne.”
79. **What do Spatulate fingers indicate?**—A love of manual work, of that kind which is useful and mechanical: a desire for travel, progress, agriculture, plenty of life and movement, and for all things connected with physical life.

80. **What do Square fingers indicate?**—A taste for social science, politics, commercial capacity and appreciation of rhythm, grammar, construction and arrangement both of literature and art. They also indicate ideas of a positive nature, attention to theory rather than practice, and a love of order and tidiness. If the fingers are Knotty, the order, ideas, and theories are more likely to be put into practice than if they are Smooth, consequently the Knotty square fingers show most reliability.

81. **What do Conical fingers indicate?**—Love of art and perfection, also of literature of a poetical and extravagant nature. They also indicate an impulsive and imaginative character.

82. **What do Psychical or pointed fingers indicate?**—Great impressionability, inspiration, intuition, idealism, and excessive imagination. A love for high, good, and noble things, but great impracticability, so far as a prosaic life is concerned.

83. **What is the meaning of short fingers?**—Short fingers are the property of impulsive and intuitive natures, which act as if by inspiration, and do not stop to weigh up a matter before coming to a conclusion, neither do they care much for appearances on the whole, being rather brusque in manner, but they are very active and full of life, push, and energy.

84. **What is the meaning of short fingers, thick at
base, pointed at tips, and the palm longer than the fingers?—This is a sign of a lazy and luxurious disposition, a sensual nature with refined habits and tastes. We often find good singers with this combination, who sometimes become very popular owing to the large amount of sex-magnetism which they possess.

85. What do long fingers indicate?—Long fingers indicate a love of detail, method, and regularity, causing their owners to be harassed and troubled over mere trifles as though they were matters of the greatest importance. Such persons are very proper, strict in matters of propriety and decorum, and are often affected in manner. A good thumb will, however, modify these manifestations.

86. What influence have thin fingers upon the character?—Thin fingers indicate much diplomatic talent, a tendency to deceive and be hypocritical. Such fingers are usually seen on the hands of card sharpers and those who habitually try to cheat other people.

87. What is the nature of the influence of thick fingers on the character?—They indicate the owner to be more or less harsh, cruel, and revengeful, and more given to animal and sensual pleasures than intellectual and refined pursuits.

88. What is the meaning of twisted fingers?—A deceitful, cruel, and revengeful nature, which would stop short at nothing for revenge, not even murder. In an otherwise good hand, twisted fingers indicate a trying and annoying disposition.

89. What do shapeless fingers indicate?—These fingers belong to persons whose characters are wavering, whose intellect is by no means strong or decided. They possess no certain individuality of
their own, but in proportion as one, two, three, or four of their fingers take a decided shape so will the intellect declare itself. In idiots the fingers are decidedly irregular and misshapen.

90. What is the meaning of close-fitting fingers?—These indicate a mean and sordid nature, and belong to persons who live for self and self alone.

91. What is the meaning of fingers which fall far apart?—When the First and Second fingers fall apart it is an indication of independence or separateness of thought, the ability to think for oneself instead of being a mental slave. When the Second and Third fingers fall apart it shows a desire for freedom from restraint as to formality, etc., a lover of Bohemianism. When the Third and Fourth fingers fall apart it shows decided independence of action; and when this is all present on one hand there will be decided originality, a genius or a crank according to other indications, but as a rule inquisitive, interfering, and meddlesome, although well meaning.

92. Can Conical fingers ever become Square or Spatulate?—We will not be dogmatic and say "No" to such a question, although in our opinion such an alteration would be retrogression instead of progress; but when a Conical-fingered individual takes up science or construction, the greater solidity brought into the character by such definite actions would become manifest by a development of the joints and the firmness of the hands rather than any broadening out of the finger tips. All alteration of these naturally goes upward from Elementary for the reasons given in the chapter on the Types of Hands.

93. What do the individual fingers indicate on the Spatulate hand?—If the First finger is very
long, it indicates intense love of the mysterious, and great tendency to error and fanaticism. If the Second finger is long, it shows an active imagination and a fancy for scientific and occult literature, but much gloom and depression, and if excessively long, a tendency to melancholia. If the Third finger is long, it shows ability to imitate and impersonate and to express thoughts and feelings, also a love of struggle and fondness for pictures representing battles, etc. If the Fourth finger is long, it shows fervour and eloquence, though not always in a wise cause, and a strong leaning towards scientific mechanism, electricity, etc. When any of these fingers are very short it shows a lack of those qualities indicated when they are long.

94. What do the individual fingers indicate when on the Square hand?—If the First finger is long, it shows a love of truth, and the subject will search for it in natural phenomena, but he will be proud, notwithstanding his love for religion. If the Second finger is long, it shows a very grave and melancholy nature. If the Third finger is long, love of research and reason in art. If the Fourth finger is long, it indicates love of scientific research, reason in science and good powers of expression. If the different fingers are short, it shows impatience in reason and argument and an impulsive nature.

95. What do the individual fingers indicate on the Conical and Psychical hand?—In each case the characteristics are similar, though in the case of the Psychical, the manifestations are excessive. If the First finger is long, it shows strong love of religion with a desire to take a leading part in it; and if as long or longer than the Second finger, it
shows that the life is ruled by ambition. If the Second finger is long, which is very rare, it is an indication of folly and frivolity, as the pointed tip counteracts or destroys the grave and serious tendencies which this finger, when long, always indicates. If the Third finger is long, it shows strong intuition in art and inspiration as to subjects; but if the Third phalange is longest, art will be pursued for the sake of gain more than for love of art itself. If the Fourth finger is long, it is a sign of intuition of an occult and mysterious nature, and eloquence in the same. When any of these fingers are short, it denotes impulsiveness and selfishness, which results in disaster arising from unpremeditated action.

96. What is the meaning of the Third finger being as long as the First and Second?—When it is as long as the First, it shows ambition to rise and be successful in the artistic world; when longer, it shows power for speculation in order to attain it. When as long as the Second, it indicates a love of enterprise and power to overcome prudence; and when longer than the Second, there is so much love of speculation in games of chance, etc., as to make a natural gambler, unless the thumb is well developed to bring more prudence into the nature. It is frequently found that the right hand is different in this respect to the left, according to the kind of training of a commercial nature bearing upon matters of risk.

97. What is the meaning of the soft fleshy ball on the inside of the finger tips?—The sensitive cushions on the finger tips which are present on many hands, and always on the hands of people born blind, are very interesting. We look upon
them as proving the possession of an abnormal sense of touch; but in the study of the manifold complexities of the composition of man, we are forcibly led to the conclusion that as we contain in our bodies constituents of all the different elements of the earth, from solids and liquids up to atomic elements, so we may be said to possess bodies of different grades of matter, each finer than the other; so that when we really overcome the difficulties of successfully controlling one body, we gradually unfold or develop the use of one of finer material, for work of a higher order, and so on, right away up to the ethereal or atomic conditions; and, if so, then we must have some point of contact by means of which these higher powers may be expressed in our physical body, and so enable the higher part of man to really control the lower. For convenience we will call these senses the subconscious ones, and the cushions on the finger tips are the signs for indicating the development of superphysical powers, and the capability of their being expressed; thus, such a person has really some form of higher vision, higher sensing, as to touch, taste, smell, hearing, etc.

So far I have not definitely decided in my own mind upon which type or types these cushions are most likely to be found: one would naturally expect the Pointed or Conical to be the natural home of this phenomenon; but we must bear in mind that science, mechanics, political organisations, and philosophical ideas must have their corresponding archetypes also in the realms of idealism before becoming manifest in material things, and I do not therefore see why a person whose hand is of the Spatulate or Square type, if he devotes his life
to the ideal side of his capacities, should not develop the higher or spiritual aspect of them and thus bring his subconscious faculties into activity.

98. **What is the meaning of finger tips which turn back?**—This shows a clever and ingenious nature, with a strong desire to obtain knowledge, causing inquisitiveness and prying curiosity, at the same time a wish to be agreeable and adapt oneself to the tastes of others. It also denotes a tendency to extravagance from too much benevolence.

99. **What is meant by the term “Phalanges of the fingers”?**—A “phalange” is that part of a finger which is situate between the joints or at the top of the highest joint: thus, the First phalange of the finger is from the tip to the first joint; the Second phalange is from the first to the second joint; and the Third phalange is from the second joint to the root or knuckles of the fingers.

100. **What do the different phalanges of the First finger on the different types of hands indicate?**—If the First phalange is longest and the hand Spatulate, it shows a restless disposition and an intense love of mysticism: if the hand is Square, there will be much interest in social things, but it will be in a formal and ceremonious fashion: if the hand is Conical or Psychical, it shows a tendency to religious contemplation, and to occultism, spiritualism, etc. If the Second phalange is longest and the hand Spatulate, it indicates that the ambition is great, as also the power to realise the ambition: if the hand is Square, it shows ambition but not the power to carry it out, because the order, preciseness, etc., interferes with the rapid progression necessary to the realisation of the ambition: if the hand is
Conical or Psychical, ambition is still there, but it manifests itself in the desire to see and realise the idealisations, rather than wield the sceptre and hold the power. If the Third phalange is longest and the hand Spatulate or Square, it indicates pride and a desire to rule over others, earthly glory: if the hand is Conical or Psychical, it denotes a dragging down to earth, as it were, of the strong intuitional ethereal ideas of which this type is a sign, for the First phalange represents the moral, the Second the intellectual, and the Third the animal world.

101. What do the different phalanges of the Second finger on the different types of hands indicate?—If the First phalange is longest and the hand Spatulate, it indicates a tendency to despond and recur to the painful and gloomy side of life and experiences, and such persons always bring gloom and sadness around them, and are often tempted to end life by suicide: if the hand is Square, the mind is more in harmony with life's realities, but sober, grave, and staid: if the hand is Conical or Psychical, which it rarely is, it shows much vanity and frivolity, which is the exact opposite to the Spatulate and Square. If the Second phalange is longest and the hand Spatulate, it shows much ingenuity, versatility, and love of mechanical occupation, such as engineering, etc.: if the hand is Square, it denotes love of science and mechanism, but of an abstract and speculative character: if the hand is Conical or Psychical, there will be frivolity and vanity, though not so near the surface as when the First phalange is longest. If the Third phalange is longest and the hand Spatulate, the talents will be used for a mean and selfish purpose,
rather than for love of action and work: if the hand is Square, the manifestations will be similar; and if the hand is Conical or Psychical, sensuality will exhibit itself, though not in a coarse and vulgar manner.

102. What do the different phalanges of the Third finger on the different types of hands indicate?—If the First phalange is longest and the hand Spatulate, it indicates love of action in the representation of art and dramatic capacity: if the hand is Square, it shows love of truthfulness in the expression of art and literature: if the hand is Conical or Psychical, it indicates intuition in art and in the choice of subjects. If the Second phalange is longest and the hand Spatulate, it shows a willingness to labour in order to obtain success in art: if the hand is Square, it shows ability to reason on things of art: if the hand is Conical or Psychical, it indicates a modification of intuition in art. If the Third phalange is longest in any of these different types, the pursuit of art will be for pecuniary results, and for material gratification rather than for the mere love of art.

103. What do the different Phalanges of the Fourth finger on the different types of hands indicate?—If the First phalange is longest, and the hand Spatulate, it shows activity in science, powerful eloquence, and a capacity for mechanical invention: if the hand is Square, it shows a love of study and research in things of a scientific character: if the hand is Conical or Psychical, it is an indication of intuition in research and a love of science for its own sake. If the Second phalange is longest, and the hand Spatulate, it indicates power to manage business affairs of a scientific nature: if
the hand is Square, its characteristics will be similar to the Spatulate, but not so practical or active: if the hand is Conical or Psychical, there will be good power to learn foreign languages, etc. If the Third phalange is the longest on any of the types, it shows a tendency to cunning and untruthfulness. If the First and Second phalanges are of the same length on any type, it shows an equal amount of scientific and business ability.

104. What does a thick Third phalange upon Conical fingers indicate?—If the palm and thumb are large as well as the Third phalanges, there will be much love of sensual pleasures, but they must be of an artistic order and amongst artistic people; there will be no inclination for real and practical work. It shows also a wayward and impulsive nature, fond of change and variety: in fact, the hand will be that of a lazy, good-for-nothing sensualist.

105. How are the joints dealt with?—The joints are divided into two classes: the Knotty and the Smooth, or the developed and undeveloped. When the fingers are Knotty, that is bulged out at the joints, they are called developed joints, but when the fingers are Smooth at the joints, they are called undeveloped joints.

106. What do developed joints indicate?—A love of order and method in work and ideas: ability to organise and arrange things connected with the material or intellectual world, according to whether the First or Second joints are most developed.

107. What do undeveloped joints indicate?—A natural grace and artistic motion, and a love of things perfect and beautiful; but the owners are too ardent and impulsive, acting too often
without due thought, and consequently meet with frequent failures.

108. **What does the development of the First joint indicate on different types of hands?**—The First joint is called the Philosophical joint or knot, and when this is developed it indicates a desire to examine and search into and classify mental things, acting as a boundary between the Divine world of intuition (First phalange) and the Intellectual world of concrete reason (Second Phalange); hence the thoughts and ideas conceived or accepted by the intuition, imagination, etc., are controlled, modified or guided by the discrimination indicated by the development of this joint.

On the Spatulate hand it denotes disquietude of mind, and a battle between acting according to the observation and the practical side of things and the desire to reason matters out.

On the Square hand, with its natural exactitude, it shows good faith, a love of and desire for justice at all hazards, while all pros and cons will be thoughtfully weighed up.

On the Conical hand a development of this joint indicates that reason intercepts what would otherwise be impulse, through a too vivid and unpractical imagination; there will also be a constant struggle between the tendency to religion and a love of inquiry or desire to search out the origin of things.

On the Philosophical it is of course always present.

On the Psychical hand it would indicate its possessor to be eccentric, and unable to decide what religion is best to follow, thereby producing scepticism for a while: the mind, however, would
PALMS, THUMBS, FINGERS, AND NAILS

return to religion more deeply than ever after a time. This changeability is accounted for by the Philosophical joint indicating a desire to look into, overhaul, and seek the why and wherefore of the intuition and religious instincts shown by the pointed tips. In other words, this joint is an obstacle to the intuitions being carried into effect by the brain.

109. What difference will the development of the First joint make to a soft Spatulate hand?—The mechanical skill indicated by the Spatulate type will remain intact, but the love of comfort shown by its softness, combined with love of philosophical reasoning as shown by the development of the joint, takes away the practical side of the nature; therefore there will be plenty of plans and schemes but no practicality or energy to carry them out.

110. What effect has the development of the Second joint upon the different types of hands?—This is called the joint of physical order and indicates love of order in things of a material nature, and has a like effect to the development of the First joints on the different types, only that it deals with things material, whereas the First joint deals with things mental and spiritual.

111. What effect has the development of both joints upon the different types of hands?—When both joints are developed, the hand becomes the Philosophical hand, more especially if the fingers are slightly mixed in their shape, and consequently this development is dealt with under the heading of the “Philosophical hand” (Chap. I, Sect. 6).

112. What difference will the development of both joints make to the manifestations of a Psychical hand?—This development will tone the intuitional character down to reason, and shows much in-
ventive genius, but it is not a practical type of hand, as there will be insufficient ability to carry out the inventions.

113. What do undeveloped or smooth joints indicate on Square fingers?—This is an indication of a love of outward order, such as the tidy appearance of a room, office, person, etc., but cupboards, drawers, and the interior of boxes, etc., will be in confusion and disorder; for the Squareness of the hand shows love of neatness, order, and decorum, whilst the smoothness counteracts this effect. This combination also indicates that the owner is fond of art and poetry, but the poetical productions will be useful in their aim, and the artistic work will be as much for use as for ornament, differing from the natural and careless grace of the true artist, because of the precision with which each touch is given.

114. Can knotty fingers become smooth by neglect of order and intellectual pursuits?—No, this is not in accordance with nature. A person born with intellectual capacities will always have those capacities, let his environment be as unfavourable as possible, and he will show this capacity to a certain extent in all he says and does: for no person who is born an intelligent being can become an idiot, although he can become insane. The difference between idiocy and insanity being that an idiot lacks the brain development necessary for the manifestation of intellect, and an insane person possesses the development but the brain is inflamed or diseased, and thus the manifestation becomes uncontrollable by the will. It is far easier to bring intuition and impulse (shown by smooth joints) to the grade of reason and judgment (shown by
the developed joints), than to retrograde and go from reason and judgment to instinct and impulse.

115. *Is it possible that joints naturally smooth can be developed?*—Yes, close attention to work of an intellectual or mental order will in time develop the joints of Philosophy and Order, because it must be borne in mind that whilst the hand *shows* the true character, the hand does not *form* the character, but the character forms the hand.

116. *What effect have knotty joints on a long Second phalange of the Second finger?*—Knotty joints are an indication that the person has a tendency to direct the love of science shown by this long phalange to the more *exact* sciences, whereas if the joints are smooth the tendency will be to enter more into the study and love of occult sciences.

**Section 4.—THE NAILS**

117. *How are the finger nails dealt with?*—They are classified into types as follows:—Filbert, Large, Small, Short, Round, Square, Long and dark-coloured.

118. *What do Filbert-shaped nails indicate?*—Capacity for self-control, refinement, sensitiveness, and intuition; but such individuals have very little force or aggressive power and are not among the leaders of the world.

119. *What do Large nails indicate?*—Considerable force of character and ability to execute and carry out matters relating to the type of hand.

120. *What do Small nails indicate?*—Negative natures. There may be plenty of ideas and ability of the kind indicated by the type of hand, etc., but there will be a certain amount of colourlessness
or passivity about such individuals which prevents great achievements.

121. What do Short, Broad nails indicate?—This is a sign of a domineering nature, sharp and shrewd, but rather overbearing and meddlesome. If, however, the whole hand is otherwise good, these characteristics become modified into good-natured sarcasm and love of criticism, contradiction, etc. Persons possessing these nails are active and orderly in their habits and work.

122. What do Short nails indicate?—Short-nailed people are critics, are fond of taking notice of things in detail, and possess much courage and desire to resist.

123. What do Round nails indicate?—Round nails indicate a passionate disposition, a quick and hasty temper, but one which is soon over, leaving no grudge or ill-will behind it. Very red nails also show the same tendencies.

124. What do Square nails indicate?—These have similar meanings to square fingers and are frequently seen with them. They indicate love of order and authority. Their possessors are well-meaning, just, and upright, but exacting, and at times narrow in views.

125. What do Long and dark-coloured nails indicate?—Owners of this class of nail will have a tendency to be deceitful and cunning, and of a brutal temper: they are cruel in disposition unless the rest of the hand abound in favourable signs.

126. Do the finger nails show the condition of health?—Yes, to a certain extent. When of a clear pink colour, the surface smooth, and the flesh falling gently away from them, it is a sign of good health, although some allowance must be made in the case
of those nails professionally manicured, for they may not be natural. When the nail itself has an impoverished look, as though the horn had become dead or dying, causing a fluted appearance, it is an indication of a lack of vital force and consequent nervous exhaustion. When the nails are very thin with the tips bent inward, it is a sign of a weak constitution and small life force. Pale nails show a weak condition and poor circulation of the blood; the same is true of the bluish-coloured nails. Nails that have become flat for a time and then become normal, thus making a kind of ridge across the nail, is a record of a past illness or weakened state of health, but when this flat condition exists all over the nails and the nails themselves are brittle, it is an indication of heart trouble. A beak-like nail, horny and crusted, shows lung trouble when complete, chest trouble when raised in the centre of the nail, and throat trouble when the raised or crusted appearance is at its base.
CHAPTER III

Trades and Professions

127. Is the natural calling indicated on the hand?—By the shape of the hand alone a good and reliable judgment may be given as to the trade or profession a person is naturally adapted for, but it must be remembered that environment, which includes birth, education, and opportunities, may increase or modify these natural aptitudes.

128. What occupations are best suited to the Elementary type?—Naturally only menial occupations or very simple trades, for the very good reason that the intelligence is not comprehensive enough for a complicated occupation, hence the majority of Elementary hands are seen amongst labourers, domestic helps, factory hands, etc.

129. What occupations are most adapted for Spatulate hands?—These hands everywhere indicate ingenuity, construction, invention of physical things. They are seen on our Builders, whether of Empires, Skyscrapers, or the neat engines which propel the delicately formed aeroplane; but whether the construction is entirely carried out by themselves or by their subordinates depends upon the development of thumb, hardness or softness, etc.

130. What occupations are most suitable for
Square hands?—Commercial pursuits, scientific, legal, political careers, manufacturing, and all forms of organising and planning, whether in big matters or little, this again depending upon the accompanying signs.

131. What occupation do Conical-handed people mostly follow?—Artistic occupations of some kind, but the grades and variety which may be placed under this heading are very numerous, from the true artist or musician to the hairdresser who would proudly style his calling an "art."

132. What are Philosophical hands most adapted for?—Literary and educational work: ministers, lecturers, and inventors of the mental kind rather than physical.

133. For what are people with Psychical hands most fitted?—Being idealists and not practical, they are not fitted for leadership or great responsibility in matters practical or worldly, but their ideas and inspirations are of exceedingly great value to the world both in art, literature, religion, and invention, if they are seized upon and executed by the Square and Spatulate folk; but clairvoyants, seers, mediums, and followers of more or less occult occupations are frequently possessed of hands leaning to the Psychic type.

134. What kind of hands would ordinary Sailors or Soldiers have?—Sailors are very frequently the possessors of soft Spatulate hands with wide palms and heavy base, short fingers and thumbs turned back. Soldiers more frequently possess Spatulate-Square hands with better-developed thumbs, and hard in texture.
135. What is Palmistry?—Broadly speaking, Palmistry is the art and science of reading the character, talents, failings, and propensities of an individual from the hand. It is even more than this, for the hand is a record or register not only of personal characteristics, but of circumstances, events, hopes, fears, ambitions, disappointments, sicknesses, accidents, journeys, loves and hates, as well as many other things which go to make up the experience of a lifetime. The external signs of Palmistry, or the material which the Palmist has to work upon, from which he gleans information on the above subjects, are the flexibility and shape of the hands and finger tips, the nails, the joints, the cushions of flesh which lie at different parts of the palm, the furrows or lines and marks which are present in the palm of the hand, and also the concentric and other circles which are in the skin of the palm itself. These, each and every one, have their individual office to perform, and their presence, absence, or individual formation possess a distinct meaning in the economy of nature, and this has been proved true by long study and
observation made by intelligent and scientific persons.

Palmistry in many cases predicts what is probable in the future: this is not an impossibility when we reflect that "coming events cast their shadows before," so that it is only needful to be able to understand the nature of the shadow, in order to be in a position to judge what form of event will in all probability follow.

Whilst replying to this question, it will not be out of place to say what Palmistry is not. It is not fatalism, because fatalism pure and simple deprives man of his free will, and withdraws from him his privilege as a free agent, whereas Palmistry and all the other branches of natural science prove that there must be a cause for an effect, and that effects must follow a cause. Palmistry does not teach that because a person has a sign which threatens death from fever or accident at a certain date, that it would be useless to try to avoid either the accident or complete collapse from the effects of fever; for the will and reason of mankind can be used to counteract the tendencies of the bad, and to so guide the current of events that the evil may be averted,—and in many hundreds of cases this has been done—or at least to modify the effects of the shock or illness. Palmistry is not ordinary or gypsy fortune-telling, although these things doubtless are a branch of and a departure from Palmistry originally. It is not a matter of consulting the oracle, nor is it necessary that silver or gold should be handled by the Palmist in order to ensure clearness of vision, as appears to be the case with some kinds of fortune-telling, the gypsy method included. Palmistry is not Clairvoyance,
nor Psychometry, although it is without doubt a fact that these two precious gifts of the soul would greatly assist the Palmist in correct reading; but Palmistry is neither, and need not be associated with either of them. The true scientific Palmist is always distinguishable from a mere fortune-teller or "impressionist" by being able always to give reasons for any statement made, and to demonstrate on the hand of the subject the signs by means of which he arrives at his conclusions.

136. What can a Palmist tell?—A truly competent Palmist can, from the touch and full examination of a normal, or natural hand, tell what special talents the individual possesses; the strength and weakness of every attribute of his nature; the kind of temper exhibited by the person; the amount of ability for art, music, literature, business, organising, construction, scientific research, medicine, etc. The Palmist can also tell what kind of health the individual has had; what time of life illnesses or accidents have occurred; the present state of health; the time when the health is most likely to break down, and the direction from which the illness is most likely to assail, and also what probabilities there are for overcoming it, as well as the best means to take to prevent the breakdown so far as the personal and mental efforts of the individual can affect the case.

The Palmist can also tell the number, time, and extent of the loves that influence the life from a sex point of view, as well as the time of different changes of position, whether they cause an improvement or otherwise; the probable time of marriage; likelihood of loss by death, dishonesty, or speculation; the times and number also of voyages and
whether favourable or otherwise; the number of friends most likely to assist in life's struggles, as well as the extent to which adverse influences or the work of enemies may retard or hinder life's progress. All this, as well as the hopes and fears which dwell in the human mind, are evident on the hand of the individual whose mind is healthy, whose limbs are normal, and whose nervous system is sensitive enough to record these things; but in many cases the nervous system is not able to respond to the calls of the life experiences owing to being burdened with an instrument of coarse texture and blunt perception.

137. How do you account for the formation of the lines on the hand?—We claim that the lines on the hand are the outcome of certain physiological laws, exactly as the multitude of expressions on the faces of individuals are the result of muscular and nervous contraction and expansion. It is a well-known fact that the brain is in direct communication with every part of the body, the minutest portion being no exception. This is done by means of nerves and nerve branches, and just as when angry or excited mentally, the nerves of the face are affected, which in turn affect the muscles, and so cause an expression of excitement or anger, so the nerves which run from the brain to the hand are affected, and they in turn affect the skin, which expresses itself by lines and marks of different formation.

If we require more proof of this, we have only to take the case of the paralytic. Part of his brain may be rendered useless by a pressure of blood upon it, and this fact prevents the free action of the nerves whose duty it is to respond to the activity of that
particular portion of the brain. When these nerves in question are those which extend to the arm and hand, it will be found that limb becomes useless, the hand and arm is limp and lifeless, the thumb falls into the palm, and the lines and marks on the palm gradually disappear, because the connection with the thinking apparatus is cut off and the action of the nerves is interfered with, so that it is really the activity of the brain and nervous system which is the cause of the lines on the hand.

Another proof is to take two individuals, one known to be active mentally, whose nerves are highly strung, and who is acutely sensitive to everything, whilst the other is what may be termed a thick-skinned, dull, unfeeling or coarsely organised person. Place their hands side by side, and it will be seen that on the hands of the former there will be hundreds of lines and marks more or less clear and distinct, whilst on the latter there will be but three or four lines, and in some cases as few as only two can be seen. We only claim that the hands shall be natural and these things will be clear; but in the case of the person who is a medium sensitive, but has had to work so hard that sesgs and corns have covered up the lines, due allowance must always be made, and the Palmist therefore cannot tell as much from such a hand as he can from a normal sensitive hand.

Everybody acknowledges that the brain grows, and as it evolves from childhood to maturity it is of course in a state of advanced growth before it reaches the point of power and action. This change, however slight, undoubtedly affects the body in advance of the action, and as there are more nerves from the brain to the hand than in
any other part of the system, excepting perhaps the tongue, it is reasonable to suppose that the hand denotes the change going on in the brain, even years before the action becomes the result of such a change. The lines on the hands, then, are caused by mental impressions or the action of the brain. A person may worry and bother over some trifle to such an extent that it may register itself on the hands. How it does this we are not prepared to say definitely, beyond what has already been said, any more than we are able to fully explain why a child is born with some peculiar birth-mark which corresponds with, and is explained by, some episode in the parent's life; but it is just as reasonable to assume that the marks on the hands are caused by mental impressions, as it is to assume that birth-marks are caused by the mental impressions of the mother whilst in a state of gestation.

If it be asked why are these things so, and why are the lines formed on the hands, we can only reply by asking other questions, such as, Why does Nature make such a variety of faces? Why do some seem to suffer so much and others so little? Why does the position of the moon affect tides? Why, in fact, are a thousand things as Nature has made them? We only know that they are so, that Nature does nothing in vain, and consequently it remains for us to accept Nature as she is, to study her, to watch her, to find out the meaning of her many signs, to learn her language, in fact, so that we may understand her for ourselves, and make the best use of our knowledge to help to improve our fellows.

138. What arguments are advanced in favour of foretelling the future?—We are aware that many earnest students of Palmistry, as well as those who
have for years practised it as a profession, put
great faith in Palmistry so far as the character,
health, and the past is concerned, but they draw
the line at foretelling the future, and at probabilities.
When we try to explain why and how nature im-
presses on our hands the probable events of the
future, we must descend to illustrations even at
the risk of being censured. Do we not find the
astronomers studying the present position of the
planets and the face of the heavens, and by means
of such study notifying to the world the time and
duration of eclipses of the sun, moon, and stars,
the time of the moon's changes, the ebb and flow,
as well as the height of the tide, thus proving
that nature has indissolubly linked the past,
present, and future together, so much so that we
reap to-day what yesterday we sowed, and our
to-morrow will be but the fruit of our actions of
to-day? If this is so in the whole of nature as
seen by astronomy and other physical sciences,
it surely may be safely presumed that in man,
the creature nearest of all to the Creator, there
would be the essential faculty, the intensified
tendencies to show in the present the probable
blossoming forth of events now in the bud, and the
natural future of events and actions still in embryo
in the human mind. Furthermore, since most of
us acknowledge (to ourselves at least) that behind
the brain there is a mind which uses it as an instru-
ment, also that the mind or soul is the Ego or I,
with a consciousness as of having previously been
in existence, and also a consciousness that it
must continue to exist after leaving its present
vehicle, is it not likely that there are no limits
to the possibilities of that soul, that being a
spark from the great Divinity it is itself divine, and being an offshoot, a breath from the Omniscient, it is itself potentially omniscient, so far as its own affairs are concerned, and that it can consequently see and know beforehand the experiences through which it will be most likely to pass? Only that it is weighted down with such a cumbersome, yet feeble instrument, which will not always respond to its wishes and desires, and consequently it is often unable to make and record the desired impression upon the external part of that instrument.

If this is so, it is a reasonable explanation of why sensitive natures have a clearer and more detailed record of their past, present, and future marked on their hands than those more dull, because in the former case the instrument can move quickly, respond to the overtures of the soul, whilst in the latter case there is little or no response, and consequently no record is made. Here it may be remarked that if these things are so, it gives one the idea of fatalism, and that certain things must occur because the soul sees them looming in the future, and they cannot be avoided. We ourselves are fully aware that here we are on slippery ground; but we maintain it is no proof of fatalism that the soul sees certain tendencies to be avoided or repressed, as lessons which it is necessary for it to learn, but because nature is not properly understood by most people, and often by people teaching this part of the science, the tendency to the doctrine of fatalism is created.

It would be a most unwise and foolish proceeding to tell an individual that he must necessarily live to a certain age, and that he must die then, or that
at a particular age he must meet with an accident, and that nothing could prevent the catastrophe. Such signs may be on the hand, and yet the event not take place as threatened, because it is not possible that the Palmist can tell what amount of influence the will and action of an individual can have upon a certain set of circumstances.

139. What objections are usually raised against Palmistry?—It is argued by some that the lines on the hands can mean nothing, and that they are caused by the opening and closing of them; but a moment's reflection will remove this idea, for, were it so, the marks and lines on the hands would of necessity be more horizontal than perpendicular, whereas the lines take every conceivable shape, form, and direction. There are straight lines, curved lines, wavy lines, crosses, stars, squares, circles, spots, and half-moon lines on each and every part of the human hand, which could not possibly get there by the mere folding of the hands.

Others object, and say that it is the amount of work accomplished which causes the lines. In fact, many persons make a sort of apology to us when they present their hands for a reading by saying, "I'm afraid you won't be able to read my hands, for I have so many lines on them because I do so much work!" We correct them when possible by explaining that it is the lines we wish to see and that work does not necessarily make a great many lines. If some particular class of work caused a certain set of lines to form, irrespective of the shape, etc., of the hand, we should then be able to tell a watchmaker from a tailor, a secretary from a designer, a medical man from a schoolmaster, and so on indefinitely; but this is not so, although
it is a fact that if two individuals accomplish a certain amount of success or distinction, especially in public life, a similar mark or line will be found on each of their hands, but it will be an indication of the success achieved, and not a sign of the class of work done by each.

Another objection is the amount of hoofs and hard skin that is formed on some hands by the kind of work done, and which cover up the lines that are present on the more sensitive layers underneath, thus preventing them from being read; but this does not touch the point at issue, which is Palmistry itself. No one would make the statement that a face which has been disfigured by accident or design, so as to prevent recognition, was a proof that no face could be the portrayal of the sanity or otherwise of its possessor; and we claim that a hand disfigured or crippled by work or accident is no proof of the unreliability of Palmistry.

140. Has Palmistry been long practised in Europe?—Occasional books have been published upon the subject since the year 1448, but it was not until the last seventy years or so that it was taken much notice of, although nearly all Eastern countries were acquainted with its principles thousands of years ago. It is to the Eastern sages that we are indebted for the preservation of the knowledge of the art.

141. What is the history of Palmistry?—It is of such ancient date that its birth is lost in the obscurity of past ages, whilst its light and beauty have improved with the march of physiological and mental science. It is so ancient that the sages practised it at Buddha’s birth, which occurred about 550 B.C. Aristotle was the author of an
article upon its merits about 350 B.C. The treatise in question was published in a copy of Aristotle's Masterpiece, in London, 1738; a perusal is most interesting as giving an idea of the strides which the study of the subject has made during the last two thousand years. But as individuals, nations, empires, continents, and races all have their rise and their fall, there is no reason to doubt that in ages far earlier than the time of Aristotle the science of Palmistry was more completely understood and practised than it was in the time of Alexander the Great, although no doubt it has also had its periods of eclipse or obscurity; but these things only tend to prove to us that Palmistry is in itself real and true, inasmuch as false and untrue beliefs are more fleeting, whereas this science has been able to hold its own and live through all obstacles and attacks, however fierce.

142. What is the difference in meaning between the right and the left hand?—The left hand, both as to its shape and the lines upon it, may be said to be a record of the past experiences in the existence of the individual, a picture portraying with unerring fidelity the stage of evolution and progression to which the subject has now attained. This picture includes all the past states of existences, all the previous lives the human Ruler has had, and embodies the characteristics, faculties, and powers woven into his nature as a result of those lives in essence, but not in detail. We therefore say the left hand, being the passive hand, shows what is inherent, or inbred, in the present personality. It does more than this, for in the lines and configurations it also points the way, by means of these inherent faculties, in which he is likely to
spend this life, in order that certain lessons which are necessary to his further development may be learned by him. We do not say must, for the right hand to a large extent will determine whether or not those lessons shall be learned in this life, or put off to some future time, since the free agency of the human will must not be, and never is, interfered with by any Superior Power. Man fetters himself by his selfish actions, and then has to learn by suffering that only unselfish actions can set him free. We trace in the right hand the extent to which the real man has made progress in this life, for all the improvements and alterations of the character are there registered. Not at once, by any means, but gradually, we see first the lines which register acts, then the mounts which register habits, and then the type of hand or fingers which registers character, change and become modified according as the mind is set towards a certain goal and the will power perseveres to secure the desired result. It is natural that in the more highly developed, the mentally active, the cultured individuals, this change is more easily recognised, because it is a law of nature that the further one progresses in a certain direction the more rapid his rate of progress becomes, the evidences of course following suit, until at the end of a life which has been well spent, the progress made is very noticeable. If the theory that the left hand is brought over from the past be carried as an hypothesis into the future, we may then expect to return to earth life again with the sum total of all our previously acquired faculties, which are at death manifest in our right hand, and in the next life will be portrayed in the left.

143. Why has Palmistry not made better pro-
It has made far better progress than is generally supposed, but owing to the fact of the law standing as it now does in relation to it, the students and believers in this branch of character reading cannot ply their profession in a manner likely to attract public attention; but it is unusual to converse with any well-read and educated person of reasonable mind, without finding him a firm supporter of the science. The day, however, is not far distant, when Palmistry will be second to but few methods of reading character, health, and tendencies, both by its support from the upper and lower, as well as from the middle classes.

144. Is Palmistry reliable?—Yes, in the hands of a competent person, most decidedly so, but those persons wishing to test and prove for themselves cannot be too particular as to whom they submit their hands for a reading, as grievous mistakes are sometimes made, and untold mischief effected, through the ignorance of amateurs, who, desirous of saying something unusual, have blighted lives through their startling prognostications, none of which perhaps had any foundation as far as the science of Palmistry is concerned.

145. Why are there so many opponents to Palmistry?—Because of ignorance of its principles and teachings. It is generally the case with this as with all else, those who are most severe in their judgment are most ignorant on the subject; whereas no one should offer his opinion without first studying it and all the kindred sciences leading up to it, such as Physiology, Electricity, etc., as the following extract will tend to show: “It is a well-known fact that there are more nerves in the hand than in any other part of the body, and in
the palm they are more numerous than in any other part of the hand. The palms also contain a great number of corpuscles, which are arranged in regular rows, and are considered to be a cause of the lines in the hands. A science which has been firmly believed in and practised by men of great learning ought not to be lightly treated by those who have never made it a subject of study" (W. H. Cotton, *Future*, Jan. 1893).

146. Are there not two hands alike, or so similar that the same characteristics are ascribed to each?—Undoubtedly there are similarities in the marking of hands, in the same way as there are faces similar to each other; but there are no two faces alike, and neither are there two hands whose markings are exactly the same.

147. How are the great variety of lines in the hands accounted for?—On the same principle that no two characters are alike. Each person has his or her own individuality, and since there is the law of correspondence running throughout all nature, the hands must retain their distinct individuality, just in proportion as the character is an individual one.

148. Is it necessary to know both Chirognomy and Chiromancy before being able to read hands properly?—Yes, because although the character may be told from the shape of the hands alone, circumstances and influences from others, as shown by the lines, etc., on the hand, will have much bearing upon the manifestation or the suppression of the characteristics; and likewise the shape of the hands has much influence upon the marks, lines, etc., as will be seen further on.

149. Is the system of hand physiognomy applicable
in the case of children?—It is not reliable before the age of seven at least, for up to that time the life of the child is moulded by others, but soon after that it begins to think for itself and thus its course in life is, to a certain extent, shaped by the action of its own individuality upon its surroundings.

150. Is there any particular time of day when the hands can be read to the best advantage?—The hands should always be in a normal condition of warmth when submitted for a reading, because if overheated by violent exercise, or chilled by exposure to cold, the judgment is apt to be influenced by the transient condition of blood, mistaking it for permanent. The first part of the day, when the vitality is at its best, is said to be preferable, but so long as normal conditions prevail, the time is not important.

151. How is the hand dealt with in Palmistry?—The different parts of the hands are classified as follows:—1, Mounts; 2, Lines; 3, Crosses and Lesser signs; all of which will be dealt with in their proper order.
CHAPTER V

The Mounts

SECTION 1.—THE MOUNTS

152. What is meant by a mount?—The fleshy ball which is situate on the different parts of the hand, one being under each finger, one at the inside part of the root of the thumb, and two at the percussion side of the hand.

153. What are the names of the mounts?—Jupiter, Saturn, Apollo (also called the Sun), Mercury, Mars, Moon (also called Luna), and Venus.

154. Why are they named after planets?—The scheme of evolution of Humanity on earth, as we at present understand it, not only includes the seven Races, each of which develops in mankind one sense as mentioned in dealing with the types of Hands, but each Race is comprised of seven different classes of men and women, which may be likened to seven broad bands of different colours reaching down the long road which Humanity traverses in its journey from the time when it is sent forth as a Breath from the Creator to the time when it returns to Him perfected in every branch and stage of experience through the different kingdoms of life and form.

These classes are most easily comprehended from
a Palmistry point of view under the name of Mount Types; but they must not be confounded with the Types of Hands, for whilst the Type of Hand shows the stage of Evolution at which the individual in the main has reached, the Mount Type indicates the particular direction in which the inherent forces and energies are best used to bring about the most natural results. This means that when one mount is predominant in a hand, it is so because the individual is evolving along those lines which best express the characteristics which that mount represents.

Thus it will be easy to realise that we may meet many individuals evolving along the same lines, but some very far in advance of others; therefore the same kind of characteristics, though present in the nature, will not manifest the same degree of clearness or intensity, nor produce the same results.

The names given to these mounts do not necessarily mean any direct connection with the planets of those names, but the same names have been used for thousands of years, and the characteristics assigned to them do not contradict the influences said to be given off by the planets, and we therefore adhere to the ancient usage.

155. If the mounts each represent a class or type of individual, is such type recognisable otherwise than by the mounts of the hands?—Yes, without doubt, when one particular mount influences the life in a dominant manner, it naturally carries with it certain bodily forms and characteristics which are in harmony with the continual practice and use of such forces as the mount in question represents.
156. What are the physical forms and characteristics of the different mount types?—When Jupiter distinctly rules the life, the subject is called a Jupiterian, and he is of medium build, with broad chest, plump form, clear complexion, fair rather than dark, with large eyes having a benevolent and winsome expression, large shapely nose, full lips, and rather thick neck, and possesses an air and carriage which bespeaks mastery, although it may be veiled under cover of geniality and suavity.

When Saturn predominates, the Saturnian may be easily recognised by being tall of stature rather than undersized, very sparse in flesh, pale yellowish complexion with skin easily wrinkled, eyes deepset and dark with melancholy expression, hair black or very dark, which soon falls off, nose thin and razor-like at its edge and inclined to droop at its tip, lips firm and thin, giving the mouth an uncompromising expression. The chin is large and projecting, and the neck is long and thin.

When Apollo rules the life, the type is recognised by a well-proportioned body of average height, firmly moulded, muscular and athletic, complexion clear and rosy, forehead broad and gradually sloping backward, wide at upper part of temples; eyes large, long rather than round, but open and expressive, full of soul or feeling; a straight nose more or less inclined to the Grecian type; mouth curved, making a kind of Cupid's bow; chin round and well formed; medium-sized ears and rather long graceful neck.

When Mercury rules, the Mercurian type is recognised by a small, compact, closely knit body, full forehead, strong oval face having a rapid change of expression, dark eyes of piercing nature, and having
a restless look, straight nose, often of the cogitative
type; lips rather thin, chin pointed, and neck of
medium length, the whole body full of activity
and nervous movement.

When Mars is the predominant factor in a life,
it is called the Martian type, and is recognised by
a body of medium height, upright carriage, head
rather small, wide between the ears, round face,
red complexion; large bold eyes, grey or light
brown, with a good sprinkling of red colouring on
the whites; nose of Roman type with distinct
bridge; mouth large and straight rather than
curved, with thin or compressed upper lip; chin
large and round or wide; a short thick neck and
well-developed chest.

When the Moon or Luna controls and governs
the life, the type is recognised by a body which is
plump, with round features, a pale complexion, large
lightish eyes full and watery or moist-looking, and
usually bulging from the lower lid; nose of medium
size, which is frequently more or less inclined to
turn up at the tip; mouth small and puckered up,
as if to contract its normal size; chin full, often
double, or loose flesh bulging underneath it, and a
short fat neck.

When Venus governs the life in greater degree
than any of the other mounts, it is called the
Venusian type, and is recognised by a medium-
sized body, but so full of curves and dimples that
it holds something exquisite in its formation. The
face is oval, forehead high and rounded at the
temples, full arched eyebrows, eyes more round
than long, but full and dark, with soft loving ex-
pression of an appealing nature; complexion clear
and soft skin, with veins very clearly discernible;
checks often dimpled, nose straight with broad full nostrils easily dilated, curved mouth, full red lips, round full chin, long neck graceful in curves, and full chest.

157. Where are the different mounts located?
1. The mount of Jupiter is located at the root of the First finger. 2. Saturn at the root of the Second finger. 3. Apollo at the root of the Third finger. 4. Mercury at the root of the Fourth finger. 5. There are two mounts of Mars, one located on the percussion of the hand, immediately below Mercury’s mount, and the other below Jupiter’s mount: the centre of the palm between these two mounts is called the Plain of Mars. 6. The mount of the Moon, located opposite the root of the thumb: it is divided from the mount of Mars by the extreme end of the middle line going across the hand, and reaches to the centre of the hand at the base, but does not enter the hollow or palm of the hand: it is divided from the mount of Venus by the Life line. 7. The Mount of Venus is the lower part of the thumb on the palm side of the hand: it is encircled by the Life line running round its base like a hill surrounded by a river.

158. What does the mount of Jupiter indicate?—When deficient, it indicates a cold, selfish nature, a want of dignity and self-respect, and an utter disregard for religion or things of a sacred nature. Such persons are ungentlemanly and vulgar, and are seldom good-looking. If full, it indicates noble ambition, love of nature, noble desires, much generosity, and love of religion. If excessive in development, it indicates a superstitious nature, exaggerated pride, and much self-esteem. Such persons love pomp and show, are extravagant,
loud talkers, usually handsome and gallant, but proud and self-sustained, and will suffer in silence rather than submit. Thus its VIRTUES are:—Nobility of aims and ideas, strong sense of justice, natural religion, generosity, refinement; and its FAILINGS are:—Domineering tendencies, superstition, extravagance, and exaggerated self-esteem.

159. What does the mount of Saturn indicate?—When deficient, the individual will have a very insignificant life; nothing of great importance or great moment will occur to influence him, but he will be devoid of much misery, if robbed of the responsibility which Saturn brings. If full, it indicates prudence and wisdom, a certain amount of success in life, a nature grave and sensitive, with a tendency to occult study. If excessively developed, it indicates a predisposition to melancholia, and a tendency to commit suicide, although a very decided dread of the after-life. It also shows the individual to be very sensitive and particular in most things, and fascinated by anything mysterious and occult; at the same time there is a curious indifference to public opinion. VIRTUES:—Prudence, reliability, accuracy, wise judgment. FAILINGS:—Fear of consequences, melancholy, indecision.

160. What does the mount of Apollo indicate?—If deficient, it indicates a deficiency of artistic ideas and tastes, no desire for embellishment, a disregard for popularity and a nature tending more to materialism than to anything high or ethereal. If full, it indicates love of art, music, sculpture, and literature of a poetical order, inventive and imitative power, love of beauty, perfection, and show, as
also of the applause of the world; such persons are usually eloquent and also affectionate, but owing to their high ideals, they are seldom fortunate in marriage. If excessive, it indicates vanity, frivolity, excessive vainglory, and a tendency to do anything for the sake of applause or renown. VIRTUES:—Refinement, courtesy, eloquence, art, cheerfulness. FAILINGS:—Frivolity, exaggeration, unreliability.

161. What does the mount of Mercury indicate?—When deficient in development, it shows a want of intellect; no capacity for science or literature, resulting in a dull, negative, cheerless existence in which others do the thinking. If full, it indicates love of change, trouble, and excitement, but eloquence, activity, cheerfulness, and desire for renown; good capacity for scientific invention and commercial pursuits combined with love for occult studies, but extending only to the practical. If excessive, it indicates impudence and falsehood, also a love of gain to such an extent that any means will be used to acquire it, so that theft, kleptomania, cheating, etc., are the results. VIRTUES:—Activity, adaptability, shrewdness, promptness. FAILINGS:—Deception, changeability, impulse, dishonesty.

162. What does the mount of Mars indicate?—If deficient in development, it indicates a cowardly spirit, a want of self-command, and inability to lead or govern others. If full, it indicates courage, passive resistance, resignation in misfortune, and resolution; ability to lead and command, and much warmth and ardour in all undertakings. That portion situate under Mercury indicates passive courage or coolness, and that portion
situates under Jupiter active courage or aggression and promptness of action. If excessive and spreading into the centre of the hand, it indicates defiance of manner, a violent, insulting, and cruel nature; it makes the subject hot-blooded and impetuous, and unless the reason is strong it shows an inclination to sensuality and tyranny. **Virtues:**—Courage, decision, energy, enthusiasm. **Failings:**—Defiance, violence, harshness, cruelty, impetuousity, tyranny.

163. What does the mount of the Moon indicate?
—When deficient in development, it indicates an utter absence of all poetical tastes and imagination, therefore the nature is prosaic. If full, it indicates a dreamy, sentimental nature, imaginative powers, love of mystery, power for occultism, a deep intuitive perception, reliability in dreams and presentiments: a restless, romantic, and poetical nature, fond of solitude, but not much power of expression and no self-reliance. If excessive, it indicates irritability, caprice unregulated, a morbid, melancholy, and fanatical imagination. Such persons would take pleasure in mournful and painful thoughts: they would have a sort of half-mad joy in cherishing each pain, a fond caressing of foes’ fiercest darts. **Virtues:**—Meditation, emotional sympathies, poetry, intuition, tenderness. **Failings:**—Irritability, love of change, morbid imagination.

164. What does the mount of Venus indicate?
—If deficient in development, it indicates a cold, mean, and selfish nature with no taste, in fact, an utter dislike, for the society of the opposite sex, and not much life force or vitality; and whatever friendships are formed are purely of a platonic, and not
of an emotional type. This, however, is rarely seen, as it is contrary to all else in nature, and is the outcome of a perversion of nature's laws. If full, it indicates love of beauty, melody in music, dancing, a tender and affectionate nature, though of a more or less sexual order: it shows love of pleasure, a benevolent disposition, desirous of giving pleasure to others, and a wish to be prepossessing, as well as a love of society, with capacity for painting, for musical and for poetical occupations. If excessive, it indicates an excessive fondness for material and sensual pleasures, a nature given to debauchery, vanity, flirtation, and inconstancy: it also shows a love of, and a capacity for, a long existence, especially when the part nearest the wrist is large. VIRTUES:—Affection, service, benevolence, agreeableness. FAILINGS:—Love of sensualism, inconstancy, depraved tastes.

165. How can it be judged whether a mount is deficient, full, or excessive?—In comparing it with the development of the whole hand: for instance, if Jupiter's mount be deficient, the hand will seem lean and small in that particular locality; but if it be full, there will be a fleshy lump on that part; and if excessive, that part of the hand will look too large in proportion to the other parts. Some writers hold that the centre of each mount is judged by the position of the concentric circles of the skin which are nearest to the finger, no matter whether directly under the finger or between two fingers, but the author's experience proves these difficult to judge from their very vagueness; she considers the fullest portion, or that part which is most in evidence, to be the determining factor in judging the centre of a mount.
SECTION 2.—THE COMBINATION OF MOUNTS

166. What relation have the mounts to the health?—It has been observed that when certain mounts are excessive in development, the person is liable to suffer from certain diseases: thus with Jupiter excessive there is a liability to lung and chest disorders, sudden fevers and apoplexy. With Saturn excessive there is a liability to nervous disorders and affections of the bones, joints, spleen, and teeth. With Apollo excessive there is a liability to weak sight and other eye diseases, also brain affection, weakness of heart, spine, etc. With Mercury excessive there is a liability to bilious attacks, coughs, impediments of speech, and a tendency to insanity. With Mars excessive there is a liability to small-pox, fevers, throat affections, hemorrhoids, and accidents from minerals and weapons. With the Moon excessive there is a liability to melancholia, madness, dropsy, consumption, and accidents by water.1 With Venus excessive there is a tendency to suffer from hysteria, genital and obscure disorders, more especially if the mount of the Moon be equal in development.

167. Does a single mount affect the character to the exclusion of all others?—Sometimes, but it is a very rare occurrence, for generally two or three are equal in influence: hence it follows that the character will show a combination of the powers

1 This is perhaps the most important mount. If thick and rather short, it shows strength of constitution and depth of feeling. If long and thin, it denotes inactivity of the system and great weakness: if very full at top part (near Mars), it indicates a gouty and bilious tendency: if full in the centre, it is a sign of internal weakness: but the best and happiest characteristics are indicated when it is larger at its base than at the top near to Mars.
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or qualities indicated by the mount strongest in
influence, and the lesser developed mounts will
indicate the weakest parts of the character.

168. If one mount is predominant must it of
necessity indicate the leading traits of the character?—
Most certainly, a predominance of power must have
a predominance of effect and influence upon the
character, but all the signs in the hand should be
taken into account before judgment is given.

169. Can it be ascertained whether a large develop­
ment of any mount indicates good or bad character­
istics?—This may be easily judged (in a general
way) from the tips of the fingers: for instance, if
the finger be Spatulate, the characteristics will tend
to the material qualities of the mount; if Square,
the influence shown by the mount will be absorbed
and used by the reason; and if Psychical, the
manifestations of characteristics will be idealistic,
intuitive, and imaginative. Moreover, the kind
of influence a given mount exercises may be told
from whether it is a deep mount or whether its
fullest point is in the centre or not. A deepset
mount (i.e. one having its fullest point away from
the finger from which it takes its name) means
powerful fundamental characteristics of a deeply
ingrained nature, whilst the fullest point nearest
the top of mount means that those characteristics
are more recently acquired, and therefore, not being
so deeply ingrained, are more easily influenced by
others. The best results are doubtless seen in
a normal position.

170. When all the mounts are equal in development
what does it indicate?—It is a sign of an harmonious
character, one which will go through life without
much friction, but the person will be devoid of
great pleasures and also have an absence of great trouble.

171. When one mount runs into another what does it indicate?—A strong, well-developed mount or factor in the character attracts towards it weaker traits: for instance, a well-developed mount of Mercury will attract a weaker mount of Apollo, and then the artistic tendencies indicated by the latter, will be drawn into the stronger currents of the former, and thus artistic capacity will be made to serve the ends of commercialism or science shown by the mount of Mercury. When in doubt as to which mount is attracting the adjoining one, let the best developed finger be the determining factor.

172. Are any of the mounts more particularly developed on the Spatulate hand?—Yes: for instance, in a Spatulate hand, where the fingers are longer than the palm, Mercury is usually large, and there is a good amount of intuition, versatility, and scientific ability displayed in the character; but if the fingers are shorter than the palm, Mars will generally be found full and the nature will be a bold and courageous one, fond of field sports, agriculture, etc., but rather sensual.

173. Are any of the mounts more particularly developed on the Square type of hand?—If the type is Square, the hand large and the fingers knotty, Venus is often fully developed, and it indicates respect of persons and for those in authority: love of order and things practical rather than ornamental, a reasonable, but very romantic nature; if, however, the fingers and palm are of the same length, Jupiter will be well defined and the person will be domesticated, practical, fond of material
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comforts, and will show a considerable amount of respect for persons.

174. Are any of the mounts more particularly developed on the Conical type of hand?—Yes, with the Conical hand thick at the base, and short fingers, Venus is usually large and the subject possesses a love of luxury, refined tastes, and a lazy and luxurious disposition: such persons are usually good singers; but if the fingers are longer than the palm, the mount of the Moon will be well developed, consequently the character will partake greatly of those qualities which the mount of the Moon indicates.

175. Are any of the mounts more particularly developed on the Philosophical hand?—The lower mounts are smaller than the upper mounts, and Jupiter, Saturn, and Mercury are usually the most powerful, whilst Apollo is not so highly developed.

176. What does a well-developed mount of Jupiter indicate on the different types of hands?—On the Spatulate type of hand it indicates love of rule and sway, amounting almost to tyranny and despotism; on the Square hand it indicates an increase of pride and self-respect; on the Conical hand it indicates self-satisfaction, personal pride, and love of show; but on the Psychical type of hand an increased love and ardour for religion and religious exercises will be manifested.

177. What does a well-developed mount of Saturn indicate on the different types of hands?—On the Spatulate hand it serves to cool the dash, ardour, and enthusiasm of the subject by imparting prudence and discretion; on the Square type it shows a love for scientific religion, rather than a belief in set forms, creeds, and ceremonies, more
especially if the fingers are knotty, which also indicates much love of reason; and on the Conical and Psychical type it reduces the effect of an active imagination and idealism by throwing a veil of prudence over it.

178. What does a well-developed mount of Apollo indicate on the different types of hands?—On the Spatulate hand it indicates a desire for wealth and luxury; on the Square hand love of art in things practical only, or realistic art; on the Conical and Psychical hand it shows an exaggerated love of glory, and an intensified love of beautiful, ideal, and perfect states.

179. What does a well-developed mount of Mercury indicate on the different types of hands?—On the Spatulate hand it indicates an increase of force and vehemence in desire for carrying out ideas; on the Square hand clearness of ideas either for science or commerce; and on the Conical and Psychical hand an increase of the ornamental powers which Mercury denotes.

180. What does a well-developed mount of Mars indicate on the different types of hands?—On the Spatulate hand it indicates love of martial and field sports and a desire to overcome all opposition; on the Square hand it indicates vehemence to enforce method, order, etc.; and on the Conical and Psychical hand love of pictures representing battlefields, naval engagements, and so on.

181. What does a well-developed mount of the Moon indicate on the different types of hands?—On the Spatulate hand it indicates an active imagination for the planning of new schemes, but it also embellishes the practical prosaic nature and shows poetic tendencies; on the Square type it indicates
a constant struggle between the desire to act in accordance with the imagination and the wish to deal with facts pure and simple; on the Conical and Psychical type it shows an increase of imagination, a heightened desire for perfection, and if the hand is soft, the character will be dreamy, unpractical, and idle; but if the hand is firm and rather hard, there will be good capacity for literature and art, as well as for poetry.

182. What does a well-developed mount of Venus indicate on the different types of hands?—Since the mount of Venus indicates the desire to please, gracefulness, and love of melody, its development upon any type of hand shows an increase of that subtle something which in man is called "manly" and in woman "loveliness," "grace," "feminine charms," etc.

183. When Jupiter's mount is equally developed with each of the other mounts what does it indicate?—Jupiter and Saturn both fully developed indicate that the fate is a decided one, which strengthens and aids the ambition and good intentions of Jupiter, thus proclaiming the goodness of the individual; it also shows love of general knowledge and science from an amateur point of view, with excellent power to individualise men and things. Equally with Apollo it is a sure indication of wealth and celebrity by scientific talent, as well as by fortune and dignity. Jupiter and Mercury both full show an equal amount of ambition and capacity for science and commercial ability for the wholesale line of business; Jupiter and Mars both well developed indicate a strong desire to rise and conquer in opposition; these mounts are generally equal on the hands of officers of the Army and
Navy: as with the mount of the Moon developed such persons would manifest a desire to excel in literature, music, etc., and with Venus equal to Jupiter there would be a strong desire for praise, much vanity, and a tendency to conceit.

184. What effect has a large thumb with the first joint well developed upon a large mount of Jupiter?—This combination indicates a love of religion and things of a sacred character, combined with a love of freedom in thought, and liberty to think out things for oneself.

185. When Saturn’s mount is equally developed with other different mounts what does it indicate?—Equally developed with Apollo, it shows that inspiration, art, and extravagance are subdued by the serious reflections from Saturn; equal with Mercury, it indicates a sullen revengeful nature, falsehood in love affairs, and a tendency to dishonest practices in business, but love of antiquarian research and talent for medical science; equal with Mars, it indicates aggressive power, an audacious character, eccentricity in beliefs and opinions as well as a lack of moral tastes; equal with the mount of Moon, it indicates large intuition, power of comprehending things very quickly, an active but sober imagination, and extraordinary powers for investigating occult science. It also affects the health and shows a tendency to indigestion and insomnia. Saturn equally developed with Venus indicates piety, a desire for truth in religion, and hence a tendency for things occult. The effect of Venus upon the gloomy influences of Saturn is to bring life and vivacity, beauty and grace into the nature, and so counterbalance its depressing power, but there is a tendency for jealous suspicion.
and a love of display; although these things are mostly under control.

186. When the mount of Saturn leans towards Jupiter what does it indicate?—This shows an increase of the earnestness and seriousness of the religious tendencies which Jupiter indicates, but tones down to a solemn and serious nature that ambition which a large development of the mount is a sign of.

187. When the mount of Saturn leans to Apollo what does it indicate?—This threatens a fatality which must be striven against, for it is the gloom of Saturn trying to shut out the light of the Sun (Apollo) and it has the effect of making the subject sad and taciturn.

188. When the mount of Apollo is equal in development with the various other mounts what does it indicate?—Equally developed with the mount of Mercury, it indicates love of justice, scientific research, and eloquence, but all artistic instincts will be subject to the desire for commercial prosperity; there will also be much cheerfulness and hopefulness in the nature. Equally developed with Mars, it is an indication of much energy and ardour in the pursuit of art and also perseverance and force of action, with a love of representing active life in art. Equal in development with the mount of the Moon, it indicates light-heartedness, good sense, and imaginative powers; and equally developed with Venus, it shows poetry of motion, affability, artistic grace, and a desire to please others.

189. When Mercury is equally developed with the various other mounts what does it indicate?—When equal in development with Mars, it indicates a love of argument and strife, especially of words; sprightliness, rapidity of thought and motion, and
a tendency to disbelief or infidelity, but it is seldom that Mercury is seen in equal development with Mars. Equal with the mount of the Moon, it indicates intuition in deep scientific subjects and invariably a good amount of financial success; when Mercury is equal in development with Venus, we find sympathy, eloquence, good fortune, humour, and often sincere piety, but if the hands have other unfavourable signs this combination will show a tendency towards meddlesomeness and inconstancy.

190. When are the characteristics of Mercury most favourably indicated?—When Mercury is equal in development with Jupiter or with Venus; but it is only when in conjunction with an equal development of Saturn that the evil aspects of this mount are manifested.

191. When Mercury leans towards the mount of Apollo what does it indicate?—Commercial instinct of an artistic nature and a love of speculation; it is also a sign of eloquence.

192. What shape of hands are best for the favourable manifestations of Mercury’s characteristics?—Rather long hands, fingers smooth and soft, and the type mixed; the finger of Mercury long and pointed with the First joint developed, and the mount cut with deep straight lines; this combination indicates much power of thought, ability to reason on scientific subjects, and capacity to succeed both in the commercial and scientific world.

193. How will short fingers affect the manifestation of Mercury’s characteristics?—By indicating that the ideas, actions, and words of the subject are brief and concise, and the manner of doing all things impulsive and hasty: such persons are very often envious, though amiable generally, and for the
sake of having success would be inclined to take up many different pursuits, especially if others were meeting with success in them.

194. When Mars is equal in development with the various other mounts what does it indicate?—Equally developed with the mount of Moon, it indicates love of navigation, an active imagination, love of tales and adventure, army life, etc.; equally developed with the mount of Venus, it indicates much ardour in love, warmth, affectionate tenderness, and love of martial music, but a jealous nature and inclination to sensuality.

195. Is Mars affected by a large or small thumb?—Yes, a large thumb with Mars well developed indicates that the subject is able to keep his temper under, to be persevering, but calm and not erratic; if the thumb is short or small, a good development of Mars indicates strength and courage to overcome the impulse shown by the short thumb.

196. When the mounts of the Moon and Venus are equal in development what does it indicate?—A romantic temperament, whole-hearted devotion, an idealistic and fantastic nature, and also much interest in all love matters and works of fiction.

197. What influence has a large mount over one a trifle smaller?—A large mount influences one a trifle smaller than itself, for the better manifestation of its own qualities.

198. What effect has a hard hand upon a large development of the mount of the Moon?—The hardness of the hand shows the addition of great activity to the imagination indicated by a large mount of the Moon, and the subject will thereby be able to make good use of those powers by exercising them in a practical direction.
CHAPTER VI

The Palms

199. *In what way does the palm reveal character?*—First, the palm is divided into three parts representing the three worlds, material, intellectual, and divine, in the same manner as the thumb and fingers are. That part of the hand including the mounts of Venus and the Moon up to the Head line in the centre of the hand (see Plate VIII.) represents the animal and emotional nature; that space between the Head line and the Heart line including the mount of Mars represents the intellectual world, or reasoning powers; whilst that portion above the Heart line to the roots of the fingers indicates the extent of the moral, sympathetic, and intuitive powers, or the influence of the divine world upon our nature. Thus we see that a generalisation of the character is arrived at by a single glance at the hand.

200. *Do all Palmists divide the hand into three when reading the character?*—No, Cheiro divides the hand into two only, calling the different portions hemispheres; in his readings the animal portion of the nature is separated from the intellectual portion by the Head line.

201. *Does the shape or size of the palm itself reveal*
PLATE VIII.—Age on Lines.
characteristics?—Yes, in the science of character reading by the hand it is of great importance, and its size and shape, together with consistency, thickness, colour, etc., reveals much to the experienced Palmist.

202. What does a wide palm indicate?—Promptness, love of action, and ability to overcome obstacles and difficulties. If there is a decided outward curve of the percussion from the root of Mercury’s finger towards the mount of Moon, it means plenty of cool courage in cases of emergency, and power of self-defence, as well as mechanical skill and executive ability.

203. What does a narrow, thin palm indicate?—A conventional soul, a narrow, yet weak-minded bigot, a want of sympathy and warm-heartedness, lack of promptness, energy, and force, with scarcely any ability for business; but if the fingers are exceedingly long, thin, and pointed, with Mercury’s mount and finger well developed, there are tendencies to miserliness and avarice, especially if the thumb is straight and will not allow the hand to open freely.

204. What does a thick, clumsy palm indicate?—A rough, uncultured mind, with scarcely any sense of delicacy or refinement, a blunt soul, an intellect by no means keen; but there is plenty of obstinacy, brute force, and strong unbridled passions, especially if the thumb is wide and thick at its first phalange.

205. Can the shape of the palm be altered?—Cheiro says: “The shape and type of hands are mostly hereditary, whilst the lines, etc., are the result of external, astrological, cerebro-nervous, magnetic, and internal influences”; and with this
opinion I agree, for the shape of the palm in general remains the same, although different kinds of employment, atmosphere, etc., may make it harder, or it may become thicker and softer by sedentary work or luxurious living, yet its inherent shape will remain intact. This is especially true of the left hand, but in cases where great progress in the improvement of the general character takes place, the right palm will very gradually become modified in shape to harmonise with those improvements, for the inner nature always determines the outer form except in cases of abnormality. This change, however, is so slow that it will only be noticeable in the later years of life.

206. *What does a flat palm indicate?*—When there is no perceptible hollow in the palm of the hand, it indicates a strong degree of resistance, courage, and fighting ability, perception, practical judgment: such an individual usually overcomes adverse circumstances and opposition, however fierce, especially when also endowed with a good development of thumb.

207. *What does a hollow palm indicate?*—This is not a fortunate sign, for although its possessor is of a hard-working nature, there will be much disappointment, many reverses and failures in the struggle for success, owing chiefly to a lack of courage and determination.

208. *Is the hollow of the palm always in the centre of the hand?*—No, sometimes it inclines to one mount more than another, or is situate nearer to one line than another.

209. *When the hollow of the palm inclines to a particular mount or line what does it indicate?*—When it inclines to the line of Life or Venus, it
indicates unhappy experiences in domestic life and with relatives; nearer the Fate line or centre of the hand, disappointment in business and money affairs; under the line of Fortune or Apollo’s mount, disappointment in position and failure in artistic undertakings; and under the Heart line, it shows sorrow through misplaced affection; thus we see the hollow palm to be a sign of a disappointed life in whatever direction it tends. The cause of disappointment and misfortune is the lack of energy, promptness, and shrewdness to deal with the things of the moment, which are always present when Mars as a whole is well developed; for the Plain of Mars, which occupies the centre of the palm, may be called a mental expression of the two mounts of Mars, the attributes being the same, but having more connection with the mental or business life.

210. Can a hollow palm be developed into a flat one?—By dint of strenuous effort at self-improvement in those characteristics which are shown as weak in a hollow palm, there is no doubt that it will gradually become more flat and full to express the increased amount of inner force and executive ability which the owner has acquired, but it is a slow process, as all eradications of actual hereditary weaknesses of character must necessarily be.

211. Can a flat palm become hollow?—As the flat palm indicates a much stronger character than the hollow palm, this would not be a natural process, although we do find cases of temporary sagging in a normally flat palm during and after a long illness, this condition giving place in course of time to the normal flat palm when the individual is capable of properly controlling his nerves and body once more.
Before studying the following chapters it would be wise for the student to acquaint himself with the names of the lines and general signs of the hand, so as to prevent confusion.

For purposes of classification they are divided as follows:—1. Principal lines. 2. Lesser lines. 3. Lesser signs. 4. Chance lines.

The Principal lines consist of:—The Life line, the Head line, the Heart line, the Fate line, the line of Fortune, the Health line, and the Ring of Venus.

The Lesser lines comprise the Marriage line, the line of Mars, the line of Intuition, Via Lasciva, and the Rascette (lines on the wrist).

The Lesser signs comprise the Triangle, situate in lower part of palm, Upper, Lower, and Outer Angles (parts of the Triangle); the Quadrangle, situate in upper part of the palm; the Croix Mystique, the Cross, the Star, the Square, the Island, the Point, the Triangle, the Circle, the Grille, and Solomon’s Ring, all of which are small lines formed into the shapes which their respective names indicate.]
CHAPTER VII

Principal Lines

SECTION 1.—GENERAL QUERIES

212. How many lines are there in the hand?—The actual number of lines in the hand varies to a considerable extent, but the number of the principal lines which are of most importance in Palmistry are seven.

213. What are the names of the Principal lines?—

214. Where are the Principal lines located?—
1. The line of Life encircles the thumb. 2. The line of Head commences close to, or is joined to, the Life line, and crosses the centre of the hand more or less. 3. The line of Heart starts beneath the mount of Mercury on the percussion, or outside part of the hand, and crosses the palm towards Jupiter’s mount, which it sometimes passes. 4. The line of Fate starts in the palm or at the base of the hand, and goes towards Saturn’s mount. 5. The line of Fortune starts from near the Life line or on the base of the hand, and goes towards the mount of Apollo. 6. The line of Health (or Hepatic line) starts from near the Life line and goes towards the mount of Mercury. 7. The Ring of Venus (or
Saturn) encircles the mounts of Saturn and Apollo. (See Plate IX.)

215. What is the cause of lines being produced in the palm of the hand?—Its extreme sensitiveness, for in the hand the nerves are far more numerous than in any other part of the body, except in the tongue, and in the palm the nerves are more in number than in any other part of the hand; this accounts for the very keen sense of touch which the palm possesses, and it also accounts for the readiness of the palm to register the internal heat of the body; for in a fever the hand becomes very hot though the rest of the body may be cold. These are proofs that the nervous fluid from the brain acts directly upon the hand; therefore the thoughts, feelings, actions, etc., done through the medium of the brain impress themselves upon the hand, the more so because the nerve branches are arranged in regular rows in the palm of the hand, and are very close together. In this way, the hand becomes a register of feelings, passions, and experiences, whether caused from within or without; and according as the impressions be deep or slight, or the subject impressionable or unimpressionable, so will the record be more or less clear to the hand reader.

216. Of what form ought the lines to be in order to have a good indication?—They should be neither too pale and shallow, nor too deep and narrow, but decided and clear, and when such is the case the manifestation is always happiest.

217. What are very red lines an indication of?—Very red lines denote activity and cheerfulness, with a good degree of healthy ambition, bodily strength and arterial circulation, therefore the indication is a good one.
PLATE IX.—Map of Hand.
218. What do pale lines signify?—Pale and bloodless lines show weakness of constitution, poorness of and inequality in the circulation of the blood; they are also an indication that the natural forces of the character are weakened.

219. What do dark or purple lines indicate?—They are a sign of low spirits and a melancholy nature, such individuals usually being more or less Saturnine in their type; at the same time they indicate a proud and haughty reserve, with capacity for cunning and underhanded cruelty.

220. What are yellowish lines a sign of?—These indicate a bilious tendency, for the yellow colour proves that an excess of bile has mingled with the blood, thus showing the person to have a tendency to liver complaints.

221. What do black spots and livid or colourless holes on a line indicate?—Black spots show a tendency to nervous diseases, and a colourless hole shows organic affection, according to the line upon which it is seen; for instance, on the Heart line organic affection of the heart, etc.

222. What is the indication of branches upon a principal line?—When a branch rises or goes towards the fingers it is a sign of ambition, progress, and gain, no matter where seen; but if it descends, or goes towards the wrist, the indication is bad, showing a retrograde nature, losses, or liability to go backward rather than forward in social life.

223. What does a chained or broken line indicate?—Chained or broken lines are a sign of obstacles or weakness of the qualities indicated by the particular line which is chained or broken.

224. What does a wavy line indicate?—It is a sign of constant ill luck in the undertakings or
health, according to which line it appears upon; and the ill luck lasts as long as the wavy appearance is visible.

225. Are small lines which cross the chief lines good or bad omens?—Generally bad, as they indicate obstacles, but their proper significations will be dealt with as we come to each individual line.

226. Is a forked appearance at the end or commencement of a line a good or a bad indication?—When a line is split into two, that is just forked, it is usually good; but if split into several pieces representing a tassel, it is a sign of weakness in those characteristics represented by the special line on which it is seen.

227. What is the meaning of a double line?—A double or sister line always counteracts any evil signs that may be in a principal line, whilst it strengthens the good; it is therefore a favourable sign wherever seen.

228. What does a hand marked with very few lines indicate?—That the individual is not very sensitive or easily impressed, but is capable of concealing his emotions well, that he has a strong nerve and is not readily influenced either for good or evil; for it must always be borne in mind that the hand is the chronicle or register of impressions, thoughts, actions, events, and feelings; and according as the impression is deep or shallow so will the hand record it if the nature is responsive and sensitive. A scantily marked hand is also a sign of activity and hard work, and sometimes a sensitive person may have such a hand, but the number of lines would soon increase if the laborious work were to cease, because such work hardens and thickens the skin, which hides the minor lines.
229. What is the meaning of the palm being covered all over with numerous small lines?—It is an indication that the temperament is emotional or mental, that the person is easily affected by surrounding influences, feels everything very keenly, is capable of great enjoyment, as well as intense pain and sorrow, and is sensitive to atmospheric changes and soon upset.

There is no doubt that there comes a time in the evolution of man, when by developed self-control he is able to subdue all extravagant expressions or manifestation of sensitiveness, and yet retain that quick responsiveness which is the chief characteristic of sensitiveness; and thus we do occasionally come across sensitive individuals who, by reason of their high state of mental and moral development, have fully mastered the weaknesses attendant on the lower nature, hence their right hand more especially will not possess the number of lines their sensitiveness would warrant.

230. Why are the lines in one hand frequently marked more plain and deep than in the other?—Some Palmists teach that those persons who are born at night, have more plainly marked lines in the left hand than in the right, and those who are born during the day have the right hand marked more clearly: this, however, is not reliable. I have found that every sensitive person, i.e. one who possesses psychic or spiritual gifts, has more and deeper lines on the left hand than on the right; whilst an active positive person, who holds his own life, action, and fate as it were in his own hands, or under the control of his own will, has the deeper marks in the right hand. Deep and clear lines mean depth and intensity of feeling, power, or
faculty; and if in the left hand, this is used more subconsciously than consciously, and when in the right hand it is used consciously.

231. Should a single indication be taken as final or conclusive when seen on a hand?—No, if a sign appears in one hand, either of illness or any other misfortune, it should be taken as a warning of the approach of danger: before it is accepted as final, or not likely to be overcome in any other way, a similar mark in the other hand, or corroborating signs, should be in evidence, for it frequently occurs that good signs in one hand counteract the signs of evil indicated by the other.

SECTION 2.—THE LIFE LINE

232. Where is the line of Life situated?—It runs round the base of the thumb, starting at the edge of the hand, about midway between the index finger and the thumb; in some cases it quite encircles the thumb, but in many it ends when it reaches the wrist. (See Plate IX.)

233. What does the line of Life indicate?—It shows the general health, past, present, and future, of the individual, also time of illnesses, accidents, shocks, influences of other persons on the individual, and probable length of life.

234. What is considered a good Life line?—It should be clear cut, well formed, entirely surrounding the base of the thumb, coming far out into the palm, and of a good healthy colour; it then promises a life which is long and without serious illness.

235. What is the appearance of a bad line of Life?—When pale and cut deep into the hand it is a sign of ill health and a bad disposition; when it is chained or shallow and broken the subject has
delicate health; and when it is short in both hands, it is an indication of an early death.

236. How can the length of Life be told from the Life line?—It is divided into sections of five years, and according to the point on the hand where the line ends, the catastrophe or death will be notified. A good way to judge the date of any occurrence is to lay the thumb level with the first finger, then draw a line across the palm from the second joint of thumb exactly horizontal with the wrist. This crosses the Life line in every hand at thirty-five, whether the Life line be long or short. A second line drawn from the lower joint of thumb at wrist marks the age of sixty, and according as the Life line circles the thumb afterwards may the age be judged.

237. Can the time of death be definitely predicted?—Not decisively, for that would imply dire fatalism. When the Life line stops suddenly in both hands at the same time, in all probability the life will end suddenly at that time; but it must only then be taken as a grave warning, for carefulness in habits, etc., may prolong the life, especially when the lower part of the mount of Venus is large, showing good life force, and the first phalange of the thumb long, since it is for our will and actions in the present to build up our future. As a rule, when care is taken to avoid an impending danger, the lines will gradually alter and present a more favourable appearance; this has taken place under my own personal observation. In the same way, when a careless system of life and habit is pursued, a hand full of promise for a long life of health and prosperity will gradually alter for the worse, and the career end before nature intended it should; so that the will and action of the subject must
always be taken into consideration when making a prognostication, or reading the probabilities which the future has in store.

238. Are there any signs which modify the evil effects of a short Life line?—Yes, if the hand is firm, Mars well developed in both mounts; if the first phalange of the thumb is long, the Head line good, straight, and clear, and a sister line running parallel by the side of the broken or short Life line, the life may then be preserved, because the desire to live will be strong, and the strength of will and personal energy also being great, these powers will overcome many obstacles in the way of recovery from illness or weakness.

239. What effect has a Sister line upon the Life line?—This is a counteraction for the ills shown on the Life line, unless the same ills reach to and affect the sister line also, when the life will indeed be unfortunate; but as a rule the sister line means a reserve fund of strength and vitality whenever seen: it also indicates an increase of happiness and promises a life of pleasure.

240. What is the meaning of a fork on the Life line?—A fork at the commencement is a sign that the subject is vain and undecided in character and changeable in love and friendship. A fork from the Life line attaching itself to the Head line is an indication of self-control, uprightness, and sincerity, also of integrity and honour in business affairs. A forked Life line in the centre of the hand shows a failure of nerve force, and extra care must be taken at that period of the life, or there will be great danger to the health, and more especially if one end of the fork goes towards the mount of Venus. A small fork at the termination of the Life line
shows danger of poverty and threatens overwork in old age and consequent weakness of health; but a large fork, one branch of which reaches to the mount of the Moon and the other encircles the mount of Venus, is an indication of so strong a call from foreign influences that the subject is likely to settle abroad. Sometimes the forked branch on the Moon is itself forked, turning again towards the Life line, and in these cases it shows the probability of late in life returning to the native land after a long residence abroad. (See Plate X.)

241. What is the indication of a tasselled end to the Life line?—This is an unfortunate sign, for it indicates loss of health, money, and property, and consequent poverty in old age: it is a confirmation of the evils which the forked end threatens.

242. What is the meaning of the Life line starting high up on the mount of Jupiter?—This sign is very rare, but when seen it is fortunate, for it denotes strong ambition rewarded with success; prosperity in all undertakings and general good fortune, also a good and noble disposition.

243. What is the meaning of the Life line coming far out into the palm of the hand?—Where this is seen, there is always a very large stock of vitality, as it is caused by the mount of Venus being large, and this mount always signifies the life-giving power or capacity to exist; it may therefore be inferred, that a person possessing this sign, will probably live to a very great age and enjoy good health, provided accidents, etc., are avoided.

244. What does a line from the Life line to Jupiter's mount indicate?—If clear and strong, it indicates healthy ambition crowned with success: it shows lofty aims and a certain amount of inde-
PLATE X.—THE LIFE LINE.
EXPLANATION OF PLATE X

THE LIFE LINE

1. Good Life line = Long and healthy life.
2. Sister Life line = Strong vital force, enduring power.
3. Upward branches = Success in fresh undertakings.
4. Downward branches = Ill-luck and loss of money or friends.
5. Broken line mended by cross bar = A preservation from danger of death.
6. Chained Life line = Weak state of health.
7. Thin and cramped Life line = Poor vitality, short existence.
8. Square on Life line = Preservation from accident or catastrophe.
9. Star on Life line = Shock to the system.
10. Cross near Life line = Quarrel and worry through relatives.
11. Life line broken up = Sign of early death.
12. Branch to Jupiter = Strong ambition rewarded by success.
13. Branch to base of Moon = Settling for life in a foreign country.
pendence and self-reliance, but it is always a happy sign.

245. What does a straight line from the Life line to Saturn's mount indicate?—It shows a new enterprise, or work taken up which will affect the future life and fate of the subject, and the date of the starting of the enterprise can be ascertained from its position on the Life line (see Plate X.); if, however, this line is broken, but joined to the Fate line, it indicates a dangerous illness from which the subject is preserved by fate or his surroundings.

246. What does a line from the upper part of the Life line leading up to the base of Saturn's finger indicate?—This is an unfortunate sign, especially for a female, for it is an indication that the baneful influence of Saturn upon the life is strong, and thus increases the danger to the health and life of females during parturition.

247. What does a clear straight line from the Life line to the mount of Apollo indicate?—It is an indication that success, fame, and celebrity will be obtained by the subject at the date shown by its starting point on the line of Life, and that the success will be obtained from artistic employment; if the line is weak, twisted, broken, or not very clear, it shows difficulties in the way of personal character; these difficulties can, however, be overcome by care and prudence.

248. What is the indication of a line from the Life line to the mount of Mercury?—If clear and straight, this line is a sure indication of success in either business or science.

249. What does a line from the Life line to the mount of Mars indicate?—Great danger of the
subject receiving a wound in battle, by strife, by accident, or by going under an operation.

250. **What is the meaning of a clear line from the Life line to the mount of the Moon?**—If from the centre of the hand, it shows the imagination to rule the life, and is sometimes taken for the second Head line: if from the lower part of the hand on a level with the Moon’s mount, it is a sign of love of excitement of all kinds, more especially if the line starts just on the mount of Venus; for it shows an intemperate nature and predisposition to drunkenness, or indulgence in drug habits.

251. **What is the meaning of a short thick line from the Life line at base of hand to the mount of the Moon?**—It always denotes the presence of the germs of gout or rheumatism in the system of the subject upon whose hand the line appears.

252. **What does a split Life line indicate when one branch runs on to the mount of the Moon and the other round the mount of Venus?**—This is an indication that the subject will travel, will take up his abode in another country and die there: some authors assert it is a sign of madness or brain trouble towards the end of life, but the assertion requires further proof.

253. **What is the meaning of smaller lines going from the Life line to the different mounts?**—The indication of these must be looked for in the mount towards which they lean; the influence of other lines which cross these must also be taken into account before judgment is given.

254. **What is the meaning of small ascending branches on the Life line?**—These are a sign that the subject is of an aspiring nature, will make the most of life’s opportunities, and if these lines pass through the Head or Heart lines, they
show much personal merit rewarded by success. (See Plate X.)

255. What is the meaning of descending branches on the Life line?—They are a sign of losses both of health, riches, and friends, and the time of such loss is shown by the age at which the branch starts on the Life line. (See Plate X.)

256. What is the indication of lines which run towards the Life line from the other mounts or lines?—Their individual signification depends upon the starting point: for instance, a line from the Head line to the Life line indicates a disease or illness arising from the brain and nervous system, or an injury to the head by a blow or accident; whilst a line from the centre of the palm to the Life line tells of struggles with trouble of a natural order affecting the life and surroundings.

257. What is the meaning of lines from the mount of Venus cutting the Life line?—These lines always denote worry and trouble according to the length and direction in which they go after cutting the Life line, but they will be fully explained under the heading of "Lines from the mount of Venus."

258. What does a line from the Heart line to the Life line indicate?—This is a sign that the health is injured at that particular age by anxieties caused by love affairs; but if no corroborative signs of love trouble appear in the hands, this sign shows illness caused by weakness of the heart.

259. How is it possible to tell which is the commencement of a line?—The line always starts where it is deepest and broadest; like the branch of a tree, it narrows as it reaches the end.

260. What does a break in the Life line indicate?—It is a sign of illness at the age shown by the
position of the break; if present in both hands, it shows very great danger of death; but a sign of danger in one hand should always be confirmed in the other before reliance is placed upon it.

261. What is the indication of a cross bar joining together a broken Life line?—It is an indication of preservation from the danger of death which the break in the Life line threatens, and a Square formed by two crossed lines connecting the two broken ends of the Life line has the same significance; for a Square or a mend is always a sign of preservation from danger. (See Plate X.)

262. What is the meaning of a downward branch from the Life line being cut across by a small ray?—This is an unhappy omen and shows danger of a lawsuit, or separation from husband or wife, or some similar domestic calamity at the age when it appears on the hand; especially if the branch line runs on to the mount of Venus.

263. What is the meaning of many little cross lines on the Life line?—These are indications of illnesses, though not of a serious nature, and are usually headaches, biliousness, nervous prostration, neuralgia, etc.

264. What is the indication of a line forming a circle on the Life line?—This is a very unfortunate sign and indicates blindness, or an injury to the eye: if seen on both hands, it means danger of total blindness.

Section 3.—The Head Line

265. Where is the line of Head situate?—It starts with or near to the Life line and runs across the hand in rather a sloping direction, instead of following the same course as the Life line. (See Plate IX.)
266. *What does the line of Head indicate?*—It shows the amount of intelligence which its owner possesses, the strength of mind, memory, brain power, prudence, and capacity to fight life's battles from an intellectual standpoint. (See Plate XI.)

267. *What is the appearance of a good Head line?*—It should start with the Life line, but separate from it between the first and second fingers, go clear and straight across to the mount of Mars, but without crossing that mount; it should be without branches or cross lines except those of Fate and Fortune, and of a good colour without being too deep. The qualities indicated by such a Head line are those of a clear-headed, intelligent, self-reliant but prudent person, with a good amount of courage, concentration, force and energy of character combined with uprightness of mind.

268. *How can a weak or bad Head line be known?*—By starting apart from the Life line, and yet reaching only to the centre of the palm, it then shows weakness of intellect combined with over self-confidence, thus indicating rashness of action in some things and indecision in others. When it reaches only opposite to the second finger it indicates a short life, especially when this sign is in both hands; if it is chained, there is great liability to headaches; and when it is broken in both hands under the mount of Saturn, it is a sign of death by violence. If pale and short, it indicates a weak will, a bad memory, and poor intellect.

269. *What does a long line of Head indicate?*—In a sensitive hand (that is, much rayed or with many lines all over it) a long Head line indicates power to sift, reason, and inquire into the prompt-
ings of intuitive power indicated by the rayed hand, also great self-control and coolness in time of danger or emergency; whilst the intellect gives reasons, ways, and means for averting the same: if, however, it is overlong and reaching across the mount of Mars on to the percussion, it is an indication of meanness, avariciousness, and selfishness, although this would be greatly modified by a good mount of Jupiter and Apollo, also by a soft hand and by fingers and thumb which turn outward. When long and thin without any branches or rays, it is an indication of unfaithfulness and treachery, both in business, love, and domestic affairs. If long and sloping on to the mount of Moon, it indicates a love of the mysterious and beautiful, and a dreamy, imaginative nature, fond of poetry. (See Plate XI.)

270. What is the indication of a short Head line?
—If it stops immediately under the mount of Saturn, it is a sign of an early death when other signs appear on the Life line to corroborate it: if not, it is a sign of loss of reason through some love affair, more especially if repeated in both hands. If it stops under the mount of Apollo, it shows the subject to have a want of order and fixedness of ideas, and consequently a love of change and carelessness will be shown. A short Head line combined with a short Life line is a sure sign of an early and sudden death, if events are allowed to take their own course.

271. What does a double Head line indicate?—Cheiro says: "I have noticed that persons possessing this line have a double nature: one side sensitive and the other side cold and cruel." I find he is in the main correct, when by the double Head line is meant a line starting with the ordinary Head
PLATE XI.—THE HEAD LINE.
EXPLANATION OF PLATE XI

THE HEAD LINE

1. Good Head line = Excellent memory, good intelligence.
2. Poor Head line = Poor intellect, uncertain memory.
3. Chained Head line = Poor health, headaches.
4. Broken Head line = Serious illness.
5. Head line broken up = Weak health, accidents or injury to the Head.
6. Very long Head line = Avaricious, selfish, miserly, grasping.
7. Forked Head line = Strong imaginative power.
8. Star on Head line = Danger of insanity or hallucination.
10. Branching to Heart line = Love affair threatening to overbalance reason.
11. Branching to Jupiter = Ambition, pride, and vanity.
12. Head line turning to Heart line = Affection controlling intellect.
13. Head and Heart line in one = Heart has too much control over the head, causing a strong emotional nature.
14. Cross on Head line = Danger of serious or fatal accident.
line and running close alongside it. When, however, the second Head line is entirely distinct from the ordinary one, starting out from the Life line and crossing the hand, its meaning seems to be quite different. For many years I have been making special notes of this line, and I find it is only present in such individuals as take up a specific course of study about, or in, middle life, or the age when the second Head line leaves the Life line. By this is meant a study which is quite distinct and different from what has previously been engaged in; and it is most frequent that the particular study partakes of the occult in some way. There is no doubt in my mind also that it points to the bringing out in this life of some latent force, some faculty which had been garnered by the experience of a previous life, but which is only brought into requisition in middle life, when the ordinary things and interests of life fail to give satisfaction to the intelligence; for so far as I have been able to judge, the possessors of this line are ahead of their fellows as far as comprehension of unusual things are concerned.

272. What would be the indication supposing the Head line to be absent?—An entire absence of any of the principal lines denotes either a physical or moral deformity or imperfection, according to which line is absent. The absence of the Head line would indicate the presence of the germ of an incurable disease in the system, hindering the full development of the mental powers and thus producing a one-sided character. On an otherwise good and sensitive hand the absence of this line shows intense feeling and an emotional nature, a person whose life is governed by feeling rather than by reason,
by the heart more than by the head. Those cases where the Head and Heart lines form one bar across the hand must not be taken as an entire absence of the Head line. (See Heart line.)

273. What is the meaning of the Head line being much joined to the Life line?—This union of Head and Life line shows the subject to be very sensitive and impressionable, and a victim to severe headaches; but it also shows much cautiousness, a lack of self-confidence, and is an indication that the early life of the subject was sheltered and guarded by others so that responsibility was not felt at a tender age; in such a case as this faith and confidence in self should be stimulated. When these lines are joined together, the thumb strong, and other favourable signs are present in the hand, it is merely an indication of caution, prudence, and circumspection, a tendency to think a matter well over before deciding. If the Head line does not leave the Life line until it arrives opposite Saturn's mount, it is an indication of education and mental development being acquired late in life. (See Plate XI.)

274. What does the Head line indicate when separate from the line of Life?—If a good way apart, it is an indication of a go-ahead nature, too much self-confidence, impulse, and rashness; a foolhardy person whose life is governed by egotism rather than by reason or intelligence. It is good, however, for persons in public life, such as actors, teachers, lecturers, etc., to possess the sign, because it enables them to be prompt in action and confident of success; but it also needs a well-developed thumb to keep steady the impulse, and it would be well for anyone possessing this sign at all emphasised to
sleep before giving their opinion or deciding upon anything. (See Plate XI.) If the line is only just apart from the Life line, it indicates energy and ability to carry out the dictates of ambition, also power to govern and command; if the hand is otherwise good, such a person may be certain of success; he will rise in the world, for he possesses sufficient faith in himself to enable him to succeed in his own undertakings, and yet is not above receiving hints and advice from others. A Head line that is weak and yet separate from the Life line indicates a poor intellect, but over-confidence, also a deceitful, envious, and jealous nature; some writers assert it to be a sign of a tendency to weak sight, but I have not verified this. If the Head line be separated from the Life line but connected by branches, it shows a good amount of self-confidence and intelligence, but want of tact, producing impulsiveness in action and especially in speech, with a bad temper. When the Head line is connected with the Life line by small lines in the form of a cross, it is an indication of domestic trouble, and if the rest of the hand be good, it betrays a tendency to too rapid conclusions on things of an important nature: if the mount of Mars or Saturn be well developed also, audacity and enthusiasm will be the result.

275. When the Head line is separate from the Life line in one hand and joined in the other what does it indicate?—If it is separate in the left hand and joined in the right, it is an indication that the self-confidence of the person has been snubbed so much in early life, or it may be in a previous life, and the consequence of impulse has been so bitter, that it has taught him a lesson: the results of that
PRINCIPAL LINES

lesson are shown by the Head line being attached to the line of Life in the right (active) hand. If it is joined in the left hand and separate in the right, it shows the self-confidence has been cultivated and the natural timidity overcome, which makes the chances of success in this life far more promising.

276. When the Head line starts on the mount of Jupiter what does it indicate?—This is a sign of unbounded ambition, but if the Head line is long, it also denotes distinct success and the reward of ambition.

277. When the Head line turns in the direction of any mount what does it indicate?—This is an indication that the Head, or mental powers, are too much influenced by the qualities of the mount to which it turns; for instance, if it turns towards Apollo, art, drama, and the stage is likely to attract the attention, but it increases any lightness and frivolity which the type of hand may indicate: if towards the mount of Mercury, the desire for riches may result in dishonest practices such as thieving, etc., unless the thumb is well developed; and when towards the mount of the Moon, excessive imagination and dreamy idealism is the result. If the Head line reaches up to any of the mounts, the result is still more unfortunate, as it indicates such an excessive manifestation of the qualities indicated by the mount as to entirely overbalance reason; hence if it reaches up to the mount of Saturn, religious mania may follow: to Apollo, madness on art; to Mercury, excessive deceit, and madness on occultism or business; and if it inclines midway between the mounts of Apollo and Mercury, it is an indication of success in artistic labours, although the success achieved is mainly due to the influence of science. (See Plate XI.)
What is the meaning of the Head line rising up in an arched manner?—This is an indication of a very strong effort on the part of the individual to break away from previous surroundings, and according to whether the Head line is more distinct afterwards or not, may be judged the general effect of such effort. As a rule this is only present in those hands where the Head and Life lines are closely joined, and the arched condition marks the stage of individual effort and assumed responsibility.

What is the indication of lines running from the line of Head to the different mounts?—Such lines indicate a strengthening of the qualities of the particular mount to which they run and show the intellect to be in harmony with the action of the qualities indicated by the mount; or, in other words, that the intellect controls and directs the natural capacity: for instance, a line to the mount of the Moon indicates that the occult and imaginative powers are directed and controlled by the intellect: to Mars, that the intelligence makes use of the force and energy, whether for good or ill depends upon other signs: to Mercury, that the intellect is used for science or commerce; and to Apollo, that love of art is assisted by the intellect and reason.

What is the meaning of a line from the Head line running to the root of Jupiter's finger?—This is a sign of great ambition, intense pride and vanity which is easily wounded; but it also indicates the capacity of the subject to make a way in life and betokens success generally. (See Plate XI.)

What is the meaning of a broken and blurred
Head line under the Mount of Jupiter?—It is a sign of brain and nervous disorders, probably of the spine or paralysis, but the Head line should be joined to the Life line at the same time for this to be reliable.

282. What is the meaning of a broken Head line?—It is a sign of a wound caused by an injury to the head, an accident or an operation—if this appears shattered, with a cross on the plain of Mars (centre of hand), with short nails, it shows a tendency to epilepsy. When broken in several places, it is a sign of continual head suffering, loss of memory, and general weakness of the nervous system; such a Head line counteracts much of the good influence shown by a strong thumb: long fingers also lose their signification of love of detail when this sign is present, for it denotes inability to attend to details.

283. What is the meaning of many lines crossing the Head line?—These show little illnesses such as headaches, nervous disorders, etc., but when these small lines are only in the very centre of the hand they are supposed to be a sign of dishonesty: however, such is not my experience, except where the rest of the hand denotes dishonest tendencies.

284. What is the meaning of the Head line lying close to the Heart line?—If this is caused by the Heart line being low down, it shows that the heart rules the head, or that the intellect and reason are less in power than impulse and feeling: the subject will therefore be guilty of rash and foolish acts, especially where love and friendship is concerned. When small lines run from the Head line to the Heart line, it is an indication that the affections are governed by fascination, without the aid of
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the intellect or reasoning power, and this is more sure in the hands of females, as they are naturally the more easily fascinated and more impulsive.

285. **What does the Head line indicate when turning in the direction of the Heart line?**—This is an indication that the passions or affections domineer over, and unduly influence, the reasoning power, and is therefore unfortunate: if this line should touch the Heart line and become merged into it, it is a sign of a deep affection which threatens to overbalance reason, culminate in madness, and bring the unhappy subject to an early grave. If the Head line branches into the Heart line at its end, it is an indication that some terrible fascination or love affair has overtaken the subject, and affects him so strongly that it blinds him to all sense of reason, and makes him oblivious of danger; and if this sign is repeated in both hands, it is a sign that ruin is the result of this fascination. (See Plate XI.)

286. **What is the meaning of the commencement of the Head line turning round towards the thumb?**—This shows much self-esteem and exaggerated egotism, which usually results in the misfortune and downfall of the subject.

287. **What is the meaning of a chained appearance to the Head line?**—This shows a want of fixedness of ideas, and a tendency to falter and be undecided in matters of importance.

288. **What does a wavy Head line indicate?**—It is a sign of weakness of brain power, unequal circulation of the blood in the brain, showing head suffering; and if there is a cross on the line with dotted points near it, in the centre of the hand, it is a sure sign of epileptic tendencies.
289. What does a Head line twisted and of unequal thickness indicate?—This is a sign of weakness of liver, and where thin also, it shows bad health for as long as the thin condition remains: an unequal Head line also indicates a selfish disposition and lowness of spirits. If the line has the appearance of being knotted up, it is a bad sign, because it shows the subject to possess such a bad temper and cruel disposition that he will have a tendency to commit murder on the spur of the moment, especially when the first phalange of the thumb is very broad and stumpy.

290. What does a long narrow Head line indicate?—This means that the subject will be fond of speculations and running risks in business, and if the second and third fingers are of equal length, such a person may be safely called a gambler. If it slopes very much on to the mount of Moon, there will be too much imagination controlling the intellect, producing many eccentric ideas and habits.

291. What is the meaning of a sloping Head line in one hand and a straight one in the other?—Sloping in the left and straight in the right, it is an indication that the possessor has strong intuitive perception, an intellectual love of the beautiful, with good occult powers, as shown by the sloping line, but this is held in abeyance by the deductive and logical powers, as indicated by the straight line in the other hand. If straight in the left hand and sloping in the right, it means that the imagination, intuition, and love of mysticism is gradually changing the natural hard, logical, practical tendencies of the intellect, and therefore that the less material and more spiritual elements in the nature are developing.

292. What is the meaning of a fork at the end
of the Head line?—If one branch of this fork leads on to Mercury, it is an indication of dramatic skill in some directions. If it is on or leading to the mount of Mars, it shows stratagem and ability to see all sides to a question, especially if the line of Fortune is clear. If the line is joined to the Life line at commencement, this fork indicates a love of literary work, also originality and much useful imagination: if the fork is a long one and curves towards the mount of Moon, then the subject will be fond of occultism, will possess clairvoyant and intuitive gifts, with accuracy in dreams, presentiments, and first impressions, will also be a clever sophist and always able to emerge from a dilemma, and fond of controversy and argument; if, however, this sloping line forks almost to the wrist, it shows a danger of self-delusion and that the imagination has a fatal influence over the life; when one end of the fork goes straight across the hand and the other comes downwards to the wrist, it indicates good practical sense of an idealistic and poetic nature, for it combines a good strong Head line with the influence of a good mount of the Moon. If one end of the fork touches the line of Heart, and the other goes on to the mount of Moon, it shows an affection so strong that intellect, reason, and all else is sacrificed for it, and if the Fate line is also stopped by the line of Heart, ruin of body and mind has followed this strong love.

293. What is the meaning of the Head line straight, with the exception of its end turning towards Mercury?—This is an indication that the subject has very good business ability, but is grasping and penurious, using all his intellectual capacity for the purpose of procuring wealth.
294. What is the meaning of a line in the form of a circle at the end of a Head line which runs into the mount of Moon?—This is a sign of danger of death by drowning, and if this indication appears in both hands, the signification is sure.

295. What is the meaning of a semicircular line on or near the Head line?—When below the Head line and yet attached to it, it is the sign of a violent death through the fault of the person himself, but this sign is rare and must not be confounded with an island.

296. Does a good Head line modify any evil or weak signs in the hand?—Yes, especially if the mount of Mars is well developed, because these two combined indicate good reason, energy, constancy, coolness, and power to resist; which forces will be enough to counteract much that is evil.

297. Does the formation of the Head line harmonise with the type of Hand?—The Head line frequently takes its formation from the type of hand, as it indicates the extent of the mental powers, and as there are some types of hands which accompany good intellects, and vice versa, it follows that much can be learned from observing this.

On the Elementary type of hand the Head line is usually short, thick, and straight, in accordance with the capacity to receive, and understand, only a few things, but those few things are generally grasped, and tightly clung to, as befitting a strong temperament; but if on this hand the Head line slopes at all, it indicates a much greater degree of imagination and superstition, amounting to fear, than would be indicated by the same amount of slope on a higher type of hand.
On the Spatulate type of hand the Head line is usually long and clear, and slightly sloping, but when it is quite straight, in opposition to the constructive tendencies of the hand, which requires imagination, the effect will be that the plans will not find scope for fulfilment, as the imagination is cut off, and the nature will consequently be irritable, restless, and dissatisfied.

The natural formation of the Head line on a Square hand is long and straight, in accordance with the clear, upright nature of the individual, and when the Head line slopes on a Square hand, it shows a much greater degree of imagination than would be found in Conical-handed persons with the same slope, and the effect would be to produce good inspirational writers, painters, etc., with practical and useful ideas.

The natural position of the Head line on the Conical hand is a gradual slope to the middle of the mount of the Moon, showing strong artistic tendencies which govern the Head to the production of beauty in some form; but when this Head line is straight, it shows that all the artistic tendencies and imaginative powers are used for the production of practical things, for the sake of the money they bring.

The Head line, in accordance with the Philosophical hand, is closely joined to the Life line and gently sloping; when it is straight and set high in the hand, it shows a critical and cynical person, who will find fault and expose the fads of other people and will be harsh in his methods of philosophy, because the prudent and imaginative part of his nature is hidden by fearlessness and rashness.

On the Psychical hand the Head line should be
very sloping, and it is very rare that we find any exception to this rule; but where it goes straight across the hand it shows the nature to have undergone a complete change, and the subject brought to look at life from a hard matter-of-fact standpoint.

SECTION 4.—THE HEART LINE

298. Where is the Heart line situated?—It runs across the hand under the mounts: it starts at the outer edge of the hand and generally reaches to the mount of Jupiter; occasionally it goes to the edge of the hand between the thumb and first finger, but this is of rare occurrence. (See Plate IX.)

299. What does the Heart line signify?—It denotes the amount and quality of the affections, and also shows, according to its length, colour, and formation, the condition of the heart.

300. What is the best colour for the Heart line to be?—Of a healthy pinkish colour, for when very red it shows much passion and affection, a hot-blooded, enthusiastic nature, consequently impulsive and wayward in love affairs; and if Saturn’s ring is present and broken up it is a sign of hysteria. If the Heart line is yellow it is a sign of jaundice and biliousness; and if pale it is a sign of weak circulation, a cold-blooded and indifferent nature almost free from natural affection: this is especially so if the line be also chained. A pale line also shows a nature given to selfish dissipation.

301. Of what formation should the Heart line be?—It should be straight and clear, not too broad or hollow, and should send out branches towards the mount of Jupiter. If this line passes the mount of Jupiter and turns round the edge of the hand
(which is very rare), it shows excessive love and sacrifice of self for the object of that love. (See Plate XII.)

**302. What does a long Heart line indicate?**—The strength of the affection is known by the length of this line, and therefore the longer the line, the stronger the affection. When this line goes straight across the hand from the percussion to the mount of Jupiter and turns round the forefinger it shows the affection to be very strong and lasting: it is indeed the love of a soul which soars high into the world of idealism and perfection: such a love forgets all faults, forgives all weakness, and pours itself out in rich profusion at the feet of the loved one; but if spurned and slighted it means ruin to the subject both of body and mind, for the heart would break and listlessness ensue. Turning round the percussion at the mount of Mars and going fully across the hand, without turning round the first finger, it shows an excess of affection which produces jealousy and suffering on account of its intensity, for the influence of Mars gives intensity and force of passion, whereas the influence of Jupiter raises the tone to idealism and worship, and this is especially the case if the mount of the Moon be large also.

**303. What does a double Heart line indicate?**—A sister or double line always shows an increase of the power of the original line, therefore a sister line of the Heart (which is a very rare occurrence indeed) shows great tenderness in love, susceptibility to friendship, and a strengthening of the health so far as the circulation is concerned; and indicates the possession of much nervous force. This is more especially the case where the original
Heart line is chained, weak, or much crossed; at the same time it is probable that sorrow will be the result of a love so deep and tender, and capable of such untiring devotion.

304. What is the indication when the Heart line is absent?—A complete absence of this line is very rare and must not be confused with those cases where the Head and Heart lines are joined in one, forming a bar across the hand: when the Heart line is really absent it is an indication of heart disease, or great weakness of that organ, unless the lines of Life and Health are exceptionally good, when it shows a cold, selfish, avaricious, isolated nature, capable of malice and treachery, but for this reading it is necessary that other signs should also be present.

305. What is the meaning of the Heart line being divided into branches under Jupiter?—Divided into three branches under Jupiter's mount it indicates strength of love, energy, friendship, and general good fortune; a good upright humane disposition with a healthy condition of the heart: if the Heart line branches into two, between Jupiter and Saturn, it is still good, though not as fortunate as when immediately under Jupiter. In the case of two branches, the love is mostly pure, but it is not so free from selfishness as when there are three branches which go quite on to Jupiter's mount. (See Plate XII.) One part of the fork going on to Jupiter and the other to the mount of Saturn is a bad sign, for it tells of failure in seeking for success, the gloom and taciturnity of Saturn's influence clouding an otherwise hopeful nature. If it is divided into two under the mount of Jupiter, but sloping towards the Life line instead of ascending
PLATE XII.—THE HEART LINE.
EXPLANATION OF PLATE XII

THE HEART LINE

1. Good Heart line = Strong and lasting love.
2. Broken and poor Heart line = Feeble action of the heart.
3. Short Heart line = Danger of apoplexy and sudden death.
4. Very long Heart line = A jealous nature, but strong love.
5. Chained Heart line = Palpitation, inconstancy in love.
6. Branch turned down to Head line = Loss of loved one and danger of unhappy marriage.
7. Head and Heart line formed in one = Selfishness.
8. Branch on Heart line cut by ray = Disappointed love.
the mount, it indicates reverse of fortune and that the individual is in danger of being cheated by others. If it branches into two, with one fork going on to Jupiter's mount and the other ending between Jupiter and Saturn, it indicates a love quite as passionate as pure, and such a person would have a continual warfare between his higher and his lower nature as regards love affairs, for Saturn indicates material, whilst Jupiter indicates ideal love.

306. What does the Heart line indicate when it touches the base of Jupiter's finger and is without branches?—This is rather an unfortunate sign, for it promises no success whatever in the undertakings of the subject unless the Fate line is an exceptionally good one; for it shows the feelings and emotions to have too much sway over the nature, overcoming common sense and judgment.

307. What is the meaning of the Heart line turning down towards the Head line near to the mount of Jupiter?—This is an indication of some deep grief which arises through misplaced or unrewarded affection, or the loss of some dearly loved one; and if a small ray crosses the part which turns down, it means danger of a miserable marriage. (See Plate XII.)

308. When the Heart line has no branches at all what does it indicate?—This is an indication of a loveless life so far as the affection of the opposite sex is concerned, an existence entirely blighted and deprived of its natural end, which is that of love and its consummation: if bare of branches only at the percussion or commencement, it is a sign of sterility in either man or woman; and if quite bare under Jupiter it shows danger of poverty and general
misfortune. When it ends between the fingers of Jupiter and Saturn and has no branches, Heron Allen says, "This is a sign of a life of endless labour," but my own experience goes to prove that when the line terminates here, there is a scarcity of friends, and therefore the life is more or less a lonely one, owing to the inability of the subject to adapt himself to other natures.

309. **What is the meaning of the Heart line ending immediately under the mount of Saturn?**—This is a dangerous sign, for if seen in both hands it indicates a short life and sudden death, caused most probably from a shock through grief, from apoplexy, or from heart disease; but if only seen in the left hand the tendency is lessened, and with care the dangers may be averted. If seen in the right hand, the force and excitability of the nature is likely to develop the tendency to apoplexy and heart disease, and in all such cases care should be taken to exercise self-control of the emotions and passions.

310. **What does a chained Heart line indicate?**—This shows a weak action of the heart resulting in flutterings and palpitations, especially if the Ring of Saturn is present, for this is a sign of a highly strung nervous organisation. A chained Heart line under Mercury is also considered a sign of flirtation, or instability in love affairs; but this latter is not reliable unless the mount of Venus be large or the Grille appears upon it. A chained Heart line which reaches only to the mount of Saturn, shows contempt for the opposite sex and a disregard for the sentiment and stability of love.

311. **What does a broken Heart line indicate?**—A broken line always indicates a strain on those forces and powers which the line itself represents;
but because of the double meaning attached to the heart, it becomes difficult to decide whether a break in this line is a physical strain of the heart or a strain on the affections. From extensive observations I have come to the conclusion that a distinct break near to Saturn shows heart disease in the family, but unless it is on both hands it need not show itself in the subject except as an hereditary taint. When it is accompanied by bluish spots it is frequently a nervous strain, by red spots a muscular strain, and when broken into small fragments not distinct it denotes changeability of love affairs and inconstancy. When broken under Apollo in both hands the pride has ruined the love; if in only one hand the danger is lessened; and always the left (or passive) hand will indicate what comes unsought, and always the right (or positive) hand shows what the subject himself brings about.

312. Should the Heart line be near to the Head line?—No, for then the subject would have a tendency to suffer from asthma and also palpitation. When the Heart line lies close to the fingers it also indicates double-mindedness, envy, selfishness, hypocrisy, and deceit, for the affections and feelings are governed by the head or by selfish motives.

313. What is the meaning of the Heart line being joined to the Head line?—When it is joined under Jupiter or Saturn it is an indication of great danger of sudden or violent action through ungoverned passion, and this danger is increased if the sign is in both hands. In the opinion of some Palmists this is an indication of capacity to commit murder; but my own experience inclines me to the opinion that unless other and very strong signs were present,
this would only indicate such lack of control, either of feelings, passion, or intellect, as would impel to forcible action in bad temper and not murderous tendencies, unless the type of hand and the development of the mounts also favoured such expression. When the Heart line is thin and weak, and yet joined to the Head line, it is a sign that the life will be full of struggles and misfortunes, caused chiefly by temper and miscalculation, more especially if the Head and Life lines are also joined together until Saturn is reached and the Head line travels to the mount of Mars. A good Fate line will, however, modify these bad signs to a great extent, and the person will be really benevolent if pleasure can be obtained through its exercise; but such a mixed-up state of lines never appears upon the hands of a practical person who is able to make much headway in life.

314. What is the meaning of the Heart line touching the Head line and then going on in its natural course?—When it touches the Head line and then runs off at a tangent, as it were, it indicates an unbalanced condition. Under Saturn it will have the influence of erratic action, sometimes rash and at others too fearful; under Apollo the unbalanced state will refer to art, drama, and love of show, and therefore excessive pride of personal achievements or charm. When the Heart line just ends in the Head line under Saturn it shows danger of sudden death, the danger being increased if the sign is repeated in the right hand.

315. What is the meaning of the Head and Heart lines forming one deep bar across the hand?—The indication of this line depends very much upon its position. It is acknowledged by all Palmists that
the deeper the Heart line lies from the root of the fingers the greater is the capacity for emotion and the tender side of the nature. If, therefore, the Heart line reaches down and swallows up the Head line as it curves, it is an indication that the heart and impulse or emotions overbalance the reason and judgment, resulting in many foolish actions and unwise conclusions. If, however, it is the Head line which is high up, usurping the place of the Heart line, there will be much cold, selfish calculation; the dictates of the Heart and emotions will be utterly subservient to the demands of the intellect, so that the individual will be cold-hearted, selfish, and avaricious, devoid of sympathy and spontaneous affection.

316. What does a straight and rather short Heart line indicate?—This shows a cruel and revengeful disposition, with little or no tenderness or affection, and when the palm is wide and hard also the person is capable of committing violence, even to premeditated murder, when the temper is fully aroused.

317. What is the meaning of small lines which cut across the Heart line?—Many little lines crossing the Heart line, in addition to the lines of Fate, Fortune, and Health, are an indication of misfortunes and ill-health arising from the heart or liver; and if these lines are irregular or twisted they show sorrow and disappointment in the affections.

318. Is disappointment in love indicated on the Heart line?—Yes, if it is branched towards the mount of Jupiter and any of these branches are cut by another one coming from the direction of the Head or Life lines, it indicates disappointment in some person who has been ardently loved by the subject.
319. *What is the meaning of small branches rising from the Heart line?*—These show the number of friends or persons having power to influence the life so far as affection is concerned, but if any of these lines are crossed it shows that trouble and sorrow have been the result of the friendship.

320. *What is the meaning of the Heart line ascending the mount of Mercury?*—This shows great ability to adapt oneself to others, to imitate and mimic others: good actors often possess this sign prominently in their hands.

321. *What is the meaning of a point or spot on the Heart line?*—A spot or dent sometimes indicates a wound, but more often it is a sign of grief at heart, and its nature must be looked for in the nearest mount: for instance, a small red spot under Saturn indicates the loss of some love, either by death or treachery; a larger one indicates a muscular strain of the heart; under Apollo the grief will be caused through an artist or man of fame; and under Mercury a scientific, professional, or business man will be the cause of sorrow. Livid or purple spots on the Heart line indicate an affection of the heart or liver; if scars, they show strong tendencies to apoplexy.

322. *What is the meaning of a curved line from the line of Heart to the mount of Moon?*—This is a bad sign and denotes the unhealthy influence of too much imagination over the heart and the reason: it is therefore a sign of jealousy in whatever direction the fancy may lead, and if in its curving it cuts through the Head line, much irritability and love of change and excitement will be shown.
SECTION 5.—THE FATE LINE

323. Where is the Fate line shown on the hand?—It is the line which runs up the centre of the hand and goes more or less to the mount of Saturn: it may be known by its tendency to reach this mount, from which it takes its name, as Saturn means Fate or Destiny. (See Plate IX.)

324. What does the line of Fate signify?—It relates to our social position, influence in the world, success or failure, and worldly affairs in general; and according to its position, clearness, etc., we may know whether ours is, or is likely to be, a life of importance or influence upon other people. (See Plates XIII and XIIIa.)

325. Does the term "fate" mean "sure fatality"?—Not in its broadest sense: the indications and circumstances over which we have no immediate influence or control are certainly marked here on the sensitive hand, but it is "fate" only in the sense that as a man sows, so shall he reap, and if our natures indicate that the gratification of such nature will lead to certain bad effects if allowed to go unchecked, it does not necessarily follow that we are unable to avoid being carried away by the strength of our evil inclinations, or that we must perforce choose the evil instead of the good. The line of Saturn or the "Fate line," then, denotes what will take place according to our nature, unless that nature is trained and curbed, or led by the power of will and discipline in an opposite direction: for we have our "fate" to a great extent in our own hands, and it is only where several signs corroborate each other, that we need expect a calamity or evil beyond our power to avoid or modify.
326. **Does a good Fate line counterbalance the indications of an otherwise bad hand?**—Only to a certain extent: for instance, the power it indicates often overcomes the influence of a weak and poor Life line, but for the Fate line to manifest the full force of its indications it ought to be in harmony with the rest of the hand, which will go to prove that fate has some foundation; for instance, a good development of the finger and mount of Mercury with a good Fate line indicates that science and commerce is the foundation upon which success must be built; but a good development of Mercury’s mount and finger with a poor Fate line, shows power and capacity put to no use, or, in other words, unfavourable circumstances for the manifestation of natural talents.

327. **Does the Fate line indicate the nature of the ill-luck which its bad signs prognosticate?**—No, it only shows good or bad fortune: the nature of such things must be looked for in other parts of the hand; there is, however, generally a connecting line indicating from what direction the good or bad fortune will come.

328. **Does the Fate line indicate the probable length of life?**—Yes; when long and well traced it indicates a long life: from its base to the Head line is reckoned thirty to thirty-five years, according to the position of the Head line: from thence to the Heart line is reckoned another ten or fifteen years, according to whether they lie close together or far apart, bringing it to forty-five or fifty; and from the Heart line up to the root of Saturn’s finger brings the age up to eighty or ninety, according to its length; but the age is reckoned from the wrist upward on the Fate line, in contradistinction
PLATE XIII.—THE FATE LINE.
EXPLANATION OF PLATES XIII AND XHLA

THE FATE LINE

1. Good Fate line = Good position and much influence.
2. From Moon to Jupiter = Good fortune and wealthy marriage.
3. Broken Fate line = Change of position.
4. Branch upward to Heart line = Time of marriage.
5. Starting in Quadrangle = Sorrow and difficulty.
6. Starting at Heart line = Success late in life.
7. Parallel line = An influence in the life for that period.
9. Zigzag line = Ill health in early youth.
10. Upward branches = Progress and success in enterprises.
11. Starting from Life line = Career too much influenced by relatives.
12. Starting from Moon's mount = Success through influence of opposite sex.
13. Lines from Moon = Influence lines, affecting the life.
14. Island on Fate = Hopeless love unless in very fortunate hand.
15. Fate stopped by Head = Failure through error in judgment.
16. Fate stopped by Heart = Failure through error connected with the affections.
PLATE XIIIa.—The Fate Line (continued).
to the Life line, where the age is reckoned from the palm downward to the base. (See Plate VIII.)

329. Why in the Fate line is the age reckoned from the wrist upward, whilst in the Life line it is reckoned downward, ending at the wrist?—Because at birth we are given our stock-in-trade of physical life force and vitality, which we commence spending right away and are constantly diminishing it until the last shred is used up and we “pass on.” This amount is recorded by the nature, etc., of the Life line and the mount it encircles. The Fate or success, on the contrary, is the result of our own effort, and we therefore begin at the base, as it were, to increase, as we get older, our stock of power and wisdom. We deal here with mental or moral vital force in contradistinction to the physical, so that whilst one goes downward, the non-physical is counted upward, recording the use, neglect, or abuse of nature’s forces, as the case may be.

330. What is the indication when no Fate line is present?—That the subject has a vegetable or negative existence; not particularly happy, but certainly not having great battles to fight. The absence of this line is frequently found in the hands of Laplanders and the hands of others of a pure Elementary type, whose whole life is spent in obtaining sufficient to eat and drink, with no higher aim than mere physical existence.

331. Where does the Fate line start?—It has several points of departure: for instance, it may rise direct from the centre of the wrist, from the mount of the Moon, from the Life line, or only at the Head line, the Plain of Mars, or even at the Heart line.

332. What does the Fate line indicate when
starting from the wrist?—If it goes direct to Saturn's mount without being cut or broken, it indicates very good fortune, resulting from inheritance and personal merit. If it is cut by a line rising from the mount of the Moon, it indicates that fortune has been ruined by the imagination, leaving the mental powers more or less injured. If stopped by the Head line it indicates that some foolish action or error in judgment has hindered the success, or that an illness of the head has brought disaster: if it is the latter there will be corroborating signs on the Life line. If it is stopped by the Heart line it shows that misfortune has arisen through disappointed love, or if the hand be otherwise a weak one it indicates heart disease.

333. What does the Fate line indicate when starting on the mount of Moon?—This is an indication that the happiness and prosperity of the individual will come chiefly from the influence, whims, and caprices of the opposite sex: this does not always mean money, but silent influence, or perhaps mere association, which has the effect of arousing latent ambition and energy. The writer has seen this position of the Fate line on the hands of a gentleman whose greatest and best good fortune always came to him when he was assisted in his business transactions by his wife, and therefore his wife was his good fortune, though not literally so, in the sense in which such things are usually understood. If the Fate line which rises on the Moon's mount reaches only to the Heart line, it shows a prosperous marriage, but more especially if the Heart line runs on to the mount of Jupiter.

334. What does the Fate line indicate when it
rises from the Life line?—If it starts low down on the Life line, it indicates that "Fate" or destiny is so fully in the hands of the subject, that success will only come after trying for it: this success, however, will be considerable if the Fate line goes straight and clear on to the mount of Saturn.

335. Why is the Fate line sometimes closely joined to the Life line?—Because the wishes of friends and parents having been followed when the individual first started out in life, he has been hindered from striking into new paths and using his talents to the fullest extent: thus his fate has become different or inferior to what it could otherwise have been.

336. What does the Fate line indicate when starting from the centre of the palm?—It indicates a painful and troubled life, with many obstacles to be overcome, especially if the Fate line enters the finger of Saturn; success, however, is ultimately achieved if the line is clear and unbroken.

337. What does the Fate line indicate when it starts from the Head line?—This is a sign of much labour and a need for perseverance, for much difficulty has to be overcome; but if the Head line is clear, success will be obtained through the intellect, rather than by fate or fortune, although it will be rather late in life.

338. What does the Fate line indicate when it starts from between the Head and Heart line?—This is a bad sign, for it indicates great sorrow, difficulty, and trouble, often imprisonment; but in an otherwise good hand, the imprisonment will be undeserved, or will be in a good cause.

339. What does the Fate line indicate when starting from the Heart line?—This is an indication
that success only comes to the subject very late in life, when his vital powers are almost exhausted; but it means rest for the weary at last, and is also the sign of an ingenious if not an inventive nature.

340. **How far ought the Fate line to extend in order to have a good meaning?**—In a good hand, if it goes straight up to the root of Saturn's finger, it is an excellent sign of great honour, riches, and importance.

341. **Should the Fate line enter the finger of Saturn?**—No, for in a weak and poorly regulated hand it is a bad sign, and even in a good hand it is an indication that everything is carried too far, and it consequently brings disaster: the higher the line rises into the finger the more disastrous will be the trouble: with a star on the first phalange of the finger also, it is a sign of a violent death, most probably by the hands of the law.

342. **If the Fate line cuts through the Rascette what does it indicate?**—It is not a favourable sign, for it shows sorrow and trouble in the affairs of life, the subject taking everything too deeply and seriously; the trouble, however, can be modified to a certain extent by a careful governing of the affairs of life, such as temper, passion, etc.

343. **What does the Fate line indicate when it is stopped by the Head line?**—This indicates a mistake on the part of the intellectual powers of the subject, which spoils the fortune and stops the progress; but if the Life line shows bad health or brain disorder at this period, this latter will be the cause of the obstruction.

344. **What does the Fate line indicate when stopped by the Heart line?**—This indicates that happiness and prosperity is upset by an unfortunate
attachment of the heart, but if the line commences again and goes on well the difficulty is overcome. If the Fate line starts from the mount of the Moon, loses itself in the Heart line, and the Heart line goes to Jupiter's mount, it is a sign of a rich and honourable marriage.

345. What is the indication of branches from the Fate line going in the direction of the different mounts? — It is an indication that success can be achieved through the qualities which the particular mount indicates: for instance, if the branch goes towards Mercury, success can be obtained in science or commerce; if to Mars, success in war and implements of warfare, in athletics or mechanics; if to Apollo, success in art, dramatic impersonation, etc.

346. When the Fate line ends towards Jupiter's mount what does it indicate? — That pride and ambition will rule the life, and that success will be obtained and the ambition gratified: if it starts from the mount of the Moon and gradually rises towards the mount of Jupiter it foretells prosperity and happiness as the results of a happy marriage. (See Plate XIII.)

347. What is the indication of a branch from the Fate line reaching to the Heart line? — This is an indication of marriage at the time when the branch leaves the Fate line; but to be thoroughly reliable it should be corroborated by other signs of marriage on the hand. (See Plate XIII.)

348. What do short lines from the Fate line towards the Heart line indicate? — These are lines indicating friendships, and many palmists consider them sure indications of love which does not end in marriage unless they touch the Heart line.
349. What does the Fate line indicate when it is unequal in depth, colour, and clearness?—It shows that fortune is not stable in her dealings with the subject, causing ebbs and flows of fortune and making a change “from grave to gay, from lively to severe,” thus creating more or less anxiety and disappointment according to whether the line is broken or not.

350. What does a broken Fate line indicate?—It is a bad omen, usually showing a chequered existence, but if one branch overlaps the other, so that the line does not cease to exist, even for a short space, it only shows a change of position in life which will be for the better or worse according to the improved or otherwise condition of the line as it proceeds up the palm. (See Plate XIII.)

351. What does the Fate line indicate when broken at the bottom and then good for the rest of life?—This indicates that misery and trouble overtake the person in childhood, but that those troubles are overcome as maturity is reached, and the power to exercise the will and reason is developed.

352. What does the Fate line indicate when broken just below the Head line?—This is an indication of both physical and moral troubles: if, however, Saturn’s mount is full, the difficulties will be modified, especially if the mount of the Moon is also fully developed, as this will help the subject to go through life more smoothly than otherwise. If it is broken between the Head and Heart lines, it shows that fortune will be retarded in middle life; but if the line of Fortune is good and the Fate line starts again at the Heart line, the obstacles will be overcome in the end after a severe struggle. If the Fate line is broken and jagged all the way, it is a
sign that its possessor will have a life of trouble, anxiety, and constant change.

353. What does a twisted or zig-zag Fate line indicate?—This indicates an abuse of material pleasures, resulting in ill-health if the twisting lasts all the way: but if only at the commencement it indicates misfortune or ill-health in youth which is overcome as time goes on. (See Plate XIII.)

354. What does a double Fate line indicate?—If both are clear and straight, and the ends lean towards different mounts, it is a sign of increased influence and importance in life; as a rule, however, the second Fate line is blurred, broken or winding, then it is an indication of an abuse of material pleasures, and spoils to a great extent the indication of a good original Fate line. If the extra line starts from the Heart line and goes to Saturn’s mount, but is not very clear or straight, it denotes much worry and toil for the individual.

355. What is the meaning of a smaller line running parallel with the Fate line for some time?—This short line indicates the influence of some other person on the life, at the time and for the period during which it appears on the hand. It may mean a new friend, an engagement or marriage, but if so, there will be corroborating signs on other parts of the hand. (See Plate XIII.)

356. What is the meaning of lines from the mount of the Moon going to the Fate line?—These indicate the influence of other people on the life, but not necessarily love affairs, although the imagination will play some part in the influence, the person influencing being to a greater or lesser extent idealised by the subject; the duration and depth of the influence depends upon the length and depth of
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the line; if the influence line does not touch the Fate line but merely rises towards it, the influence will have no marked effect upon the life. If the influence line is cut by another, the influence is disturbed by circumstances. (See Plate XIII.)

357. What is the indication of small upward branches on the Fate line?—It is a sign of improvement, a gradual rising from poverty to affluence, from an obscure to an important position in life.

358. What is the indication of short cross lines on the Fate line?—These are indications of business worry and trouble, occurring at the age when the cross lines appear on the Fate line.

359. What does a forked commencement of the Fate line indicate?—If one part of the fork goes towards the mount of Venus, and the other towards the mount of Moon, it is an indication (when the fork is large) of a mixture of influences on the early life of the subject, such as being partly brought up by someone other than the parents: when the fork is not so large or clear, it shows a strife for success between imagination (Moon) and love (Venus). If the Fate line reaches well on to Saturn’s mount, success will be obtained, however fierce the struggle between the two conflicting powers may be; but if the line be broken, life will be a misfortune and a failure, unless the line of Fortune and the finger of Apollo are very good indeed. (See Plate XIII.)

360. What is the indication of lines from the mount of Venus which cut the Fate line?—These show misery caused by too much influence of the opposite sex, and if the mount of Jupiter be clouded and badly marked it also indicates conjugal unhappiness.

361. What does a line from the Heart line which
cuts the Fate line indicate?—It indicates widowhood, if corroborated by other signs on the marriage line, and by troubles on the Life line at the corresponding age, as one single sign is not reliable. (See Chap. VIII, Sect. 1, for full particulars.)

362. By what sign on the Fate line may a happy old age be known?—When the line is clear and straight, distinct, and of a good colour, from the Heart line upwards to the root of the finger of Saturn; then peace, prosperity, and freedom from worry may be expected in the latter days.

363. Is a good Fate line an indication of power to overcome the sensitiveness of a much rayed hand?—No, not unless it is very straight and regular, for any other form, however strong, denotes constant irritability and a hyper-sensitive state of the nerves.

SECTION 6.—THE LINE OF FORTUNE

364. Where is the line of Fortune situate?—This line (also called the line of Fame, the Money line, line of Apollo, or Solar line) runs up the palm of the hand towards the root of the third finger, from which it takes its name; but may start from the mount of the Moon, the Life line, the Head line, the centre of the palm or the Heart line. (See Plate IX.)

365. What does the line of Fortune indicate?—It denotes success in art or literature, fame, merit, riches and honour, according to other signs and the general shape of the hands and fingers. It also indicates a sensitive nature, fine susceptibilities, a tendency to be easily pained or grieved.

366. What is considered a good line of Fortune?—When the line is clear, deep, and of a good pink colour, and cuts a distinct furrow from the base or centre of the hand on to the mount of Apollo; its
good indication is increased if it cuts the mount in three distinct straight lines instead of one; there is then clear indication of natural talent, the favour of great persons, riches and glory, with self-satisfaction and ability to enjoy the good things of this world. (See Plate XIV.)

367. If the line of Fortune is absent what does it indicate?—It is an unfortunate sign, for although the Fate line and other indications of the hand may be good, their power will be weakened by the absence of this line. The absence of any chief line betokens a lack of the qualifications which the line indicates when present; thus, however clever and deserving the subject may be, unless this necessary line is present, great success will never be achieved. In an otherwise artistic hand, absence of this line shows the necessity for hard work, and even then the worth of such persons, however talented, is generally known and acknowledged when too late to be of any value to them.

368. Does a good line of Fortune always indicate riches and success?—No, for unless the mount of Jupiter is good, the success cannot be great except in the matter of money, and unless the line of Fate is also good, there may be wealth but not position; and if the palm of the hand is hollow, the line of Fortune loses its signification altogether.

369. Does a good line of Fortune always indicate that its possessor will cultivate the fine arts?—No, but whether these things be cultivated or not, the natural inclination and talents will be there, and appreciation of these things will be shown in person, habits, clothing, taste, etc.

370. Does a good line of Fortune also show in what direction the artistic tendencies would be most
successful?—The largest mount in the hand shows the best direction in which the talent can be displayed: for instance, a good line of Fortune and the mount of Venus large, would indicate that the subject would do best in music and painting; with the mount of the Moon large, poetry or elevated literature would be best, whilst with a Spatulate finger of Apollo and a good development of the same mount the subject would be successful in dramatic work, etc.

371. What does the line of Fortune indicate when it rises from the wrist beneath the mount of Venus?—This is an indication that although the subject has not been born to it, or inherited it, success and fortune will be obtained through a strong friendship or perhaps marriage.

372. What does the line of Fortune indicate when it rises from the Life line?—This is a good indication and promises success: the lower the line rises on the Life line the better indication it is, for then fortune is gained either by personal merit or by inheritance.

373. What does the line of Fortune indicate when it rises from the Moon's mount?—This is an indication of rather too much influence of other people, and although the subject will be really worthy of success, yet that success will be attained mostly through the influence of others, rather than by personal merit. If in addition to this the Head line slopes on to the mount of the Moon, it indicates capacity for poetry and literature, and with a good Fate line success can be achieved therein. If starting from the top of the mount of the Moon, it indicates success in some way with foreigners or foreign trade, or that success is achieved abroad rather than in one's own country.
PLATE XIV.—THE LINE OF FORTUNE
EXPLANATION OF PLATE XIV

LINE OF FORTUNE

1. A good line of Fortune = Success in art and money.
2. Rising from the Life line = Success through own merit.
3. Forked ending of line of Fortune = Success through concentration.
4. Unequal forked ending = Failure through divided attention.
5. Broken line of fortune = Threatened failure overcome by perseverance.
6. Cross lines = Difficulties caused by jealousy and malice.
374. What does the line of Fortune indicate when it starts at the Head line?—That success comes from the natural and gradual unfolding of the intellect, from mental more than physical exertion, and also specially good judgment in starting fresh enterprises or commencing a new career.

375. What does the line of Fortune indicate when it rises on the plain of Mars (centre of hand)?—This indicates that a great amount of work, or untiring devotion to art must be undergone before success can be obtained; it will, however, be ultimately attained if the line is clear as it traverses the hand. If it rises between the Head and Heart lines it indicates that riches will not be obtained until late in life, at least not until fifty years of age.

376. What does the line of Fortune indicate when it rises from the Heart line?—It shows great taste for art, and if the Head line is good, success may be obtained in dramatic work if the energies are turned that way. It also shows a generous and sympathetic nature.

377. What does a pale line of Fortune indicate?—This is an indication of artistic instincts, but not active artistic powers; strong appreciation of beauty and brilliancy, without the power to produce it; and it has the same indication as a good mount of Apollo with the line of Fortune quite absent.

378. What is the meaning of a line from Mars mount (under Mercury) cutting through, or reaching to, the line of Fortune?—This is an indication of danger to the reputation, according to its depth and intensity. If it merely touches the Fortune line, it is danger of scandal or the attempt of an enemy to injure the reputation. If, however, the line of Fortune is cut through, and the condition of
the latter part of that line less clear than the earlier portion, it is danger of a ruined reputation, and often the sufferer has been through the Law Courts, or mixed up in some unpleasant case: more especially if these indications are on both hands, as all lines emanating from Mars and cutting other lines are signs of injury, either mental or physical.

379. What is the indication of small lines from other parts of the hand cutting the line of Fortune?—From the mount of Mercury it indicates a changeable mood and inconstant nature; from the mount of Mars, it indicates the influence of an enemy spoiling the opportunities: if this line does not quite cut the line of Fortune, the bad influence can be overcome. From the mount of the Moon, success in connection with nautical things, or in travelling, may be expected. When a line comes from the mount of Venus and cuts the line of Fortune it is a sign of loss of money; but if the line only comes up to it without cutting it, and runs alongside for a time, it indicates a legacy or an acquisition of money by some good fortune, and the time at which these things are likely to occur may be known by the time the line crosses the Life line. A line from Venus cutting the line of Fortune in early life indicates loss to the subject through the misfortune of parents. Lines from the Heart line to the line of Fortune indicate obstacles caused by relatives or loved ones: from the Fate line they indicate hindrances in the shape of poverty, and if from the Health line clear and straight, business will be successful through good physical health.

380. What does a forked commencement of the line of Fortune indicate?—That an influence outside that of the immediate home circle has considerable
force in moulding the tastes and adding to the culture of the mind, thus making the ultimate success more or less the result of outside influences: a similar meaning to the same sign on the Fate line.

381. *What is the indication of a forked ending to the line of Fortune?*—If it is equally branched into two upon the mount of Apollo, it indicates that the energy is split and it consequently spoils the success which would have otherwise been obtained. When the line is formed into a pointed trident just above the Heart line, and the ends of the trident are straight and equal in length, then it is a good indication, for it shows wealth, honour, and glory; if, however, they are mixed and unequal in length or depth, its indication is unfortunate and shows many things attempted, but nothing accomplished. The same meaning is attached to many small lines instead of one clear and straight line on the mount. (See Plate XIV.)

382. *What is the indication of cross lines on the line of Fortune?*—They denote obstacles in the way of success: if not very deep, the difficulties can be surmounted, but if the cross lines cut the line of Fortune, failure will occur; these lines are usually the outcome of the malice and jealousy of other people.

383. *What does a broken line of Fortune indicate?*—A changeable and fickle nature, so that the natural capacity is not concentrated on one line of work; if the line is broken in the centre and clearer above, it indicates weakness and difficulties of character overcome by perseverance.

384. *What does a black spot on the line of Fortune indicate?*—This is an unfortunate sign, especially where the line of Fortune touches the Heart line,
for it indicates great danger if not certainty of blindness.

385. What effect have twisted fingers upon a good line of Fortune?—This, especially if in conjunction with a hollow palm, indicates that the good influence of this line is wrongly guided, and that the powers of which it is a sign are used for a bad end.

SECTION 7.—THE HEALTH LINE

386. What does the line of Health indicate?—As its name implies, it denotes the general health of the subject, but the condition of the liver and digestive organs is more especially indicated on this line; it also shows characteristics commonly accompanying diseases of the digestive organs. It is sometimes called the Liver or Hepatic line. (See Plate IX.)

387. Where is the line of Health situate?—On the palm of the hand, and runs upwards from the base of the hand towards the mount of Mercury, and may start from the mount of the Moon, from the wrist, the Life line, or from the line of Head.

388. Where is the best place for the line of Health to start?—From near the wrist and close to the line of Life, but not touching it, and it should go direct to Mercury's mount. (See Plate XV.)

389. What is considered a good line of Health?—It should rise clear, but not too deep or red, should be straight and unbroken, and reach to the mount of Mercury, when it is a sign of good health even to old age; this is so even though the line of Life may not be very good, as it indicates good digestive powers. In character the possessor of such a Health line will be cheerful, gay, have a conscientious way of doing business and will be successful.
PLATE XV.—THE HEALTH LINE.
EXPLANATION OF PLATE XV

THE HEALTH LINE

1. Good Health line = a strong constitution.
2. Bad Health line = Ill-health, disordered liver.
3. Health line crossing Moon's mount = A changeable nature.
4. Chained Health line = Weak chest and lungs.
5. Health and Head line forming a cross = Sign of occult gifts.
390. What is the general appearance of a bad Health line?—When it is twisted, wavy, uneven, and of a yellowish colour, it then denotes poor digestive powers, a sluggish liver and bilious tendencies. When blunt and thick in appearance near the upper part, it shows poor health in old age, and when very thin and narrow it is an indication of a rigidly proud and stern nature, and haughty overbearing manners. When it is red all the way it indicates pride and a passionate nature, but when red only at the base it shows a tendency for feverish complaints of the abdomen or bowels; when red in the centre it shows headaches and a varying temperature; and red only as it crosses the Heart line it shows apoplectic tendencies, but if it is also stopped by the Heart line it foretells sudden physical affection of the heart.

391. What is the meaning of a double health line?—This indicates a robust constitution generally; if the lines are not too near each other it promises health and happiness, and if joined to the line of Fortune at its base by a small ray it also denotes riches. This double or sister Health line also shows animal passions of an energetic and forcible nature which require a strong will to keep in order; and when the sister line is very close to the Health line the influence is bad and shows a sordid and selfish character.

392. What is the meaning when the Health line is absent?—Though an apparent contradiction, it has been often proved that this shows activity of body, a good constitution, sprightliness, excitability and aptitude in conversation, but if the skin is delicate it does not show great physical strength.
393. **What does the Health line indicate when it rises on the Moon’s mount?**—This shows many changes in life and a capricious and whimsical nature, more especially if the mount of the Moon be large or much marked.

394. **What is the meaning of the line of Health rising from the Life line?**—When it touches the Life line it shows a weak action of the heart and consequently a delicate state of the general health.

395. **What is the meaning of the Health line starting on the inside of the Life line and cutting through it?**—It is proved that this sign coincides with a very critical period of health at the age when the Life line is cut by the Health line, but the particular complaint troubling the individual is to be looked for on other parts of the hand, as this penetration into the mount of Venus, which represents the reservoir of the life forces, indicates a big drain upon life, which it may or may not be able to withstand, according to the subsequent condition of the Life line.

396. **What does a broken Health line indicate?**—It is a sign of weak digestive organs, and if it has the appearance of being chained, it shows danger of disease of the chest and lungs.

397. **What is the meaning of the Health line just passing through the end of the Head line and then stopping so as to form a cross at the ends of the two lines?**—This shows the subject to possess a distinct tendency and love for occultism and all things connected with the hidden forces of nature—Magic, Mesmerism, Astrology, Divination, Psychometry, etc. : this is still more sure if the junction of Health and Head lines form an acute angle inwards towards the palm, which would be caused by the Head line
sloping downwards to the mount of the Moon and the Health line starting from near the Life line. (See Plate XV.)

398. What is the meaning of the Health line being joined to the Head and stopping when it touches the Heart line?—This shows a danger to the brain, fever or nervous disorders, and also affection of the heart.

399. What is the meaning of lines from the mount of Mars to the Health line?—If these lines touch without cutting the line, they indicate sudden and unexpected attacks of illness, usually chills, fevers, etc., as the temperature would be most affected. If the Health line is cut by these lines, there is danger of a sudden termination to the life. If the line from Mars runs into a confused mass of other lines which touch or cross the Health line, there is great danger of hurts, wounds, operations, or else of self-inflicted injuries or accidents, according to the position on the Health line and other indications on the hand.

Section 8.—The Ring of Venus

400. What is the Ring of Venus?—This is sometimes called a Girdle, sometimes the Ring of Saturn, and is a line in the shape of a half circle starting between the fingers of Jupiter and Saturn and enclosing the mounts of Saturn and Apollo, ending between the third and fourth fingers. (See Plate IX.)

401. What does the Ring of Venus indicate?—To a great extent it shuts out the influence of the Sun and of Saturn from the rest of the hand, leaving these two to exercise their influence on the character alone as it were; it follows, therefore, that persons with this sign clearly developed are
subject to fluctuations of spirit, at one time being highly elated in their minds, and at others being deeply depressed and melancholy, impatient and irritable, according as the influence of Saturn or Apollo predominates: the increased sensitiveness also caused by this state of things augments the brain power, renders the subject nervous and impressionable to a high degree, showing aptitude for magic, mysticism, and the occult side of nature generally; and if the study of such things is indulged in, the subject would be likely to show mediumistic tendencies for spiritualistic manifestations, and, where other signs tend in that direction, an hysterical nature.

402. *Why is this line sometimes called the Girdle of Venus?*—It was formerly supposed to be a sign of sensuality, so that its presence in a hand was taken as a bad sign and considered unfortunate; but later investigations prove that its indications more properly belong to Saturn, as the person in whose hands it is seen is much under the influence of characteristics indicated by a large development of that mount: the upper part of the palm also denotes intellectual capacity, rather than animal instincts, the latter being shown by the development of the base of the hand; therefore a more appropriate name should be given to this sign, which is by no means unimportant, as will be shown. My own experience in the matter is that this sign is more often found clearly developed in the hands of moral and intellectual, though highly sensitive persons, than in those of the degraded sensualist. "Cheiro" says: "I have not found this sign to indicate the debauchery that has so often been ascribed to it; on the contrary I consider it to be
associated with an intellectual nature, but one changeable in moods, easily offended and touchy."

403. *Is the Ring of Venus a bad sign?*—In a hand otherwise bad this sign has a tendency to make the evil in a nature more apparent, as it shows a highly nervous and susceptible temperament, but in an ordinary hand it enriches the nature, indicates ardour and enthusiasm, and sharpens the intellectual capacities.

404. *Does the Ring of Venus indicate talent of any kind?*—When clearly developed and not crossed by many little lines, it indicates talent for literature and for lyric poetry, but these things should be shown by other signs also in order to be reliable: as a rule the Ring of Venus indicates general energy and ardour for every undertaking, and ability to enjoy, as well as to suffer, to an intense degree.

405. *What does the Ring of Venus indicate when crossed by many little lines?*—This shows an hysterical tendency, owing to very highly strung nerves, especially if the mounts of Venus and the Moon are highly developed.

406. *What is the meaning of the Ring of Venus cutting the lines of Fate and Fortune?*—This is an indication of obstacles in the way of success, frequently caused by some overflow of petulance or temper on the part of the subject, or by some love affair.

407. *What is the meaning of the Ring of Venus opening out and extending further across the hand than the mount of Apollo?*—This is a good sign, because it opens a way for the extra nervous force which is derived from the influence indicated by the mount of Mercury to flow into it, and will
help the subject to work in a broader channel, such as commercialism, etc.

408. What is the meaning of the Ring of Venus being cut on Apollo's mount by a line, not the line of Fortune?—This is an indication of a loss of fortune by folly or dissipation.
CHAPTER VIII

Lesser Lines

SECTION 1.—THE MARRIAGE LINE

409. *Is Marriage shown on the hand?*—Yes, but not necessarily marriage as contracted by church services or national laws. Marriage as shown on the hand, means the union of the heart or spirit, two persons joined together by love, for this is nature’s marriage; and if one of the parties is false even after years of such union, a sign to that effect will be shown on the hand, though there may have been no outward indication in the life of the persons that unfaithfulness ever existed. It is also asserted by some Palmists, that where a person possesses the devoted love of another (even though quite unaware of it) a mark on the hand to that effect may be recognised, though I think this is not always reliable.

410. *Where is the Marriage line situate?*—Marriage is indicated by two or more marks upon the hands at different parts, but the love, or Marriage lines proper, are situate at the percussion of the hand, on the side of the mount of Mercury and above the Heart line. The Marriage lines are those which run horizontal or the same way as the Heart line, and according to their position, depth, length, and clearness, so are the love affairs
of the subject known to the Palmist; there are signs also on the Fate line, and sometimes on the Life line, indicating marriage; and often there are influence lines from the mount of the Moon to the Fate line corresponding with the time of marriage as shown by the marriage lines. (See Plates IX and XVI.)

411. What is the appearance of a good Marriage line?—When it starts clear and deep, with a bright colour, comes well on to the mount of Mercury and gently slopes a little towards the Heart line.

412. Does the age at which a love affair takes place show on the hand?—My opinion is that when the Marriage line lies close to the root of the finger of Mercury the marriage takes place in early life from eighteen to twenty-five, according to its position, and when on the centre between the Heart line and the root of the finger, the age is from twenty-five to thirty, but when lying nearer to the Heart line, marriage will not be until late in life, thirty-five or after; the exact time can be known in most cases by a line from the mount of Venus just cutting the Life line, and a change on the Fate line at the corresponding age should be looked for, as the Fate line registers changes of all kinds in a hand at all sensitive.

413. Is it possible to tell if an individual has met the future lover or partner?—No, unless the meeting and falling in love coincides, which often it does not. When the age of a subject is known, it is possible to give a fairly accurate judgment as to whether the love has commenced or not by the position of the influence line; and on a sensitive hand, when an influence is already operating, the lines are more red in colour than the dormant ones: this does not
PLATE XVI.—THE MARRIAGE LINE.
EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVI

THE MARRIAGE LINE

1. Clear Marriage line = Happy love affair.
2. 2. 2. 2. Disturbed and broken Marriage lines = Signs of widowhood.
3. Forked Marriage line = Separation or Divorce.
4. Line from Venus to Mercury = Love and riches united.
5. Marriage line cutting that of Fortune = Loss of position through marriage.
6. Signs of a rich and fortunate marriage.
7. Branch line to Apollo = Marriage with artist.
8. Influence lines = Time of love affair or marriage.
apply to all hands, as the nervous system may not respond sufficiently to record the change on the hands.

414. *Are the lines marked the same on both hands?*—When the influence is much clearer and deeper on the left hand than the right, it means that the individual is loved by someone to whom the same degree of love is not returned, and *vice versa*, for if the line is much clearer on the right hand than the left, then the individual loves more than he is loved; but only on sensitive hands can these greater details be observed.

415. *Does a judicial separation or divorce show itself on the hand?*—Yes, if the Marriage line is forked with one branch drooping towards the Heart line, it is a sure sign of a separation or divorce, and more especially if a fine hair-like line from one branch of the fork can be traced across the hand to the mount of Venus. It is very important, however, to take the disposition of the subject into account when giving judgment on lines like these; for it has been proved that a separation for a few months of the husband and wife even for business matters, or because of the health of one of them, has caused the Marriage line to split or fork for a time, and then when the separation was about to close the fork has died away. This fact teaches us how necessary it is to take everything into consideration and not be guided by one or two lines alone. (See Plate XVI.)

416. *What does the Marriage line indicate when it cuts through the line of fortune and breaks it?*—This indicates that the person on whose hand the sign is seen, will lose a good position in life through marriage.
417. What does it indicate when the Marriage line extends across the hand under the mount of Apollo?—Any line which extends beyond its normal boundary shows unusual conditions. In this case it will be ambition in love affairs which spoils the union, as the influence of Apollo draws the love matters out of their natural course, and frequently marriage for love is denied to those on whose hands it is seen: much, however, depends upon whether there are later influences which come into the life.

418. What are the signs of Marriage in other parts of the hand?—In a really good hand an island on the Fate line shows a love affair, but it does not end happily unless a star and a cross are present on Jupiter's mount, when it indicates love for a person of celebrity; but if the island is present on a hand where the fork exists on the Marriage line, and it otherwise is not good, it foretells conjugal infidelity.

419. What are the signs for a wealthy Marriage?—A rich and fortunate marriage is indicated by the Fate line starting on the mount of the Moon, traveling to the Heart line, being mixed up with it and the Heart line going on to the mount of Jupiter. The same is true when the Fate line goes direct from the Moon's mount to the mount of Jupiter. There are some Cheirosophists who hold the opinion that marriage is shown by branches from the Moon's mount reaching up to the Fate line; but these do not indicate love affairs, as far as I can ascertain by my own observations; they simply represent influences on the life from persons of the opposite sex. (See Chapter VII, Sect. 5.)

420. What is the meaning of two distinct Marriage lines?—Unless the one is cut by a line, and other
signs of widowhood are present, the second line indicates that a love affair is contracted after marriage.

421. What is the indication of many very small lines on the percussion of the hand?—They are an indication of a changeable nature, capable of forming many, though not lasting, attachments; for small lines mean short love affairs, and only the deep and longer ones show marriage or deep love.

422. What is the meaning of small lines rising upward on the percussion of the hand as if approaching the Marriage line?—These indicate law troubles in connection with the marriage and the family married into, but they do not show personal danger unless the Marriage line is touched by them.

423. What is the meaning of the Marriage line sending a branch on to the mount of Apollo?—This is an indication that its possessor will marry a person well known in some artistic profession.

424. What are the signs of widowhood?—Widowhood is shown by several different signs, one or more of which may be present. 1st, by a break in the Marriage line, when it indicates the sudden death of the partner; 2nd, when the Marriage line, after going straight for a time, turns down and touches the Heart line without branching; 3rd, when the Marriage line is cut by another line crossing it at the end; 4th, by a spot or point being visible on the Marriage line; and 5th, by the Marriage line ending with a star on the mount of Mercury. (See Plate XVI.)

425. How can it be known whether the signs of widowhood relate to the past or the future?—This can only be told when knowing the age of the subject, and looking on the Life, Heart, or Fate
line for the time when a shock or change is shown which corresponds to the sign of widowhood.

426. Is it a bad sign for the Marriage line to touch the Ring of Venus?—Yes, for the sensitiveness indicated by the Ring of Venus is against the happiness of married life; since its possessor has such high ideals and strong desires for perfection in a partner as are not to be found in frail human nature, therefore the unhappiness which this sign would indicate must necessarily follow the disappointment consequent upon the discovery of human weakness.

427. Does Palmistry indicate the number of children a person is likely to have?—Yes, in most cases, but it depends to a great extent as to whether the children would be welcome or not, and whether the event would make any very great impression upon the subject, as to how successful the prediction would be; for in Palmistry we count time and events by Heart throbs, or by the depth of impression made inwardly, rather than by any outward manifestation. I have read the hands of persons where no children were shown, and upon inquiry have ascertained that three or more children were the outcome of a marriage in which not the slightest love was felt by the wife for the husband; on the other hand, I have met with cases of maiden ladies who had adopted a child, and the sign of having one child was clearly shown; it therefore seems that it is with children as with marriage, the indications on the hand are more affairs of feeling than anything else. In some cases the husband’s hands show the number of children and not the hands of the wife; but as a rule we find these lines to indicate the normal capacity of a person to become a parent,
although in some cases it remains only a possibility.

428. What is the sign for children in Palmistry?—Small vertical lines on the percussion of the hand running up to the root of Mercury’s finger above the Marriage line. If strong and clear the children may be expected to be healthy and strong, and if one of these lines is cut by a cross ray it is an indication that the death of one of the children may occur, especially when borne out by a loss on the Life line: if these vertical lines are short and faint they denote children either dead or naturally delicate. These lines appear and disappear more rapidly than is generally supposed, so that it is necessary to take into account the present age of the subject before giving judgment upon them: if one of these lines touch or enter on to the finger of Mercury it is a sign of great success for the child; and when one of the lines is weak at the commencement and grows stronger as it nears the finger, it shows delicate health for the child in its early life.

429. Is physical incapacity to procure children shown on the hand?—Yes, when the Life line lies very close to the root of the thumb it indicates sterility; also when the lines of Head and Health are joined together by a star; if both of these signs appear in a hand the indication is quite sure; when the Heart line is bare of small lines and when there are no branches on the percussion arising from it, and no small vertical lines beneath Mercury’s finger; if also the vertical lines are there, and a line starting from a star on Mercury’s mount cuts through them: each or any of these signs is an indication of an absence of posterity, and on a
LESSER LINES

woman's hand a cross on the third phalange of Saturn's finger has the same signification.

Section 2.—The Line of Mars

430. Where is the line of Mars situate?—It is a line starting on the mount of Mars (under Jupiter) and running parallel for some time with the line of Life, and is sometimes called the sister line of Life.

431. What does the line of Mars indicate?—It shows courage and daring, and indicates that its owner possesses the courage of his convictions; it is very requisite on a soldier's hand, and a successful Army or Naval officer is not seen without it. Its presence shows a military spirit, which admits of no cowardice. In a female it indicates a desire for power, promotes the ideas of the "new woman," and causes the female to exult over her victories and conquests in love. It is a sign, also, of a renewal of strength to a weak Life line, and its commencement, usually if not always, marks the time when a strong influence comes into the life (generally a love affair). The influence of the line of Mars on the character is to make the temper hasty and excitable, and if the hand is broad and the first phalange of the thumb thick, the person becomes brutish; the presence of this line, however, indicates power and ability to achieve success, and so promises riches and prosperity. (See Question 239 on the Life line.)

Section 3.—The Line of Intuition

432. How would you describe the line of Intuition?—It is a curved line starting on the mount of the Moon, curving inwards to the Health line, but not
touching it, then running up in a semicircular form to the Heart line, and sometimes through it on to Mercury’s mount.

433. **What does the line of Intuition indicate?**—
It is the sign of more or less developed psychic powers, the ability to respond to vibrations more subtle than those our ordinary brain consciousness responds to, giving rise to rapid changes of the emotional nature, expressed most easily by presentiments, premonitions, second sight, passing visions, somnambulistic tendencies, etc.; all, however, having relation to feeling, desires, emotion, and sensation rather than to the higher expression of what is known as mental intuition or spiritual perception. This line having its rise on Luna, the mount of emotion and sensation, represents the first stage of the subtle body being able to manifest through the physical, and its expression is known to students of occultism as astral clairvoyance. It is not frequently met with, but more so now than was the case some twenty or thirty years ago. It is more frequently seen on the hands of females or a very feminine hand of a male than on masculine hands, and is also associated with pointed or conical fingers rather than with square or spatulate. On the hands of a bad or selfish person this sign shows power for great evil, because of the exceptional advantages such gifts give to a self-seeker; but in itself it is the sign of development somewhat in advance of the average person, since in course of time all humanity will evolve these same powers.

**Section 4.—VIA LASCIVA**

434. **What is the Via Lasciva?**—It is a line proceeding from the base of the hand between
the mount of the Moon and the Life line, towards Mercury, and is supposed to be a sister line of Health, although it is distinct from the double line of Health, being farther away from the original Health line, but is very rarely seen.

435. What does the Via Lasciva indicate?—On the left hand it indicates ardour, energy, and warmth in love and the pursuits of life, but it does not show extreme sensuality unless it starts from the mount of Venus and the rest of the hand indicates a degraded nature. It seems more like a channel of reserved fluid of vital force, and increases the chances of success, more especially when it is clear, unbroken, and running parallel with the line of Health fully on to Mercury's mount: it is then an indication of good luck arising from eloquence and talent, and it promises a long life of uninterrupted happiness. When twisted its goodness is perverted and the subject becomes unfaithful in all things, also full of finesse and cunning. When present on both hands the qualities indicated are intensified.

Section 5.—The Rascette

436. What and where is the Rascette?—It is composed of the lines which go across the front part of the wrist at the base of the hand. (See Plate IX.)

437. What does the Rascette indicate?—Length of life, riches, and many other things are told from the lines on the wrist, according to their depth and clearness.

438. What is considered a good Rascette?—To have a good indication, there should be three distinct unbroken lines running across the wrist; each of these lines when whole indicates thirty years of existence; the colour should be a bright pink:
the subject may then expect a long life of Health, Wealth, and Happiness.

439. What is considered a bad Rascette?—When the lines are pale, not clearly marked, are chained or broken, then it is a sign of disappointment and trouble, also difficulties with regard to health.

440. What is the meaning of the lines forming the Rascette being marked clearer in one hand than in the other?—If the lines on the left hand are better formed than those on the right, it is a sign that opportunities have been wasted, talents hidden, and the career of the subject spoilt by the wrong exercise of his own will, especially with regard to health conditions; or, in other words, there is more capacity than has been used. If, on the contrary, the lines of the Rascette are more clear and distinct on the right hand than on the left, it is a proof that good use has been made of the natural powers and capacities, and that great care has been taken of the nature of the subject, to such an extent as to improve both his physical and mental condition: the right (or active) hand ever indicating what use is made of the inherent powers portrayed in the left (or passive) hand.

441. What effect has a good Rascette on a weak Life line?—This shows a strengthening of the life forces, so that to read a person's hand properly the Rascette ought to be studied before giving judgment on the Life line.

442. What does the first line of the Rascette indicate when chained?—If the first line (that is, the one nearest the base of the hand) is strong but chained and the others are not, it indicates a long life of labour, but good fortune in old age as the result of it; if the line is a badly formed one
and also chained, it indicates a careless and extravagant, though hard-working nature.

**443. What is the meaning of branches from the Rascette to other parts of the hand?**—A line from the percussion side of the Rascette over the mount of the Moon indicates a voyage, the length of which is according to the duration of the line: if the Voyage line goes to the Life line, it is a sign of probable death on the voyage or of settling abroad for life, especially if shown on both hands. A straight line from the Rascette to Mercury’s mount shows sudden and unexpected wealth: to the mount of Apollo, it indicates an accession to honour through the influence of some personage of artistic renown. A line from the Rascette up the mount of the Moon and joining the Health line is an indication of sorrow and trouble connected with poor health, especially if the line be uneven and badly traced. A line to the Head line shows a change to a more important position in life; and if this line passes through the Head line and goes to any of the different mounts, it indicates the kind of position which the person will hold after the change, according to the qualifications indicated by the different mounts.

**444. What is the meaning of small branches on the Rascette?**—Upward branches show the person’s nature to possess a tendency to rise in power and position: downward ones indicate a nature just the reverse.

**445. Is there ever a fourth line on the wrist?**—Yes, sometimes, but it is rare, and when seen it is an indication of capacity to live to a very great age, for its possessor usually survives for a century or more.
CHAPTER IX

Lesser Signs

SECTION 1.—GENERAL QUERIES

446. What are the Lesser signs?—They are small lines formed into different shapes, each with a distinct indication, and are found either in connection with the principal lines or apart. (See Plate XVII.)

447. Why are they called Lesser signs?—Because their individual meanings are very much affected by their several positions and also by the nature of the mount or line to which they are nearest. Many of these Lesser signs are not found on the average hand at all.

448. What are the Lesser signs called?—
1. Triangle. 2. Quadrangle. 3. Croix Mystique, found beneath the mount of Saturn, a rare sign denoting the possession of mystic gifts. 4. Crosses, which usually bring or are the indication of trouble. 5. Stars, which are indications of circumstances over which the subject has no control, and for that reason are termed fatalities. 6. The Island, an elongated space made by a small line being attached to a regular line (or otherwise) in two distinct places, thus encircling a portion of the hand; these are usually unfortunate signs,
PLATE XVII.—LESSER SIGNS.
but care should be exercised in giving judgment on them, for when they are longer than usual, they are sometimes taken for sister lines. 7. The Square, formed by either principal or chance lines, is a sign of protection and preservation. 8. The small Triangle, which is a small space formed of regular or irregular lines, and is always favourable. 9. The Circle: this is often a bad sign, and is generally found distinctly apart from other lines. 10. The Spot. 11. The Grille: this is composed of several lines crossing each other in the form of a woven piece of canvas, and is generally a bad sign; and 12. Solomon's Ring.

Section 2.—The Triangle

449. What is the Triangle?—The Triangle embraces that space formed by the lines of Life, Head, and also by that of Health (when this latter is not present, its boundary is known by an imaginary line drawn from the base of the hand near the Life line, and going direct to the mount of Mercury in the usual direction of the Health line). As human hands differ very widely in the impressions made upon them by the nervous fluid which causes the lines, the shape and form of both the Triangle and Quadrangle must, of course, necessarily differ; but it will be found that exactly as these shapes differ in different individuals, so will the lives and character of the different subjects differ also. For the convenience of character reading the Triangle is divided into three angles: first, second, and third. The first angle is caused by the union—or close proximity—of the Life and Head lines at their starting point. The second angle is caused by the line of Health joining, or
being in close proximity to, the Life line near the base of the hand. The third angle is caused by the line of Health (or by that of Fortune) touching the Head line in its journey up the hand.

450. **What does the Triangle indicate?**—When large it shows a broad and liberal mind, generosity, and a noble disposition: when small in comparison to the size of hand as a whole, it indicates a cowardly, selfish person, with a narrow mind and cramped ideas. If the skin is hard and rough it shows a strong nerve and a hardy constitution: if in early life the lines are not distinct so as to form the Triangle and when maturity is reached the Triangle appears, it is an indication of weak traits of character overcome and an improved condition of health.

451. **What does the first or upper angle indicate?**—When clearly defined it shows active mentality, a sensitive, responsive nervous system, and an adherence to the conventions of life: if extremely acute it shows slavery to conventional ideas, suspicion and caution carried to the degree of envy, and deceitfulness, because it has the same effect as the very drooping Head line. If obtuse or blunt, this angle shows lack of tact or diplomacy and a tendency to be always saying and doing the wrong thing. When the angle is under Saturn's mount, it shows late unfolding of intellectual forces owing to the restricting influence of Fate, and lack of judgment and tolerance as a necessary accompaniment.

452. **What does the second or lower angle indicate?**—This angle, formed as it is by the base of the Health or Fortune line near to or touching the Life line, indicates, when very acute, a poor
condition of health; when distinct without being sharp, it indicates a good constitution; but if very obtuse or indistinct, it means a sluggish, insensitive, coarse-grained, although robust individual.

453. What does the third or outer angle indicate?—This angle, which is formed by the Health line touching the Head line as it passes the edge of the mount of the Moon, shows a good intellect, and when clearly defined promises cheerfulness and a long life; if very acute, it shows a nervous disposition and a tendency to nervous disorders; if obtuse or indistinct, it indicates an unsatisfactory condition of health in middle age.

454. What does a line in the form of a crescent indicate when in the Triangle?—When it starts from the Head line downwards and outwards, it is an indication of danger of a violent death through the subject's own fault, or self-inflicted death. It is the sign of abnormal use or abuse of the intellect and judgment, and is rarely present except on the hands of very self-willed, passionate, and uncontrolled persons. If it rises from or goes to the Health line, it has the effect of strengthening the health.

SECTION 3. THE QUADRANGLE

455. What is the Quadrangle?—It is the space in the palm of the hand which is formed by the lines of Head and Heart, and reaches across the hand from between the first and second finger to the beginning of the mount of Mars under the mount of Mercury.

456. What does the Quadrangle indicate?—When the position of the lines causes the Quadrangle to
be of a clear shape, and the outer ends wider than
the centre, it is an indication of an honest and
devoted nature, a person whose character and con-
istution alike are good; but if the Head and Heart
lines are close together so as to make the Quad-
rangle narrow, it shows a want of decision, a
nervous, timid, and rather weak-minded person,
also a poor constitution. If the Quadrangle is
too large in comparison with the size of the hand,
it is a sure sign of folly and imprudence.

457. What does a poorly traced Quadrangle indi-
cate?—When the lines of which it is formed are
scarcely perceptible, it indicates misfortune and an
unlucky character generally; but if quite absent
the misfortune becomes more sure and shows a
bad disposition, as well as a want of intelligence.

458. What does the Quadrangle indicate when
narrow on the percussion side of the hand?—This is
a sign of great sensitiveness as to what other
people think and say, anxiety about reputation,
and a certain affectation in the manner consequent
upon the desire to be thought well of; but selfish-
ness and ability to look after one's own interests,
as it means that the Head line goes straight across
the hand or turns towards Mercury.

459. What does a line indicate when starting in
the Quadrangle and going to different parts of the
hand?—To the mount of Jupiter it indicates
patronage and assistance from some person of
power and influence which will be of great service;
but through the Head line into the triangle it is a
bad sign, and shows danger of violent death from
accident. Many little lines upward to the Heart
line indicate versatility of talent, power to adapt
oneself to different kinds of work and people, and
also considerable ability for science; but it does not denote a practical nature, although there will be a large degree of curiosity.

460. *What does a cross on the Quadrangle indicate?*—When clear and regular it is a sign of ability for occultism (see next section), but when badly formed it is not a fortunate sign, for it indicates the bad influence of Saturn.

461. *What do many small lines on the Quadrangle indicate?*—These indicate a tendency to nervous disorders, neuralgia, and weakness of the head generally.

**SECTION 4.—THE CROIX MYSTIQUE**

462. *What is the Croix Mystique?*—It is a clear cross, unattached to any of the principal lines, situate under the mount of Saturn in the Quadrangle; to have its best interpretation its ends should be equal.

463. *What does the Croix Mystique indicate?*—This is the sign which, on a well-formed hand, indicates a phase of occult force and supernormal powers, which is one stage in advance of that indicated by the line of Intuition. As it is situate in the mental section of the hand, it indicates power for mental clairvoyance, intuitive perception of mental truths and the hidden meaning of occult writings. On the hands of a lesser evolved individual, it indicates great credence in all things mysterious, such as witchcraft, magic, etc., and a danger of being deceived by charlatans because of the readiness to grasp at the apparently occult. With a weak thumb there is danger of mediumistic tendencies with all their accompanying dangers; and with a long finger of Jupiter the religious in-
Lesser Signs

Instincts will be so strong along the line chosen that there will be danger of bigotry and hallucination.

464. What does the Croix Mystique indicate when developed in both hands?—This indicates an excess of love of the mystical and extravagant, which will be most apparent when used in connection with the principal mount of the hand: for instance, with Jupiter large, ambition to succeed and be known in connection with occultism will be manifested to such an extent as to cause danger of fraudulent actions in pursuit of its gratification; with Saturn large, a misanthropic nature will be shown, and danger of mesmeric or mediumistic obsession; and with Venus large, there will be danger of a separation from the loved one on account of the extraordinary idiosyncrasies of the subject.

465. What does the Croix Mystique indicate when joined to the Fate line?—That its possessor will be the recipient of good fortune, but that it will come through the channels of religion.

466. What does the Croix Mystique indicate when placed towards any other part of the hand?—Lying closer to the mount of Mars or the percussion of the hand, it indicates changeability of ideas with regard to occult things, but that the fortune will eventually be good: if it is mixed up with the line of the Heart it is an indication that the health will be impaired if occult investigation is pursued too closely.

Section 5.—The Cross

467. What does a cross indicate?—It is usually an unfortunate sign, but not always, as it often indicates a change of position in life; to have its
full meaning it must be disconnected with other lines, but much depends upon what signs are concurrent with it.

468. What does a cross indicate when seen on any of the mounts?—On the mount of Jupiter it is a sign of domestic happiness, especially when on both hands; when on Saturn it shows fanaticism with a love for occultism in danger of leading to error; on Apollo’s mount there will be error of judgment in connection with things artistic; on Mercury’s mount it indicates a tendency for dishonesty, if not theft; and on the mount of Mars it shows an obstinate and quarrelsome nature, which brings the subject into great danger of trouble. When on the mount of the Moon near the side of the hand, it shows a tendency to deceive, to lie and to use stratagem; on the mount of Venus it is an indication of trouble through loving one and one only, except when in conjunction with a cross on Jupiter, and then it is a sign of love gratified; if very close to or joining the Life line it indicates trouble through the action of relatives.

469. What does a cross indicate when in the palm of the hand?—This shows a struggle of some kind, either physical or mental, according to its position: if near to the Life line at the lower part of the Triangle, it indicates a danger of loss of position through the struggle, and a consequent change of life. If in the centre of the hand near the Head line it is an indication of trouble in business matters from the action or interference of outsiders.

470. What does a cross indicate when on the Life line?—This is always an unfortunate sign, and portends sickness at the time noted: if a branch from the Life line goes through the cross it is a sign
of still greater misfortune, if not death. If at the commencement of the Life line, it is a sign of an accident which happened to the subject early in life, and the time at which it occurred may be known by its position on the line. At the end of a Life line which is otherwise clear and good, the presence of the cross is an indication of a prosperous life, but when old age steps in the reverse of fortune follows, and riches gained in the prime of life are lost in old age.

471. What does a cross on the Head line indicate?—This, if appearing in the middle of the hand, is a sign of danger of death at the age indicated by its position, and if the Head line is broken at the same place it is an indication of a mortal wound.

472. What is the meaning of a cross on the Fate line?—When a cross is really on the Fate line it indicates a change of position at the age indicated by its position on the line; if, however, it is only near to the Fate line it shows the death of a relative or dear friend. If the centre of the cross touches the Fate line it is an indication of a misfortune, the cause of which must be looked for on the lines of Life or Head. A cross at the end of the Fate line indicates danger of violent death in old age, but it should be corroborated by signs on the Life line also.

473. What does a cross on the Health line indicate?—This is a danger of injury to the health, the cause of which is outside the constitution, but there is usually a corresponding sign on the Life line, and the age at which the illness may be expected can be told by this.

474. What does a cross on the Triangle indicate?—A quarrelsome disposition and consequent bad luck. If there are many crosses there will be con-
tinual bad luck in every undertaking through a contrariness of disposition and rash judgment.

475. What does a cross on the Rascette indicate? — If in the centre of the first line it is a sign of good fortune and reward after toil, a quiet peaceful ending to a tumultuous life.

SECTION 6.—THE STAR

476. What does a star indicate? — Generally it is an indication of some extraordinary event beyond the reach of our control, and shows danger of some kind: when in the same position in both hands it is danger that is unavoidable; but the position of the lines, etc., in relation to it causes its individual meaning to vary.

477. How would you describe a star? — To have its full signification a star must be formed of at least five points, which are distinct from any principal line which it may contact.

478. What does a star indicate when seen on any of the mounts? — On the mount of Jupiter it promises gratified ambition and good luck, and is one of the few positions which is good for this sign; if a cross accompanies it, an honourable marriage may be looked for; on Saturn it is a very bad sign, showing a fatality from violence: this sign is usually seen on the hands of murderers and assassins. On the mount of Apollo it indicates excessive celebrity, and when the line of fortune is good and there are three lines on the mount, the star is a sure indication of wealth; but if the line of Fortune is absent, it is an indication of wealth without the happiness to enjoy it: seen on Mercury the star indicates a tendency to theft and dishonesty because of the excessive activity of the qualities which the mount indicates; and on Mars it shows
a violent nature and great danger of the violence leading to homicide, except when connected by a line to Head or Health lines; in that case its meaning is violent measures for health preservation, such as an operation, or an accident. On the lower part of the mount of the Moon a large star shows a hypocritical nature, hysteria and misfortune arising from a too active imagination; but if it is on the higher part, it is a sign of the love of mystery and reverie; on a Voyage line, a star indicates danger of death by drowning. A star on the centre of the mount of Venus is a sign of a single love, but unless accompanied by other signs of a happy union, it shows that the love is in vain and the life ruined in consequence; if at the base of the mount it is an indication of misfortune through the opposite sex. When a line is attached to a star on the mount of Venus it shows disaster and sorrow according to the length and direction of the line, but these lines are dealt with under the head of "Lines on the mount of Venus."

479. What does a star on the Life line indicate?—This is generally an indication of a catastrophe at the age at which it appears; the nature of the catastrophe must be looked for in other parts of the hand. For instance, if an upward branch arises from the base of the star it indicates disaster to any new undertaking at that period; on the inside of the Life line it shows disaster or catastrophe to some member of the family; at the end of the Life line a violent ending to the life is indicated; but these signs must be repeated in the other hand to have their fullest signification.

480. What does a star on the Head line indicate?—This is a warning of danger of an injury to the
head or the mental powers, either by a shock to the nervous system bringing on brain fever, or by an accident; and if this star is connected to the Life line by a ray, the age at which the shock is likely to occur may be known. If a star is on the Head line at the point where it touches the Health line, it is a sign of sterility, or if any progeny is obtained it will only be with danger and suffering to all concerned. If the star is at the end of a fork on a long sloping Head line, it indicates danger of a violent death, probably self-inflicted, through the mind being in a diseased condition.

481. What does a star on the Fate line indicate?—A star on the Fate line connected to the Life line by a small ray indicates that a disaster will occur to the individual at the age implied by the time the ray touches the Life line; but a star on the Fate line not connected with the Life line indicates a business disaster at the time it appears on the Fate line. A star at the base of the Fate line shows misfortune caused by parents in early life (failure in business or sickness so as to damage the future prospects of the individual), but if there is also a star on the mount of Venus, and it is connected with the star on the Fate line, it indicates loss of parents in early life. If the star is at the end of the Fate line and on the mount of Saturn, it indicates misfortune caused by the ill-will of others, but in an otherwise good hand the misfortune will be overcome; if, however, there is a star at the end of the Life line also, it shows danger of death by paralysis.

482. What does a star on the line of Fortune indicate?—It is a sign of wealth, but the very wealth is the means of trouble and anxiety, though not unmixed with favour and help from friends.
483. What does a star on the Health line indicate?
—This is an indication of danger of violent complaints, such as hurts, sprains, internal derangements, ruptures, and in connection with other signs, operations, etc. It has been often proved that stars at the lower part of the Health line indicate inherited injuries or malformation. If just below the Head line, the injury, hurt or weakness is to the lower part of the body or the legs. If above the Head line, the upper part of the body is the most likely to be injured, and if the star is at the upper part of the Health line, then the upper limbs or the Head receives the hurt. Wounded soldiers have been the most fruitful source of proof of these and similar signs being full of meaning; but if only on the left hand the danger is greatly lessened; and even if this sign is on both hands, and the Life line is not in any way affected or weakened, it must not be taken as a fatal indication.

484. What does a star on Via Lasciva indicate?
—That riches will come to the individual through personal force and energy, but that great sorrow, trouble, and difficulties will be experienced before receiving them.

485. What does a star indicate in the Quadrangle?
—This shows that, however clever and intellectual the subject may be, he is but a tool in the hands of some designing persons, the presence of the star there indicating a shattered judgment; but if the will is good and the thumb strong the subject will be able to recover from the misfortune after a while.

486. What does a star on any of the fingers indicate?
—This always indicates an extreme thing, either very good or very bad, according to the qualities indicated by the finger and the phalange
on which it is; on the first phalanges it indicates good luck as a rule, but on the finger of Saturn it shows great folly, and on the third phalange of that finger it indicates danger of a violent death.

487. What does a star indicate on the third phalange of Jupiter's finger, connected to the Head line by a ray?—It is an indication of continual good luck in all undertakings of a material nature, as well as strong self-control and faith in one's own powers.

488. What does a star in the Triangle indicate?—Riches obtained, but only with difficulty and worry; and if this star is at the end of a line which comes from the mount of Venus, it indicates sorrow through the death of some relative or parent.

SECTION 7.—THE ISLAND

489. What is the island?—It is formed either by itself, or by a line proceeding out of one of the principal lines, travelling with it for a time and then joining it again, so as to enclose a portion of the hand of a more or less elongated form.

490. What does the island indicate?—It is usually a sign of hereditary tendencies, or else it indicates some disgraceful thing connected with the life of the subject.

491. What does an island indicate on Jupiter's mount when connected by a smaller line with the Life line?—This is an indication of pleurisy or lung disease, and the time at which the smaller line starts on the Life line will indicate the time of life at which it will be manifested.

492. What does an island indicate when seen on any of the principal lines?—At the commencement of the Life line it indicates a mystery connected with the birth of the subject, and when another is
on the base of the Fate line, it is a sign of illegitimation; when nearer to the centre of the Life line, it shows a delicate or weak state of health during the time the length of the island indicates. If there be no Health line present on the hand, an island on the Life line is an indication of bilious tendencies, and also of indigestion; when on the Head line of an otherwise good hand it is an indication of suffering connected with the brain and nervous system, for it shows the person to be of a nervous temperament, and the brain activity so great as to cause great sensitiveness to surrounding influences, and consequent liability to nervous depression. When present on the Heart line the island shows heart disease, but if the hand be otherwise bad, and the Marriage lines indicate difficulties, it indicates conjugal infidelity; the same is true when it is present on the Fate line in an unfavourable hand, and on the Health line the island indicates poor digestive powers and danger of internal troubles, the position of the island indicating whether the weakness is greatest in the upper or lower part of body; if there are lines connecting the Health line with a star on the Head line there is great danger of injury through a fall, and if lines from Mars’ outer mount run into the Health line touching an island, the injury or weakness will be connected with sharp implements or steel, etc. If quite at the base of the Health line, or near the mount of the Moon, it denotes the faculty of clairvoyance or second sight; and if very long the subject is a somnambulist, more especially when in poor health.

493. What does an island indicate on the Fate line?—In an unusually good hand it indicates a hopeless untold love; if there is also a star on it,
and a cross on the mount of Jupiter, the passion will be for some celebrated person; if the hand is not otherwise very good, an island on the centre of the Fate line indicates conjugal infidelity, and misery arising from the same; but if the island is at the base of the Fate line, there is some mystery connected with the subject’s birth, if not illegitimacy. A double island shaped like the figure eight at the commencement indicates a somnambulist.

494. What does an island on the Marriage line indicate?—It is an indication of some heavy trouble in married life, probably of separation caused by relatives, but without the interference of the law.

495. What does an island indicate when on any of the minor or chance lines?—These always indicate temptations for evil, according to the mount or line to which they are most near, but a good first phalange of thumb and Head line always show ability to overcome the weakness; on a Voyage line the island means danger of disaster through the voyage.

Section 8.—THE SQUARE

496. What is the square?—It is a space surrounded by lines formed into a square, and may be composed partly of the principal lines, or by small lines apart from others.

497. What does the square indicate?—It indicates a protection from evil, and is a sign of power and assistance to that part of the hand, line, or mount to which it is most near; it also shows good sense, calmness, and impassioned justice on the part of the subject in whose hand it is seen.

498. What does a square indicate when surrounding a star?—On the mount of Saturn this would signify preservation from assassination or other
violent death, and if the corners of the square are very red, it shows preservation from death by fire. On any other part of the hand it is a sign of almost miraculous escape from some catastrophe which appeared inevitable, the nature of which is according to the part of the hand it is on, or the chief lines to which it may be attached.

499. Does the square always have a good signification?—With one exception, for when it is seen on the upper part of the mount of Venus, or adjoining the inner mount of Mars (under Jupiter), it is an indication of seclusion from the world, or imprisonment of some kind; whether in a convent, hospital, asylum, prison, or voluntary seclusion as a recluse, can be best ascertained by other signs on the hand which would confirm it.

500. What does a square on the Head line indicate?—It shows a critical moment when the brain is exerted to its utmost capacity, because of the imminent danger brought about by enemies or the force of circumstances; but the square is the sign of a preservation preventing the intellect giving way under the strain, which would occur if the Head line were broken.

Section 9.—The Triangle

501. What is a triangle?—This is a sign composed of three small lines, or by the junction of other lines with a small line, and is quite distinct from that space in the palm of the hand called the Triangle, and already dealt with.

502. What does a triangle indicate?—It is an indication of an increase of power to a mount or line, and has a good signification generally. When seen on Jupiter’s mount it shows diplomacy: on
Saturn's mount a love of and power for occult studies and fortune telling, but if a star is also on the finger of Saturn, it indicates a confirmation of the evils which the star foretells. When seen on Apollo's mount it indicates success in art, and on Mercury, in politics. On the mount of Mars it signifies great talent in war, and self-confidence: on the mount of the Moon wisdom in mysticism and things occult, as well as a well-regulated imagination; and on the mount of Venus it indicates interest and prudence in love affairs. A triangle at the junction of the Head and Health or Fortune lines, caused by a branch from the Head line, means power for occult study and the comprehension of intricate or difficult subjects, and also ability for literary work.

SECTION 10.—THE CIRCLE AND THE SPOT

503. What is the meaning of the circle?—This sign is very rare, and yet an unfortunate one on the whole, for it indicates an injury to the qualities of the line or mount to which it is most near; for instance, on the mount of Apollo, it indicates success and glory to a dangerous extent: on the mount of the Moon, danger of death by drowning, and on any other mount, dangerous brilliancy arising from its particular qualities: on the Life line or the Head line it is an indication of blindness, especially if there are signs of affection of the nerves, and on the Heart line it shows weakness of that organ.

504. What does the spot indicate?—Its meaning is according to its position and colour: for instance, a white spot is almost harmless, except when on the Head line, and when on the Heart line it indicates
a conquest in love. A blue spot indicates the presence of a nervous disease: if on the Head line it shows danger of brain fever, or nervous weakness; and if on the Heart line, weakness of the heart or an illness through love. A red spot indicates a wound from a blow, or an accident, according to its position: for instance, on the Head line a blow or fall on the head; and if on the Life line, an accident causing an illness. White spots on the Head line indicate illnesses according to which mount is highest in development: for instance, with Saturn highest, toothache will be the result; if Apollo, the eyes will be affected; if Venus, then deafness will ensue, and the ages at which these things are likely to occur are generally shown by rays which connect them with the Life line.

505. What is the meaning of a line from a spot on the Life line, ending on the mount of Venus with a star?—This is an indication of some unhappy love affair which has been wrecked, but the effects of which can never be fully overcome, because the love has entwined itself so deeply in the nature and was also supported by the reason and intellect.

Section 11.—THE GRILLE

506. What does the grille indicate?—It indicates an increase of the bad qualities of a mount or line according to that which it is most near, and when seen on a small mount, the manifestations of that mount will be as strong as if it were a largely developed one without the grille.

507. What does the grille indicate when on the various mounts?—On the mount of Jupiter it indicates pride and ambition, egotism and love of rule; on Saturn it shows great misfortune and bad
luck in all undertakings; and if a star is also present it indicates nervous spasms, morbid imagination, and wild exaltation, amounting almost to ecstasy. On the mount of Apollo it signifies insatiable desire for glory, but excessive folly and vanity also; on Mercury it indicates a cunning nature and a tendency to dishonesty; on Mars, danger of a violent death through weapons or a quarrel. On the mount of the Moon it shows a restless disposition, a discontented nature, excitable and fond of movement. On the mount of Venus it indicates lasciviousness, a distorted desire nature, and morbid curiosity; but with a good Head line and line of Fortune, it indicates nervous excitement, but refinement, and imparts a dainty colour and fastidiousness to the passions.

508. What developments would counteract the bad influence of the grille?—A strong thumb, a good Head line and clear line of Fortune would do much towards modifying the evil effects of the grille when found on any part of the hand, except on the mounts of Jupiter and Saturn.

Section 12.—Solomon's Ring

509. What is Solomon's Ring?—It is a line starting between the root of Jupiter's and Saturn's finger, and either going round Jupiter's finger or coming on to the mount of Jupiter towards the Life line. Sometimes it is composed of a string of small lines; at other times it is deep and clear in one groove; and in some cases it is a branch from the Heart line going round the root of the finger; but it is very rare indeed, and probably only marked clear and unbroken on the hands of one person in a thousand.
510. What is the meaning of Solomon's Ring?—This is a sign of excellent clairvoyant and occult gifts, being the spiritual stage of that intuition which is dealt with by the line of Intuition and the Croix Mystique. The subject is a good soul-reader, has correct impressions, premonitions, dreams, etc., and is a natural seer; but this sign being rare, those who possess it are often most cruelly misunderstood, for they are, to a certain extent, a different order of beings to the majority, being blessed with the sixth sense, and having progressed beyond their fellows in their psychic and spiritual nature. The peculiar gifts of which it is a true sign are more or less clear and powerful, according to whether this line be deep or otherwise. If only partially formed on the left hand, and more fully developed on the right, it shows that the subject has given time and study to occult things of one kind or other, and is therefore making spiritual progress during this life; but if clearer on the left hand than on the right, it indicates that abilities in this direction, which have been developed in some previous life, have been neglected or ignored during this one. This sign shows capacity for Palmistry, Astrology, Mesmerism, Occultism, etc., according to the type of hand and the degree of intelligence which the owner possesses; it is more frequently seen on the hands of females, but where found on the male hand its owner will be extremely sensitive and fastidious, and will resemble his mother more than his father, since these softer qualities often require a more or less plastic and responsive, rather than a positive, nature to manifest through.

511. Is it possible to develop the Ring of Solomon
where there are no indications present?—Most decidedly; as the character absorbs more and more of the higher spiritual vibrations, the bodies, mental, astral, and physical, are bound in time to follow suit and give external evidence of such characteristics, but we must warn our readers that it is a slow process, and to force one part of the nature at the expense of others would be to court disaster sooner or later.
CHAPTER X

Lines on Mounts and Fingers

Section 1.—General Queries

512. When a mount is free from lines, what does it indicate?—When there are no lines on the mounts, it indicates a calm and unruffled life, and the more rays and marks there are crossing them, the more worry and difficulty will have to be overcome, as they indicate so many cross influences which hinder the qualities of the different mounts from appearing in their best form.

513. What do one or more lines on a mount indicate?—One line on a mount is an indication of the good influence of that mount, and is always a sign of good fortune and success in anything which the mount indicates: if there are two lines, the success is not so sure, as the force is divided; and if there are three lines not very even, it is a sign of too much force and activity of the qualities indicated by the mount: if, however, the lines are even and regular both in length, depth, and colour, the signification is good.

514. What effect have good lines upon small mounts?—These always have the effect of making clear and definite the manifestations of the properties of the mounts, but in no way is their meaning altered or made more powerful.

515. What do cross lines on a mount indicate?
These are signs of obstacles in the way of success, but if the vertical lines cut through the cross ones, it is an indication that the difficulties will be overcome in the end.

516. Do the fingers partake of the same qualities as the mounts?—Yes, and they are dealt with in the same order, and called by the same names; moreover, the character, health, and abilities of the individual are shown according to their individual development; thus it will be observed that a part of the hand corresponds with the whole, just as one part of the body corresponds with the whole, except in cases of disease.

517. What is the meaning of lines which run up the fingers?—One short deep line on each phalange of all the fingers is supposed to be a sign of sudden death, but corroborating signs should be looked for in other parts of the hand. One line running the entire length of a finger indicates an increase of power, energy, and ardour to the individual qualities of the finger; if it is twisted, danger will accrue from the abuse of these qualities. Lines through the joint from the first phalange to the second are a sign that the imagination is being toned down to reason, and a line from the second to the third phalange indicates intelligence and good management in dealing with the affairs of the world; cross lines on any of the phalanges indicate so many obstacles to be overcome, and on the first phalanges they are health obstacles.

Section 2.—Lines on the Mount and Finger of Jupiter.

518. What is the indication of many confused lines on Jupiter's mount?—This is a sign of un-
successful attempts to obtain greatness, and hence personal and domestic unhappiness ensues; for I have always found a confused condition of this mount in company with domestic unhappiness, and if the confused lines are crossed by deep ones the subject is impure, whether male or female.

519. What does a cross on the mount of Jupiter indicate?—This indicates social position and domestic happiness, and is a confirmation of a happy marriage when the Marriage lines are distinct, but does not of itself indicate marriage.

520. What does a star on the mount of Jupiter indicate?—If a clear distinct line from the Head line ends with a star on the mount of Jupiter, it is a good sign, for it promises success in whatever the subject undertakes; if a cross is present as well as a star, a rich alliance or riches through marriage may be expected. If the star is on the extreme side of the percussion it is a sign of danger of suffering from fire; whether mental, physical, or from external conditions depends upon its position. Very near the finger and dipping into it, it indicates intense fiery ambition, and love of power and position; somewhat lower down it is danger of fire in the system, as pneumonia, pleurisy, or other inflammatory trouble, and near to the Head and Life lines danger of physical fire, as to property, etc.

521. What does an island on the mount of Jupiter indicate?—When standing alone and distinct from other lines this is an indication of sorrow caused by the persecution of friends or relatives, because of a study or profession taken up contrary to their wishes.

522. What does a square on the mount of Jupiter indicate?—
indicate?—This is a sign of preservation from the dangers of strong ambition, and also shows capacity to lead and command.

523. **What does a diamond-shaped mark indicate on Jupiter’s mount?**—In every instance where this mark has been clear the owner has achieved brilliant success in art, literature, politics, etc., and has gained Royal approval and reached the highest pinnacle of his profession. It is, however, a very rare sign indeed, and it must be clear to carry with it its highest meaning of unparalleled success.

524. **What does a spot on Jupiter’s mount indicate?**—This shows danger of a fall from a good position, but it is not at all definite or reliable unless the spot is seen in both hands.

525. **What is the meaning of lines on Jupiter’s finger?**—One straight line from the mount to the second phalange shows high and noble ideas, mixed with courage and audacity; but when it goes the whole length of the finger, it shows greater strength and energy of the qualities than are indicated by the development of the mount alone.

526. **What do cross lines on the finger of Jupiter indicate?**—These generally mean obstacles, but not always: on the first phalange they are signs of general debility, and when going quite round the top of the finger, they indicate danger of a wound to the head. On the second phalange these cross lines indicate moral difficulties or falsehood, envy, and general bad nature; on the third phalange they are said to be signs of inheritances, but this is not reliable unless confirmed by other signs on the hand.

527. **What is the meaning of two crosses on the second phalange of Jupiter’s finger?**—This is a sign
that the subject will enjoy the friendship of influential personages.

528. *What does a star on Jupiter's finger indicate?*_

—On the first phalange it denotes great good fortune; on the second it indicates love of mischief and boldness, unless connected by a line with the first phalange, when the bad influence is overcome. A star on the third phalange indicates much self-confidence and egotism, unless connected to the Head line by a ray, and then it promises the gratification of ambition and much social success.

Section 3.—LINES ON THE MOUNT AND FINGER OF SATURN

529. *What is the indication of lines on the mount of Saturn?*_—One upward line indicates success, but if there are cross lines they show ill-luck late in life, especially if they cut the Fate line; but if the Fate line is deeper than the cross lines the difficulties are overcome. Lines from the mount of Saturn leading on to that of Jupiter are a sign of progressive success and honour.

530. *What does a square on Saturn's mount indicate?*_—This is an indication of a preservation from any evil that may be shown by the Fate line, and more especially when the Fate line enters the finger of Saturn.

531. *What is the meaning of lines on Saturn's finger?*_—A line from the mount through the third phalange in an oblique direction shows danger of death in war: many straight lines show success in mining, but if unequal and crooked they indicate a sad and melancholy nature: twisted lines on the third phalange indicate ill-luck, and on the first phalange a selfish and avaricious nature. A thick
line across the second phalange shows a narrow escape from poison, and a deep line the whole length of the finger shows a lack of reliable judgment, as the steadiness of Saturn's influence is cut up by the line.

532. What does a star on Saturn's finger indicate?—On the third phalange it indicates much misfortune and danger of a violent death, but if on the side of the finger, probable death in a just and worthy cause. On the first phalange it shows extreme folly.

533. What does a Triangle on the finger of Saturn indicate?—On the third phalange this is a sign of mischief and ill luck, and whenever this is seen the subject should beware of speculations.

Section 4.—Lines on the Mount and Finger of Apollo

534. What does the absence of lines on Apollo's mount indicate?—This shows inward peace and a contented nature: if the mount is full there is appreciation of art, and some ability for it, but no fame or renown is promised.

535. What is the meaning of one or more upward lines on the mount of Apollo in addition to the line of Fortune?—This is a sure sign of good artistic talent and promise of fortune and glory; but if there are three lines, it shows that the attention is divided, and success is not so sure: if the lines are confused, the art will take a scientific turn and there will be productions of use to the scientist, but whether mechanical, surgical, nautical, etc., depends upon the development of other mounts as well as the type of hand. If there are many straight lines it denotes an extremely artistic
LINES ON MOUNTS AND FINGERS

nature, but with so many ideas that the very number hinders success; it also indicates a desire for reputation without the patience to toil and work for it, and shows incapacity to apply the mind to one branch of work.

536. What does a star on the mount of Apollo indicate?—It is an indication of riches but also trouble and anxiety; more especially if the line of Fortune is not very long or clear.

537. What does a square on the mount of Apollo indicate?—This shows an increase of force and energy, resuscitation of worn-out strength, and when on this mount it shows preservation from ill-luck in art or literature, which may be indicated by other signs.

538. What is the meaning of a long finger of Apollo?—If the lines of Head and Fortune are also good, this indicates a tendency for ambition to make money out of art and to use all the artistic powers for the accumulation of this world’s goods, a strong desire to speculate.

539. What is the meaning of lines on the finger of Apollo?—One line the entire length of the finger indicates great renown, but many long lines would annul this sign. A line on the third phalange indicates carefulness and happiness, but if it turns on one side it means success without wealth; a line from the third phalange to the second, indicates goodness, cleverness, and general good fortune. Cross lines on the finger are difficulties to be overcome: a line from the third phalange through the mount shows success without wisdom, and wavy lines at the top of any of the fingers are said to be indications of death by drowning.

540. What does a cross on Apollo’s finger indicate?
—On the third phalange it shows an extravagant nature, and a crescent in the same place indicates the same thing.

541. What does a star on the finger of Apollo indicate?—It indicates renown, but the fame is fleeting and unsatisfactory, and does not bring lasting riches or happiness.

SECTION 5.—LINES ON THE MOUNT AND FINGER OF MERCURY

542. When the mount of Mercury is without lines what does it indicate?—When full and smooth but unlined, it indicates a good intellect and keenness of perception.

543. What does one deep strong line indicate on the mount of Mercury?—In an active hand, this is an indication that in the pursuit and study of things occult and mysterious much time and thought has been given.

544. What is the meaning of three or more vertical lines on the mount of Mercury?—These indicate great aptitude for science: a doctor or a nurse to be very clever should possess these lines very clear and distinct. Many cross lines on this mount indicate aptitude for scientific work, but not monetary success, because they show obstacles in the way of success in commercialism.

545. What does a cross on the mount of Mercury indicate?—This is a bad sign, and denotes tendencies to stealing or kleptomania, or a love of science carried to such an extent as to lead to dishonest practices in its pursuit.

546. What does a star on the mount of Mercury indicate?—This indicates a dishonest nature, but when it is connected with the Marriage lines it has other significations. (See Chap. VIII, Sect. 1.)
547. What does a grille on the mount of Mercury indicate?—It is a sign of danger of violent death, and if in addition to the grille there is a circle also, it indicates death by water.

548. What is the meaning of a red spot on Mercury's mount?—This shows misfortune in business, but a good Fate line or line of Fortune may be able to overcome it if the will is also strong.

549. What is the meaning of lines on the finger of Mercury?—A line the whole length of the finger promises success in science: three lines show that the mind is deeply engrossed in scientific research of an unpractical nature: one deep line on the first phalange shows a weak constitution, and a line from the mount to the third phalange shows astute intelligence. A line from the third to the second phalange indicates eloquence, but if that line is twisted it shows that the subject has sharpness and cunning to use in defence of self: if from the mount to the second phalange, prosperity and success in life is sure, whether in science or commerce. Two lines on the second phalange only indicate research in occultism; but if the lines are confused it indicates unchastity, and one thick line on the third phalange which has the appearance of a scar shows a tendency to theft.

550. What is the meaning of a cross on the finger of Mercury?—On the first phalange it means celibacy, consequent upon poverty.

551. What is the meaning of a star on the third phalange of Mercury's finger?—This is a sign of eloquence, and ability to express one's feelings, and a gift for language.
SECTION 6.—LINES ON THE MOUNT OF MARS

552. What does the mount of Mars indicate when free from lines?—Coolness in danger, courage, and power to control the temper, and passive resistance to onslaughts from others, but not much aggressiveness.

553. What does a much-lined mount of Mars (under Mercury) indicate?—It shows a love of activity, aggressiveness, and fondness for overcoming obstacles; with short finger nails it indicates much love of contest and desire to dominate; but does not promise much good fortune.

554. What does a much-lined mount of Mars (under Jupiter) indicate?—Up the mount from the thumb towards Jupiter, lines indicate the influence of relatives, parents, brothers and sisters, etc.: lines crossing this mount to the Life line show obstacles as to constitution, or hindrances and worry through family connections. If these lines cross the hand to the Fate line the worries seriously affect the life; if to the Heart line they are heart sorrows; but if only to the Head line the trouble is more mental than physical, and more fancied than real, as in the case of worrying over an absent friend who is silent through carelessness, etc.

555. What is the meaning of a line from Mars (under Mercury) to the Head line?—These lines are mostly dealt with under "Health Line," but when the Health signs are good and other signs on the hand show antagonism to and from others, these lines from Mars to the Head line indicate sorrow and grief from treachery; for all cross lines on Mars indicate adverse influences, mental or physical, strong or weak, according to type of hand, etc. etc.
556. What does a cross on the mount of Mars indicate?—This increases the love of contest and warfare, and shows danger of trouble arising from a nature which is both obstinate and quarrelsome.

557. What is the meaning of a star on the mount of Mars?—It is a sign of a shock or accident, probably with tools or implements of some description; and in a bad hand danger of a temper so violent as to cause homicide.

558. What is the meaning of a grille on the mount of Mars?—This is a sign of danger of a violent death, probably in war or by accident with implements.

559. What is the meaning of a triangle on the mount of Mars?—This shows aptitude for a scientific knowledge of warfare and implements of war.

SECTION 7.—LINES ON THE MOUNT OF THE MOON

560. What is the meaning of an unlined mount of the Moon?—It is an indication of a dreamy and unruffled nature: such persons take life very easily and enjoy themselves as much as possible, allowing nothing to upset their tranquillity.

561. What does one deep line on the mount of the Moon indicate?—A short thick line crossed by a small or thin line, unconnected by any principal lines on the lower part of the Moon’s mount, is a sign of gouty or rheumatic tendencies: longer and reaching quite to the Life line, it shows danger of poison either by drugs, alcohol, or excessive uric acid in the system.

562. What is the meaning of many lines or rays on the mount of the Moon?—It is a sign of a very sensitive nature, possessing vivid instincts or intui-
tional powers, warnings, presentiments of evil, dreams, clairvoyant gifts, and often somnambulism; and this power is greatly increased if a line from the Moon's mount goes direct to the mount of Saturn (not the Fate line, starting on the mount of the Moon, but an extra line), or if the Croix Mystique in the Quadrangle is clearly developed and the finger tips are pointed. A square hand or knotted fingers and a strong thumb would counteract much of the sensitiveness of a much-lined mount of the Moon.

563. What is the meaning of crossbars on the mount of the Moon?—These are indications of a worrying nature, always looking for and expecting danger: it gives the saddest side of an active imagination which would be otherwise harmless; if the Heart line is good in combination with these cross lines on the Moon's mount, the worries are for loved ones, or for affection's sake; if the mount of Jupiter is rayed, the worry comes from disappointed ambition; if Mercury's mount is rayed, the worry is caused by great anxiety on business matters; but if Mars mount be full and clear, it counteracts this worry because of the coolness it indicates in time of trouble. Square fingers lessen the tendency to worry, and a strong thumb enables the subject to overcome the difficulty a great deal.

564. What is the meaning of a line straight from the Moon's mount to the mount of Mercury?—It shows that good use is made of the imagination, intuition, and ability for occultism, and that good fortune has followed the use of these things; if the line is a curved one, it is called the line of Intuition and is dealt with elsewhere.

565. What is the meaning of a line from the Moon's mount to the Fate line?—If the Fate line
is clear and straight, the extra line from the mount indicates the powerful influence of someone who will be a help or a hindrance to the subject, according to whether the Fate line is impaired or improved after the date where this line touches it. When lines from low down on the mount of the Moon rise to the Fate line, they represent the influence of other people over the subject in youth, generally of the opposite sex; some writers call them love affairs affecting the life, inasmuch as they affect the Fate; but they are not necessarily so, being usually the influence of a trusted friend of the family, or of a benefactor, etc., and they only indicate love affairs when corroborated by the lines of Life and Heart, or the lines on the percussion of the hand.

566. What is the meaning of a star on the Moon’s mount?—This is a sign of danger of death by drowning; more especially if on or at the end of a Voyage line. A circle on the same place has also the same signification. When the mount is very full and a large star appears upon it without being attached to any lines, the subject will be found to be of an hysterical nature.

567. What is the meaning of a grille on the Moon’s mount?—It is a bad omen, and ill-health is sure to be experienced; and when the Ring of Venus is also present, it shows an increase of sensitiveness, which causes the system to be in a constant state of nervous irritation; such persons are frequently sad and melancholy without any cause, and are apt to magnify danger and trouble to such an extent as to render themselves invalids.

568. When is the Moon’s influence most unfavourable?—When the mount of the Moon is large,
the Head line forked, and the mount of Apollo covered with a grille: the nature is then an envious, slanderous one; there is a want of modesty, too much presumption, and yet a lack of courage to fight against the evil effects of a too active imagination.

SECTION 8.—LINES ON THE MOUNT OF VENUS

569. What does the mount of Venus indicate when without lines?—This shows a cold chaste nature and probably a short or delicate life, because Venus well developed (especially the lower part near the wrist) shows an abundance of vitality, and an unlined mount has the same significance as a small one.

570. What is the meaning of many lines on the mount of Venus?—When the lines are of a good colour they show a strong sexual magnetic nature, a strong passionate temperament, and a probably impure life from the abundance of vitality; but if the rest of the hand is good, the bad tendencies are held in check, and the signification is then a warm heart and general good nature; if the lines are pale, the nervous system is weak, as well as the lungs and chest.

571. What is the meaning of a line from the mount of Venus into the palm?—If this line goes merely to the Head line it is a sign of trouble relating to money affairs and caused by relatives; if, however, it goes to the Heart line it indicates that relations are the cause of trouble in love affairs which prove unhappy; and if there is an island on the Heart line near the Life line, this worry line indicates serious consequences as the result of the affections; but if these signs are on
the left hand and not on the right, the evil may be averted if the subject be on his guard.

572. What is the meaning of a line starting from a star on Venus and crossing the Life line?—This sign speaks of trouble or quarrels with relatives at the time it crosses the Life line; if it reaches to the line of Fortune and cuts it, loss of parents by death and consequent ruin is threatened; if, however, the line of Fortune is touched without being cut, good will follow the evil.

573. What is the meaning of a line from Venus crossing the Life line and ending with a Star?—Such a line is called a worry line because it shows anxiety as a rule: for instance, starting on Venus and crossing the Fate line into the centre of the hand called the Triangle and there ending with a star, it shows danger to the mental faculties caused by worry or trouble through other people: if the line of Fortune is cut by this worry line, it shows loss of money in early life through the misfortune of the subject's parents. If this line with its star reaches to the mount of Mars or to the Heart line, a serious illness will be likely to occur at the time when it crosses the Life line.

574. What is the meaning of a very deep line from Venus into the centre of the hand?—If it touches none other than the Life line and ends abruptly, it is a sign of asthmatical tendencies.

575. What is the meaning of lines from the mount of Venus to Jupiter's mount?—If these lines are clear and even, and start from the centre of the mount of Venus, they are an indication that goodness and successful love are combined in the subject, and that general good fortune and happiness is the result.
PLATE XVIII.—WORRY LINES.
EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII

WORRY LINES, ETC.

1. Line to Head line = Money trouble.
2. Line to Heart line = Trouble with love affairs.
3. Line to Life line = Quarrel with relatives.
4. Line to Fortune line = Loss of money and position through death of parents.
5. Line to Triangle and ending with a star = Danger of nervous debility through worry.
6. Deep line from Venus = Asthmatical tendencies.
7. Line to Mercury = Love and riches united.
8. Square on Venus = Danger of secluded existence or imprisonment.
9. Influence lines = Brothers and sisters.
10. Voyage lines = Travels abroad.
11. Star on Voyage = Danger of drowning.
12. Enemy line = Treachery and grief affecting head, through action of enemy.
13. Small lines on Mars = Adverse influences, slander, etc.
576. What is the meaning of one line from the mount of Venus to the mount of Mercury?—This, if not stopped or cut by the Heart line, is a fortunate sign, seen mostly on the hands of fortunate stockbrokers, the hands of rich Jews or Jewesses, and when clear indicates that love and success in money affairs join hand in hand.

577. What is the meaning of a cross in the centre of the mount of Venus?—This shows a deep and selfish love for one person, which has a most fatal effect upon the life, unless there is a corresponding cross on the mount of Jupiter, when that love ends in a union by marriage.

578. What is the meaning of a cross on Venus near the Life line?—It is an indication of worry and trouble caused by friends and relatives.

579. What is the meaning of a star at the base of the mount of Venus?—This is an indication of bad influence from the opposite sex over the life of the subject, and threatens moral ruin.

580. What is the meaning of an island on the mount of Venus?—This, when crossways, is said to be a sign of a good opportunity for marriage thrown away, but the statement needs verification.

581. What is the meaning of a square on the mount of Venus?—When on the upper part of Venus near to Mars, it shows a danger of a secluded existence or imprisonment of some kind, and is the only instance where the square has otherwise than a good significance; when on the centre or lower portion of Venus it shows protection from follies connected with the passional nature.

582. What is the meaning of a grille on the mount of Venus?—It is an indication of a sensual nature and also a sign of depravity unless the will is strong
and the line of Fortune clearly developed, when it is a means of inspiring the subject to deeds of manliness and heroism.

583. In what shaped hands does a large Venus have a bad signification?—When the hand is soft, the fingers rounded or pointed, when Mars is cross-barred and the Via Lasciva is present.

584. Do the third phalange of the thumb and the mount of Venus mean the same?—Some writers hold them identical, but others assert the contrary, which seems the most reasonable course; for characteristics are seen in persons possessing a long third phalange of the thumb which are contrary to those possessed by a person with the mount of Venus largely developed. By the third phalange in contradistinction to Venus is intended the outer and not the inner root of the thumb (see Chap. II, Sect. 2): for instance, when Venus is large it indicates voluptuousness, love of the opposite sex, and a tendency to sensuality; but when the third phalange is large or long, it has often been proved to indicate fastidiousness in love affairs, singular purity of thought and action with respect to sexual feelings, and a tendency to chastity rather than sensualism; but I may also add that when this third phalange is so well developed, Venus itself is, as a rule, rather flat.

585. Does a good thumb affect the influence of bad signs in a hand?—It frequently modifies the evil effects of other signs because of the great influence which our will has upon our actions and our surroundings.

586. What is the meaning of lines going up the thumb?—When there are several lines going the entire length of the thumb, it shows constancy and
devotion both in love and friendship; if the lines come from the mount of Venus into the second phalange it shows a person much loved.

587. What are cross lines on the thumb a sign of?—These are said to indicate riches or inheritances, when seen at the side of the first phalange near the nail.

588. What is the meaning of a cross on the side of the thumb near the nail?—This shows inconstancy, but when there are two crosses close together it indicates a love of ease and luxury.

589. What is the meaning of a star on the thumb?—On the second phalange in a female hand it promises great riches; when on the mount of Venus a different meaning is assigned to it. (See Chap. IX, Sect. 6.) On the first phalange in a female hand it shows good fortune, but on a man's hand it is said to indicate the reverse.

590. What do several lines running round the thumb at the second joint indicate?—These lines show that money will come to the subject through the influence of other persons.

591. What is the meaning of lines from the second phalange of thumb to the Life line?—These lines are said to be Marriage lines by some writers, and the time of marriage is shown by the date the Life line is reached; but from experience and observation they appear more properly to point to a direct influence by persuasion over the life by some relative, and if crooked the influence is an evil one.

592. What is the meaning of a grille on the thumb near the nail?—On a woman's hand this is a sign of danger of death by violence and through her husband.

593. What is the meaning of a line from the first
phalange of the thumb reaching to the Life line and cutting it?—This is a sign of danger of death from iron or other metal at the time indicated by the cut on the Life line.

594. Is it possible to tell if a person possesses power to influence others?—If the first phalange of the thumb is well developed, indicating will power, etc., and the little finger also long, the subject will greatly desire power; and by the dominancy of his will and force of eloquence he will be able to influence others so as to further his own objects: a large development of Venus would make the influence stronger and more magnetic. To a public person this development is of great help in attaining success.
CHAPTER XI

Chance Lines

595. What are Chance lines?—They are lines which appear in the human hand, in a position and direction out of the ordinary run of lines, and are thus named to distinguish them from lines most usually seen.

596. Have the Chance lines any special significance?—Yes, and their presence in the hand arises from an unusual set of circumstances or influences in the surroundings and character of the subject; their true meanings may be found by a close study of the principal lines and mounts from where the Chance lines start, and to which direction they tend or swerve in their course, as well as of the lines and marks which run into or cross the Chance lines themselves.

597. What does a line from the commencement of the Life line to Jupiter's mount and turning on to the mount of Saturn indicate?—This is a true indication of a slave to fashion, and shows public opinion to have such a strong influence on the individual that even the religion which is followed must be a fashionable one, personal belief having no weight in the matter; for pride and egotism dominate the subject's life.

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598. What is the meaning of a line from the mount of Mars going along under the Heart line and turning up towards Apollo's mount?—It indicates a burning desire for celebrity, so strong that it will be obtained at any cost, by any and every means, whether honourable or not.

599. What does a line indicate when it starts from a star on Venus and ends on Saturn with a fork?—This is an indication of an unhappy alliance; but if it ends in a square in the palm of the hand, it shows an escape from marriage with a bad and unscrupulous person.

600. What is the meaning of a line starting from a star on Venus to the palm of the hand and going up to Apollo's mount?—The line from the mount of Venus to the palm indicates the death of a relative, and the fact that it turns up to the mount of Apollo shows that good fortune comes to the individual through that death.

601. What is the meaning of more than one line crossing the hand from Venus to Mercury?—These lines signify intelligence, cleverness, and success arising from love; or in a bad hand, the promptings of passion; the fact of two lines running parallel in this direction shows two love affairs going on at the same time; but all will end amicably, unless there is a star joining either of them, when the quest for love and all the cunning with which the affair has been carried on will result in exposure and disaster to the subject.

602. What does a chained Heart line indicate when touched under the mount of Mercury by a line from Venus?—This is an indication that the whole life is marred or blighted by someone of the opposite sex, and if a black spot also appears on
the line from Venus, the subject will lose a conjugal partner.

603. *What is the meaning of many little lines from the Life line to the quadrangle?*—These show estrangements from friends, and if the nails are short the estrangements are caused by the argumentativeness of the subject, because the short nails indicate a criticising and argumentative nature.
CHAPTER XII

Trades and Professions

604. What is the appearance of a literary hand?
—Persons to be successful in literary work should have the mounts of Jupiter and the Moon well developed, and a long finger of Apollo. The type of hand should be Spatulate or Square, with the second joints well developed; the hand should be soft rather than hard, and a clearly marked Head line. Literary critics should also possess short nails and have a high mount of Mercury. Capacity for poetry is shown by a large development of the mounts of Moon and Venus, and the Head line gently sloping downward; if both joints are developed the poetic productions will contain more logic and reason.

605. What is the appearance of a successful actor's hand?—The type should be Spatulate or Square, the mount of Venus high, the Heart line slightly turned towards the mount of Mercury, and lines running from the mount of Mars to the mount of Apollo, showing fame and celebrity which is worked for.

606. What is the appearance of a successful doctor's hand?—The mount of Mercury should be full, and three clear, upright lines upon it, the line of Fortune
clearly traced, the mount of the Moon well developed to show love of discovery, and, for a surgeon, the hand should also be rather hard and the fingers Square or Spatulate.

607. What is the shape and appearance of a good musician’s hand?—For an instrumentalist the type should be Spatulate, Saturn’s mount high, the nails short, the joints well developed, a good mount of the Moon, thumb long and strong, good line of Fortune, and Ring of Venus clear. For a successful vocalist the fingers should be smooth, type mixed, mount of Venus most largely developed to give sympathy and a desire to please, and that natural magnetism which is always found with a well-developed base to the thumb.
CHAPTER XIII

Palmistry in Relation to other Sciences

SECTION 1.—PALMISTRY IN RELATION TO ASTROLOGY

608. Has palmistry any distinct connection with Astrology?—Not necessarily, for it is a distinct science in itself, but although some writers would repudiate the idea of its being at all connected with Astrology, if it were not for the influence of the electric fluids in the universe in general, and through the medium of the planets of our solar system in particular, our nerves would not be able to respond to subtle influences and so make the lines and impressions upon the hand, which, after all, are merely registered influences from the world without or the mind within, to form the science of Palmistry; therefore I consider that whilst all the other sciences must and do harmonise with Palmistry, yet Astrology has the closest connection with it as a science, and the two are in a measure inseparable as to theory, though not in practice, for a Palmist need not understand Astrology, neither need an Astrologer understand Palmistry, although the study of the one frequently leads to the study of the other.

609. How can the harmony of Astrology and Palmistry be proved?—To obtain a full reply it is
necessary to understand Astrology, the teaching of which is not the aim of this work, but each true science must corroborate what the others declare; therefore, Astrology, properly understood, must and does bear out what Palmistry in the hands of able delineators asserts. From all writers on Astrology we learn that a subject of Venus would be fond of music, not inclined to much laborious work, but loving; and when in excess, or the character undeveloped and lacking in self-control, lustful and inclined to immorality: these are also the attributes given to the influence of Venus as indicated by a large development of that mount from a Palmistic point of view, and the characteristics of the other mounts also harmonise with those indicated by the planets after which they are named.

610. Why are the terms in Palmistry similar to those used in Astrology?—The fact that the astral fluid of the universe influences mankind no doubt prompted the ancient Palmists to name different parts of the hand after different planets: the influence of the different planets upon mankind when in the Ascendant, being found to correspond to the characteristics indicated by a development of the different parts of the hand named after the planets.

611. What is Astral fluid?—It is that subtle fluid which pervades everything in nature and is the medium through which our life comes to us from that Power which is above and behind all manifestation. It is felt in sunshiny weather, in the invisible power which a cheerful-minded person possesses over sad and depressed spirits, in the healing and soothing touch of a mother to her troubled
child, and in a thousand different ways; all proving the presence of what we (for want of a better name) call Astral fluid, but it still remains indefinable as regards its composition.

612. How does the Astral fluid from the planets affect mankind?—In the same way as the heat of the sun affects us, only it is more imperceptible, owing, of course, to the great difference in their size compared with that of the sun, as well as to the different types of influence which each planet must necessarily possess.

613. Is it true that the signs of particular planets are sometimes found in a hand?—Yes, but these instances are very rare: there are also instances of the sign of a planet being seen on another mount; such as Mercury seen on the mount of Jupiter, etc.

614. What does the sign of a planet indicate when seen?—Their presence always shows an intensification of the qualities of any mount, whether they stand distinctly by themselves, or are woven in as if by accident with either the principal or chance lines.

615. What is the indication of the sign of any planet being seen on the mount of another?—This indicates the intensification of the qualities of the two mounts instead of one: for instance, the sign of the Moon on the mount of Jupiter indicates mysticism and error in action and use of power. Mercury seen on Jupiter, indicates noble eloquence and administrative talents, etc.

Section 2.—Palmistry in Relation to Phrenology

616. Does Palmistry harmonise with Phrenology?—Yes, for instance, those who are large in that part of the cranium devoted to "love of applause,"
“self-confidence,” and “combativeness,” are always fully developed in the mount of Jupiter, which indicates ambition, and in Mars, which indicates courage and self-preservation; again, where “cautiousness” is large, with an active imagination from a Phrenological point of view, the mount of the Moon will be fully developed, which gives rise to morbid tendencies and wild imaginations of evil, danger, etc., and thus each branch of character reading can be shown to harmonise with the other, but it is best for each student to prove this for himself.

SECTION 3.—PALMISTRY IN RELATION TO PHYSIOLOGY

617. Has Palmistry a physiological basis?—Yes, it is a well-known fact that certain forms denote certain characteristics in both man, beast, and the vegetable kingdom: it is likewise true of the hands. It is the action of the innumerable nerves in the hand which are in connection with the brain (the chief instrument of the mind), which produce the lines, or, more properly speaking, minute furrows that appear in the palm of the hand: this is demonstrable by the fact that the more “nervous” or “mental” the temperament of the individual is, the quicker is the production of the lines in question, and the greater their number; whilst the hand of a person whose temperament is muscular rather than nervous, and whose nervous system is consequently less impressionable, has but few lines or marks: events of importance may occur in the life, and the effects be lasting upon the career of the individual, yet in the hand no signs may be manifested, on account of the strength of the nerves and the general unimpressionability of the individual.
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SECTION 4.—THE PATHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PALMISTRY

618. What do habitually closed hands indicate?—A very cunning nature, with much suspicion, mistrust, and evasive power: such persons are very hard to deal with, as it is so difficult to get at their real feelings, wishes, or opinions. It also shows a mean and avaricious nature, and such persons make cruel and revengeful enemies.

619. What is the meaning of hands which are almost always spread open?—This is an indication of an open and truthful nature, a spirit who, being honest and sincere himself, thinks everyone else is the same, and consequently such a person is easily cheated and deceived by the unscrupulous. In love affairs the open-handed persons are sincere, straightforward, and candid, showing speedily both their love and disdain, the latter often to their disadvantage, as it is the cause of enemies springing up to their hurt.

620. What is the meaning of the lifeless and listless hand which hangs limp during walking?—This is a sure indication (when not paralysed) of a slow, dull, sneaking, and suspicious nature, one who is too lazy to put forth any efforts to do either himself or anyone else any good, but who will not object to doing harm to another, if he has not to make any great effort. Such persons should be avoided.

621. What is the meaning of the hand which moves rapidly to and fro whilst walking?—A brisk moving hand is only the outward sign of a brisk, restless, active, and busy mind, one that must always be doing something, and is consequently liable to overstrain the system in the accomplishment of work. These are the kind of persons
who have been and are of most service to the world.

622. **What are habitually bitten nails a sign of?**—This is an indication of nervousness, a worrying disposition, and a constant state of unrest and mental irritation: such a person is frequently an annoyance to himself and to those around; but it is also a sign of nervous energy which has been ill-trained and wrongly used.

**Section 5.—The Graphological Aspects of Palmistry**

623. **Does Palmistry harmonise with Graphology?**—Yes, for it is a natural law that according to the instrument so must the work be, since no workman, however clever, can produce such perfect work with a bad instrument as he can produce with a perfect one. If the hand is a large one, the natural outcome will be love of detail, consequently the handwriting will be small, neat, and every letter in good shape and in proportion to each other. On the other hand, a small hand shows an impulsive nature, a love of big things and gigantic undertakings; therefore the writing will be large, bold, and daring, to correspond with the individual plans and ideas of the writer. Persons with pointed or rounded fingers whose joints are undeveloped, will write in an artistic manner, and writers whose hands are of the Spatulate type, will make thick and decided letters, especially in signing their name, but will not use flourishes, as will be the case with the owners of the Conical and Psychical type of hand.
CHAPTER XIV

Concluding Questions

624. *Is it wise to read one hand only?*—No, for both hands are not marked the same, but in reading the hands it should be a rule to look in the right hand for confirmation of what is predicted in the left. The left hand indicates what is *probable*, but if the right hand does not confirm it, it may be presumed that what the left hand predicts, the will of the individual is able to ward off if used for that end; for instance, if the Heart line ends in the left hand under the mount of Saturn and has no branches, it indicates a short life; but if it is longer and more promising in the right hand, then the danger of an early death may be avoided by care on the part of the subject. It is safest to take bad signs as *warnings*, strive to overcome them, and by the influence of the will strive to frustrate the evil. The Left hand indicates what is marked out for us by circumstances, the different influences of other persons, etc.; whilst the Right hand shows the influence of our own will and action upon our circumstances, surroundings, etc., the one being passive whilst the other is active.

625. *How can proper judgment be given when a person possesses only one hand?*—The signs relied
upon by Palmists, like those of all other branches of character reading, deal with nature in a normal, not in an abnormal condition: but when abnormal conditions are present, nature always finds some means of manifesting her powers, as in the case of a person who has lost one eye, the other becomes unusually strong, and the man who possesses only one leg has double the usual amount of strength in it; and when the nervous fluid has only one hand in which to register the workings of the mind and the experience of the individual, it is only natural that the one hand becomes doubly expressive: certainly it requires more tact, skill, and study on the part of the Palmist to judge in cases like these, but it has been successfully done many times, and is in itself very interesting. The experience of the writer goes to prove that in such cases the Fate line becomes more than usually expressive, and that events which are present or close at hand are shown by bright redness of the lines, those to come being marked by deep but pale lines; whilst the lines indicating past events are pale and much more indistinct: thus the past, present, and future are shown in the one hand.

This method of reading the palm of a one-handed person holds good, whether the individual was born with only one hand, had lost the hand some years previous to the reading, or possessed the other hand in a paralysed condition (for a paralysed hand cannot indicate the workings of the mind, inasmuch as the nervous fluid, which is the connecting link, has been cut off by the paralysis); but it does not hold good in the case of a person who has recently lost a hand.

626. What kind of a hand is a murderer likely
to have?—As murder is usually the result of uncontrolled passion, we must look for the signs of this in a possible murderer, as, for instance, a very red hand, or one of a livid colour: if red, the murder would arise from a fit of fury; if livid, then the murder would most likely be premeditated, as it would arise from an intensely evil and cruel mind. The first phalange of the finger of Mercury heavily lined, Head line deep, with a circle on it, but twisted and probably joined to the Heart line but separated from the Life line, and the Life line thick and spotted red at its commencement. When all these signs are present, it is a sure indication of a nature capable of murder.

627. What is the appearance of the hands of a sensual or voluptuous person?—The fingers are smooth and pointed, the third phalanges fatty and having the appearance of being swollen, the hand white, and the palm strong. This subject will have a very sensitive yet artistic nature, will be endowed with a great amount of sex magnetism, especially if Venus is largely developed, and consequently will be capable of exerting a dangerous influence over the opposite sex, but will desire no exertion except that which will assist him to gratify his selfish and sensual desires; although he could not take pleasure in any but refined and artistic society.

628. What are the signs of a natural thief?—A twisted Head line, its colour very red, the joints well developed, a grille on Mercury's mount, small lines running from the third phalange of Mercury's finger to its mount, a deep line like a scar on the mount itself, and the whole hand dry and thin.

629. What are the signs of a deceitful nature?—
A high mount of the Moon, Head line drooping low on the mount of the Moon with red points on the line. A short thumb, and the inside of the fingers having a sunken or shrivelled-up appearance; these signs are made all the more sure when the Head line is separated from the Life line, but the space between filled up with small lines.

630. Are there any special indications of a quarrelsome person?—When the Head line leans towards Mercury’s mount and Mercury’s mount is flat but covered with lines, when the mount of Mars and the Moon are full, and the joints well developed, we find all the qualifications for a quarrelsome woman; more especially so, if the finger nails are short and wide. If the first phalange of the thumb is long, there will be power to control the hasty nature, but the tendencies are there nevertheless. In a man, the Elementary type of hand with a large development of Mars and a large heavy palm shows quarrelsomeness.

631. What are the signs of power of control over animals?—This power is the result of magnetic sympathy with all young and dumb creatures. It is most noticeable when the mounts of the Moon and Venus are fully developed, but the upper part of Venus near the Life line more particularly. The line of Intuition is frequently present also, and the whole hand and tips of the fingers are pliable rather than stiff.

632. What sign shows prudence to avert any threatened evil?—The second joint of thumb, also the mount and finger of Saturn well developed, Square fingers, and the upper angle clearly defined.

633. Are there any special signs indicating a tendency to madness?—Yes, a tendency to heredi-
tary madness is shown by a very long and sloping Head line, a star on the mount of Saturn, and a poor Health line. The Head line split through its entire length and ending on the mount of Moon with a star, also indicates danger of mental aberration. When a line from the Head line reaches to Jupiter’s mount, and the Fate line turns and loses itself in that line, it shows danger of madness through exaggerated pride and self-love.

634. What are the signs of an affected person?—An affected person has long and slender fingers, with the first joints of philosophy well developed and Jupiter’s mount large; these persons are also mean, cowardly, and deceitful unless the thumb is strong and the Head line clear.

635. What mounts fully developed would lead to suicide?—Saturn excessively developed, also the mount of the Moon large. The former would show general depression of spirits and occasional mania, and the latter would show love of solitude, restlessness, brain sickness, and madness; the mount of Apollo being small, would render the person careless of this present existence and hence lead to suicidal tendencies.

636. Why do some writers on Palmistry call different parts of the hand male and female, and North and South?—They compare the upper portion of the hand to the male, and call it the Northern part, because the men of the Northern countries are more aggressive and active than those of the South, and likewise those whose upper part of the hand is most developed are more practical and hard-working than those whose hands are most developed in the lower or female part. We find also that the people of the South are more
indolent and fonder of pleasure than those of the Northern climes; thus when the base or Southern portion of the hand is most developed we find the subject to be easy-going, pleasure-loving, and voluptuous.

637. *Does Palmistry teach Fatalism?*—At first, to many it may appear so, but on reasoning the matter out it will be seen to be just the reverse. Palmistry does not positively state that a certain thing must happen, but points out what the tendencies are, and what will probably occur if events and circumstances are left to themselves. Man is a free agent, and is endowed with a free will, not always subject to fatalism, therefore he can overrule and guide the circumstances and events of his life to a great extent, although he cannot alter all the circumstances connected with his dealings with others.