

The Complete Guide to

PAINT MISTRY



The Standard Work

**THE COMPLETE
GUIDE TO
PALMISTRY**

THE MYSTERY OF YOUR PALM

**How it Affects Your Life,
Your Career, Your Marriage**

By PSYCHOS

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO. PVT. LTD.

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INTRODUCTION

The human hand has been described as the Creator's masterpiece of mechanism, in its wonderful adaptation to the requirements of life; yet, strange to say, whilst almost every section of the human body has its medical specialists, there are none such for the hands as a whole.

Medical men occasionally use the nails and fingers to confirm a diagnosis; but few of them realise that the hand—as the direct servant of the brain—in its markings, not only reveals the workings of the brain and the general characteristics, but also the physical ailments; further, any latent heart weakness is plainly and certainly discernable in the hand.

It cannot be denied that there is much opposition to the practice of Palmistry, based upon ignorance and bigotry. On the other hand, I dare venture to affirm that He who veined the leaves of trees and plants so that the skilled botanist could read their story from the lines in the leaves, has so lined the human palm that the scientist can with equal facility read therein the story of the human life.

No two hands are alike, and they are so marked that they constitute a veritable chart of the life; all that a man needs to know of himself, his capabilities, his faults and feelings, and the probable outcome of his life, is therein set forth in a manner at once plain, simple and easy to understand. To the trained reader, the hand reveals the character, talents and proclivities, as well as indicating the most suitable career to be followed, the health, sickness, and important incidents of life, as they affect the position and welfare.

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It has, I am aware, been recklessly asserted by some so-called scientists that the lines are merely creases formed by the folding of the hands; but this contention is easily refuted, by an inspection of the hands—your own, for instance—which will disclose lines in positions utterly at variance with so puerile a contention.

Notwithstanding the marvellous construction of the hand, it cannot, of itself, perform one single act—all that it does is by order of the brain, the seat of every mental operation, and it is entirely dependent on the brain for its intelligence, and therefore, being its servant, it reflects the kind of brain behind it.

It must be understood that Cheirosophy, or Palmistry, is in no way connected with occultism—it is usually divided into two sections, viz.: Cheirognomy, or the science of reading character from the shape of the hand and fingers; and Cheiromancy, the science of reading the actions and habits, the past, present and future events from the formation of the palm and the lines marked thereon. This division of the science, however, is by no means arbitrary; on the contrary they are but parts of one whole, and it is only adopted for the convenience of students. In Cheirognomy, the hands are recognised as belonging to, or coming under one or more of seven classes or types, a matter which will be fully explained later. At the outset, however, I shall follow the course generally adopted, and deal with the general features of the hand which carry with them their own significance to whatever type or combination of types the hand may belong.

PART ONE

CHEIROGNOMY OR CHARACTER AS SHOWN BY THE HANDS IN GENERAL

CHAPTER I

CONSISTENCY AND FLEXIBILITY

In all examinations, it is necessary to note both hands, otherwise there will be failure, due to the fact that men change as they grow older, and such changes will be marked in the right hand, unless the person under examination is left-handed, when the change will be marked in the left or operative hand. It is a matter of general experience that the left hand describes the natural man, while the right hand records the changes, in a right-handed subject. This one item alone suffices to indicate whether the course of the life has been stationary, progressive, or retrograde.

In this examination the first point to be noted is the texture of the skin; this will be best ascertained by feeling the back of the hand, and noting its softness or otherwise. Texture will give a knowledge of your client's refinement. If it is fine, soft and delicate, it will tell of a refined, sensitive nature which will mark everything he does—the coarse and common will repel. The coarser the skin the coarser the nature and qualities; this shows a lack of refinement or sensibility, and often adds a tyrannical disposition. A medium development—neither fine nor coarse—is often met and constitutes a balance between the two extremes.

The next point to be noted is the consistency of the hands, i.e., their softness or hardness under press re. This will tell the amount of energy possessed. The thing to ascertain is the hardness, softness, flabbiness or resistance of the hand. This consistency comes under one of four heads: there is the Hard hand, which belongs to

the lesser intelligence, and with these the texture will usually be coarse. This hand does not yield to pressure, has no elasticity or spring—the subject will be active, work is no burden to him—the brain will be dense and the subject will be unprogressive.

There is the hand which, as you press it, feels as though it were made of rubber—it is essentially the active hand and is possessed by those who do not merely talk but who act. It indicates one who has life, energy, push and vigour, and it is marked by intelligence.

The hand which, when grasped, feels as though it would squeeze through your fingers, is the flabby hand; this tells of a deficiency in physical energy—a dreamer, idle, luxurious, lazy.

There is an intermediate consistency known as soft; the hand will not have the boneless feeling of the flabby hand, yet it will be soft, and its owner, though deficient in energy, is not exactly lazy and energy may be aroused. Both hands must be noted, as if the left is soft and the right elastic, you can tell of the development of energy; but if the left is elastic or hard, and the right soft, then laziness has set in and success will be remote.

Very little practice will suffice to enable the reader to distinguish between the respective consistencies, and this can be done even in shaking hands; if the acquaintance is known to the reader, the respective qualities may easily be verified by this simple test.

When testing the hands to ascertain the consistency, you will notice that, in some cases, the hand will be stiff and hard to open, the fingers curving in towards the palm. This will indicate one who is cautious in all that he does, and entirely wanting in adaptability—stiff, hard and unyielding in all his ways, this hand is usually hard in its consistency.

Others you will find that open easily, and the fingers naturally straighten themselves to the full extent, and may under pressure bend slightly backward. This is a normal development of the hand, and the owner of it is one who does not go to extremes, but is broad, earnest, sympathetic and well-balanced.

Again you will meet one in which the fingers easily and

painlessly bend back till they almost form an arch. This is the pliable, or flexible hand, and it tells of a mind susceptible to keen impressions, versatile and adaptable, sympathetic, liberal in generosity to a fault. This full flexibility makes for mental brilliancy. Where, however, the fingers only bend back at the first, or nail, phalanges, and the rest of the fingers remain normal, only mental flexibility will be indicated. Both hands should be noted as to flexibility, in order to estimate the character of the progress made, if any.

A hollow palm denotes misfortune, losses, misery, and a prospect of failure in enterprises and undertakings, as it occasions a serious deflection of the Plain of Mars. It is undoubtedly an indication of ill-luck, no matter how favourable the rest of the hand may be—there is a want of forcefulness.

This hollowness of the palm will often be found to incline to one or other of the lines, or portion of the hand, more than to another, and according to its position in the hand, the cause will be indicated. If falling under the Life Line, it will be found that domestic trouble is experienced. If under the Line of Saturn, disappointment in business or the career has caused it. If under the Heart Line, sadness and grief through the affections is the cause.

If the hollow is under an Influence Line joining the Line of Saturn, which with other indications point to marriage, then the marriage will have been a disappointment sufficient to mar the life, or a broken engagement will have been experienced.

In all cases, the consistency of the hand, whether flabby, soft, elastic or hard, should be noted, together with the character of the thumb and finger tips and the length and condition of the Head Line.

THE HAND AS A WHOLE

The appearance of the hand as a whole will show whether it is evenly balanced, or is heavier or lighter in some parts than in others.

In this examination the Three Worlds of Palmistry make their appearance. These worlds are based on the presumption that a person is guided by mind, by the affairs of everyday life (the material), or by the baser and animal instincts (the passions).

Taking the hand as a whole, the fingers or the upper portion represent mind, the middle portion of the hand (from the base of the fingers to a line running across the hand from the top of Mount Luna to Mount Venus) represents the material, while the base of the hand (from the line above described to the wrist) shows the lower elements. These constitute the Three Worlds of Palmistry.

CHAPTER II

THE PALM AND ITS INDICATIONS

A GREAT difference will be seen in the palm of the hands, and the various characters of the palms indicate the various characteristics of their owners.

If the palm is thin, skinny and narrow, it tells of one timid, weak-minded, with narrowness of views and paucity of intellect, as well as a want of depth of character, energy, mental and moral force. If accompanied with long thin fingers, it will indicate a tyrannical disposition.

If the palm is in proportion with the fingers and thumb and the general physique, firm without hardness, of elastic consistency without flabbiness, it will indicate an evenly balanced mind, ready to receive impressions, appreciative, intelligent and able to sustain and carry out the promptings of instinct. But if over developed in its proportions, it will tend to produce over-confidence, selfishness and sensuality, especially if the development is towards the base of the hand. If this hand is hard, with the palm longer than the fingers, the character will have a trend towards brutality and animal propensities, unless restrained by other indications, such as a strong thumb and a good head line.

The palm should be normal and in proportion to the thumb and fingers and the general physique, otherwise it indicates a modification of the signs on the rest of the hand.

If the palm is flabby and soft, it will indicate indolence, mental or physical, and a love of ease, luxury and pleasure; opportunities will be missed from sheer laziness.

If thick and firm, while the colour is approaching white, there will be selfishness and coldness of disposition. If high and hard, it exaggerates the Plain of Mars, and indicates aggressiveness and a quarrelsome disposition.

Modern palmists, however, prefer to divide the fingers and the palm each into the three Kingdoms of Mind, Material, or Animal—this is fully described in Chapter III.

If in the outstretched hand, the length of the fingers predominates, then Mind will be the ruling force. If the middle section is most developed then the world of business (the Material) is prominent. If the lower section predominates, the subject lives on a low level and is sensual, with strong animal instincts.

Assuming that the world of Mind is predominant, then the subject is fitted for study, for some mental occupation; if this predominance is very marked, without anything to support it, then the subject will be one who lives in a realm of ideas, without having sufficient of the material or practical side to keep him from following ideals to the exclusion of the necessary practical matters. This explains why so many literary men, tutors and students, are such poor business men, and accumulate nothing. The middle world is the practical one, combining the qualities of ambition, soberness, wisdom, shrewdness, aggression and resistance. This predominance, if in excess of both the upper and lower worlds, shows that business, practical life, and material success, is the sphere in which the subject operates. Thus he would be well fitted for commerce, politics, agriculture, or any practical pursuit, money getting being the aim.

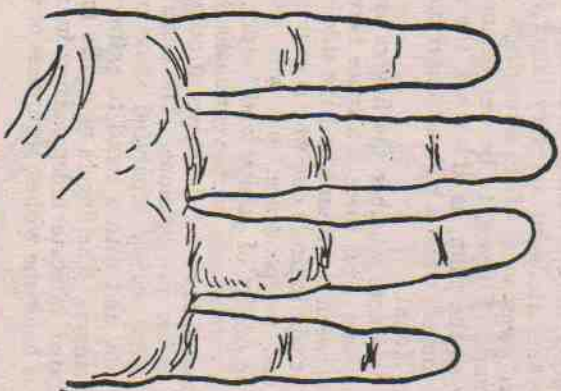
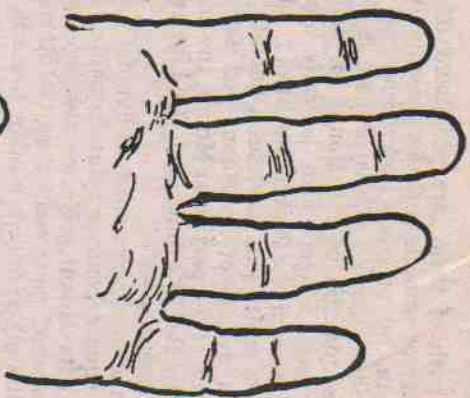
The lower world developed will show the subject to be one who lives in the realm of base desires, and enjoys himself best when gratifying his sensual impulses. This will be particularly true if the hand is also coarse. Such a type can appreciate nothing elevating; if he acquires money, he cannot make a refined use of it. The vulgar and showy attract him; he revels in display, and in his home will be profusion, but no taste. He is vulgar and common in his tastes—he lives in the lower world.

These developments are found in all hands. It is possible, however, to see hands in which you cannot at sight tell which world predominates. This is a fortunate sign, as it shows the balanced hand, a person who is not one-sided in his views of life, but is intelligent, wise, practical and prudent. This balance of the Three Worlds

makes for success, but consistency must be considered, for laziness can counterbalance ability and good intentions.

In order to secure worldly success, the Middle World must show good development. Mind may win renown and glory—but no money; or the base qualities may be strong, yet not prevent financial success. Link the two Upper Worlds, then financial success will result from mental strength; link the two lower ones, and money can be made though it may be in coarse occupations. Take away the middle portion and you then have mental power combined with coarse instincts; lacking commonsense, such a development cannot make for success. Look to the balanced hand for the best results; next to the hand having either the Upper or Lower in combination with the Middle World.

The best way to carry out this examination is to have both hands laid wide open, with the palms uppermost and the fingers straightened to their *natural* length. This will give you a full view of the hands, and you can then note whether the fingers are seemingly long enough to balance the palm, or whether they are short than the palm, or appear to be much longer. This will show you whether the hand is in perfect balance or not.



SHORT FINGERS—ABOVE
LONG FINGERS—BELOW

CHAPTER III

THE FINGERS AND FINGER TIPS

The fingers must next come under examination, in order to ascertain whether they are normal in length, long or short, and whether the joints are knotty or smooth—as also the character of the Tips, and whether spatulate, square, conic, or pointed.

The practice of speaking of hands as being spatulate, square, conic, or pointed is entirely erroneous, for the fingers cannot be classed in a group. Each one must be considered by itself, as hands are almost always mixed in type, and you will find that the finger tips will be seen to vary greatly in shape.

Each finger is named from, and takes the quality of the Mount under it. Thus the first, or index finger is named Jupiter, the second finger is Saturn, the third is named Apollo, while the fourth, or little finger, is named Mercury. The thumb is not considered as a finger; it is so important that it stands in a class by itself.

In examining the fingers, the first point to notice is their length. If any doubt is felt as to their length, let the subject close the fingers over the palm so as to ascertain how far towards the wrist they reach. Generally speaking, they should, if long, reach to the wrist, but allowance must be made for the Mounts at the base of the fingers lessening their reach.

As a general rule, in practice, whenever the fingers extend anywhere below the centre of the Mount of Venus towards the wrist I class them as long and apply long-fingered qualities to them.

When the question of their length has been satisfactorily established, the next point will be to observe the joints at the back of the fingers, in order to see if they are Knotty or Smooth, and also whether the first or second

