

**AN INTRODUCTION TO PALMISTRY
WITH REFERENCE TO HINDU PALMISTRY**



**William John Warner
known as Cheiro
A towering personality
In the world of Chirology**

William John Warner, known as Cheiro, (November 1, 1866 - October 8, 1936) states in his memoirs, that he acquired his expertise in India. As a teenager, he travelled to the (Mumbai) port of Apollo Bunder. There, he met his Guru, an Indian Brahmin, who took him to his village in the valley of the Konkan region of Maharashtra. Later Cheiro was permitted by the Brahmans to study the ancient book that has many study on hands and the pages of the book was made by human skin and written with gold and still it is guarded and protected with great care. After studying thoroughly for two years, he returned to London and started his career as a palmist. He states the following in the “Language of the Hand”:

“With the spread of Hindu teachings into other lands, do we trace the spread of the knowledge of Palmistry. The Vedas are the oldest scriptures that have been found,they have been found to be foundation of even the Greek schools of learning.” Palmistry was practised and followed by the Joshi caste from time immemorial to the present day.

K.C. Sen, who wrote “Hast Samudrika Shastra, the Science of Hand Reading Simplified”, tells us “Palmistry, among the ancient Hindus was regarded as a branch of the comprehensive lore of Samudrika.



William G. Benham
One of the greatest
researchers
in Scientific Palmistry

On page 508 of the Laws of Scientific Hand Reading, William Benhams states: "The Hindus have an elaborate system of using these lines of Influence and depend upon them for a large part of their work".

Astrojyoti.com states: PALMISTRY IN GARUDA PURANAS

I4.3.6 & I4.3.7 Predictions based on Physical Traits

Dwelling on length about the importance of physical traits and symptoms apparent in an individual, Lord Vishnu told Shiva-' If one sees the following physical traits in a man, he should immediately understand that he is seeing a prospective

King : Hands and feet as soft as a Lotus flower, pink nails and no space left between the fingers when kept straight. There is no sign of bulging veins on his hands and palms and they do not sweat excessively. On the contrary, a person having rough feet that appears pale, with prominent veins on them indicates that the concerned person would be poor and miserable.'

14.3.7 Predicting Age with the help of Forehead Line:

Lord Vishnu said-' Anybody having three parallel lines on his forehead lives happily for sixty years whereas two parallel lines indicates that he would live till the age of forty years. Only one line on the forehead indicates that he would have a short life but if the line stretches up to both the ears then he lives for a century. If two parallel lines on the forehead stretches up to both the years then the concerned person lives for seventy years while a triple parallel lines reaching both the years indicates that he would live till the age of sixty years.

A forehead devoid of any line on it means that the concerned person would live for only forty years while a cobweb of intersecting lines on the forehead indicates that the concerned person is definite to die a premature death. A forehead with a Trident or an Axe mark on it indicates that the concerned person would be prosperous and live for a century.

14.3.8 Predicting Age by Palmistry

Lord Vishnu, continuing with his narration told Shiva that the age of a person could be predicted by the lines found on his palms- ' If the life line reaches the base between index and middle fingers then the concerned person lives for a century. If the life line is long, clear and without intersections from other lines then the concerned person lives for a hundred years.

14.3.9 Prediction based on physical traits of women

Lord Vishnu said-'A woman having a round face, curly hair and lower portion of her navel slightly slanted towards right, is extremely fortunate not only for herself but also for her whole clan. Similarly, a woman with golden complexion and hands as beautiful and soft as red lotus flower is exceptionally chaste and faithful towards her husband. A woman having dry and unruly hair and also round eyes becomes a widow.

A woman whose face is round like a full moon and which radiates like a rising Sun and whose lips are juicy like a 'Bael' fruit (Wood apple), enjoys a happy and contented life. A woman having a cobweb of lines on her palms is sure to lead a torturous and painful life whereas a palm with few lines indicates that she would be poor. If the lines are pink, then they indicate happiness, prosperity and good health whereas blackish lines indicate that she would live a life of slavery.

Any woman having either a 'Chakra', a hook or a ear ring mark on her hand indicates that she would beget worthy sons and rule like a queen. A woman having hair around her breasts as well as a protruding lower lip spells doom for her husband. Any woman having a festoon mark on her palms indicates that she would get married in a family

superior to her in status. A woman having a round navel with brown hair around it leads a life of slavery despite being born in a royal family. A woman whose little toes as well as big toes of both the legs do not touch the ground while walking spells doom for her husband. In the same manner beautiful eyes indicate good fortune while soft and tender skin indicate a happy married life.

Mary Louise, M.A., states in “Palmistry – Origins and History” that the Hindu sage Valmiki wrote a book nearly 5,000 years ago, which has been translated into English. It is known as 'The Teachings of Valmiki Maharshi on Male Palmistry" and comprises 567 stanzas. She further adds that this art of palmistry slowly spread from India to China, Egypt, Tibet, Persia and even to many European countries. Currently modern palmists are said to combine the traditional techniques with holistic healing, psychology and even alternative processes of divination.

There is information on <http://www.crystalinks.com/palmistry.html>, stating that from India, the art of palmistry spread to China, Tibet, Egypt, Persia and to other countries in Europe. Palmistry came to China in around 3,000 B.C. It then progressed to Greece where Anaxagoras practiced it. However, modern palmists often combine traditional predictive techniques with psychology, holistic healing, and alternative methods of divination. From China, palmistry progressed to Greece where Anaxagoras practiced it.

Prehistoric caves from the Stone Age feature plenty of paintings of hands. Besides, numerous stone, ivory and wooden figures of hands created by ancient civilizations have been unearthed during the archaeological excavations. From antiquity, the knowledge of palmistry has been used in the cultures of India, Tibet, China, Persia, Egypt and to some countries in Europe. Studies show that most ancient communities like the Sumerians, Tibetans, Hebrews, Babylonians, Egyptians and Persians were greatly interested in the study and practice of palmistry. Palmistry orchiromancy (also spelled cheiromancy, Greek *kheir* (χεῖρ, ὁσ), “hand”; *manteia* (μαντεία, ας), “divination”), is the art of characterization and foretelling the future through the study of the palm, also known as palm reading, or chiromancy. The Greek physicians Hypocrites and Galen (ad 130-200) were both knowledgeable about the use of palmistry as a clinical aid.

The word Palmistry - spelled 'Pawmestry' - was written in 1420 by John Lyndgate in his Assembly of Gods documents. The first book on Palmistry was Michael Scotts *De Phisiognomia* written in 1477. Paracelsus (1493-1541) and Fludd (1574-1637) brought respectability to palmistry through their writings. Later Dr Carl Carus, physician to the king of Saxony in the 19th century matched palms to personality.

Students are requested to follow these two links

- 1. <http://www.johnnyfincham.com/history/index.htm> – and**
- 2. <http://www.modernhandreadingforum.com/> for material on modern hand reading news and research and gain immensely from the information for knowledge and further research.**