



SCIENTIFIC PALMISTRY (PART IV)



SCIENTIFIC PALMISTRY

FACTS AND FIGURES OF DERMATOGLYPHICS:
RIDGE PATTERNS



Pathan



Wright



Chandra



Dravid with the study team:
“I hope this will benefit a lot of young people make crucial decisions in their lives.” Rahul
Dravid in his note to the study team.

Ridge count
12 normal

Distal interphalangeal crease

NOT A SILLY POINT
This is the little finger on the right. It shows the Ulnar Loop and 12 ridges called UL.12. The study shows that most cricketers have the same pattern on their little fingers.



Prof. Anthony Writer

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TABLE OF CONTENT

Ch. No.	Description	Page No.
	Foreword	10
	Preface	11
	CHIROLOGY FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL	
I	BRIEF BACKGROUND OF PALMISTRY	12
	1) Aristotle's Treatise on Palmistry	13
2)	Vedic Palmistry	16
3)	Hindu Signs	17
4)	Names of three main lines in different traditions	18
5)	Chinese Palmistry	19
6)	Western Palmistry	20
II	CHEIROSOPHY	20
III	ILM AL KAFF	22
IV	THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHEIROGNOMY	25
	Captain Casimir Stanislas D'Arpentigny	25
	Adrien Adolphe Desbarolles	27
	The London Cheirological Society	29
	Katherine St Hill	30
	Ina Oxenford	31
	Cheiro the Palmist	32
V	CHIROLOGY IN U.K. & U.S.A.	34
	1) William Benham: The Laws of Scientific Handreading	35
	2) Charlotte Wolff - Chirollogical Scientist	38
	3) Noel Jaquin – Chirollogical Pioneer	41
	4) Beryl Hutchinson and the SSPP	44
VI	THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE HAND ACCORDING TO THE ELEMENTS	45
	Earth Hand	46
	Air Hand	47
	Fire Hand	48
	Water Hand	49
	Variations of the Shapes	51

TABLE OF CONTENT

Ch. No.	Description	Page No.
VII	DERMATOGLYPHICS	53
	SIGNIFICANT DATES AND EVENTS IN FINGERPRINTS	54
VIII	EARLY FINGERPRINT PIONEERS	74
	The Kennedy Galton Centre	79
	Dermatoglyphics today	79
	Dermatoglyphics patterns	83
IX	THE HENRY CLASSIFICATION OF FINGERPRINTS AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS	88
X	DERMATAGLYPHICS: THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF DIGITAL DERMATOGLYPHICS	
	Earth Dermatoglyphics	103
	Water Dermatoglyphics :Ulna and Radial Loops	104
	Double Loop composite	105
	Fire Dermatoglyphs :Tented Arch	106
	Air Dermatoglyphs:Whorl	107
	Peacock's Eye.	108
XI	NEDERLANDSTALIG? BEZOEK DE: <u>NEDERLANDSE SITE</u>	109
	1) What the Dutch have to say about fingerprints	113
	2) Here are the different patterns of fingerprints	113
	3) Rare case: NO FINGERPRINTS?	113
XII	FINGERPRINT PATTERNS	115
	The Arch	115
	The Loop	115
	The Triradius	115
	Whorls	117
	Common Loops	117
	The Radial Loop	117
	Other Glyphs on the Hand	117
	Dermatoglyphics on the Palm	118
	Palmistry, Dermatoglyphics and character identity	119
XIII	DERMATOGLYPHICS AND MODERN INVESTIGATORS OF PALMISTRY AT THE TURN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY	171

TABLE OF CONTENT

Ch. No.	Description	Page No
XIV	FINGERPRINT PATTERNS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS	121
XV	FINDINGS OF VARIOUS PALMISTS AND HAND ANALYSTS ON THE RIDGE AND PALMAR PATTERNS	128
	Noel Jaquin	128
	Vera Compton	128
	Fred Gettings	129
	Beryl B. Hutchinson	129
XVI	UNUSUAL SKIN PATTERNS	133
	Unusual Skin Patterns (Palmer Patterns)	133
	By Hutchinson	
	Characteristics attributed to palmar loops	134
	By palmists from 1967 to 1994	
	3) Skin Pattern Looping by Beverly Jaegers	135
	4) Whorl or Bull's eye fingerprints	136
XVII	A FEW POINTS ON DERMATOGLYPHICS	138
	BY VARIOUS AUTHORS	
	Beryl Hutchinson	138
	Dr. Eugene Scheimann	141
	Beverly C. Jaegers	142
	Yusuke Miyamoto	148
	Elizabeth Brenner	148
	Dennis Fairchild	149
	Carol Hellings	149
	David Brandon-Jones	149
	Enid Hoffman	150
	Darlene Hansen	151
	The Japanese palmist Asano	151
	Andrew Fitzherbert	152
	Sasha Fenton and Malcolm Wright	153
	Terrence Dukes	154
	Nathaniel Altman	156
	Paul Gabriel Tesla	156
	Dr. M. Katakhar	157
	Rita Robinson	158
	Richard Webster	158
	Moshe Zwang	158
	Ray Douglass	159
	Lori Read	159

TABLE OF CONTENT

Ch. No.	Description	Page No
XVIII	FINGERPRINT MARKINGS	
	Whorls as Fingerprints	160
	Radial Loop as Fingerprints	161
	The Arched Print	162
XIX	RIDGE PATTERN GLOSSARY	163
XX	MEDICAL PALMISTRY	
	Introduction	169
	Benefits	170
	Case Study	170
	Ailments with their indications on the palm	171
XXI	THE SIMIAN LINE & THE SYDNEY LINE	175
XXII	THE LINES OF HAND IN MEDICAL PALMISTRY	186
XXIII	A FEW INDICATIONS ON THE HAND AND REMEDIES	
	Temptations and embezzlement	201
	Anger and temper	202
	To get rid of headaches	202
	Fingerprints as Health Indicators	203
	Health problems and diseases related to the mounts	204
	Health and fingernails	204
XXIV	NAILS ARE CONSIDERED AS THE WINDOWS OF THE HUMAN BODY	205
XXV	LOCATIONS OF HEALTH PROBLEMS ON THE PALM	208
	(with Health Maps 1 &2)	
	The Immune System	208
	Acidity	208
	Alcohol and drug allergies	210
	Diabetes	210
	Eyes and teeth	210
	Arthritis and rheumatism	210
	The Glands	210
	Lungs	212
	Digestive System	212
	Lymphatic system	212
	Reproductive system	212
	Kidneys	212
	Circulatory system	212
	Headaches	212
	Backache	262
	Mineral deficiency	212

TABLE OF CONTENT

Ch. No.	Description	Page No
XXVI	MEDICAL ASSESSMENT ON THE BASIS DERMATOGLYPHICS	213
XXVII	THE STRUCTURE OF THE BODY – OBESITY	220
XXVIII	THE CLINICAL APPLICATION OF PSYDIAGNOSTIC CHIROLOGY.	226
XXIX	THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FINGER PRINTS BY NOEL JAQUINS.	229
XXX	THE MENTAL SPHERES MEASUREMENT OF THE MIND	230
	1) Longitudinal mental spheres	230
	2) Latitudinal Mental Spheres	231
	3) Formation of Head line	232
XXXI	THE HANDS ARE AN EXTENSION OF THE BRAIN	232
XXXII	MOTIVATIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL AREAS OF THE HAND	242
XXXIII	PSYCHOLOGICAL BALANCE	243
	1) The Radial Zone	243
	2) The Ulnar Zone	244
	3) The Middle Finger and the Mount of Saturn	244
	4) The Hand Showing Mental Abnormality	245
	5) Child Psychology	246
	6) A case study of 30 children	247
	7) Anxiety Attack (A True Incident with a cure)	247
XXXIV	CHROMOSOMES, THE RIDGES AND THE LINES	249
	1) Chromosomes and Gender	249
	2) Sex Chromosomes X-Y	250
	3) Sex Chromosomes X-O	250
	4) Sex Chromosomes Z-W	250
	5) Abnormalities	251
XXXV	DERMATOGLYPHICS IN CYTOGENETICS	251

TABLE OF CONTENT

Ch. No.	Description	Page No.
XXXIII	THE FIVE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CONGENITAL DEFECTS	252
	1) The Ridge count	253
	2) The A – B count on the palm	253
	3) The Triradius and the ATD angle	254
	4) The Looping patterns on the palm	255
	5) Monomorphic hand	256
XXXIV	TYPES OF CONGENITAL DEFECTS	257
	1) Congenital heart diseases	257
	2) Rubella Syndrome	258
	3) Sex chromosomal deviations from Normal patterns	259
	a) Turner Syndrome	262
	b) Down Syndrome	265
	c) Klienfelter Syndrome	271
	4. Constitutional neurosis	276
XXXV	CHEIROGLYPHICS IN MEDICAL PALMISTRY	279
XXXVI	PATTERNS AND MARKINGS AS HEALTH INDICATORS	283
XXXVII	VOCATIONAL PALMISTRY	288
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	321

FOREWORD

The study of dermatoglyphics, ridge pattern theory and medical palmistry has drawn the attention of scientists by the turn of the twentieth century on a very large scale. Many notable scientists, especially in the West, have spent innumerable man-hours in their laboratories, trying to find out what these fascinating patterns on the palm mean in regard to the characteristics traits, psychology, behaviour and health of the subject is concerned.

Notable palmists like Noel Jaquin, Charlotte Wolf, St. Katherine Hill, Beryl Hutchinson, Beverly Jaegers, etc., have endeavoured to apply this study for personality development, health care, career opportunities, and various other issues related to the progress and well-being of humanity.

The notes prepared by A.S. Writer on palmistry, ridge patterns and medical palmistry are comprehensive and with a lot of illustrations to enable the readers and students to grasp these subjects in an easy manner.

I request the students and the general readers who have interest in this humanistic field to do further observations and research as the study is open and wide. The notes compiled are only pointers to the various topics covered. Your efforts in this direction will only enrich knowledge on the above topics for the betterment of the race.

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PREFACE

The present book is a compilation of material for students of the Second Year Jyotir Vid, who are employed or engaged in different professions. As time becomes a very scarce and perishable resource for the urban man. To cater to his need a lot of efforts have been put in preparing this material in a very exhaustive manner. To understand this text better it is absolutely necessary for students and lovers of palmistry to read the notes prepared for the first year. For serious students of this subject, I request that they should find time and make efforts to read as many books as possible that are mentioned in the bibliography. Making use of various web sites while surfing could help to a very great extent.

A lot of emphasis is laid on the topics relating to dermatoglyphics and medical palmistry for research in these areas is lacking. Even if there is research done, the findings are kept secret and case studies to these subjects if ever published are either vague or not published at all. The students of Palmistry are kept in the dark of the latest developments in these areas. All the topics connected with these two branches of Palmistry are pointers to the students and lovers of Palmistry that much needs to be done through research, observations and findings backed by case studies.

Knowledge in the field of chiology is not finite. Medical personnel and chiologists have done a lot of research in the field of dermatoglyphics, especially in the West, thereby opening the field for the study of medical palmistry and vocational palmistry, and making them two distinct branches of Palmistry. Anyone possessing a thorough knowledge in these two branches will be in a position to assist people in these areas “for the good life” that we all are in search of.

Every hand of a new born baby has something different and new to tell. Hence, for proficiency in hand reading, one should have a lot of patience and perseverance in its study. Continuous research, taking into consideration of mounts, lines, signs and dermatoglyphics, etc., can assist the researcher in pinpointing various events in a person’s life with great facility. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. The common man who comes for assistance and consultancy could be made to see reality of events to be unfolded from the womb of Time. He or she could, therefore, seize opportunities when the tide is high and favourable, seek shelter in adversities or be prepared to face the future as a brave fighter for whom the word defeat does not exist. Many a times life is turned into a battlefield. By seeing the markings of destiny let us make the best of life by feeding the everlasting flames of enlightenment.

Astrologically yours,

Anthony Writer

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SECTION I CHIROLOGY FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL

**"As palmists we are bound to study humanity as we find it, and not as we might wish it."
- William G. Benham**

CHAPTER 1 BRIEF BACKGROUND OF PALMISTRY

Palmistry is called Chirolgy. Palmistry is an ancient practice. Hands have been of recorded interest to humanity as far back as 12,000-15,000 years ago. Judging by the number of hands painted in prehistoric caves it would seem the human hand held an interest for humans since the Stone Age. The prehistoric caves in Santander, Spain display hand drawings of palms with the major lines portrayed in amazing detail. Archaeological discoveries have discovered hands made of stone, wood and ivory by ancient civilizations. The emperor of China used his thumbprint when sealing documents in 3000 B.C. Information on the laws and practice of hand reading have been found in Vedic scripts, the bible and early Semitic writings. Centuries ago, the sages of India established a system of knowledge stemming from the Vedas, the earliest sacred Hindu writings. They studied the hands as a means to unveil and understand the self and relationships with others. They saw that the unique patterns of lines and signs in the hand. Even though India and Egypt have both been credited as the seat of palmistry, speculation has honoured India as the actual cradle for Western Palmistry. The earliest known writings on hands are Indian Vedic scriptures from 2000 B.C.

Indian hand readers tend to place the origination of chiromancy and other such divinatory arts with pre-historic or mythic figures or deities. In India, chirolgy is known as Samudrika, after King Samudra who flourished in pre-historic times, but the origin of the study of the hand is usually attributed to Lord Shiva who taught it to the wife of Lord Brahma, the Creator of the Universe.

The art and science of hand - reading originated in India. The ancient monuments of India take us back to the prehistoric period of the Aryan civilization. Among the Hindu sages who propagated this art include Garga, Gautama, Bharadwaja, Agastya, Bhrigu, Atri and Kashyapa. It is mentioned in the Puranas that the divine sage, Narada, practised this art. Maharshi Valmiki is reported to have written a book entitled " The Teachings of Valmiki Maharshi on Male Palmistry", comprising 567 stanzas, about 4,000 to 5,000 years ago.

From India, the art of hand - reading spread to China, Tibet, Egypt, and Persia and to other countries in Europe. Palmistry came to China about 3,000 years before the birth of Christ. It progressed well in Greece where Anaxagoras practiced it.

According to Hindu philosophy, a person takes birth according to his / her past actions (karmas). As Human beings differ in shape, features, constitution, etc., so do the lines on the hands so that the ridges on the thumb and papillary lines on the fingers and the thumb do not agree with those on any other thumb and fingers even from amongst 100 crores of people!

Mythology and apocryphal tales aside, the earliest known historical certainty concerning the origins of hand reading within the Indian sub-continent dates from about 2000BC, for there is a reference to the practice of hand reading in the ancient Vedic literature of India. In the Code of Manu and in the Vasishtha Rules, a list of rules are given to guide the

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ascetic in the correct way to lead the religious life; and here we find prohibitions which are specifically formulated to forbid the ascetic from earning a living through '*explaining prodigies and omens or by skill in astrology or palmistry*'. This is possibly the earliest written mentions of the practice of hand reading from anywhere in the world.

As with Hindu sacred literature, so the Brahmajala Sutta 1:21 of the Buddhist Vinaya Pitaka, dating from around the third century BC, also prohibits monks from earning a living from prognostication and divination from the hands or by other such means. The continuity of this 'rule' within the different ascetic traditions of India over so many hundreds of years is suggestive of the prevalence of hand reading throughout all this time and lends supports to the widely held assertion that all traditions of hand reading stemmed originally from India.

1. Aristotle's Treatise on Palmistry

Homer was reputed to have written a treatise "On the Lines of the Hands" however, this supposed work has not survived although it has been referred to by later writers.

Although many handreaders claim that Aristotle used and wrote about palmistry, this has never been substantiated. An English translation of *Aristotle's Masterpiece* was published in 1738 in London and included a Treatise on Palmistry, supposedly written in 350 BC by Aristotle. Even though the treatise does not originate from Aristotle, the treatise certainly offers the knowledge that was available in the early 1700's. This supposed treatise by Aristotle on palmistry was included by William G. Benham in his book, *The Laws of Scientific Handreading*, in 1900.

The following text is the translation in full, written in the English of the 18th century. Being engaged in this third Part to shew what Judgments may be drawn according to Physiognomy, from the several Parts of the body, and coming in Order to speak of the Hands, it has put me under a Necessity of saying something about Palmistry, which is a Judgment made of the Conditions, Inclinations, and Fortunes of Men and Women, from their various Lines and Characters which Nature has imprinted on the Hands, which are almost as various as the Hands that have 'em. And to render what I shall say the more plain, I will in the first place present the scheme or Figure of a Hand, and explain the various Lines therein.

By this Figure the Reader may well see that one of the Lines, and which is indeed reckoned the Principal, is called the Line of Life; this Line encloses the Thumb, separating it from the Hollow of the hand. The next to it, which is called the Natural Line, takes its beginning from the Turning of the Fore- finger, near the Line of Life, and reaches the Table Line, and generally makes a Triangle thus; [shape of a triangle] The Table-Line, is commonly called the Line of Fortune, begins under the little Finger and Ends near the middle Finger. The Girdle of *Venus*, which is another Line so called, begins near the Joint of the little Finger, and Ends between the Fore-Finger and the middle Finger. The Line of Death is that which plainly appears in a Counter Line to that of Life; and is by some called the Sister-Line ending usually as the other Ends: for when the Line of life is ended, Death comes, and it can go no further. There are also Lines in the Flethy Parts, as in the Ball of the Thumb, which is called the Mount of *Venus*; under each of the Fingers are also Mounts, which are each one govern'd by a several Planet; and the Hollow of the Hand is called the *Plane of Mars*; Thus,

The thumb we do to Dame *Venus* Rules commit;

Jove the fore Finger rules as he thinks fit;
 Old *Saturn* does the middle Finger guide,
 And o'er the Ring Finger *Sol* does still preside;
 The outside Brawn pale *Cynthia* does direct,
 And into the Hollow *Mars* does most inspect:
 Which is the nimblest Planet of 'em all.

I now proceed to give Judgment from these several Lines: And in the first place take notice that in *Palmistry* the left Hand is chiefly to be regarded; because therein the Lines are most visible, and have the strictest Communication with the Heart and Brains. Now having premised this, in the next place observe the Line of Life, and if it be fair, extended to its full length, and not broken with an intermixture of Cross Lines, it shews long Life and Health; and it is the same if a double Line of life appears, as there sometimes does. When the Stars appear in this Line it is a Significator of great Losses and Calamities: If on it there be the Figure of two O's or a Y, it threatens the Person with Blindness: If it wraps itself about the Table-line, then does it promise Wealth and Honor to be attained by Prudence and Industry. If the Line be cut or jagged at the upper-End, it denotes much Sickness. If this Line be cut by any Lines coming from the Mount of *Venus*, it declares the Person to be unfortunate in Love and Business also, and threatens him with sudden Death: a Cross between the Line of Life and the Table Line, shews the Person to be very liberal and charitable and of a noble Spirit. Let us now see the Significations of the Table-line.

The *Table-line*, when broad, and of a lovely Colour shews a healthful *Constitution*, and a quiet and contented Mind, and of a courageous Spirit; but if have Crosses towards the little Finger, it threatens the Party with much Affliction by Sickness. If the Line be double, or divided into three Parts in any of the Extremities, it shews the Person to be of a generous Temper, and of a good Fortune to support it: but if this Line be forked at the End, it threatens the Person shall suffer by Jealousies, and Doubts, and with the Loss of Riches got by Deceit. If three Points such as these ... are found in it, they denote the Person prudent and liberal, a lover of Learning, and of good Temper. If it spreads itself towards the fore and middle Finger, and Ends blunt, it denotes Preferment. Let us now see what is signify'd by : The *Middle-line*. This Line has in it oftentimes (for there is scarce one hand in which it varies not) divers very significant Characters: many small Lines, between this and the Table-line, threaten the Party with Sickness, but also give him hopes of Recovery. A half cross branching into this Line, declares the Person shall have Honour, Riches, and good Success in all his Undertakings. A half Moon denotes cold and watery Distempers; but a Sun or Star upon this Line, promises Prosperity and Riches; This Line double in a Woman, shews she shall have several husbands, but without any Children by them.

The *Line of Venus*, if it happens to be cut or divided near the Fore-finger, threatens Ruin to the party, and that it shall befall him by means of lascivious Women, and bad Company; Two crosses upon this Line, one being on the Fore-finger, and the other bending towards the little Finger, shews the Party to be weak, and inclin'd to Modesty and Virtue; indeed it generally denotes Modesty in Women, and therefore those who desire such Wives, usually choose them by this Standard.

The *Liver-line*, if it be strait, and cross'd by other Lines, shews the Person to be of sound Judgment, and a piercing Understanding: But if it be winding, crooked, and bending outward, it shews Deceit and Flattery, and that the Person is not to be trusted. If it makes a

Triangle [shape of a triangle], or Quadrangle [shape of a Quadrangle], it shews the Person to be of noble Descent, and ambitious of Honour and Promotion. If it happens that this Line and the middle Line begin near each other, it denotes the Person to be weak in his Judgment, if a man; but if a Woman danger by hard Labour.

The *Plane of Mars* being in the hallow of the Hand, most of the Lines pass through it, which render it very significant. This *Plane* being hallow, and the Lines being crooked and distorted, threaten the Party to fall by his Enemies. When the Lines beginning at the Wrist, are long within the Plane, reaching the Brawn of the Hand, they shew the Person being one giving to Quarelling, often in Broils, and of a hot and fiery Spirit, by which he shall suffer much Damage. If deep large Crosses be in the middle of the *Plane*, it shews the Party shall obtain Honour by Martial Exploits; but if it be a Woman, that she shall have several Husbands, and easy Labour with her Children.

The *Line of Death* is fatal, when any Crosses or broken Lines appear in it; for they threaten the Person with Sickness and a short Life. A clouded Moon appearing therein; threatens a Child-bed Woman with Death. A bloody Spot in the Line denotes a violent Death. A Star like a Comet threatens Ruin by War, and Death by Pestilence. But if a bright Sun appears therein, it promises long Life and Prosperity.

As for the *Lines of the Wrist*, being fair, they denote good Fortune; but if crost and broken, the contrary.

Thus much with respect to the several Lines of the Hand. Now as to the Judgment to be made from the Hand itself; if the Hand be soft and long, and lean withal, it denotes the Person of a good Understanding, a Lover of Peace and Honesty, discreet, serviceable, a good Neighbour, a Lover of Learning. He whose Hands are very thick, and very short, is thereby signified to be faithful, strong, and labourious, and one that cannot long retain his Anger. He whose Hands are full of Hairs, and those Hairs thick, and great ones, if his Fingers withal be crooked, is thereby denoted to be luxourious, vain, false, of a dull Understanding and Disposition, and more foolish than wise. He whose Hands and Fingers do bend upwards, is commonly a Man liberal, serviceable, a Keeper of Secrets, and apt to his Power (for he is seldom fortunate) to do any Man a Courtesie. He whose Hands are stiff, and will not bend at the upper Joynts near to his Finger is always a wretched, miserable Person, covetous, obstinate, incredulous, and one that will believe nothing that contradicts his own private Interest.

And thus much shall suffice to be said of Judgments in Physiognomy concerning the Hands.

Thus he that Nature rightly understands;

May from each Line imprinted in his Hands,
His future Fate and Fortune come to know,
And what Path it is his Feet shall go:
His secret Inclinations he may see,
And to what Vice he shall addicted be:
To th' End that when he looks into his Hand,
He may upon his Guard the better stand;
And turn his wandering Steps another way,
Whene'er he finds he does from Virtue stray

2. Vedic Palmistry

Palmistry in India has a history going back thousands of years. There is more than one major system in use based on ancient writings. The most popular school is known as samudrika sastra, based on the writings of Samudra. A popular school in the south of India is sariraka sastra based on the writings of Kartikeya. This system is also known as skanda system.

Followers of sariraka sastra claim that this system is the oldest and most authentic, and that samudrika sastra has been diluted and simplified from the original teachings. Sariraka sastra places great emphasis on the rekhas or the lines on the palm. Up to 153 are recognized. In addition, the life line, or the *atma rekha* or *rohini*, is read from the base of the palm moving upwards.

3. Hindu Signs

Signs on the hand play an important part in Hindu palmistry. Old treatises on palmistry discuss 23 different signs, only some of which are part of tradition Western palmistry. Yav At the base of the right thumb yav means a son, at the base of the left thumb yav means an adopted son, when found at the base of the fate line indicates loss of parents at an early age

Fish Wealth, prosperity and a comfortable life.

Conch Money and fame. A rare mark.

Trident A fortunate sign denoting wealth and fame.

Lotus or Padma A rare sign with the same meaning as the trident with the added meaning of greatness. Reputed to be on the feet and hands of Lord Krishna or Sri Rama.

Canopy Power, wealth and respect. Reputed to be on the feet of Lord Krishna. A rare mark.

Circle A rare mark. On the Mount of the Sun this is an auspicious sign but found elsewhere it is not. On the mount of the Moon it indicates death by drowning. One indicates cleverness, two beauty, three luxury, four poverty, five wisdom, six intelligence; seven love of solitude, eight poverty, nine a king, and ten a Government servant!

Shell or Whorl Also called Shankha. These are found on the tips of the fingers. One shell indicates a king, two wealth, three spiritual power, four poverty, five wealth, six spirituality, seven poverty, eight wealth, nine spirituality, ten poverty.

Flag Strength of character, renunciation and purity as well as wealth and success.

Bow A rare mark found on the hands of royalty, millionaires and great people.

Tree An indicator of success, especially if the branches shoot up.

Temple Also known as Shivalaya. A mark of success and wealth in a high position of society.

Triangle On the line of Life indicates acquiring a property. On a rascette indicates accession to wealth of others and honour. On the Great Triangle between the Line of Life and the Fate Line indicates military renown.

Serpent Opposition from enemies.

Sword Also known as Kuther Rekha. On the Mount of the Sun indicates troubles in life.

Scales Wealth and prosperity.

Moon and Sun Honour, respect and appreciation by others.

Swastika Respect, wealth and fame.

Diksha Rekha The line of Renunciation found under the Jupiter finger. Indicates intelligence, judgement, wealth, knowledge of the occult sciences and a half rekha indicates an unwillingness to work for material advancement.

Hanwant or Kapi Rekha Triangles found on the upper end of the Line of Life, Fate Line, Head Line and Sun Line indicate a highly religious person with a clear vision of his deities.

Ring of Saturn Encircles the base of the Saturn finger. Magic and occult powers.

Other signs of good luck include the scissors, the arrow, the fishtail, the pitcher, the spearhead and the anklet.

Other signs to look out for are the octagon, Star of Shiva, the signs of the planets, dagoba, cartwheel, lentils, necklace, sunrays, umbrella, double fish-tail, kite, seed, flower, garland, door, mountain and 8-cornered star.

On women's hands, the appearance of the arrow, double square, scales, sword, lotus and 8-cornered star indicate prosperity and long life.

Contrary to a common misconception, there is no instruction to read the left hand on women and the right hand on men. In Ancient India, matters concerning destiny were seen as affecting both men and women equally. The left hand was seen as representing who you are in this world and the right hand, which you will be in the next.

Hands were revered by the Hindus for centuries. One of the Shivaic tantrik rituals of India gives the following liturgical adoration to the fingers of the hands:

"Om Sham I bow to the thumbs Namah.

Om Shim I bow the index fingers Svaha.

Om Shum I bow to the middle fingers Vashat.

Om Shaim I bow to the ring fingers Hum.

Om Shaum I bow to the little fingers Vaushat.

Om Shah I bow to the front and back of hands Phat."

This chant is accompanied by specific mudras that purify the subtle channels of the upper limbs. Not only is this ritual practiced in India but variations of it may be found in Bali as well.

How to find the Ascendant

Count the number of vertical lines on the second and third phalanges of the Mercury finger on both hands.

Multiply that figure by 13 and add 5.

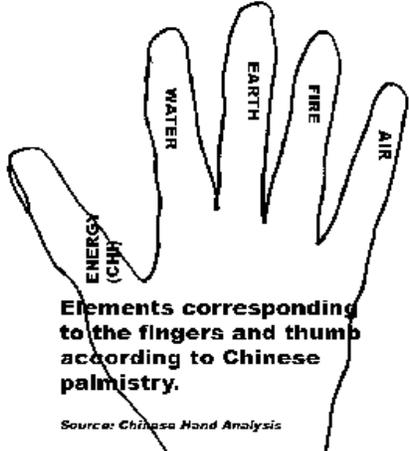
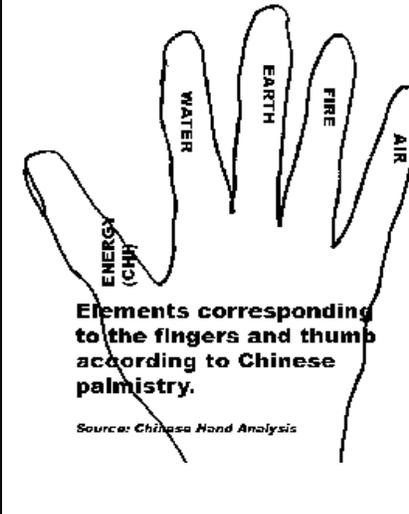
Divide by 12 and find out the remainder.

This remainder is used to discover the sign of the Ascendant. The remainder is counted from Aries. 0 = Aries 1 = Taurus etc.

4. Names of the three main lines in different traditions:

Indian	Medieval European	Modern/western	Psycho diagnostic
Mother Line	Line of Life	Line of Life	Thenar Line
Line of Life			
Line of Fortune	Table Line Mensal Line Line of Fortune	Heart Line	Upper Transverse Line
FatherLine	Natural Line, Liver	Head line	Lower
Liver Line	Line		Traverse Line

5. Chinese Palmistry
The General Shape of the Hand

 <p>Elements corresponding to the fingers and thumb according to Chinese palmistry.</p> <p><small>Source: Chinese Hand Analysis</small></p>	
 <p>Elements corresponding to the fingers and thumb according to Chinese palmistry.</p> <p><small>Source: Chinese Hand Analysis</small></p>	<p>There are two alternative systems in Chinese palmistry. The 5 Phase system is based on the five traditional Chinese elements and is more similar to Western and Vedic palmistry. Eight trigram palmistry is based on the <i>ba gua</i> figure placed over the hand and interpreted according to the traditional meaning of the trigrams. According to traditional Chinese palmistry (<i>shou wèn xué</i>), a man's left hand and a woman's right hand reflect their actions, thoughts, hopes and fortune. This hand shows how we have changed our life through our thoughts, actions and personality.</p>

A man's right hand and a woman's left hand show the influence of the family and inherited characteristics. This hand reflects the qualities we start our life with. If you possess strong, firm hands that are not too bony, this shows that you can spot a good business venture and have a skill for making money. Longevity is shown by a thick strong hand with a powerful thumb coupled with a strong Earth Line.

If you possess strong, firm hands that are not too bony, this shows that you can spot a good business venture and have a skill for making money. Longevity is shown by a thick strong hand with a powerful thumb coupled with a strong Earth Line.

The 8 Stars of the Palm

(5 Phase System)

These eight divisions are known as *stars* and correspond to the mounts and plains of European palmistry.

Chinese Star	Position	Western Equivalent
Wood Star	under the index finger	Mount of Jupiter
Earth Star	under the middle finger	Mount of Saturn
Sun Star	under the ring finger	Mount of Apollo/Sun
Water Star	under the little finger	Mount of Mercury
First Fire Star	under the Wood Star	Active Mars
Second Fire Star	under the Water Star	Passive Mars
Five Stars Field	middle of the palm	Plain of Mars
Metal Star	at the base of the thumb	Mount of Venus
Moon Star	lower palm area opposite to the thumb	Lunar Mount

Sometimes a ninth star is included called the Soil Star. This corresponds to the Mount of Neptune and is found centre base of the palm.

The Lines of the Palm
(5 Phase System)

Chinese Line	Alternative Name	Western Equivalent
Earth Line	Major Earth Line	Life Line
Line of Man	Major Wood Line	Head Line
	Brain Line	
Heaven Line	Major Water Line	Heart Line
Jade Column	Minor Earth Line	Fate Line
Sun Line	Minor Fire Line	Sun
		Success
		Line of Apollo
Health Line		Line of Mercury
		Line of Business
		Health Line
Indulgence Line		Via Lasciva
Sex Lines		Marriage Lines
Inspiration Line		Line or Bow of Intuition

Chinese Palmistry and Health

(5 Phase System)

China used by expert practitioners by careful observation of the appearance of the palm, the hand in general and the fingernails. Chinese palmistry tends to identify tendency towards disease whereas fingernail diagnosis identifies actual disease present.

For example:

Migraine: indicated by a upwards slanting line from the upper ulnar edge of the thumbnail.

Dental caries: indicated by a upwards slanting line from the lower radial edge of the thumbnail.

Bronchitis: indicated by a upwards slanting line from the upper radial edge of the index fingernail.

Nearsightedness (myopia): misty or cloud-like shape on the bottom radial edge of the thumbnail.

Diabetes: indicated by a white round dot on the lower radial edge of the ring fingernail.

6. Western Palmistry

The history of palmistry probably dates back to prehistoric times. The Chinese were known to have already been using palmistry 5000 years ago. Aristotle mentioned palmistry in his writings around in the 4th century BC. The science of palmistry was also studied by the Romans, Indians (see Vedic Palmistry), Arabs, Hebrews, Malays and Egyptians.

Nowadays, there are two distinct approaches to palmistry. Chiromancy embraces the fortune-telling approach and refers to the lines on the palm of the hand. Chiognomy, also known as hand analysis, concentrates on discerning the strengths and weaknesses of the personality from the shape of the hand. This branch has also come to include the study and meaning of dermatoglyphics (finger prints) and skin ridge patterns. Many readers prefer to blend the two approaches in a mixture of old and new.

One of the first ever pieces of literature in English is actually called the ‘Dig by Roll’. It was written on calf skin in 1435, and it can be seen in the Bodleian library. It contains the basic treaties on palmistry and is one of the first written preserved pieces. palmistry is fascinated by signs, particularly things like crosses, the religious cross, and there are endless, marks, stars, triangles, squares, loops and circles.

II CHEIROSOPHY

Cheirosophy is divided into two parts: 1) cheironogmy and 2) Cheiromancy

1) Cheiognomy is the study of the size, shape and appearance of the hand, including analysis of the color, texture and resiliency of the skin. A good place to start the study of Chiognomy is by getting to know the basic hand shapes. Assessment of the shape of the hand provides insight into the essential character of the individual.

2) Cheiromancy looks at the lines and signs in combination with cheironogmy to interpret and predict past and future events of life.

CHEIRONOGMY

- 1) Hands and the shapes
 - 2) Mounts of the palm
 - 3) Fingers
 - 4) Thumb
 - 5) Nails
 - 6) Ridge patterns
- They do not change from birth
To death.

CHEIROMANCY

- 1) Lines of the palm
 - a) Major lines
 - b) minor lines
 - 2) Signs on the palm
 - 3) Elasticity/softness
- They will change to some extent over
A period of time

Contact between Ancient Greece and the ancient empires of India suggest lines of influence on the European tradition of hand reading that considerably predate the stimulation of interest brought about by contact with Arabic civilisation in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. That there was contact between India and Ancient Greece in those times is evidenced by what we know of the Buddhist Emperor Ashoka (c.260BC) and of the exploits and adventures of Alexander the Great (c.350BC), and it seems likely that much knowledge and wisdom would have been exchanged either through direct contact or via the trade routes established by the Arabs. In any case, it is clear that the practice of handreading was known in Greece by at least the fourth century BC.

However, despite the prevalent assertions that some form of chirology was widely practised in Ancient Greece, there are actually very few references to the study of the hand in the extant literature from this period. It is supposed by many that the art was known and practised by many eminent Greek figures including Homer, Anaxagoras, Aristotle, Plato, Hippocrates, Galen and even Alexander the Great himself. However, there is virtually nothing mentioned of the art of hand reading in the extant works of any of these authors. It may be that some of these authors did indeed write works on the study of the hand, but if that is the case, then nothing of these writings remain. In the absence of any proof to the contrary, we may suppose that whilst hand reading may have been known to them, they were not practicing chiromants. This can easily be demonstrated by reference to the extant writings of Aristotle (384-322 BC) , who provides us with the only certainty from this period within his works '*De Historia Animalium*' (Book I.15) and '*Problemata*' (Books 10 & 34).

It is also thought that some form of hand reading was practised in Ancient Rome, but there are no remaining works outlining the extent or nature of the practice at this time either, for the only evidence we have of hand reading traditions from this period come from a few passing references made on the subject in various different Latin works. Pliny (23-79AD) mentions the idea that broken lines in the palm are indicative of a short life in his '*Naturalis Historia*', citing the reference from Aristotle discussed above. The writer Juvenal (60-130AD) makes a deprecatory remark about chiromancy in one of his plays ('*Satires vi.581*') where he satirizes the women of the day by describing how whilst women of the upper classes consult astrologers, women of the middle sort satisfy their curiosity and vanity by going to chiromancers. Suidas reports that a treatise on chiromancy was written by one Artemidorus c.240AD and the Emperor Hadrian reports in his auto-biography that his grandfather read his hands when he was a child, predicting great things for him - but other than these few oblique references, nothing at all is known about the practice of hand reading in Roman times.

Popular understanding has it that hand reading was so widely known and practised in Roman times that even Emperor Julius Caesar was an adept chiromancer, at one time refusing to receive a Prince for the lack of indications of his royal status within his hands. But as we can see, there is so little evidence for the practice of chiromancy at this time; we can almost certainly dismiss this story as yet another apocryphal tale; for there simply is no evidence to substantiate it.

Around 350 BC, legend claims that Aristotle, who was Alexander the Great's teacher, sent Alexander to India to learn as much as possible about this fascinating subject.

This claim, as well as the one where Aristotle found an ancient Arabic document on palmistry, written in gold, on an altar to Hermes, and gave the document to Alexander, may have been purely fiction.

In truth, Aristotle does mention the meaning of the length of lines in the hand in *De Historia Animalium*. This early reference is the most often cited as Aristotle being a supporter of chiromancy for many future manuscripts.

This reference to Aristotle began with the published *Cyromancia Aristotelis cum Figuris* in 1491, but its authenticity is questionable. A possible reason for this manuscript may have stemmed from the witch-hunts at the time. It presents an argument for the art of chiromancy by showing that it could not possibly have a predilection for witchcraft, since Aristotle practiced it.

III ILM AL KAFF

Chiromancy is also thought to have been known and practiced amongst early Arabic culture as well. That the practice of physiognomy or '*Firasa*' was known to the Arabs is attested to by several references within the Koran (eg XLVII.30) which shows the general acceptance of the idea that the outer form of the body reveals the inner state of the person. There is also a legal precedent for the use of physiognomy within Islam, for the Koran also records that physiognomy is a useful tool in the settlement of paternity and genealogical disputes. Given the relation between chiromancy and physiognomy it would be surprising if ancient Arabic culture knew nothing of the significance of hands, particularly since there is so much evidence to point to an Arabic source for the European interest in hands that began from the twelfth century.

Several Arabic terms are given for the study of the hand: *Ilm al Kaff* is the term used for the study of the hand as a whole whilst *Ilm al Asarir* is the word for chiromancy or the study of the lines of the hands. T Fahd, in his work 'La Divination Arabe' of 1966, reports that he found the terms used in a verse of poetry dating from the sixth century AD by one Maymun b. Qays al Asa, who was a contemporary of the Prophet Muhammed. Fahd also reports that many Arabic authors considered that chiromancy was a subject in which Arabs (and Hindus) were especially adroit. But despite this, the evidence for chiromancy practice in Arabic cultures at this time is extremely scant and there are very few manuscripts available today which reveal the extent of chiromancy knowledge in this part of the world.

One text that does survive dates only from the ninth century AD, but even this does not turn out to be a recension of an authentic Arabic tradition of chiromancy for it reveals that it is a translation from an earlier Greek work by the sophist Polemon of Laodicia (d.144AD). Other early manuscripts are cited as referring to Indian sources for the origin of Arabic chiromancy. Arabic manuscripts on chiromancy are known to be held in the Vatican library (Ms 938.14), at Istanbul (Ms Koprulu 1601) and in Beirut (Fac Or Ms 271 no.579).

The last of these is entitled '*Firasat al Kaff*', from which we might deduce that it is more a physiognomical treatise on the hand. Along with the passages from the Koran, this might suggest that early Arabic studies of the hand were predominantly chiromanical than chiromantical. However, all these manuscripts are undated and may well be very much later works. One such set of Arabic chiromantic treatises kept in Berlin (Ms Ahlwardt 4255-8) cites European authors such as Aquinas and Albertus Magnus, which therefore dates them from the late thirteenth or even the fourteenth century at the earliest. Although we have enough clues here to clearly demonstrate that some form of chiromancy was known in early Arabic culture, we also have insufficient evidence to be able to detail its precise nature and content.

The earliest writings with the word Palmistry (spelled 'Pawmestry') included were done in 1420 by John Lyndgate in his Assembly of Gods documents. Aristotle (384-322 b.c) discovered a treatise on Palmistry on an altar to the god Hermes.

The Greek physicians Hippocrates and Galen (ad 130-200) were both knowledgeable about the use of palmistry as a clinical aid. Julius Caesar (102-44bc) judged his men by palmistry.

The first book on Palmistry was Michael Scotts De Philsionomia done in 1477 on the physiognomy of the human body with a chapter on all the aspects of the human hand. Just as a pebble thrown into the water creates ripples, so our thoughts create similar effects on our palms.

In the seventeenth century many books were written that included the early gypsy ideas about the hand that had been handed down through tradition since the early 1400s. In the eighteenth century books were written blending some scientific information about the hand with mysticism. Since then Palmistry was aligned with the idea that a person read the hand with a scientific eye and spoke from intuition. Palmistry then was a form of prediction that was as individual as the hand.

The practice of palmistry was unfortunately forced underground by the catholic church who branded it devil worshipping. Anyone found to have an interest was quickly murdered. As the church started to lose its influence in society common sense prevailed. Notable people such as Paracelsus (1493-1541) and Fludd (1574-1637) brought respectability to palmistry through their writings.

Marie Anne le Norman was a famous French fortune teller in Napoleon's court who created great interest in Palmistry because of her predictive successes with Napoleon and Josephine. Two other Frenchmen D1Arpentigny born in 1798 and Desbarrolles born in 1801 did a great deal of study and writing on the subject. Their findings are still seriously respected today. Dr Carl Carus, physician to the king of Saxony in the 19th century matched palms to personality.

Claims for the great antiquity of the study of the hand have been asserted by various authors in different times. The study of the hand can be found in many ancient religious texts, ranging from the Brahmanic Vedas to the Judaeo-Christian Bible. They do reveal that some form of handreading tradition did in fact exist from ancient times.

The several references that can be found there show, indeed, that traditions of handreading knowledge existed from the very earliest of Biblical times. For example, we find:

Exodus 13:9 'And it shall be to you as a sign on your hand..'

Proverbs 3:16 'Long life is in her right hand and in her left riches and honour.'

Job 37:7 'He seals up the hands of every man that all men might know his work'

The practice of chiromancy within Judaism seems to appear first within Merkabah mysticism, the esoteric theosophy of the Jewish tradition that, many centuries later, gave birth to the Cabala. (Cabala: The commonly used term for the mystical, magical, and theosophic teachings of Judaism from the twelfth century onward, the cabala (also cabbala, kabbala, or kabbalah) was considered the esoteric and unwritten portion of the revelation granted to Adam and again to Moses, while the Bible represented the exoteric revelation. Christian Cabala: Christian interest in the cabala emerged at the end of the fifteenth century in the Platonic Academy at the Medici court in Florence. The cabala was seen as a source for retrieving the *prisca theologia*, or ancient wisdom, but being Jewish and not pagan in origin, cabalistic writings were regarded as the purest source of this divine knowledge. (Cabalistic teachings flourished within Judaism in Europe especially in the period between 1500 and 1800 and had a strong influence within sixteenth century France and Italy and seventeenth century England. Indeed, even a Christian version of the cabala was created by the Italian scholar Pico della Mirandola (1463-1494). By the sixteenth century, several cabalists had made specific attempts to correlate chiromancy with the teachings of the cabala, in the same way that European chiromancers were correlating chiromancy with astrology at this time. The text by Joseph ibn Sayah '*Even sha Shoham*' published in Jerusalem in 1538 and the work '*Sefer Hanokh*' by Rabbi Gedalia ibn Yahya of 1570 are explicit attempts to synthesise the teachings of the cabala with the practice of chiromancy. Other works on cabalistic chiromancy include the '*Toledot Adam*' by Elijah b. Moses Gallena (Constantinople 1515) and '*Shoshannat Yaakov*' by Jacob b. Mordecai (Amsterdam 1706).

During the middle ages, terminology for the various parts of the hand was based on astrological theory, and the hand must have been regarded as a miniature zodiac reflecting the horoscope of each individual. Here we gain traditional terms from the new study of astrology assigned to the older study of the palm.

Stepping ahead a few centuries: When the Gypsies arrived at the gates of Paris about 1427, the Church warned that the Gypsies were inspired by the Devil. Gypsy fortune-tellers explained that the Devil was afraid of silver and the sign of the Cross. If you made the sign of the Cross over their hands with silver, you would be perfectly safe. Naturally, the Gypsies kept the silver.

After 1437, gypsies formerly used as spies for the Holy Roman Emperor Sigismundi, were condemned and treated with contempt without Sigismundi's protection.

The belief that palmistry is solely a recreational and profitable resource for gypsies is without foundation. There was previously a practicing chiromantic tradition two hundred years before the gypsies appeared. The reputation, which the gypsies transplanted into the art of palmistry, caused it to degenerate and almost die out. (To this day, palmistry is misrepresented in film and folklore as a gypsy thing to do).

Then, two hundred years later, about 1650-1730, we learn from Julius Spier (disciple of Jung) that palmistry was part of the curriculum of the German universities of Leipzig and Halle. In his preface to Spier's book, *The Hands of Children*, (published in 1944), C. G. Jung wrote:

...(the) rise of the Natural Sciences and with it of rationalism in the eighteenth century were responsible for the contemptible treatment and defamation of these ancient arts (astrology and hand reading) which could pride themselves on a thousand years of history.

In the early 1800's, hand reading again gained stature through its use by Napoleon, Balzac, Dumas, etc. Each had his own favorite hand reader.

Alexandre Dumas, both father and son, were behind Adolphe Desbarrolles, who became known as the father of modern palmistry. He included in his system of hand reading some conclusions of his friend Stanislas d'Arpentigny, who had spent years studying the shapes of hands.

Later, Carl Gustaf Carus, personal physician to the King of Saxony in the mid-19th century thought that evolution accounted for the purposeful hand, best adapted to grabbing or holding on, and the expressive hand that uses the sense of touch to explore and learn.

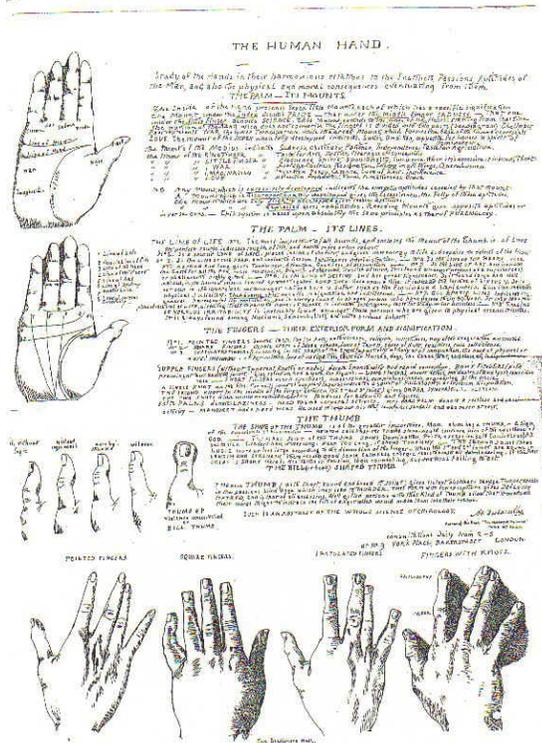
IV THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHIROGNOMY

1) Captain Casimir Stanislas D'Arpentigny was born in 1798 and pursued a military career for the most part of his life. He joined the French army and served under both Napoleon I in 1814 and under King Louis XVIII until his retirement in 1844. Whilst serving in Spain during the Peninsular Wars of 1820, he met a young gipsy girl who read his hands. This chance encounter proved to be quite decisive, for D'Arpentigny subsequently spent much of his time dedicating himself to the study of hands. He researched all the old chiromantical texts of the Renaissance period that he could find and began making preliminary observations of the hands of the people he encountered. According to his own account, it was whilst he was attending the social gatherings of acquaintances of his that he made his first significant chirognomical discoveries.

D'Arpentigny was a literary man as well as being a soldier and consequently he was often invited to social gatherings from two quite different strata of French society. At the first, there were mainly scientists, mathematicians and engineers, whilst at the second there were mainly artists, poets and musicians. He noticed that there were considerable differences in the types of fingers to be found on the hands of the guests at each of these soirees. At the former, the fingers tended to be rather knotty across the joints whereas at the latter, the finger joints were nearly always smooth. He concluded that the different quality of finger joints corresponded with the differences to be found in their owners' mentality, an assertion which still stands good today. This primary differentiation was to become the cornerstone of the whole system of handreading that he later developed.

D'Arpentigny was the first person to formulate of a system of handshape classification. Despite the fact that hands clearly come in different shapes and sizes, no-one had previously determined to consider this obvious and distinctive fact. The chiromancer's preserve had been with the lines of the palm, not with the form of the hand in which those lines were to be found. From his own observations, D'Arpentigny delineated six basic types

of hands, the spatulate, the conic and the square, based primarily on the fingertip shapes, the knotty and the psychic, based primarily on the quality of the fingers, and the elementary, based on the overall crudity and width of both the palm and the lines. This handshape typology has been widely adopted and is still used by many palmists today. Unfortunately, what most modern palmists do not realise is that D'Arpentigny's handshape classification was not devised as a means of classifying *all* hands. Bewarned all those palmists who have been using this system in the analysis of the hands of women! Women's hands are quite different, he says, and this system is not to be used for assessing their hands. D'Arpentigny has a separate section on the handshapes of women and quite explicitly states that the six main types he has described were for the classification of the hands of *men* only.



However, there are further reasons why D'Arpentigny's hand typology is not really a very satisfactory 'system'. The biggest problem is that it is not systematic! The criteria that D'Arpentigny used to differentiate different hand 'types' actually overlap, so the 'types' are not actually sufficiently distinct from each other for the system to be practically useful. It is actually quite rare to find the exact hand types as D'Arpentigny describes them as most hands present a mixture of the features outlined - for example, a hand with conic fingertips and smooth joints. This is a fact which perhaps D'Arpentigny himself even realised. For, actually, his is a seven-fold handshape classification, the seventh type being described as the 'Mixed hand', a convenient category for all those hands that do not fit neatly into any of the other six handshape types!

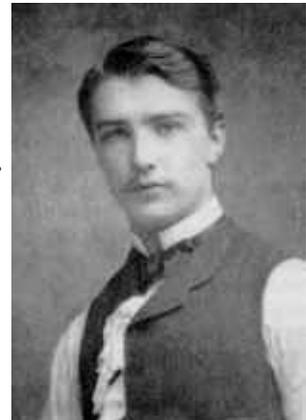
His observations and researches formed the basis of his only written work, '*La Chiromnie*' of 1839. He defends his approach to the study of the hand with a section on the physiology of the hand and refers to the recently published work of Sir Charles Bell and points out the significances of his neurological discoveries for the study of chiromy. He gives a detailed description of each of the six main handshape types, but also spends considerable time delineating the variations to be found in the Spatulate hand which, evidently, was the most common type of handshape to be found.

D'Arpentigny also considers the morphognomy of the thumb and of the fingers in the way that we have seen. He was perhaps the first author to record the significance of the length or shortness of the fingers and the shape and significance of the fingertips, as well as being the first to observe the intellectual significance of the finger joints. What is especially remarkable about D'Arpentigny's work is that he has absolutely *nothing* to say about the lines of the hands whatsoever. This may have been because of a desire to keep a distance from the possible misrepresentation of his work as mere gipsy chiromancy when his intention was to present more a systematic and reasoned treatise on the physiognomy of the hand. Whatever reasons he may have had, this does not detract from the point that D'Arpentigny remains the first person to write a treatise on the chirognomy of the hand.

After D'Arpentigny, the study of the hand could never be the same again.

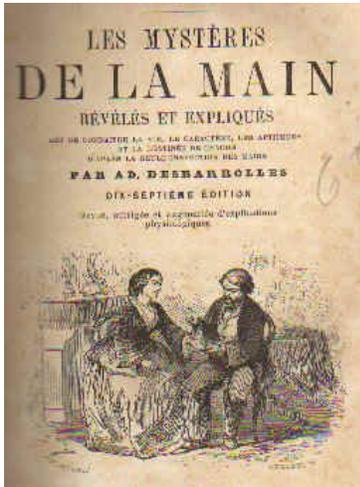
After D'Arpentigny, it is Adrien Adolphe Desbarolles (1801-1886) who was to prove to be the other major influence on the study of the hand during the nineteenth century. Whilst D'Arpentigny concentrated his efforts on a sober evaluation of the form and structure of the hand, Desbarolles places more emphasis on the symbolic study of the hand and, as is evidenced from his written work, he is more similar in temperament to the Renaissance mystic than to the earnest Victorian scientist. As D'Arpentigny was developing the new chirognomy, so Desbarolles revived and rejuvenated the old forms of chiromancy.

D'Arpentigny's '*Chirognomie*' had been translated into English by the Victorian scholar EH Allen under the title '*The Science of the Hand*' in 1885 and by the end of the century nearly one hundred new books on hand reading had been published! Many of these were straightforward duplications of the combined works of D'Arpentigny and Desbarolles, with a few original anecdotal or experimental observations thrown in by the authors themselves. A few examples of these include '*The Psychonomy of the Hand*' by R Beamish from 1865, '*Your Luck's in Your Hand*' by AR Craig from 1884, '*Practical Palmistry*' by Henry Frith from 1895 and Eugene Lawrence's '*The Science of Palmistry*' from 1905.



2) Adrien Adolphe Desbarolles (1801-1886)

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"L'auteur, sollicité par une foule de personnes qui desirent fire une etude plus speciale de son systeme de chiromancie et de signatures astrales, et recevant d'ailleurs de nombreuses lettres dans le meme sens, a cru devoir se rendre aux desirs du public.

Il donnera a l'avenir des consultations a son domicile, a ce sujet, Boulevard Saint-Michel 95 (ancienne rue d'Enfer), de 2-5 heures du soir en ete, et de 1-4 heures du soir en hiver.

Le prix de chaque consultation est de 20 francs"

*Desbarolles advertises his practice within *Les Mysteres de la Main**

In his first book, *Les Mysteres de la Main* (1859), Desbarolles begins by trying to convince the reader that his work is based upon the scientific discoveries of people like Gall and Lavater. He attempts to demonstrate the 'scientific basis' of hand reading by regaling an unlikely tale of a soldier whose lines evaporated completely from his hands after he was shot in the shoulder, causing damage to the nerves in his arm. This apocryphal story is offered as all the proof we need to be assured that the lines of the hand reflect the personality of the man whose hands they are! However, attempt at being serious and scientific soon passes and his predilection for the mystical soon comes through.

Desbarolles approached his study of the hand primarily from the perspective of the cabalistic teachings he had studied under Eliphas Levi. This is particularly reflected in his use of the idea of the 'Three Worlds' of the elemental, the celestial and the intellectual, in his analysis of both the finger phalanges and the palm of the hand itself. Indeed, he sees the Three Worlds everywhere in the hand, commenting that *"La lettre M que nous avons dans la main indique aussi les trois mondes"* We find his work replete with sections on the kabbalah and the influence of the stars, along with whole chapters on numerology, phrenology and physiognomy. With his repeated discussions of the astral planes and 'le fluide universel', he clearly adopts a more 'spiritual' stance than the authors he claims precedence from,

He is evidently indebted to D'Arpentigny for many of his observations on the chiromony of the hand and the first section covers the thumb, the fingertips, the knots of the fingers in much the same manner as D'Arpentigny did before him. Desbarolles is at pains to point out to us that D'Arpentigny's book was not clearly written *"parceque l'auteur a les doigts longs"* so it is his duty to represent what he has written for us. Desbarolles tells us he is 'clarifying and simplifying' D'Arpentigny's system by applying the teachings of the kabbalah for, after all, D'Arpentigny's long fingers caused him to *"pedre de vue l'idee principale"* !! It is unclear whether D'Arpentigny himself would have agreed with this view.



After some discussion of the mounts, he goes through each of the seven main lines of the hand in turn and discusses the quadrangle, the triangle and the rascettes, before finishing

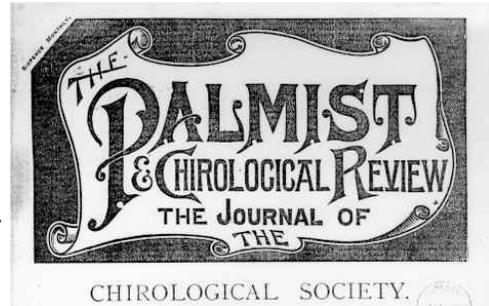
Prof. Anthony Writer, Jyotisha Bharati, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai

off with a consideration of the 'signs' and 'marks' that may be found within the palm. All in all, Desbarolles' writing is very reminiscent of the Renaissance chiromancers who we saw were also influenced by this hotch-potch collection of Hermetic philosophies. He has merely represented these ideas in a more modern idiom.

In Desbarolles' second book, the monumental work entitled *'Revelations Completes'* (1874), whilst he again discusses the chiromancy of the fingers and the thumb, in contrast to D'Arpentigny, the bulk of this work concentrates on the significance of the lines of the hand. Over a thousand pages are given over to the illustrated discussion of the significance of various lineal formations. He writes some novel sections here on the choosing of professions from the hand and discusses the lineal marks of illness and disease, insisting that everything that he writes about has been 'proven' and has been shown to be reliable over twenty years of study. We reserve the right to be fully sceptical of this claim. As before, also included in this work are sections on phrenology and astrology and, this time, graphology and pendulum dowsing as well.

3) The London Cheirollogical Society

In 1889 the Chirollogical Society of Great Britain was founded in London by Katherine St Hill, joined shortly thereafter by Ina Oxenford and the publisher Charles Rideal. It was the first society of its kind anywhere in the world and its explicit aim was to investigate all aspects of chirollogical analysis and raise the study of the hand to the level of scientific research.



The society initiated a system of courses and examinations and also functioned as a professional body to safeguard the public from charlatans and imposters. By 1892 with over 50 members, the society was sufficiently established to publish its own journal, *'The Palmist'* (later re-titled *'The Palmist's Review'*) through the assistance of Charles Rideal who owned the Roxburghe Press. The journal was widely distributed and was even available to buy from WH Smiths booksellers and railway station news stands. The high profile of the Society was maintained through promotions and demonstrations at bazaars and local fetes whilst study visits to hospitals, schools and mental institutions were also organised in order to examine as many different hands as possible. The examination system that the Society instituted enabled the Society to raise the standards within chirollogical endeavour as well as raise the profile of the art within the land. Charlatans and imposters now had some standards to be measured against! There is little doubt that anyone who was interested in handreading at this time could have been unaffected by the work of the Society.

4) Katherine St Hill



Katherine St Hill wrote at least three books on chiromancy, the first of which, *'The Grammar of Palmistry'* of 1889, was intended as an introductory primer and was used by the Society as the basic text book for classes and tuition. It encompassed the fundamental teachings of D'Arpentigny and Desbarolles and in it she also outlines various psychological qualities, virtues and vices, giving indications of how these are manifested in the hand. With no easy method of taking good hand imprints at this time, although she does also suggest the taking of plaster casts, she strongly urges developing the habit of carefully drawing detailed sketches of hands so as to preserve a collection of faithful reproductions.

Her second book, *'The Hands of Celebrities'* of 1896 is an anthology of hand drawings and interpretations originally printed in earlier editions of the society journal. These include the hands of entertainers, policemen, justices, doctors and even murderers. She also includes the hands from studies she instigated at Dartford Asylum and the Victoria Hospital for children and she gives examples of the hands of those suffering insanity and idiocy as well as cases of paralysis and diphtheria. Her third work, *'The Book of the Hand'* of 1927 is a work in three volumes and here there is even more emphasis on medical analysis from the hand. The first volume outlines the whole subject of chiromancy and suggests various ways in which the study of the hand can usefully be applied within society, especially within the fields of education and vocational guidance. The second volume concerns itself with medical indications in the hand, whilst the third is an exposition on astrological physiognomy.

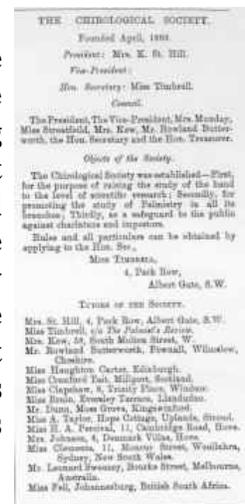
This last book is by far the most comprehensive of all her works, but it must be said that despite her unwavering dedication and enthusiasm to pursue the development of chiromancy, much of what she has to say owes a lot to D'Arpentigny and Desbarolles. That she is indebted to D'Arpentigny is evident from her discussion of big/small hands, skin types, fingertips and joints. However, it is notable that nowhere does she ever follow D'Arpentigny's seven fold system of handshape classification. On this basis alone, it is clear that she is not a slavish devotee of the French chiromancist.

With Desbarolles, it is a slightly different story. At times she almost seems to have too great a reverence for the man and at other times she discus with him completely. Although she refers to Desbarolles as *'the great master of chiromancy'*, she also feels quite at liberty to disagree with many of his ideas and interpretations. For instance, she doesn't like his interpretation of the Girdle of Venus and also refutes his assertion that the Saturn line is not to be found in non-European races. Moreover, she disputes his division of the hand into the 'Three Worlds', a cornerstone of Desbarolles' approach to the study of the hand.

She is clearly familiar with the writings of all the major writers of the day - Benham, Cheiro, Frith, Desbarolles, D'Arpentigny, EH Allen - and *'The Book of the Hand'* clearly shows she was interested in collating, comparing and discussing all the different ideas on the interpretation of different features of the hand. Although all these comments indicate that she was not content to merely follow the lead of the French authors blindly, at all stages however, she does acknowledge them as important influences on her work and important figures in the development of chiromancy in the nineteenth century.

She had also read the Renaissance authors Saunders and Cureau de la Chambre and in her later works we can see that she has started to become rather more chiromantic than chiromancy. She became quite obsessed with the idea that 'one mark has one meaning' and in one part of her medical palmistry she proceeds to identify the specific type of accident that would occur given the location of particular stars and crosses in the palm! She is also familiar with the works of Benham, who she admires, and Cheiro, with whom there may have been some distrust.

From reading the rules and proceedings of the society as given in the early journals, it is clear that there is some considerable disdain for the use of pseudonyms and indeed the rules of the society forbade practicing chiromancers from doing so. One can't help feeling that this was almost especially directed at Cheiro himself. Although they did indeed correspond at some time, Cheiro was never a member of the Chiromancy Society. Katherine St Hill remained President of the society until around the end of the 1920's as it seems she died shortly after the publication of her last work. However, despite the efforts of her assistant Ina Oxenford, the main impetus of the Chiromancy Society itself seems to have petered out long before that, for the society journal was published only up until 1901.



5) Ina Oxenford

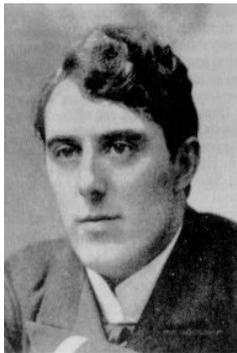
Ina Oxenford was at various times the society treasurer and secretary and she too contributed much written work to the society journals. She wrote four books, and curiously they follow much the same pattern as those of Katherine St Hill. One book, her *'Life Studies in Palmistry'* of 1899, was an anthology of hand interpretations, though it must be said that the drawings here are much better and much more detailed than those in St Hill's work, and she also produced a work on *'Characteristic Hands'* in 1912 which was a consideration of the hands of famous people as judged from portraits or photographs. Her *'Modern Palmistry'* of 1900 is essentially a reprint of her earlier work of 1895, *'The New Chiromancy'*. Both are really nothing more than restatements of D'Arpentigny, Desbarolles, Cheiro and EH Allen and so both books turn out to be rather disappointing. For very little of what they contain is 'new' chiromancy at all!



However, after Katherine St Hill, Ina Oxenford was undoubtedly the most important member of the London Chirollogical Society, her energy and dedication making a considerable contribution to the successful promotion of the study of chirollogy at that time. Whilst it is certainly true that the Society could hardly achieve its aim of '*raising the study of the hand to the level of scientific research*' without doubt, the Chirollogical Society had a considerable impact on the development and practice of hand analysis at this time. It stands as one of the more noble endeavours in the annals of chirollogical history.

Note Bene It should be clearly noted that the Chirollogical Society faded out long before the Second World War and that any claims made by any persons that they represent a 'continuation' of this original society are entirely fraudulent. For further information on this theme, please view the excellent website at <http://www.cheirollogicalsociety.20m.com/cheirollogicals/>

6) Cheiro the Palmist



Cheiro
Palmist

The most renowned figure of this period was the Irishman William John Warner, who also went by the name of Count Louis Hamon and is best known as 'Cheiro' (1866-1936). Cheiro's reputation stems from the fact that he not only had an unusual gift for the occult sciences, but also that he had a rather remarkable talent for befriending some of the most eminent people of the day. Reading his books, especially his autobiography, is almost like reading a 'Who's Who' of Victorian and Edwardian England! He read the hands of Prince Edward the Prince of Wales, General Kitchener, William Gladstone, Joseph Chamberlain as well as other leading military, judicial and political figures from both Europe and America. He also read the hands of many literary and artistic figures such as Mark Twain, Sarah Bernhardt and Oscar Wilde - along with a tale to tell about how he met them and their reactions to his pronouncements. Mark Twain included references to fingerprint identification in one of his novels ('*Puddin'head Wilson*') and Oscar Wilde was so stunned by what Cheiro had to say to him that he penned a short story ('*Lord Arthur Saville's Crime*') based on this encounter. Cheiro's ability as a predictive palmist is legendary and with such a range of respectable and eminent people to attest to it, it cannot seriously be doubted.

However from a consideration of his written works alone it is hard to see how he managed to be able to be so accurate in making any predictions from the hand. Certainly, nobody could learn how to read hands in the way that Cheiro did from a study of his books as they contain nothing which point to such 'predictive powers'.

The system of hand analysis he advocates deviates little from the writings of Messrs. D'Arpentigny and Desbarolles, so it can be inferred that his predictive ability was not gleaned from anything that he saw in the hands themselves. As he was also an adept at astrology and numerology, it may have been through these arts, rather than from the hand, that he managed to make such accurate predictions in particular cases. The hand does not really provide such scope for prediction in the way that the more fatalistic arts of astrology and numerology can.

However, it is undoubtedly true that he was actually something of a psychic or clairvoyant. he describes this intuitive process in several places within his written works, freely admitting to using numerology and astrology as a means of making such predictions. In his autobiography he also relays incidents in which 'premonitions' came to him and from which he made such predictions as Lord Kitchener's death. From these, it is clear that he is not actually 'seeing' anything from the lines and features of the hands at all.

The print of his own hand, which he reproduces in his book *'The Language of the Hand'*, shows this intuitive ability quite clearly, as it also reveals the 'double-life' of the man with more than one name and more than one personality. Whatever the truth of his abilities in this regard, together with his penchant for the exotic as reflected in the decor of his consulting rooms, there can be no doubt that he deliberately sought to cultivate an aura of mystery around himself.



The title and tone of his autobiography, *'Confessions - Memoirs of a Modern Seer'* suggests that he very much saw himself as a gifted psychic and intuitive and he most certainly liked to present himself in that way. He was involved with the Rosicrucians and had close connections with various spiritualist groups and psychic mediums, and, at various times, Cheiro also worked as a journalist, ran a champagne business, owned two French newspapers, ran a chemical factory in Ireland and later was to become a scriptwriter in California for Hollywood films. It has also been suggested that he was also a secret agent for the British Government. Whilst very little actual chiology can be learnt from reading the works of Cheiro, they do reveal some things about his character and temperament. Although a courteous and undoubtedly charming man, he seems also to have been somewhat arrogant and boastful. He had a lively imagination and a gift for distorting facts and embellishing stories. He was a smooth talker as well as a natural entertainer and these qualities undoubtedly assisted his chiological career even though it may make it difficult to establish the true facts of the story of this enigmatic man.

Some of the chiology he details in his written works and some of the stories he relates often seem either rather dubious or rather fantastic and it is sometimes difficult to know for certain how much of what he reports is true. Moreover, much of his writing is incredibly anecdotal which, though entertaining, gives few clues as to how to work with the hand in the way that he did. For these reasons, most of his books are not actually worth studying in any depth. Their only redeeming virtue is the fact that they contain the handprints of so many famous and eminent people.

Whilst Cheiro's books are repeatedly reprinted, especially in India and the Far East, his legends still linger in the public imagination. As people love colourful characters and they love to be entertained, so he still retains a certain fascination. Indeed, it is probably only because of Cheiro that so many people have even heard of handreading in the first place. However, it is also quite clear that his continued presence actually does a disservice for the progress of modern chiromy. For people still think that handreading is all about 'prediction' and 'fortune-telling'. That image serves only to augment William John Warner and those that aspire to be like him. It does very little for the serious business of chiromyological diagnostics.

V

CHIROMY IN U.K. & U.S.A.

In the United States, the first American Chiromyological Society was set up in 1897 by Comte de St Germain (b.1846) in Chicago and it is known that there was at least some correspondence between St Germain and Ina Oxenford of the London Chiromyological Society. However, it would seem that the American society never managed to establish itself as well as the English group. This may have had something to do with the unoriginality and decided dishonesty of the group's founder.

The self-styled 'Count' St Germain was not a count at all but, it would seem, a journalist for the Chicago Times, whose real name was Edgar de Valcourt-Vermont. He maintained a palmistry column in this newspaper for some years and between 1884 and 1897, published three (some say four) books on handreading. These are generally recognised as being some of the worst - and most inaccurate - books on palmistry ever written.

For instance, he presents an introduction to his *'Practice of Palmistry for Professional Purposes'* of 1897 claiming that this piece had been written by Adrien Desbarolles, despite the fact that Desbarolles had in fact died some eleven years earlier! In the text, the author actually admits that the introduction was not by Desbarolles at all - though he is at great pains to explain that he is greatly indebted to Desbarolles. Indeed, he could not say otherwise, as long sections of the book are merely re-presentations of Desbarolles' *'Revelations Completes'*. However, whilst he acknowledges that although the chiromy of Desbarolles was inspired by cabalistic teachings, he has gone out of his way to avoid any such esotericism in his approach to the study of the hand and has deliberately excised that aspect of Desbarolles' teaching from his work. In other words, he copies Desbarolles but omits the only distinctive contributions that Desbarolles has made to the study of the hand! Like many fraudulent palmists before and since, it is clear that poor old Edgar was merely trying to attract a prestige and status to himself which he did not deserve.

In trying to present the works of others as his own, he also plagiarised the works of D'Arpentigny and the written works of both Ina Oxenford and Katherine St Hill, the apparent cause for the communications from the London Chiromyological Society. Much of the rest of his books owe a lot to the writers of the Renaissance in terms of style and content, especially regarding the 'special marks' and 'signs', in which his books bear a close

resemblance to the writings of Taisnier. The small drawings and heavy underlining within the book do not, however, add any joy to the task of studying the text itself. In the end it becomes tiresome to discover that he is referring to small little lineal marks on the hand which have not ever been seen by any hand reader since the fifteenth century, except in their most intoxicated hallucinations.

Unfortunately, his book *'The Practice of Palmistry'* is still being reprinted. Whilst it does provide a one volume compendium of some of the palmistry of D'Arpentigny and Desbarolles, in reading it we should not allow ourselves to be deceived into thinking we are considering anything profoundly original here. The work is a lasting reminder of how bad handreading can be.

1) William Benham: The Laws of Scientific Handreading



An excellent way to step into the 20th century is *The Laws of Scientific Hand Reading* by William Benham, originally published in 1900.

In complete contrast to the intuitive and psychic approach of Cheiro and the plagiarism of Comte de St Germain, are the works of the American palmist, William Benham. Benham became interested in palmistry at the age of thirteen when, like D'Arpentigny before him, he met a young gipsy girl who taught him all she knew of gipsy chiromancy. By 1900, after years of extensive study and research, he produced his seminal work *'The Laws of Scientific Handreading'*. He devoted his life to making the study of the hand "...a study worthy of the best efforts of the best minds" and so to raise it from the realms of superstition into a proper science.

William Benham

However, whilst this work is certainly one of the most comprehensive and detailed treatises on the hand of its time, it is doubtful as to whether Benham did discover any 'laws' or actually make handreading into a 'proper science'. The work has all too often been overpraised by hand readers new to the study of palmistry such that any critical scrutiny of the work has been overlooked. And yet there are some obvious aspects of Benham's approach which are clearly quite flawed.

Whilst Benham shows some influence from D'Arpentigny and Desbarolles, many of the ideas and methods he presents are original. Unfortunately, it is some of these original ideas which are the most erroneous. For instance, he makes extensive use of the mounts and astrological symbolism, developing a whole new system of handshape classification around

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the typologies of the seven major planets. This in itself will perhaps be enough for some readers to pronounce this book entirely unscientific. However, his 'mount theories' still play a very strong part in the approach to the hand of many palmists - and this despite the fact that the mounts have been entirely dispensed with by the modern analytical chirologist. It has been shown time and time again that the mounts are one of the most unreliable indicators of personality from the hand.

Nevertheless, this did not deter William Benham! On the basis of his personality theories as assessed from the mounts of the hand, he proposed a complete system for vocational assessment from the hand, which is the subject of his only other book *'How to Choose Vocations from the Hand'*, published in 1932. Evidently he managed to have some success with this method as he founded a school of palmistry in New York, along with an Institute for Vocational Guidance which seems to have still been active even as late as the 1950's. It seems that he was a sincere and genuine man. For instance, in an appendix to *'The Laws of Scientific Handreading'*, he provides a copy of the text of Aristotle's Masterpiece, which he believes was authored by Aristotle himself c350BC. Actually it was not, as it was published in London in 1738AD. But then Benham is not the only person who was naive about handreading history.

Within his main book, Benham spends considerable time on the morphognomy of the hand and makes some particularly useful sections on analysing the fingers and the thumb. In some ways these are developments of the ideas of D'Arpentigny, but he never fails to support his observations with some quite unusual photographs of some of the most extreme chirognomical formations one is ever likely to see. The section on the thumb is one of the most comprehensive and well-illustrated chapters ever written on this one digit. Benham was one of the first to collect hand prints and hand photographs from the inmates of prisons and some of the most interesting hands he presents are from residents of America's State Penitentiaries. His section on the morphognomy of the hand is undoubtedly the better half of the book.

The second part of the 'Laws' concerns itself with the lines of the hand, which are also dealt with in exacting detail. In one respect he was in advance of many other hand readers of his day in that he was particularly concerned that no one feature of the hand should be read in isolation, but should always be considered in relation to all other features. He emphasised that this was especially true of the lines of the hand and as such he is the first author to abandon any remnant of the mediaeval 'fixed sign' approach and develop a more organic and synthetic methodology. Whilst this claim holds true in some respects, he did not, of course, apply this rule of his to interpreting 'signs' and 'marks' on the mounts!

With regard to the lines in general, as with so many palmists before him, what we are presented with is a huge collection of little drawings of the most bizarre, unlikely and never-seen-before line formations. Unfortunately, there are absolutely no handprint illustrations of the line formations that he describes, which only leads one to suggest that this part of the book is, at best, purely theoretical. As a result of his 'synthetic' approach to the hand, he spends a great deal of time describing various *combinations* of lines (rather than fixed signs) - and then coming up with a very specific 'meaning' for this combination which is entirely unlikely! The unlikelihood of the explanation is compounded by the fact that the line combination in itself is one that would never, ever be seen.

For the beginner, this is very confusing as these totally impossible line combinations are interspersed between illustrations of perfectly feasible formations of the palmar lines. It takes a long time to realise that Benham is not perhaps as accurate as his generally serious and sober approach would lead you to believe. An obvious example of this is Benham's views on the Heart line.

One of the most unscientific ideas that Benham presents, and which is the underlying 'philosophy' for his interpretations of various features of the hand, is his idea that the lines are expressions of a 'flow of energy' within the palm, presumably taking inspiration from Michaelangelo's painting of God giving life to Adam on the ceiling of the Sistene Chapel in Rome. Benham views the 'life-force energy' entering the hand through the index finger of the person and then 'travelling' down the three main lines of the hand to the wrist, returning back up the hand through the secondary lines. This idea is obviously quite without any empirical substantiation whatsoever, and yet it has influenced generations of handreaders ever since. It is purely this view which has led Benham to believe that the course of the Water line (or Heart line) runs from the index finger to the ulna edge of the palm. Nearly all palmists have followed him in this erroneous interpretation of the line. As is quite clear from the form and structure of the line itself, it 'runs' from the edge of the hand *towards* the index finger.

This is one of the most unique contributions Benham has made to the study of the hand - going against the traditions of many centuries of handreading! - and it is one of those that has seemed to have 'stuck' into modern times primarily, due to the uncritical adulation that Benham's work has generally received. Whilst it is true that his book is refreshing for its originality, clarity of written presentation and thoroughness and exactitude, it should no longer be held up as the 'bible' of handreading as it has been for so long. The book contains far too many fundamental errors of judgment and entirely omits any discussion of the fingerprints or medical dermatoglyphics. Many of the ideas are simply out of date, unsurprisingly for a book written over 100 years ago.

When the book was reprinted in 1946, (in other words, after the works of at least Jaquin and Wolff had been published) Benham writes in the introduction: "*... I have found no reason to change or correct any statement or indication contained in the book as originally published.*" For someone allegedly so open and innovative in his approach to handreading, this is a very surprising statement to make indeed - as if nothing had happened within the handreading world over nearly fifty years! As we shall see when we consider the modern chirology of the twentieth century, nothing could be further from the truth.

2. Charlotte Wolff - Chirollogical Scientist



Charlotte Wolff (1897-1986) is the one chirollogical researcher who has conducted complete studies on the hands of the mentally retarded and the mentally diseased. As a qualified physician and a psychoanalyst, she stands as one of the very few scientifically trained people ever to have seriously investigated the diagnostic significance of the hand. Moreover, she stands as one of the very few people to have conducted substantial empirical research into the patterns of the hands which, as a result, have given chirollogical diagnosis a sure and certain scientific basis.

Charlotte Wolff grew up in Danzig and studied medicine and philosophy at Konigsberg, Freiberg and Berlin universities, qualifying as a doctor after her probationary year in 1925. She set up in medical practice in Berlin and became interested in chirollogy in 1931 after a friend of hers had had her hands read by Julius Spier. She too had her hands read and was so impressed, she immediately enrolled on a course he was teaching to physicians. Her qualifications as a doctor enabled her to actively pursue her medical researches into the hand right from the start, and so began a twenty year period of single-handed research into the medical and psychological significance of the hand.

However, she was not to stay in Germany. She escaped Germany for France in 1933 after having been first harassed and then arrested by the Gestapo on account of her Jewish extraction. But this manifest misfortune was to turn out to be of utmost importance for her chirollogical career. As an exile in Paris, her medical qualifications were of no account; she was not allowed to practice medicine and was therefore forced to fall back on other skills in order to earn a living. She turned, almost reluctantly, back to chirollogy.

Through the good fortune of well connected friends, she was soon to meet Thomas Mann and Aldous Huxley and subsequently came to know many of those in the literary and artistic circles of the day. Huxley introduced her to the Surrealist clique in Paris and later invited her to stay in London, where he introduced her to the London literary set and promised her that he would write the preface for her first book. He had written to his publishers and suggested the idea of a book of handprints of well-known people with short interpretations of their hands. *'Studies in Handreading'* was then published in 1936.

The book itself gives only a brief exposition of Charlotte Wolff's chirolgical methodology; it is most noteworthy for the collection of famous handprints that it contains, including the prints of Marcel Duchamp, Max Ernst, Man Ray, Ravel, TS Eliot, Virginia Woolf, George Bernard Shaw, and Aldous Huxley himself. She also presents the prints of a comparative study of the hands of 'materialists' and 'spiritualists', to demonstrate how different orientations in life produce radically different chirolgical features.

Up to this point, her work was much more psychoanalytical than psychological. She had been undergoing Jungian analysis in Germany and Paris, though later became more impressed by the writings of Freud and the neo-Freudians, and her first book shows rather more psychoanalytical and palmistic influences than her later works. Her more serious research into the psychological significance of the hand began in Paris through the permission and influence of the eminent French psychiatrist Professor Henri Wallon, who enabled her to begin her research in the hospitals and clinics of Paris and so enable her to commence her studies into mental defectiveness and endocrinological imbalance as manifested in the hand.

When in London, Aldous Huxley introduced her to his brother Julian Huxley, the then secretary of the Royal Zoological Society, and he gave her permission to take the handprints of the apes at London Zoo for her comparative studies of the hands of apes and humans. She also got to know Dr William Stephenson of University College London and he was able to provide her with research facilities and access to mental colonies and hospitals for her to continue her researches into mental illness and the hand. And through all this time, she was working as a hand reader to earn her daily living, though she rather tired of this and considered it only a secondary task to her main aim of presenting psychological chirolgy on a secure scientific basis. Her investigations into the abnormal psychology of the hand was founded on the basic axiom of psychology as a science that it is the study of the abnormal that provides the best evidence for the nature of the normal.

She wrote two books to outline the scientific basis for her chiromy, *'The Human Hand'*, published in 1942, and *'The Hand in Psychological Diagnosis'* published in 1951. In these works, she only really acknowledges the writings of Carus and Vaschide as the important precedents to her approach to chiromy, although she also refers to the neurological work of Sir Charles Bell and the clinical writings on nails of H Mangin and V Pardo-Castello. Her books are full of statistics and charts and her language can be a little technical and jargonistic at times, all attempts to persuade her audience of the scientific seriousness of her approach and her total disassociation with any kind of 'palmistry'. However, whilst she denounces palmistry, she has obviously read at least D'Arpentigny and Desbarolles and indeed, has listened to some of the basic palmistic claims; for her researches have validated a considerable number of the basic chiromical assertions and assumptions.

For instance, she has statistically verified the association of each half of the palm with the 'conscious' and 'subconscious' mind and confirmed that the fingers are indeed related to both cognition and thought. She affirmed that the index finger and the thumb are indicative of self-consciousness and willpower respectively and that the Major Air line is indeed one of the most important indicators of mental functioning. She demonstrated how the lines of the hand are more reflections of mental and emotional activity rather than being caused by any mechanical means and she also established that various medical conditions do indeed manifest in the hand. Her investigations of gross endocrinological dysfunctions showed how the hand could reveal both physiological and psychological disorders.

Her other researches revealed that the hand can be successfully employed in the assessment of schizophrenics, manic depressives, imbeciles, mental defectives and congenital idiots and she reproduces many handprints in her texts to illustrate her findings. Her main chiromical contributions therefore are to the fields of endocrinology, mental defectiveness and mental health and how these can be detected from the hand.

In addition to her two strictly scientific works, she also contributed several articles to the *British Journal of Medical Psychology* (1941 & 1944) and the *Journal of Mental Science* (1941), wherein she published the results of her researches into the hands of the mental defective, and the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society* (1937 & 1938), where she published the results of her comparative studies of the hands of apes.

A fourth book *'The Psychology of Gesture'* published in 1945, was more of an ancillary study to her main researches, studying the hands of both 'normal' people and those with mental illness to establish the significance of hand gestures. She nevertheless considered it an important study for giving further empirical support for the study of the hands as a means of gauging character and temperament, for it further demonstrated how the hands are so closely connected to internal emotional and psychological states.

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In all, she has contributed considerably to the development of scientific chiology and has provided much in the way of sound argumentation for the physiological and psychological basis for the study of the hand. She views the hand as the visible part of the brain and considers that handreading could have a revolutionary impact on the whole study of psychology. She even goes so far as to say that she believes the hand to be a far more reliable means of gauging temperament, character, intelligence and mental functioning than any other psychological test available in her day, a fact that remains true even now, not only vital genetic and medical information about an individual but also something of the psychological uniqueness of each person. With the discovery of the significance of dermatoglyphics, the study of the hand was truly beginning to come of age.

Near the end of the 19th century, Katherine Saint-Hill, Ina Oxenford and Charles F. Rideal began the Chiological Society. Their aim was to incorporate further advances for Palmistry, including scientific research, and to ward off the charlatans. Unfortunately, their good intentions merited only a few inconsequential books on the subject.

3) Noel Jaquin – Chiological Pioneer



Noel Jaquin –
Chiological Pioneer

Noel Jaquin (1893-1974) was one of the most important pioneers in the development of chiological diagnosis in this century, his written works spanning a time period of some thirty-two years. Although he is most important as a pioneer within the fields of health analysis and sexual and emotional evaluation from the hand, he has contributed something to all aspects of the chiological art. His work is as a broad canvas with a lightly sketched image, outlining the breadth of scope of the diagnostic potential of the hand.

Jaquin first became interested in hand analysis when an uncle of his gave him a book on palmistry as a Christmas present when he was twelve years old, although it was some years before he developed a thorough-going passion for the subject. As a young man, Jaquin had an almost total fascination with biology and microscopes and even from this age was conducting his own scientific investigations.

At 17, he was the youngest member of the Queckett Society (a society dedicated to the study of microbiology) and he had decided he wanted to embark upon a medical career. During the First World War, he was assigned a commission in the navy but the economic disruption of the war was such that, after demobilisation, he could not pursue his chosen career for lack of funding. He therefore, somewhat reluctantly, went to work in his father's business which, though he hated it, nevertheless provided him with the financial security for him to pursue his chirological investigations.

From 1922, he determined to collect the handprints of the eminent people of his day, and through this aim eventually was to come into contact with many people who were to assist him in his career. Sir Edward Marshall Hall KC introduced him to the Chief of Scotland Yard, with whom he discussed the possibility of using the whole handprint in criminological investigations, and through Sir James Galloway of Charing Cross Hospital, he was able to continue his health researches through examining the hands of hospital patients. Sir Edward Marshall Hall was to say of Jaquin's work that he was sure that chiromancy would be of inestimable assistance to both the law and medicine.

He wrote his first book on handreading in 1925 and in 1926 was invited to pen an article for *Pearson's Magazine*. This was to prove to be the big breakthrough in his career, for in this article, he made an offer to analyse the hands of any readers who cared to send in a copy of their handprints for assessment. The response was staggering: more than 10,000 pairs of handprints were sent in! Two further articles in the magazine occasioned a similarly voluminous response and with all these hands to consider and letters to reply to, Jaquin was kept busy for several years. Moreover, such a vast collection of prints enabled him to base his chirological investigations on a sure empirical footing. On several occasions, the handprints sent in were not from the owners of the hands themselves, but from sceptical doctors wishing to check Jaquin's claims that he could detect health problems from the patterns of the hand alone. He reports many examples where the doctors replied to his diagnosis with an affirmative testimony.

Jaquin maintained many friendships with doctors throughout his career and was therefore able to have his diagnoses confirmed in many cases. Moreover, some of his doctor friends would even ask Jaquin to assist them, especially in the diagnosis of their more difficult cases! One relationship of importance was that with Dr Guyon Richards who was an important pioneer of both radiesthesia and homoeopathy. Jaquin also had a firm belief in the virtues of homoeopathy and would often recommend homoeopathic remedies to those who consulted him. The main bulk of Jaquin's contributions to the development of chiromancy lie therefore in the field of health diagnosis from the hand.

Jaquin pioneered his own research into the dermatoglyphics patterns of the hand and was the first to assert the psychological significance of fingerprint patterns. He also researched their physiological significance, coming up with similar results to those modern (1970's+) dermatoglyphic researchers who have correlated the various fingerprint patterns with inherited tendencies towards specific diseases.

More importantly, he was the first to investigate the significance of the degeneration of skin-ridges in the palm itself and to correlate these with specific bacteriological infections of specific organs of the body, this aspect of his research being a natural consequence of the confluence of his two abiding interests, chiology and microbiology. Skin ridge dissociation is now an acknowledged phenomena within modern scientific dermatoglyphic research and has shown itself to be a powerful means of diagnosing present disease conditions.

Jaquin also conducted research into the chiological manifestations of heart disease, cancer, digestive dysfunctions, respiratory illnesses, kidney problems and diseases of the genito-urinary system in general. He believed firmly in the contribution made by both our psychological and emotional well-being to our physical condition of health and considered his diagnosis of health and illness from the hand with this in mind. The best summary of his approach to health diagnosis from the hand can be found in his work of 1933, 'The Hand of Man'. A second book, 'The Hand Speaks' of 1942, is also invaluable as a documentation of Jaquin's work, for it is an anthology of handprints and case histories with a particular emphasis upon the diagnosis of illnesses and emotional and sexual problems.

Altogether, Jaquin wrote some nine books on chiology and although some of these are rather more popular in orientation, all of them contribute something new to the study of the hand. In his later years, it is clear Jaquin became somewhat more metaphysically inclined and less disposed towards a purely scientific and empirical approach to the study of the hand. His last two books 'The Human Hand' (1956) and 'The Theory of Metaphysical Influence' (1958) concentrate far more on his general theories about life, the universe and everything and expound more of his philosophy of handreading than its actual practice. Just before the end of the Second World War, in April 1945, Noel Jaquin helped to found the Society for the Study of Physiological Patterns, in conjunction with Hilda Jaffe, Beryl Hutchinson and Margaret Hone amongst others. This was to be a society dedicated to promoting the scientific importance of chiology as a diagnostic tool in the analysis of psychological and pathological conditions. The society continues to flourish to this day, providing a forum for chiological debate which has hosted some of the most eminent chiologists of modern times.

Jaquin's self-professed aim was always to make handreading '*..a definite science that will be of practical value to humanity*' and throughout his life he always remained committed to help all those who came his way. Always a seeker of the truth rather than humbug, whatever conventions may be disrupted in so doing, Noel Jaquin stands today as one of the noblest of all the pioneers in the history of the study of the hand.

4) Beryl Hutchinson and the SSPP



The Society for the Study of Physiological Patterns (SSPP) continues today to provide a forum for chirolological discussion and debate and has hosted some of the most eminent chirologists of modern times. For almost every contemporary hand reader of note has at one time or another been involved with the SSPP. Aside from Noel Jaquin and Beryl Hutchinson, the founding members of the SSPP included Hilda Jaffa, who was the wife of the then editor of the Daily Express and Jaques Schupbach, a high ranking civil servant. These high powered connections enabled the Society to have access even to the fingerprint department of Scotland Yard, where they met and talked with FR Cherrill, Chief Superintendent of the Fingerprint Bureau.

The leading figure of this founding group, after Jaquin himself, was undoubtedly Beryl Hutchinson MBE (1891-1981). Coming from a well to do background meant that she could direct her considerable energy and indomitable enthusiasm for chirolology without having to concern herself with making a living from it. As a consequence she was therefore the main driving force behind the society for nigh on thirty years, a considerable amount of that time being the society's president. She wrote two books on hand analysis, the second of which, '*Your Life in Your Hands*' from 1967, is widely acknowledged as being a classic chirolological work. She conducted much of her own research and, like Jaquin, was particularly concerned with the significance of dermatoglyphic patterns and the manifestations of physical ill-health in the hand. She also researched the palmar indications of vitamin and mineral deficiencies and made extensive studies of anatomy and physiology in order to demonstrate how this supports the interpretation of the hand.

However, the heyday of the SSPP seems to have been through the 1960's and 1970's, for since Beryl Hutchinson died the SSPP has become more of a forum for arts and disciplines other than hand analysis, such as astrology, graphology and numerology. This is reflected in the annual journal issued by the Society, which frequently only includes one short article on chiology and which itself is often a reproduction of a lecture or talk given in the 1950's or 1960's by one of the old members of the Society. Much of the rest of the journal is given over to other occult arts and it seems that Jaquin's original intention of creating a Society to scientifically study and research purely physiological patterns has been somewhat neglected now.

The standard of chiological work seems to have steadily declined since about the early 1980's, for there is little in the way of active chiological research and tuition going on in the SSPP today. However, they still hold monthly meetings in London and hold a weekend conference once a year, many of which are specific talks on specific disciplines but sometimes also include 'Co-relation' evenings. These take the form of collecting a subjects' handprints, handwriting, astrological chart and numberscope and comparing and correlating the analyses together to see how these different disciplines correspond in their assessment of an individual. These usually turn out to be very interesting comparisons indeed!

Of the many palmistic works that have been written by contemporary authors, very few have anything new or interesting to say. Most modern books on hands are simply rehashes of the Victorian approaches of Cheiro and Benham, sometimes with a few ideas taken from Jaquin, Wolff, Spier or Hutchinson. As well as being unoriginal works, most of these texts also completely ignore much of the most important chiological discoveries of modern times! Although there are a few exceptions to this general observation, the chiological bibliophile has to be extremely diligent indeed to find any insight and wisdom in the majority of the palmistry books published today.

VI THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE HAND ACCORDING TO THE ELEMENTS

Throughout history palmists have developed various systems of categorization for hand types. One popular system classifies the hand into 7 types: Elementary, Square, Spatulate, Philosophic, Conic, Psychic and Mixed. In traditional Chinese Palmistry there are 5 hand types that correspond to the 5 elements of Water, Fire, Wood, Earth and Metal.

The simplest type of classification reflects the 4 elemental categories used in western astrology: Earth, Air, Fire and Water.

Prof. Anthony Writer, Jyotisha Bharati, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai

The shape of your hands reflect the one of 4 elemental archetypes.

The elemental type is defined by the shape of the palm in relation to the length of the fingers. Is the palm square or oblong? Are the fingers short or long?

Square palm + short fingers = Earth Hand

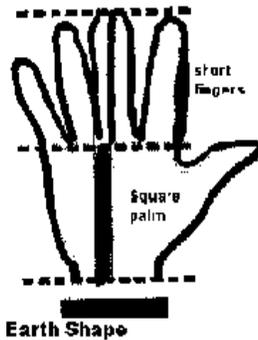
Square palm + long fingers = Air Hand

Oblong palm + short fingers = Fire Hand

Oblong palm + long fingers = Water hand

Earth Hand

The Earth hand is square and solid. The fingers are short and the palm exhibits few lines. Those that do appear are strong and well defined. Subjects with Earth hands tend to be level-headed, no-nonsense people. Physical experience may be more important than intellectual pursuits. Practical in nature, the Earth type may be conservative and probably prefers spending time outdoors.



Earth type is the least likely to seek out a palmist for a reading.

There are a variety of ways to classify hands. The easiest way to do this is by how they look. The simplest way to distinguish hands is through the four fold classification: earth, air, fire and water. Through this observation we can begin to develop our subject's basic psychological profile.

We look at the palm side of the hand to make the four fold classification. This is because the hand proportions look different from the back. Hold your hand up and look at it. The fingers look longer viewed from the back. Until the eye is trained, a ruler is handy. I use a sewing hem marker because it has a sliding pointer. This allows me to quickly compare one measurement to another. We measure and compare the length and breadth of the palm to see if it is a square or a rectangle. Then we compare the length of the palm with the length of the middle finger (usually the longest) to determine if the fingers are long or short. The palm length is measured from the base of the middle finger to the wrist. The width is measured from side to side at about the level just above the thumb.

The earth hand will tend to have a square palm and fingers will be short. Fingers three quarters of the length of that palm or shorter would be considered short. Some slight variation could be allowed (like from three quarters to seven eights on the palm length) if there are very few lines on the palm and it tends to be hard and meaty. It is common, though not necessary, for earth hands to be large.

The best traits found in the earth person are reliability, orderliness, tolerance and a constructive attitude. But on a bad day they can be insensitive, materialistic, domineering and over cautious. We look up to them for sober judgment and experience, but they may dislike change, have problems with adapting and can be loaners. With all their good qualities they are challenged by the needs for care in planning and to avoid tendencies towards wastefulness and abuse. They aspire for justice, supported by tradition and continuity and seek success in their chosen careers.

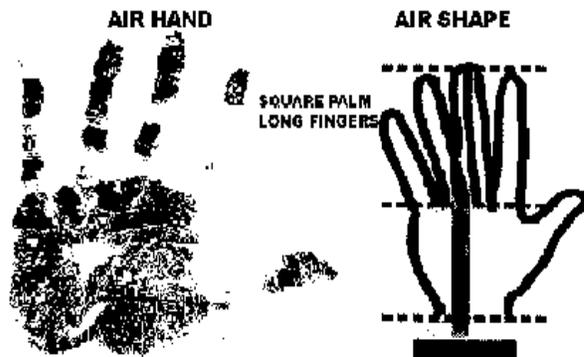
Susceptible to bowel or intestine problems.

Astrologically, the Earth signs are Taurus, Virgo and Capricorn.

Air Hand

Long fingers are usually considered to equal or exceed seven eighths of the length of the palm. An air person's fingers may be a little shorter if the square palm is well crossed with many lines including lines that run up to the little, ring and middle fingers.

fingers



The Air hand has long fingers and tends to have an abundance of clear lines in the palm. Air types spend their time in the intellectual realms. They are curious and full of ideas. They thrive on nervous energy and may be prone to worry and stress. Air types are communicators and are often good at working with the public. However they may tend to intellectualize their feelings and can have difficulty with close, personal relationships. He is ultra independent, instinctively dislikes his superiors and tends to the political extreme. Look to the hand and see if it is square and the fingers are long. Remember, when measuring long fingers measure the middle finger and compare it to the length of the palm from the wrist to the base of the middle finger.

The squareness of the palm is determined by measuring its width, usually just above the thumb, against its length from the base of the middle finger to the wrist.

The air person shares a few characteristics with the earth person. They are both self starters, and there is a levelness in their emotions so long as they take care of their health. The air person substitutes discrimination for the earth person's caution. Like the water person, the air person tends to have, or seize on, many interests. But he or she explores them in linear fashion. Air persons are more compatible with fire persons, admiring passion, rationality and linear logic

. In the end, air persons comfort themselves with their constant new ideas and look mostly to others a sounding boards. Fire people, who readily respond to new ideas and clearly display their thoughts and emotions, make the best sounding boards.

These subjects can show skill in argument, theoretical ability and may be natural teachers. They have open and exploring minds. Air people need mental challenges and public recognition. In their desire to achieve fame and recognition they can be tempted to be deceptive, and indulge in plagiarism. If they are denied the path to their higher ideals, through harmony and truth, they are likely to become dull and fickle. Fortunately for the world and publishers, they seem to be the hand type with the smallest membership in my experience both in urban and rural settings.

Their free spirits would make them good owners of uncaged birds. While quick witted and companionable, they tend to distrust emotions, needing order in all things. These virtuosos like to discriminate and organize. They must communicate. Air intellectuals may be found amongst writers, psychologists, researchers and those scientifically inclined.

Prone to nervous tension and lung problems.

Astrologically, the Air signs are Gemini, Libra and Aquarius.

Fire Hand

A hand with an elongated palm and short fingers fits into the Fire classification.



The lines in the palm are usually strong and well-defined and the hand may have a busy or vibrant feel to it. The thumb is usually well-formed. Fire types are lively, dynamic, energetic and action oriented. They have a need for variety and may lack patience. They thrive on challenges and excitements. They tend to be individualistic and often make good leaders

Astrologically the Fire signs are Aries, Leo and Sagittarius.

Good types: They tend to have good judgement, good reasoning power, energetic, ambitious, self confident, versatile, warm, imaginative, sociable, make new plans, etc.

Healthy people with fire hands often display high energy and tend to do their best work under pressure. They may cram in school and need deadlines. Personal emotions ride roller coasters. At their best they are enthusiastic, expansive and energetic. But they can become impatient, and in the process, destructive, cruel and self centered. These subjects work best for finite, often short term, goals and become bored easily. They may start far more projects in life than they can ever finish. They do not like criticism and fear restriction. Will power is a challenge to them and they may need a kick start.

The fire personality may aspire for security and positions of power and in public display leadership, energy and management capabilities. Yet these subjects are plagued with the desire to be free from responsibility.

The fire hand has a rectangular palm and short fingers. These measurements are made from the palm side of the hand. We measure and compare the length and breadth of the palm to see if it is a square or a rectangle. Then we compare the length of the palm with the length of the middle finger (usually the longest) to determine if the fingers are long or short. The palm length is measured from the base of the middle finger to the wrist. Its width is measured from side to side at about the level just above the thumb. Fire and water hands both bear rectangular palms, but the water hands are less robustness, may be hollow in the middle and tend to have many more fine lines and other markings.

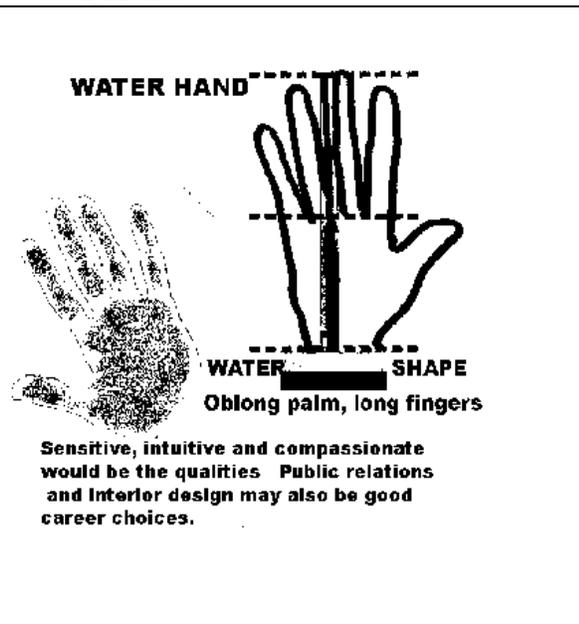
The fire hand is commonly found on urban dwellers. Perhaps it is the fast pace of life that attracts them, ever challenging them with the new. They may tend to be peek experience groupies. Fire types are ruled by passion: passion in life, love and experience. As volatile lovers, their passion attracts them to other fire types. The self starting air type with his or her constant new ideas, can also form a good match. But the fire type must take care not to burn the air type out. These passionate souls soon tire of earth types and water types are quite unfathomable and make them feel smothered.

Bad types: They become conventional, irresponsible and make hasty judgments. They involve themselves in expansive urges.

Prone to accidents and heart problems

Fire signs are Aries, Leo and Sagittarius.

Water Hand

 <p>WATER HAND</p> <p>WATER SHAPE</p> <p>Oblong palm, long fingers</p> <p>Sensitive, intuitive and compassionate would be the qualities Public relations and Interior design may also be good career choices.</p>	<p>Water hands have many fine, spidery lines and both the palm and the fingers are long. The Water hand is found on the sensitive, emotional type of individual. Water types are caring, receptive and artistic. They are primarily motivated by feelings. They may have trouble coping with stress and are often happiest in a peaceful environment</p> <p>Sensitive, intuitive and compassionate would be the qualities those with water hands would most likely claim. Others, less friendly, might call them "off the wall," amoral, depressive, vindictive or unbalanced.</p>
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These souls have been greatly misunderstood in much of the western world most influenced by the rise and triumph of the "scientific" age with its insistence on rational, linear thought. Water people do not require 'a' to precede 'b' or that '2' must follow '1'. The water personalities do not find their answers through linear logic. They are multi-processors. They filter a profusion of random mental inputs and produce answers that may seem illogical and improvable by formal methods of deduction. Yet they may be surprisingly accurate. They madden the fire person and muddle the air personalities. But they bring life to the earth person and, so long as both are safe and secure, happiness to other water people.

The water hand is long and rectangular, and tends to be thin with many fine lines and other marks. The fingers are usually long. But a thin hand, hollow in the center of the palm with many lines may qualify even if the fingers are not seven eighths of the length of the palm.

Finger length is measured by comparing the length of the palm with the length of the middle finger (usually the longest) to determine if the fingers are long or short. The palm length is measured from the base of the middle finger to the wrist. Its width is measured from side to side at about the level just above the thumb. If the width is about the same as the length, then it is a square palm. Otherwise it is a rectangular palm.

Water people do well in sales, especially if they have a pliable thumb tip. Public relations and interior design may also be good career choices. They can project sensuality, but may appear to be hyper-sensitive, intolerant or emotionally cold. They feel the need to be both protective and secretive. The water person needs a supportive environment. They need their basin, their own fish bowl to live in. Once they have it, they will bring their environment to life. They are not so much immoral as amoral, establishing only such rules as are necessary to support and maintain the life in their ocean. Their input is from all directions, hence the multi-processing abilities. Challenged, they become vindictive or depressed. Lacking support they become over-talkative, demanding and may display erratic behaviour.

Prone to allergies, nervous system and psychological problems.

Astrologically the Water signs are Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces.

5) Variations on hand shape



Variations in Shape

Not all palms are shaped like perfect squares or rectangles. Some are noticeably wider at the top than the bottom, or vice versa. Each of these characteristics adds to our understanding. We take the underlying shape as either a square or rectangle and use that to gage basic character and then add the information gleaned from the shape variations.

First, let us straighten out some nomenclature. If we referred to the top or the bottom of the hand we might only confuse others. Is the person standing or lying down and are the arms above or below the head? Which direction does the hand point and what if the hands point in both directions? Anatomy gives us a simple solution, distinguishing differing parts of the hand in relation to their distance from the shoulder and trunk of the body. The part of the hand that is at the wrist is closer than the fingers and so it is called proximal. The fingertips are more distant and are distal. The base of the fingers is distal to the wrist and proximal to the fingertips.

As the palm occupies the space from the wrist to the base of the fingers, the area just below the base of the fingers is the distal part of the palm. It is all very simple.

In some people the proximal part of the palm is noticeably smaller than the distal palm. When the hand is held up, the palm looks like a flattened V. These people have a hard time marshaling and directing their energy. Such people have the forcefulness of a garden hose with a fully opened oversize nozzle. They can be constantly "busy" but their efforts are on the edge of exhaustion. I call it the diarrhea hand because the subjects just can't seem to control the loss of energy. It is useful for those people to hold their fingers together and even form loose fists when the exhaustion overtakes them as it will do often.

The opposite formation, the A shaped hand, has a large base at the wrist that tapers as it approaches the fingers. I call this the constipated hand. These subjects frequently have few lines on their hands and are more prone to anxiety. Their eyes are often intense, as if their looks could burn holes. One would expect them to suffer from apoplexy. They can't release all of their energy. Advise them to relax and spread their fingers some and watch their eyes soften as they follow this direction. We will come back to this, but think of the body as a great battery and the hands are a major control of the flow of life energy, the chi or qui as it is sometimes called.

For centuries medicine has recognized the link between palmistry and health. Modern medical researchers have confirmed this link.

EARTH HAND :Susceptible to bowel or intestine problems.

AIR HAND :Nervous tension and lung problems.

FIRE HAND :Accidents and heart problems

WATER HAND :Allergies, nervous system and psychological problems.

VII

DERMATOGLPHICS

Cricket at their fingertips!

Most Cricketers Have Same Pattern On Right Little Finger

By Bansy Kalappa/TNN

Bangalore: Cricketers may have long legs, even square legs. But did you know their fingerprints are similar? Stumped?

A research study by Bangalore's St Joseph's College zoology department shows that fingerprints of cricketers exhibited the same classic fingerprint pattern on the right little finger: Fingerprints of vice captain Rahul Dravid, speedsters Irfan Pathan and L. Balaji, wicket-keeper Parthiv Patel, spinner Murali Karthik, coach John Wright were taken to study patterns. They were compared with those of Sadagopan Ramesh, Rohan Gavaskar, G.R. Vishwanath, B.S. Chandrashekar, Roger Binny, Brijesh Patel among others. And it was found: they all have the 'Ulnar Loop' pattern on the finger and 12 ridges called 'UL-12', with the only notable exception — Syed Kirmani — whose finger has whorls.

The team of fingerprint examiners Sanjay John, Sandeep Mitra and R.G.

Prashanth were, however, often on a sticky wicket. While some cricketers, like Dravid, cooperated and even gave encouraging notes to the team, others considered it "nonsense" and shooed them away.

John said: "We tried to get Kapil Dev's fingerprints, but could not because of tight security." The study — Dermatoglyphics — deals with palm and sole print analysis for medical, genetic, forensic and anthropological applications. The idea behind: draw parallels with children who have similar fingerprints and possess cricketing talent, but have not been able to twist their parents round the little finger!

Zoology professor Geetha Viswanathan said: "We don't want parents to force children into something. We find children who have cricket skills are not allowed to play or watch cricket, while an unskilled child is pushed by ambitious parents to cricket." Still, fingerprints of dancers also show the same UL 12 pattern. So, if you fail in cricket, you will succeed in dance.

TODAY'S SPECIAL

FACTS AND FINGERS



Ridge count
12 normal



Distal inter-phalangeal crease

NOT A SILLY POINT

This is the little finger on the right. It shows the Ulnar Loop and 12 ridges called UL-12. The study shows that most cricketers have same patterns on their little fingers.



Dravid with the study team

I hope this will benefit a lot of young people make crucial decisions in their lives. - Rahul Dravid in his note to study team

A SIMPLE OR PLAIN ARCH



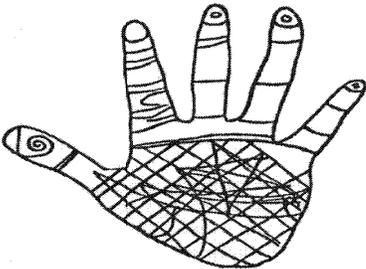
TENTED ARCH



SIGNIFICANT DATES AND EVENTS IN FINGERPRINTS

Prehistoric

Picture writing of a hand with ridge patterns was discovered in Nova Scotia. In ancient Babylon, fingerprints were used on clay tablets for business transactions. In ancient China, thumb prints were found on clay seals.

<p>Aboriginal Indian petroglyph from Nova Scotia.</p>		<p>What can be stated with certainty is that as early as 500 BC Babylonian business transactions are recorded in clay tablets that include fingerprints, and at approximately the same time, Chinese documents are found having clay seals imprinted with the fingerprint of the author.</p>
<p>Perhaps the most bizarre use of fingerprints in recorded history dates to sixteenth century China where the sale of children is concluded by placing their hand and foot prints on the bill of sale</p>	<p>The first "official" mention of fingerprints is in 1684: Dr. Nehemiah Grew lectures to the Royal College of Physicians of London about the interesting markings found on human fingertips.</p>	<p>The next two centuries finds scientists busy exploring the globe, cataloguing animal and plant species, and learning about the basic form and function of the human body. During this period, the study of fingerprints and line formations inches forward.</p>
<p>1685</p>	<p>Gouard Bidloo</p>	<p>First book with detailed drawings of fingerprints</p>

	<p>In 14th century Persia, various official government papers had fingerprints (impressions), and one government official, a doctor, observed that no two fingerprints were exactly alike.</p>		<p>1686 - Malpighi In 1686, Marcello Malpighi, a professor of anatomy at the University of Bologna, noted in his treatise; ridges, spirals and loops in fingerprints. He made no mention of their value as a tool for individual identification. A layer of skin was named after him; "Malpighi" layer, which is approximately 1.8mm thick.</p>
<p>14th century Persia</p>		<p>1686- Malpighi</p>	

During the middle ages, terminology for the various parts of the hand was based on astrological theory, and the hand must have been regarded as a miniature zodiac reflecting the horoscope of each individual. Here we gain traditional terms from the new study of astrology assigned to the older study of the palm.

Stepping ahead a few centuries: When the Gypsies arrived at the gates of Paris about 1427, the Church warned that the Gypsies were inspired by the Devil. Gypsy fortune-tellers explained that the Devil was afraid of silver and the sign of the Cross. If you made the sign of the Cross over their hands with silver, you would be perfectly safe. Naturally, the Gypsies kept the silver.

After 1437, gypsies formerly used as spies for the Holy Roman Emperor Sigismundi, were condemned and treated with contempt without Sigismundi's protection.

The belief that palmistry is solely a recreational and profitable resource for gypsies is without foundation. There was previously a practicing chiromantic tradition two hundred years before the gypsies appeared. The reputation, which the gypsies transplanted into the art of palmistry, caused it to degenerate and almost die out. (To this day, palmistry is misrepresented in film and folklore as a gypsy thing to do).

Then, two hundred years later, about 1650-1730, we learn from Julius Spier (disciple of Jung) that palmistry was part of the curriculum of the German universities of Leipzig and Halle. In his preface to Spier's book, *The Hands of Children*, (published in 1944), C. G. Jung wrote:

...(the) rise of the Natural Sciences and with it of rationalism in the eighteenth century were responsible for the contemptible treatment and defamation of these ancient arts (astrology and hand reading) which could pride themselves on a thousand years of history.

In the early 1800's, hand reading again gained stature through its use by Napoleon, Balzac, Dumas, etc. Each had his own favorite hand reader.

Alexandre Dumas, both father and son, were behind Adolphe Desbarrolles, who became known as the father of modern palmistry. He included in his system of hand reading some conclusions of his friend Stanislas d'Arpentigny, who had spent years studying the shapes of hands.

Later, Carl Gustaf Carus, personal physician to the King of Saxony in the mid-19th century thought that evolution accounted for the purposeful hand, best adapted to grabbing or holding on, and the expressive hand that uses the sense of touch to explore and learn.

1659: Habitual Criminals Act in England provides longer sentences for hardened criminals with previous convictions. Need to identify prior offenders first arises in Britain.

1812: In France, Francois Eugene Vidocq establishes Europe's first official detective branch and pioneers the use of physical evidence. Copyright C 2001 Colin Beavan

1816: Britain opens first national penitentiary at Millbank. Copyright C 2001 Colin Beavan



1823 - Purkinje

In 1823, John Evangelist Purkinje, a professor of anatomy at the University of Breslau, published his thesis discussing 9 fingerprint patterns, but he too made no mention of the value of fingerprints for personal identification.



Herschel

1856 - Hershel

The English first began using fingerprints in July of 1858, when Sir William Herschel, Chief Magistrate of the Hooghly district in Jungipoor, India, first used fingerprints on native contracts. On a whim, and with no thought toward personal identification, Herschel had Rajyadhar Konai, a local businessman, impress his

 <p>Herschel's fingerprints recorded over a period of 57 years</p>	<p>hand print on a contract.</p> <p>The idea was merely "... to frighten [him] out of all thought of repudiating his signature." The native was suitably impressed, and Herschel made a habit of requiring palm prints--and later, simply the prints of the right Index and Middle fingers--on every contract made with the locals. Personal contact with the document, they believed, made the contract more binding than if they simply signed it. Thus, the first wide-scale, modern-day use of fingerprints was predicated, not upon scientific evidence, but upon superstitious beliefs.</p> <p>As his fingerprint collection grew, however, Herschel began to note that the inked impressions could, indeed, prove or disprove identity. While his experience with fingerprinting was admittedly limited, Sir Herschel's private conviction that all fingerprints were unique to the individual, as well as permanent throughout that individual's life, inspired him to expand their use.</p>
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1858: William Herschel begins privately experimenting with fingerprints in India.

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1870: The Claimant'' sues for the title of Baronet of Tichborne, falsely identifying himself as the true heir, who was lost at sea fifteen years earlier. This case eventually sparks fingerprint concept in Dr. Henry Faulds's mind.

1877: Herschel, still in India, begins year-long use of fingerprints as signatures on land titles and jailers' warrants.

1878 : Faulds, a Scottish missionary working in Japan, discovers fingerprints on ancient pottery and begins extensive experiments.



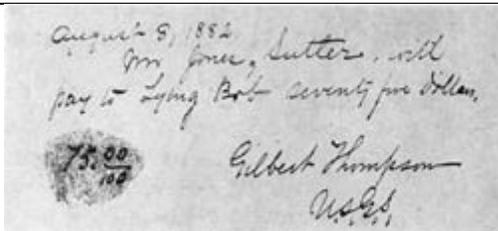
1880 - Faulds

During the 1870's, Dr. Henry Faulds, the British Surgeon-Superintendent of Tsukiji Hospital in Tokyo, Japan, took up the study of "skin-furrows" after noticing finger marks on specimens of "prehistoric" pottery. A learned and industrious man, Dr. Faulds not only recognized the importance of fingerprints as a means of identification, but devised a method of classification as well.

Faulds

In 1880, Faulds forwarded an explanation of his classification system and a sample of the forms he had designed for recording inked impressions, to Sir Charles Darwin. Darwin, in advanced age and ill health, informed Dr. Faulds that he could be of no assistance to him, but promised to pass the materials on to his cousin, Francis Galton.

Also in 1880, Dr. Faulds published an article in the Scientific Journal, "Nature" (nature). He discussed fingerprints as a means of personal identification, and the use of printers ink as a method for obtaining such fingerprints. He is also credited with the first fingerprint identification of a greasy fingerprint left on an alcohol bottle.



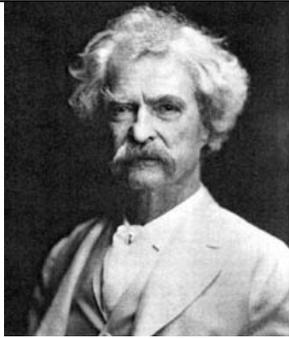
In 1882, Gilbert Thompson of the U.S. Geological Survey in New Mexico, used his own thumb print on a document to prevent forgery. This is the first known use of fingerprints in the United States. Click the image below to see a larger image of an 1882 receipt issued by Gilbert Thompson to "Lying Bob" in the amount of 75 dollars.



1882 - Bertillon

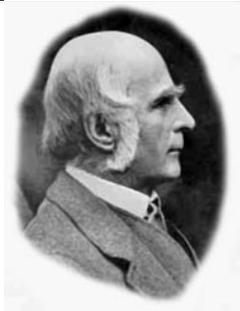
Alphonse Bertillon, a Clerk in the Prefecture of Police of at Paris, France, devised a system of classification, known as Anthropometry or the Bertillon System, using measurements of parts of the body. Bertillon's system included measurements such as head length, head width, length of the middle finger, length of the left foot; and length of the forearm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger.

In 1888 Bertillon was made Chief of the newly created Department of Judicial Identity where he used anthropometry as the main means of identification. He later introduced Fingerprints but relegated them to a secondary role in the category of special marks.



1883 - Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens)

In Mark Twain's book, "Life on the Mississippi", a murderer was identified by the use of fingerprint identification. In a later book by Mark Twain, "Pudd'n Head Wilson", there was a dramatic court trial on fingerprint identification. A more recent movie was made from this book.



1888 - Galton

Sir Francis Galton, a British anthropologist and a cousin of Charles Darwin, began his observations of fingerprints as a means of identification in the 1880's and to determine physical and intellectual prowess.

	<p>1891 - Vucetich</p> <p>Juan Vucetich, an Argentine Police Official, began the first fingerprint files based on Galton pattern types. At first, Vucetich included the Bertillon System with the files.</p> <div data-bbox="488 457 846 611" style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Right Thumb Impression and Signature of</p>
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	<p>Juan Vucetich made the first criminal fingerprint identification in 1892. He was able to identify Francis Rojas, a woman who murdered her two sons and cut her own throat in an attempt to place blame on another. Her bloody print was left on a door post, proving her identity as the murderer.</p> <p>Sir Francis Galton published his book, "Fingerprints", establishing the individuality and permanence of fingerprints. The book included the first classification system for fingerprints.</p> <p>Galton's primary interest in fingerprints was as an aid in determining heredity and racial background. While he soon discovered that fingerprints offered no firm clues to an individual's intelligence or genetic history, he was able to scientifically prove what Herschel and Faulds already suspected: that fingerprints do not change over the course of an individual's lifetime, and that no two fingerprints are exactly the same. According to his calculations, the odds of two individual fingerprints being the same were 1 in 64 billion.</p> <p>Galton identified the characteristics by which fingerprints can be identified. These same characteristics (minutia) are basically still in use today, and are often referred to as Galton's Details.</p>
<p>1892 - Vucetich & Galton</p> <div data-bbox="191 1314 586 1503" style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Francis Rojas' Inked Fingerprints</p>	

1892: On June 19, 1892, two children were murdered on the outskirts of the town of Necochea on the coast of Argentina. This case is reported as the first murder solved by fingerprints thanks to the efforts of Juan Vucetich, a statistician employed by the Central Police Department in La Plata, Argentina. (South America)

1893 Edward Henry, chief of police in Bengal, India, adds thumbprints to the anthropometric records he began taking the previous year.

1894 Britain adopts an identification system which is a hybrid of anthropometry and fingerprints.

1896 Adolf Beck, an innocent man, is jailed for five years after being wrongly recognized as a known con artist by police and a witness. Fingerprints would have shown he was the wrong man.

1897 Henry's assistant Azizul Haque comes up with a comprehensive system for classifying fingerprints, making practical their use without anthropometric measurements.

In 1897, The National Bureau of Criminal Investigation, based in Chicago, Illinois, was established by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. It's function was to serve as a central storage and retrieval depot for criminal records and it's cost was to be shared by all police organizations that used its services. The records were classified and filed based on Bertillonage, otherwise known as Anthropometry. (U.S.A.)

1898: In Canada, the U.K.'s success in identifying criminals using Anthropometry did not go unnoticed. On June 13, 1898, the Identification of Criminals Act was passed into law by the federal government. The act sanctioned the use of the Bertillon system for use by the Canadian police services. (Canada)



Henry

1900 - Henry

The United Kingdom Home Secretary Office conducted an inquiry into "Identification of Criminals by Measurement and Fingerprints." Mr. Edward Richard Henry (later Sir E.R. Henry) appeared before the inquiry committee to explain the system published in his recent book "The Classification and Use of Fingerprints." The committee recommended adoption of fingerprinting as a replacement for the relatively inaccurate Bertillon system of anthropometric measurement, which only partially relied on fingerprints for identification.

1900: The Belper Committee in England was established to look into "the working of the method of Identification of Criminals by Measurement and Fingerprints". Edward Richard Henry was one of the experts who gave evidence in support of using fingerprints as a means of identification. In December 1900, the Belper Committee recommended that the current method of 'Bertillonage' be replaced by 'Mr.Henry's system'. (UK)

In 1901 Scotland Yard adopted the technique of fingerprinting in criminal investigation and identification.

Medical researchers studying skin patterns - Dermatoglyphics - have discovered a correspondence between genetic abnormalities and unusual markings in the hand.

Research has confirmed a link between specific fingerprint patterns and heart disease.

Today Palmistry is accepted throughout the world. Professional palmists can be found reading palms in every country in the world. Major magazine and books have articles on Palmistry.

On July 1, 1901, Edward Henry was put in charge of Scotland Yard's new Fingerprint Branch. The previous requirement to take prints only of habitual criminals (re-offenders) widened to include all prisoners whose sentence was more than one month. (UK)

1902: The first conviction in the U.K. of an individual was made as a result of fingerprints found at the scene of the crime in June 1902. A burglar by the name of Harry Jackson left his thumbprint on the paintwork of a house he entered in South London and, despite the enormous task of comparing thousands of prints, Detective-Sergeant Charles Stockley Collins and his colleagues at the Branch identified it with Jackson's record card. In September the burglar was sentenced to seven years. Fingerprinting as a means of identification had been vindicated in the English courts. (UK)

	<p>1901 - Henry The Fingerprint Branch at New Scotland Yard (London Metropolitan Police) was created in July 1901 using the Henry System of Classification</p>
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1902

First systematic use of fingerprints in the U.S. by the New York Civil Service Commission for testing. Dr. Henry P. DeForrest pioneers U.S. fingerprinting.

Prof. Anthony Writer, Jyotisha Bharati, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai

1904

The use of fingerprints began in Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary in Kansas, and the St. Louis Police Department. They were assisted by a Sergeant from Scotland Yard who had been on duty at the St. Louis World's Fair Exposition guarding the British Display. Sometime after the St. Louis World's Fair, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) created America's first national fingerprint repository, called the National Bureau of Criminal Identification.

	<p>1905:U.S.Army begins using fingerprints. U.S. Department of Justice forms the Bureau of Criminal Identification in Washington, DC to provide a centralized reference collection of fingerprint cards.</p> <p>Two years later the U.S. Navy started, and was joined the next year by the Marine Corp. During the next 25 years more and more law enforcement agencies join in the use of fingerprints as a means of personal identification. Many of these agencies began sending copies of their fingerprint cards to the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, which was established by the International Association of Police Chiefs.</p>
	<p>1907 U.S. Navy begins using fingerprints.</p> <p>U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Criminal Identification moves to Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary where it is staffed at least partially by inmates.</p>

1903

The New York State Prison system began the first systematic use of fingerprints in U.S. for criminals.

1903:The New York City Civil Service Commission started using fingerprints to prevent impersonations during examinations. Also in 1903, finger printing was implemented by the New York State Prison System and at Leavenworth Penitentiary. By 1906 there were six police departments in the United States collecting finger prints for identification purposes. (U.S.A.)

1904: Constable Edward Foster of the Dominion Police, Canada attended the World's Fair in St.Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. to guard a display of gold. The International Association of Chiefs of Police were also having a convention at this time. Detective John Ferrier of Scotland Yard had been invited to present a paper on fingerprints at the convention. Foster attended Ferrier's presentation and was intrigued by the possibilities of fingerprint identification. He also felt that a national organization, such as the International Association of Chiefs of Police, would help to promote an interest in fingerprinting and encourage cooperation among all police services across Canada. (Canada)

1905 The Stratton brothers are tried and hanged on fingerprint evidence for the vicious murder of Thomas and Ann Farrow. Henry Faulds takes their side against police.

1905: On September 6, 1905 an organizational meeting of the newly proposed 'Canadian Chiefs of Police Association' was held in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The mandate of the committee was to meet with the Minister of Justice and recommend the establishment of a national fingerprint bureau. (Canada)

	<p>1907 U.S. Navy begins using fingerprints. U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Criminal Identification moves to Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary where it is staffed at least partially by inmates.</p>
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On July 21, 1908 an Order-In-Council was passed sanctioning the use of the finger print system and sanctioning that the provisions of "The Identification of Criminal Act" were applicable. (Canada)

1908: Thomas Jennings is the first to be convicted of murder in the United States on the basis of fingerprint evidence.

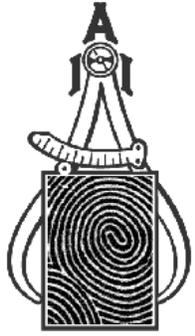
	<p>1908 U.S. Marine Corps begins using fingerprints.</p>
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February 1911, the National Bureau was opened with the offices located in Ottawa. The original files consisted of 2,042 sets of fingerprints taken by Foster between 1906 and 1910. Once the National Bureau was operating, several police services sent their complete fingerprint files to the bureau. (Canada)

1911 Francis Galton dies.

1913 Alphonse Bertillon dies.

1915 Formation, in California, of the International Association for Criminal Identification (IAI). An organization which continues to flourish to this day. (U.S.A.)

	<p>1915 Inspector Harry H. Caldwell of the Oakland, California Police Department's Bureau of Identification wrote numerous letters to "Criminal Identification Operators" in August 1915, asking them to meet in Oakland for the purpose of forming an organization to further the aims of the identification profession. In October 1915, a group of twenty-two identification personnel met and initiated the "International Association for Criminal Identification" In 1918, the organization was renamed the <u>International Association for Identification</u> (IAI) due to the volume of non-criminal identification work performed by members. Sir Francis Galton's right index finger appears in the IAI logo. The IAI's official publication is the Journal of Forensic Identification.</p>
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1918 Herschel dies.

1920 The Dominion Police was absorbed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). Foster continued to head RCMP's Fingerprint Bureau with the rank of Inspector and did so until he retired in 1932. (Canada)

1924 Formation of the FBI Identification Division. Records of the National Bureau of Criminal Investigation housed at Leavenworth Penitentiary removed to Washington - among them were the core collection of 810,000 fingerprint cards. (U.S.A.)

1930 :Dr. Henry Faulds dies.

1931 :The first palm print case was brought before the English court. Due to the prisoner's plea of guilty, however, Detective Inspector Cherrill was not required to present his evidence. (UK)

1938: Scottish judge George Wilton begins campaign for Faulds's recognition as a fingerprint pioneer.

1953 :A meeting between the Home Office and experts from five of the major fingerprint bureaus reached an agreement on a national standard for fingerprint identification evidence given in court. (UK)

1964 :Gerald Lambourne, as head of Scotland Yard's Fingerprint Bureau, began work on the computerization of the nation's almost two million sets of fingerprints. (UK)

1970: The technique of 'lifting' prints became acceptable practice in the British police for the first time. (UK)

1971: Computerized Criminal History file added to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) containing personal descriptions of people arrested for serious crime, including a computer-based fingerprint classification. (U.S.A.)

1973:"The International Association for Identification assembled in its 58th annual conference in Jackson, Wyoming, this first day of August, 1973, based upon a three-year study by its Standardization Committee, hereby states that no valid basis exists at this time for requiring that a pre-determined minimum of friction ridge characteristics must be present in two impressions in order to establish positive identification. The foregoing reference to friction ridge characteristics applies equally to fingerprints, palm prints, toe prints and soleprints of the human body." (U.S.A.)

1983 "Ridgeology: Our Next Evaluative Step" by David Ashbaugh, RCMP Gazette, Vol45, No3, 1983 is published and the "Ridgeology Revolution" begins! (Canada)

"The rationale was that a new word would draw rapid attention to new ideas. New ideas which involved a more scientific approach required to meet the needs of the floating threshold protocol laid out by the Standardization Committee...Over the years ridgeology has gained acceptance as a word describing a friction ridge identification process based on a quantitative-qualitative analysis as opposed to the old static threshold method." (Introduction to Basic Ridgeology by David Ashbaugh, May 1999, p8)

Ridgeology is defined as: "The study of the uniqueness of friction ridge structures and their use for personal identification." (Introduction to Basic Ridgeology by David Ashbaugh, May 1999)

1987: American fingerprint experts restore Dr. Faulds's grave.

1989: The United Kingdom Sixteen Points Report is completed in 1989. However, due to its content it was released much later during a meeting in Israel in June

1995: As a result of this document, the original International Association for Identification Standardization Committee resolution was reaffirmed with a slight change in wording.

1995: International symposium on fingerprint detection and identification is held in Ne'urim Israel in June 1995. The following resolution was agreed upon by the friction ridge identification specialists who attended:

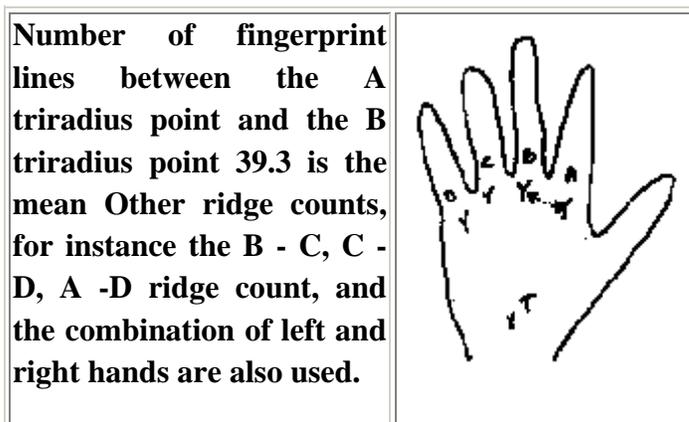
"No scientific basis exists for requiring that a predetermined minimum number of friction ridge features must be present in two impressions in order to establish a positive identification."

1999: Federal Bureau of Investigation installs massive fingerprint computer capable of storing the fingerprints of 65 million individuals.

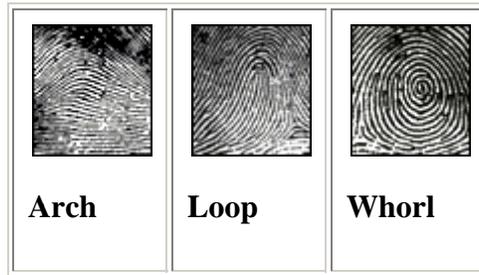
2004: The Forensic Department of the U.S.A. have made it compulsory to scan all the fingerprints of tourists and visitors.

Common Dermatoglyphic Variables

1. A-B Ridge Count

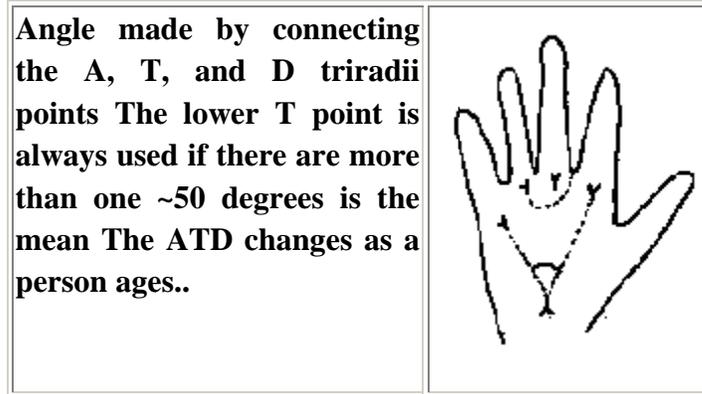


2. Pattern Intensity



The total number of triradii on all ten fingers A triradius is a point where the pattern deviates into three directions Arches have no triradii, Loops have one, Whorls have two
12.1 is the mean

3. ATD Angle



4. Palmar Crease Line Comparisons (see separate description)

5. Statistical Comparison of Pattern Types How many subjects have Whorl formations on the thumb compared to the general population? Etc.

6. Main Line Index

<p>Mathematical formula showing degree of transversality Track lines from the A triradii point (the A Line) to a location on outer edge of palm and add to number derived from D line terminus. A Line terminates at 3 D Line terminates at + 6 Main Line Index = 9</p>	
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7. Statistical Comparisons of the Thenar, Hypothenar; Areas II, III, IV

<p>Does Area II have a Loop or Whorl? Etc. The Hypothenar Eminence has Whorls in only 6 cases per thousand; Thenar Whorls are even less common. Certain formations occur with greater frequency in particular cases, for instance, the Composite Whorl (a subset of the Whorl) shows up in 18% of schizophrenic hands.</p>	
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8. Presence or Absence of the Sydney or Simian Lines

		
<p>Sydney Line: Head line goes completely across palm</p>	<p>Normal arrangement: Heart, head, life lines</p>	<p>Simian Crease: Heart and head joined</p>

More Recent History Although Cummins stands alone as the giant of dermatoglyphic research, (almost all researchers have either built upon his methodology or followed his lines of inquiry) others since have added greatly to the field and the understanding of the evolution of fingerprints and line formations.

Perhaps the most thorough discussion of fingerprint formation comes from John J. Mulvihill, MD and David W. Smith MD in the October 1969 issue of the Journal of Pediatrics. Their paper, entitled The Genesis of Dermatoglyphics goes into exhaustive detail on the history of the study of fingerprint formation and provides the most up to date version of how fingerprints form. Little has changed in the last thirty years to alter their conclusions.

Mulvihill and Smith build on Cummins, Penrose (see below), Hale (see below) and others. Their findings can be summed up as follows:

6 -8 weeks after conception	Velar pads form (these are little ball like structures, eleven per hand, that make up the contour of the developing fetal hand)
10 -12 weeks	Velar pads begin to recede
13th week after conception	Skin ridges (fingerprints) begin to appear, taking the shape of the receding velar pad
21st week after conception	Fingerprint patterns are complete

To prove their case, that fingerprints conform to velar pad topography, Mulvihill and Smith cite prior research, going back to Bonn vie and Cummins, primate studies (which show that fingerprint patterns coincide to the location of walking pads), mathematical models, embryonic studies and observations of malformed hands. From this paper onward, the debate as to the origin of fingerprints and the types of pattern they form subsides.

Other key researchers of the post Cummins era include:

L.S. Penrose : Topographic studies (1933): "The features which are common to all these widely different systems [zebra stripes, sand dune ridging, cellophane subject to heat] are the loop and triradius. These are the inevitable consequences of the attempt to lay down a carpet of equidistant parallel lines, that is lines parallel in a small field, over a surface which is not flat.

Sarah B. Holt: The Significance of Dermatoglyphics in Medicine , 1949.

Prof. Anthony Writer, Jyotisha Bharati, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai

Alfred R. Hale: Credited with the definitive treatise on the development of fingerprints: *Morphogenesis of Volar Skin in the Human Fetus*, *American Journal of Anatomy* 91:147-173, 1952

The Study of Palmar Lines : Concurrent with the study of fingerprint patterns, the study of the line formations of the palm is also part of the field of dermatoglyphics. However, unlike the fingerprint patterns, the line formations keep altering throughout a person's life and have shown themselves to be much more difficult to categorize. Because there has never been an agreed upon system for line classification, the study of lines has lagged behind the rest of dermatoglyphic research.

Nonetheless, numerous studies have found correlation between line patterns and different diseases and psychological conditions

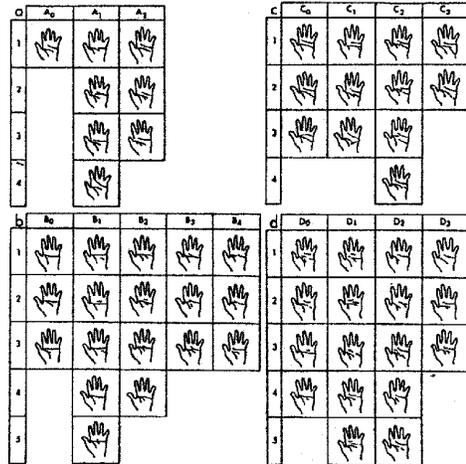
Fere in 1900 is normally cited as the beginning point in the scientific study of line formations. His system merely noted the presence or absence of six different line formations which he then compared with different population samples, comparing the lines for bimanual differentiation, sexual differences, etc.

Poch, 1925 went a step further. He analyzed the intersections of lines as well as whether or not they were present. For example, 1 2,3/4 meant that lines 1,2,3,4 were present and that lines 2 and 3 intersected line 4. Poch used his system to correlate the relationship between embryonic disturbance and affect on line formation.

Wurth, 1937 was the first to note that lines form before the fetal hand can move. Cummins had previously noted the difference between lines that "represent firmer attachment of the skin to underlying structures," and those created later by "buckling of the skin," but Wurth proved that the so called flexion creases could not be formed merely by flexing the hand.

Wendt, 1958 added a seventh line to the previous system (the line in palmistry that corresponds to the line of intuition), but there remained little consensus on a line classification system. The ones in use seemed both too simple and too difficult to apply. Several new systems appeared that attempted to correct this deficiency.

Lieber, 1969 proposed a much more detailed line classification system, but it proved cumbersome and no one else paid much attention to it.



The most widely quoted expert on line formations is Milton Alter, PHD. Finding all other line classifications inadequate, he invented his own system that seemed at once more simple yet more comprehensive and scientific. Starting with four categories (the major lines all together, the distal transverse crease [the heart line], the proximal transverse crease [the head line] and the thenar crease [the life line]) he broke each into a few sub-categories and statistically compared males and females, left and right hands. However, Alter's approach ran into difficulty. Line formations can be complex and different observers using Alter's system don't agree on the presence or absence of lines

Current Trends

By the early 1980's, DNA testing had replaced the dermatoglyphic test as the standard in twin studies, issues of paternity, and chromosome disorder research. The Genome Project, a "big science" project that intends to fully map human DNA within the next several years, has gobbled up the funding that used to sustain dermatoglyphic research.

Terry Reed, who teaches dermatoglyphics at the University of Indiana Department of Medical Genetics concludes that "Until the major genetic disorders have been mapped and sequenced, it will likely be several years before a shift occurs towards the study of normal morphological traits, such as dermatoglyphics...When this happens, the results may prove to be quite fascinating."

At a conference on the state of dermatoglyphics (1991), various researches laid out their vision of the future. The good news is that several possible applications of dermatoglyphics seem quite promising. For instance:

- Dermatoglyphics may be in position to become the primary means of assessing complex genetic traits

- Because fingerprints and line formations form during vital stages of fetal development, dermatoglyphic studies are in a unique position to evaluate the effect of toxins on the intrauterine environment (over 20% of all pregnancies never come to term).
- Dermatoglyphics are still useful for the evaluation of children with suspected genetic disorders and diseases with long latency, slow progression, and late onset.
- The new findings that rats have dermatoglyphic patterns (Bonnievie, with all her detailed research had missed this [rat dermatoglyphics are quite small] and until recently, no one had looked) opens up a whole new realm of experimental possibilities.

However, there are some obvious problems above the funding problem previously discussed. The most commonly discussed:

- Small sample sizes
- Incomplete diagnoses
- Limited number of variables studies per research paper
- Control group inadequacy
- Statistical methodology errors
- No agreed upon standard for line evaluation

It is interesting to note, that all these difficulties link together with one problem: although scanner technology and computer capabilities have advanced enormously in recent years, there exists no current method and no new mathematically advanced software to apply these new technologies to dermatoglyphic research.⁽⁴⁵⁾

The history of science is replete with examples of new technologies creating the possibility of new advances: Galileo uses the telescope, Loewenhook gets his hands on a microscope, etc. It is exciting to contemplate what could happen when (not if) the study of dermatoglyphics makes use of the advances already in use by other branches of science.

VIII

EARLY FINGERPRINT PIONEERS

Marcello Malpighi (1628 – 1694)

An Italian anatomist and microscopist who described the patterns on the tips of fingers as part of an overall study of human skin. He is regarded by some to be the first histologist. (Histology is the study of tissues.) The lower epidermis "Malpighian layer" is named after him. For almost 40 years he used the microscope to describe the major types of plant and animal structures and in doing so marked out for future generations of biologists major areas of research in embryology, human anatomy and pathology

Dr. Nehemiah Grew (1641 - 1712)

Dr. Grew was a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the College of Physicians, he described the "innumerable little ridges" in Philosophical Transactions for 1684:

For if anyone will but take the pains, with an indifferent glass to survey the palm of his hand, he may perceive ... innumerable little ridges, of equal bigness and distance, and everywhere running parallel one with another. And especially, upon the hands and first joints of the fingers and thumb. They are very regularly disposed into spherical triangles and elliptics.

Dr. Grew published extremely accurate drawings of finger patterns and areas of palm

Jan Purkinje (1787 - 1869)

A Czechoslovakian physiologist who, in 1823 discovered the following:

After innumerable observations, I have found nine important varieties of patterns of rugae and sulci, though the lines of demarcation between the types are often obscure:

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Transverse curve | 2. Central longitudinal stria | 3. Oblique stripe |
| 4. Oblique loop | 5. Almond whorl | 6. Spiral whorl |
| 7. Ellipse | 8. Circle | 9. Double whorl |

Dr. Purkinje recognized the classification element of friction ridge formations but did not associate friction ridges to a means of personal identification.

J.C.Mayers

In 1788, J.C. Mayers wrote in his illustrated textbook Anatomical Copper-plates with Appropriate Explanations that "the arrangement of skin ridges is never duplicated in two persons" Mayers was one of the first scientists to recognize that friction ridges are unique.

Prof. Anthony Writer, Jyotisha Bharati, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai

William Herschel (1833 - 1918)

Working as the Assistant Joint Magistrate and Collector in colonial India, Herschel is credited with being the first European to recognize the value of fingerprints for identification purposes. In 1859 he began collecting, as keepsakes, the fingerprints of his friends and relatives and took note of how each impression was unique to the individual and observed that the patterns did not change over time.

His fingerprinting ideas were not implemented until 1877 when he was finally able to implement their official use under his own authority. From 1877 - 1878 "government pensioners in his region signed for their monthly payments with fingerprints. At the registry of deeds, land owners impressed fingerprints to authenticate their transactions. At the courthouse, convicts were forced to fingerprint their jail warrants so hired substitutes could not take their place in prison."

In response to Henry Faulds's fingerprint article in *Nature* October 28, 1880, he wrote "Skin Furrows of the Hand" that was published on November 25, 1880. In it Herschel "wrote that he had used fingerprints officially as "sign-manuals," or signatures, sanctioning the idea's practicality." (Copyright C 2001 Colin Beavan)

Dr. Henry Faulds (1843 - 1930)

Henry Faulds was a Scottish physician and medical missionary. While working as a missionary in Japan in 1878, Faulds discovered fingerprints on ancient pottery and soon after began extensive research - including many experiments to reveal permanence and uniqueness of fingerprints. Faulds is credited with being the first European to publish an article suggesting that fingerprints may assist crime investigations by the "scientific identification of criminals":

"When bloody finger marks or impressions on clay, glass, etc. exist, they may lead to the scientific identification of criminals. Already I have had experience in two such cases ... There can be no doubt as to the advance of having, besides their photographs, a nature-copy of the forever unchangeable finger furrows of important criminals. In 1886 he began trying to convince Scotland Yard to adopt 'fingerprint' identification.

Sir Francis Galton (1822 - 1911)

Sir Francis Galton was considered to be one of the greatest scientists of the 19th century. He studied Bertillon's method as well as fingerprinting and believed fingerprinting to be the superior method. He reviewed research material prepared by Henry Faulds and William Herschel. Despite the fact that, "Herschel's letter [published in *Nature*] did not hold a candle to the rich and varied contents of Faulds's" (Copyright C 2001 Colin Beavan) Galton chose only to correspond with Herschel, being familiar with his family name and status. In 1892 he published the book "Finger Prints" and, in doing so, significantly advanced the science of fingerprint identification.

Sir Edward Henry (1850 - 1931)

As the Inspector General of Police for Bengal Province in India, he set out to solve the problem of fingerprint classification. He read Galton's book "Fingerprints" in 1893. He returned to England in 1894 and actually consulted with Galton. Galton provided Henry with much information including research completed by Herschel and Faulds. Henry went back to India and assigned two Bengali police officers to study the classification problem. Henry's team in India was successful in setting up a classification system which was officially adopted by British India in 1897.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science heard of Henry's success in India. Henry was invited to make a presentation in Dover. Again, Henry returned to England and presented a paper entitled "Fingerprints and the Detection of Crime in India". Henry gave much credit to Galton and for his work and assistance. Before he left for a new assignment in South Africa, Henry gave evidence before the Belper Committee which was created to examine the implementation of fingerprints as the primary means of identification. Shortly after, Henry's book "The Classification and Uses of Finger Prints" was published. In December 1900, the Belper Committee recommended that the finger prints of criminals be taken and classified by the Indian System. In May 1901, Henry was called back to England and given the post of Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of Criminal Identification at New Scotland Yard. In 1903, Henry became Commissioner of Police.

"The Henry Classification System started what is considered the modern era of finger print identification...The fact that the Henry System is the basis for most of the classification systems presently used today speaks for itself." (Introduction to Basic Ridgeology, May 1999 by David Ashbaugh)

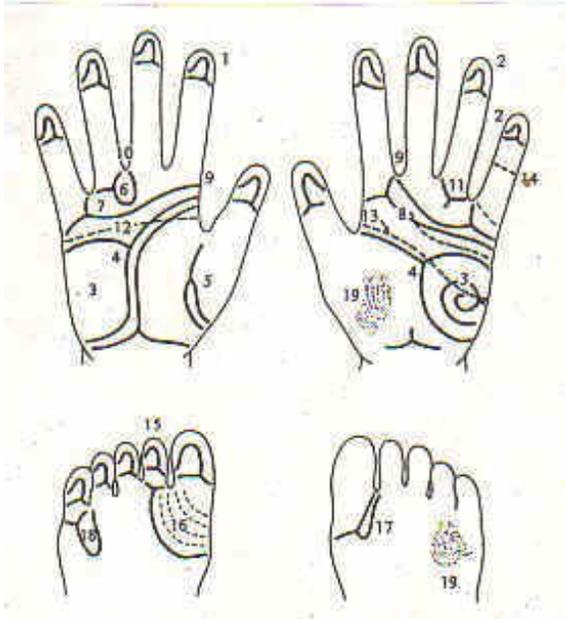
Alphonse Bertillon (1853 - 1913)

Alphonse Bertillon began working as an assistant clerk in the records office at the Prefecture of Police, Paris, France beginning in March 1879. Only 5 months later, Bertillon devised a very meticulous method of measuring body parts as a means of identifying criminals. It was very easy at this time for criminals to give a false name to hide their criminal past. In October 1879, Bertillon prepared a report on the system that would eventually bear his name - "Bertillonage". It was initially rejected but approximately three years later the system of 'Anthropometry' was given a chance. In 1883 Bertillon identified his first habitual criminal using his newly installed anthropometric system of measurements.

Juan Vucetich (1858 - 1925) Juan Vucetich was employed by the LaPlata Office of Identification and Statistics. He had read an article from *Revue Scientifique* that reported on Galton's experiments with fingerprints and their potential use in identification. He immediately started to collect impressions of all ten fingers to include with the anthropometric measurements he took from arrested men. He also devised his own fingerprint classification method. It wasn't until 1894, however, that his superiors were convinced that anthropometry measurements were not necessary in addition to full sets of fingerprint records. By this time he had refined his classification system and was able to categorize fingerprint cards into small groups that were easily searched.

Charlotte Wolff - Chiological Scientist Charlotte Wolff (1897-1986) is the one chiological researcher who has conducted complete studies on the hands of the mentally retarded and the mentally diseased. As a qualified physician and a psycho-analyst, she stands as one of the very few scientifically trained people ever to have seriously investigated the diagnostic significance of the hand. Moreover, she stands as one of the very few people to have conducted substantial empirical research into the patterns of the hands which, as a result, have given chiological diagnosis a sure and certain scientific basis.

Fingerprints, Palms and Soles: From the mid 1930's onwards, the hand was coming to be recognised as an important diagnostic aid in the diagnosis of congenital syndromes such as mongolism. LS Penrose had studied the hands of people with Down's Syndrome and other conditions of congenital mental defect for many years and had discovered that the hand revealed particular malformations peculiar to these conditions. In 1931, he penned an article for *The Lancet* correlating the absence of the medial digital crease on the little finger with congenital mental retardation, research that proved to be but the start of a long and detailed investigation into the relevance of the hand in the clinical diagnosis of congenital conditions. However, the main breakthrough in establishing the significance of the dermatoglyphic analysis of the hand came with the publication of the results of the research of Harold Cummins and Charles Midlo in their seminal work '*Fingerprints Palms and Soles*' in 1943.



Cummins and Midlo were professors of Microscopic Anatomy at Tulane University in the United States, and it was they who in fact coined the term 'dermatoglyphics' in 1926 (derma = skin, glyph = carving). The main thrust of their research was into Down's Syndrome and the characteristic hand formations it produces. They showed that the hand contained significant dermatoglyphic configurations that would assist the identification of mongolism in the new-born child and thus they set the stage for much of the later dermatoglyphic research work. They also researched the embryo-genesis of skin ridge patterns and established that the fingerprint patterns actually develop in the womb and are fully formed by the fourth fetal month.

When it was later discovered that Down's Syndrome was in fact caused by chromosomal abnormality, research was begun to see how far the hand could be used as a guide to diagnosing other chromosomal defects and dermatoglyphic analysis soon became referred to as 'the poor man's karyotype'. The researches of Cummins and Midlo had proved that the hand could be of particular significance in the study of diseases with a genetic origin and, given the expense involved in conducting analyses of the chromosomes themselves, dermatoglyphic analysis was now beginning to prove itself as an extremely useful tool for preliminary investigations into conditions with a suspected genetic basis.

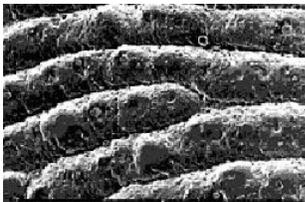
Genetic and Chromosomal Research: It was reading Cummins and Midlo's work that inspired LS Penrose to conduct his own dermatoglyphic investigations as a further aspect of his research into Down's Syndrome and other congenital medical disorders. In 1945, he was appointed to the Galton Chair of Eugenics at London University. Although the post had existed for some fifty years up to this point, very little research had actually been done into the genetic significance of fingerprints. Penrose was about to change all of that. Whilst he held the post, he conducted extensive investigations into chromosomal disorders and their dermatoglyphic manifestations, considering not only the more common trisomies such as Down's Syndrome, Edwards Syndrome and Patau's Syndrome, but also initiating investigations into other more rare chromosomal disorders such as 'Cri du Chat' Syndrome, and the sex chromosome disorders, Turner's Syndrome and Klinefelter's Syndrome.

1) The Kennedy-Galton Centre

In 1965, the Galton Laboratory became the Kennedy-Galton Centre for Clinical Genetics and Mental Deficiency Research under the chairmanship of Penrose. A new centre was set up in Hertfordshire as a research facility especially dedicated to chromosomal and dermatoglyphic research as well as a facility for offering genetic counseling for prospective parents. Penrose also contributed to the development of dermatoglyphics in that he established several important methodological procedures and practices. It was he that formulated the measurement to establish the position of the displaced axial triradius in terms of the ATD angle, as well as establishing the inheritance of its position in the palm. In 1967, he chaired an International Symposium convened to standardise dermatoglyphic nomenclature and terminology.

One of Penrose's assistants at the Kennedy-Galton centre was Sarah Holt, whose own work *'The Genetics of Dermal Ridges'* published in 1968, summarises much of both her findings and the research of the centre itself. Much research was done on establishing the statistical distributions of dermatoglyphic patterns of both the fingers and the palm in various peoples, both normal and congenitally afflicted. In addition to giving further confirmation of the genetic and chromosomal basis of dermatoglyphic patterns and investigating the manifestations of these in Down's Syndrome and other chromosomal disorders, other investigations focused on which dermatoglyphic features are in fact inherited and how inheritance might be detected. This research focused particularly on the identification of those features of the palm which would indicate the genetic likelihood of a mother giving birth to a Down's Syndrome child, but also concentrated on the study of twins and especially identical twins, given their genetic identity. Through these researches it has now been established that it is possible to ascertain whether a pair of same-sex twins are monozygotic or dizygotic (ie fraternal or identical twins) from an examination of their fingerprints alone!

2) Dermatoglyphics Today



Dermatoglyphics involves the in-depth study of the patterns the skin ridges create in the palms and fingers, as well as the soles of the feet. Literally translated from derma (skin) and glyphs (carvings), dermatoglyphics is a relatively new subject (early 1900's) involving the study of the relationship between skin ridge patterns and our genetic makeup. This began in the 1900's, and was continued by

Francis Galton who researched fingertip skin ridge patterns, eventually leading to the introduction of fingerprinting criminals. Much research has and continues to be done in this area, At conception the genes determine the formation of the skin ridges. In the average hand, the skin ridges tend to form a similar pattern but often the formation of the skin ridges will be different, pointing to alterations in the genetic makeup. As the skin ridges form in the first few months after conception, during vital fetal development, it is believed that noticeable variations in the skin ridge patterns may reveal clues of possible chromosomal abnormalities.

The results of this research have been interesting so far, with certain skin ridge patterns already linked with various genetic problems such as diabetes, heart disease, irritable bowel syndrome, constipation, schizophrenia, Down's Syndrome, rubella, behaviour problems and autism. Medical and scientific researchers following the work of Harold Cummins, who led the path in this field, are continually advancing in this study.

Characteristic Palmar Features in Down's Syndrome

Cheirormorphognomy:

- short, broad palms with short fingers
- short Air fingers (55% cases) (normally only found in 5% hands)
- clinodactyly of Air finger (55% of cases) (normally only found in 6% of hands)
- single interphalangeal crease on Air finger (26%) (virtually never seen normally)
- hyperflexive lower thumb joint (77%) (normally only found in 28% of hands)
- Simian lines commonly present (53%) (normally only found in 1-2% of hands)



The dermatoglyphic features commonly seen in the hands of those with Down's Syndrome include:

- increased incidence of ulna loops (83%) (normally 63%)
- ulna loops very high and L shaped
- often have 10 ulna loops (35%) (normally only 5%)
- reduced incidence of whorls (12%) and arches (3%)
- decreased incidence of radial loops but increased incidence of radial loops on fingers other than Water finger (Fire/Air fingers normally virtually never have radial loops)
- displaced axial triradius to t2 position, occurring on 85% DS hands (4% in controls)
- large dermatoglyphic patterns in hypothenar area of the hand in 80% of DS hands
- Interdigital Loop I3 very common occurring on 90% DS hands (only 40% normally)
- transverse alignment of skin ridges in Interdigital area
- low a-b ridge count
- increased incidence of skin ridge dissociation

Although many important discoveries regarding the psychological significance of fingerprint patterns have been made, the main thrust of scientific dermatoglyphic research in the latter half of the twentieth century has been directed into genetic research and the diagnosis of chromosomal defects. Over the last thirty years or so, more than *four thousand* papers have been written on the significance of skin-ridge patterns! Whilst many of these have been restricted to the study of genetic or congenital disorders, not all of them have been concerned solely with chromosomal disorders.

Significant investigations have also been carried out into the dermatoglyphic indicators of congenital heart disease, leukemia, cancer, coeliac disease, intestinal disorders, rubella embryopathy, Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia as well as other forms of mental illness. Most of this research has only been published in the pages of medical journals, but a good summary of these findings can be found in Schaumann and Alter's *'Dermatoglyphics in Medical Disorders'* published in 1976.

The current state of medical dermatoglyphics is such that the diagnosis of some illnesses can now be done on the basis of dermatoglyphic analysis alone and currently, several dermatoglyphic researchers claim a very high degree of accuracy in their prognostic ability from the hand's features. Dr Stowens, Chief of Pathology at St Luke's hospital in New York, claims to be able to diagnose schizophrenia and leukaemia with up to a 90% accuracy from the patterns of the hands alone and in Germany, Dr Alexander Rodewald reports he can pinpoint many congenital abnormalities with a 90% accuracy from a consideration of the features of the hands alone.

In fact, in Germany dermatoglyphic assessment has been taken very seriously indeed, to the extent that computer programmes have now been designed to perform rapid multi-variate assessments of hand imprints which can predict with up to an 80% accuracy the chances of a new-born child developing heart disease, cancer, leukaemia, diabetes or mental illness. Such is the status of dermatoglyphic analysis in Germany, that it has become an integral part of the medical syllabus in many German universities and it would seem that before too long, the diagnosis of disease from the patterns of the hand will become a quite ordinary and commonplace activity.

The modern study of the hand is thus far removed from the popular image of the soothsaying hand reader uttering mysterious incantations in an arcane language. Rather, through decades of scientific research, the hand has come to be recognised as a powerful tool in the diagnosis of psychological, medical and genetic conditions. For dermatoglyphic research and the discoveries of medical science have corroborated many of the traditional claims of hand analysts and has provided a firm empirical basis for the modern study of chiromancy, not only vital genetic and medical information about an individual but also something of the psychological uniqueness of each person. With the discovery of the significance of dermatoglyphics, the study of the hand was truly beginning to come of age.

Genetic and Chromosomal Research

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HANDS :The palm is characterized by: flexion creases: generated by movements of the skin in relation to joints motility.

Dermatoglyphics: dermal ridges on fingers, on the palm, and on the planta.

CREASES:

fingers: 2 flexion creases for each finger (except the thumb: only 1 crease).

finger-palm creases.

palm : 3 normal creases:

longitudinal radial crease (LRC in the Figure).

proximal transverse crease (PTC).

distal transverse crease (DTC).

Fusion of (complete fusion or bridge between) the 2 transverse creases is called single transverse crease, transverse palmar crease, or simian crease.

Triradius: point of convergence of ridges from 3 different directions. Normally, there is:

1 axial triradius: normally in t, close to the wrist.

4 subdigital triradii (a.b.c.d.).

On the pad of the distal phalanx, sometimes on thenar or hypothenar eminences, are triradii, accompanied with the following patterns:

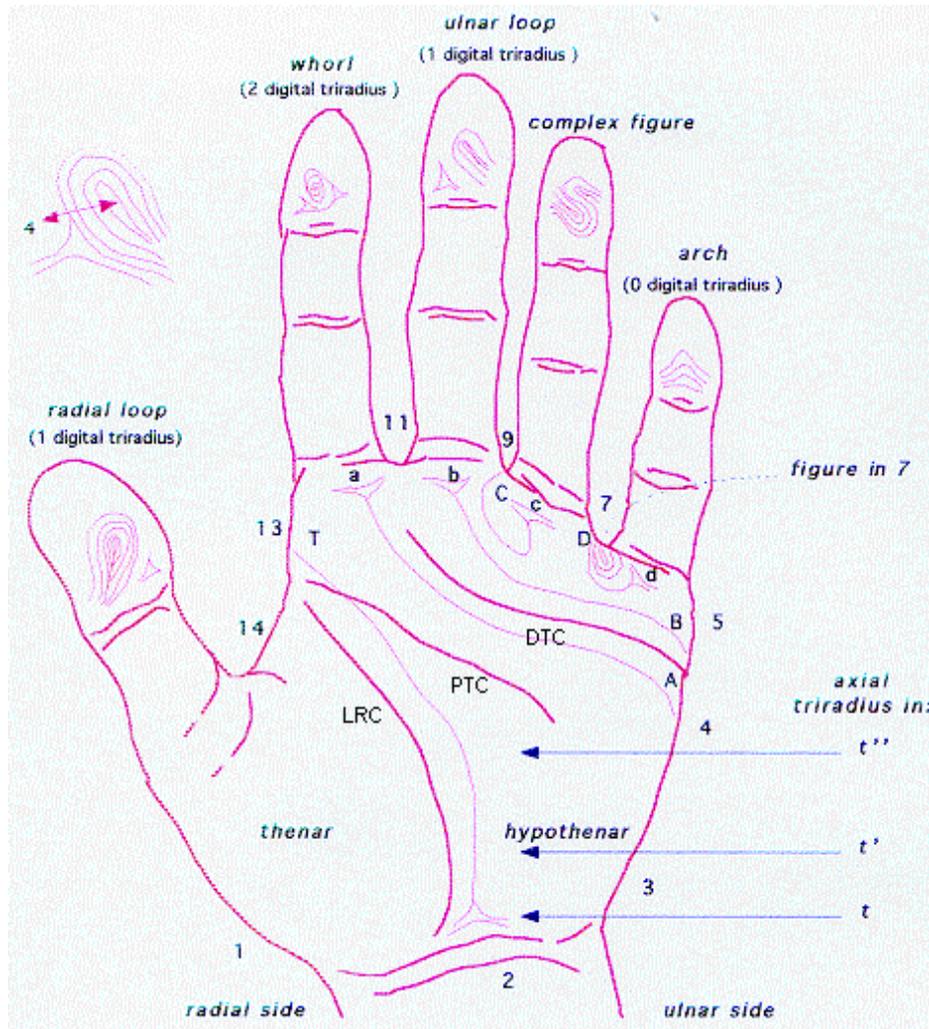
- whorl: 2 triradii.
- loops and equivalent (ulnar or radial orientated): 1 triradius.
- arches: 0 triradius.

From each palmar triradius a, b, c, d, and t, is drawn the 3 lines separating the ridges at this convergence point. The longest is the main line (-- A B C D & T), ending at a side of the palm numbered from 1 to 14 (see Figure).

T normally ends in 13.

transversality index = A+B+C+D = 27 on the Figure.

On the fingers may be counted the number of ridges from the center of the pattern to the triradius. (example here: n = 4); in case of an arch, n=0. For the 10 fingers, males have 140 - 145 ridges, and female have 120 - 130 ridges, according to the formula: n = 187 - (30 * no of X) - (12 * no of Y); this may be very useful in the Underground to determine the sex of the person next to you, and to pass the time.



3) Dermatoglyphic patterns

The skin consists of two main layers, the outer skin or epidermis and the inner skin or dermis. The epidermis is constantly being worn off and replaced. The dermis contains the sweat glands that discharge perspiration through the sweat ducts, the nerves which terminate at the underside of the epidermis, hairs and sebaceous glands, and other specialised organs depending on the part of the body the skin covers. The epidermis is composed of a stratified layer of cells which are produced by the basal layer or Malpighian layer which is an undulating layer of constantly dividing cells. As the cells divide they pass upwards through the layers of the skin until they are shed from the surface as flakes of keratin (dead cells). The specialised glands which are contained in the dermis pass to the basal layer and the secretions are discharged via pores on the surface of the skin. The specialised glands include sweat glands and different types of oil glands (eccrine and apocrine). Perspiration produced by the sweat glands acts as a lubricant. Secretions produced by the other specialised glands have a variety of functions.

Friction Ridge Skin :

On the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet the skin is specialised and is called friction ridge skin. The basal layer shows more pronounced undulations and patterning known as ridges and furrows and contains many sweat glands but no oil glands or hair follicles. It is the undulations of the ridges and furrows which produce the fingerprints. They are also responsible for the palm prints and sole prints. The ridge patterns are formed by the number and distribution of the irregular dermal ridges or papillae.

Glands

The three types of glands which contribute to secretions which may produce fingerprints are the eccrine glands, the apocrine glands and the sebaceous glands.

The eccrine glands are distributed throughout the body but are particularly numerous on the palms of hands and the sides of the feet. The secretion produced is 99% water. The other 1% consists of inorganic constituents (chloride, metal ions, ammonia, sulphates and phosphates) and organic constituents (amino acids, urea, lactic acid, sugars, creatinine, choline and uric acid).

The sebaceous glands are associated with hair follicles and thus are not found on the soles of the feet or the palms of the hands, although the secretions from these glands may be transferred to the hands by touching the skin elsewhere eg. the face. The secretion acts as a lubricant and contains high percentages of glycerines, free fatty acids, wax esters and squalene as well as smaller percentages of sterol esters, steroids and hydrocarbons.

Apocrine glands are those found in the anogenital regions and mammary areola areas as well as the axillae. Generally their secretions contribute little to fingerprint deposits. The amount of secretion discharged varies between individuals and from time to time and is influenced by many factors including psychological, sensory, thermal, emotional and psychic stimuli. The constituents of apocrine secretions include iron, proteins, carbohydrates and cholesterol.

Clear indications of one's essential personality are acquired by analysing the dermatoglyphic patterns of the fingers and hands. If you have patterns that do not look like any of these then you are lucky enough to possess variant patterns which are usually a combination of 2 elements having a unique meaning in itself.

Once again the elements come into play. Each pattern represents the qualities of the elemental archetype as discussed in the previous section on hand shape. However, the elemental qualities relating to the patterns do not act alone.

“I wish that all the artists could sell their fingerprints (...) the fingerprint is the only sign of personality that one can acknowledge: if collectors want something intimate, really personal of the artist...”.

Piero Manzoni, 1961

Fingerprints are the best identification means because they correspond to an unrepeatable individuality. Fingerprints are much more than a signature, they are the traces of a body presence. They are not conventions and if we really can fix our fingerprint on a sheet of paper, it is also true that the fingerprint we can see on a serigraphy belongs to the artist and only to him. This proves that the artist is, even though he does not express, and that he is present behind these pure performances...”

Vincenzo Agnetti (Piero Manzoni, 8 verification plates, 1962)

Fingerprints distinguish all human beings between each other. The fingerprint is the authentic, unique and unrepeatable mark of our identity. It has no racial, social or linguistic barriers. It witnesses our uniqueness and defines our diversity. At the same time, though, it joins us to each other: because apparently it is a sign always identical to itself. The fingerprint is a masterpiece, it is reversed body art, it is the modern version of the primordial portrait. It is a reflection that involves both the individual and the community, both creators and observers, both the author and the subject of the portrait. The One who is All.”

Claus Miller, 2005

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Development of Fingerprint Patterns

"It is a truth universally acknowledged"..... that there are no two people in the world who share an identical set of fingerprint patterns. Even monozygotic (identical) twins who are produced as the result of splitting of a fertilized egg at a very early stage in development of the embryo have different patterns and so do non-identical twins who are born as the result of the simultaneous fertilization and development of two different eggs. Certainly no two identical sets of fingerprints have been found - yet!

The fingerprint patterns are not formed on the surface of the skin but by the underlying structure of the deeper layers of the skin. The fingerprints are formed during the development of the fetus in the uterus.

The pattern of ridges which form the fingerprints appear to form early in the development of the fetus at approximately the 13th week of gestation. There has recently been research into the possible links which may exist between different systems of the body which are developing at this time. It has been suggested that factors important in the development of high blood pressure later in adult life are operating at this stage of embryonic maturation and it has even been suggested that clues to the likely probability of suffering from high blood pressure later in adult life may be found by studying the fingerprint or palm print patterns ("life" lines!).

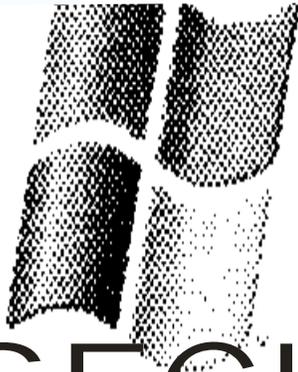
The pattern formed by the ridge structure of skin never changes except in size during a person's life-span. The thickness of the skin for adults on the ball of the finger is approximately $1/25$ or $2/25$ of an inch thick. The width of a fingerprint ridge is approximately $1/50$ of an inch for men and slightly less in women. The width in children is somewhat smaller than that in women. Men tend to have coarser patterns of fingerprint ridges and there is a general relationship between the height of an individual and the width of the fingerprint ridges.

Destruction of the friction ridges may occur during life and may be temporary or permanent. If the ridges are permanently destroyed, the affected area will never reappear as it was and a scar will result. With temporary damage the ridges will eventually return to their original pattern. Extreme damage resulting in permanent destruction of the ridges and scarring is caused by destruction of the basal layer of the epidermis which may extend deeper into the superficial or deep dermis. More superficial injury, affecting only the upper layers of the epidermis will not produce permanent damage to the friction ridge pattern. In the past attempts have been made to remove or obliterate fingerprints by deliberate mutilation or plastic surgery. All have failed. In order to be effective there would have to be complete obliteration of all the ridges on the palms of the hands and undersurfaces of the fingers which would render the hands severely deformed and unusable

Classification and Identification of Ridge Patterns

The classification of friction ridge patterns and the identification of a person by fingerprint comparison are two separate, independent activities. It is possible to identify fingerprints which cannot be classified.

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INCORPORATED WITH MODERN
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IX THE HENRY CLASSIFICATION OF FINGERPRINTS AND FURTHER

DEVELOPMENTS Edward Henry : Sir Edward Richard Henry, 1st Baronet GCVO KCB CSI (26 July 1850 – 19 February 1931) was the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis (head of the Metropolitan Police of London) from 1903 to 1918.

His commission saw the introduction of police dogs to the force (a development which he regarded with good will), but he is best remembered today for his championship of the method of fingerprinting to identify

Early life: Henry was born at Shadwell, London, UK to Irish parents; his father was a doctor. He studied at St Edmund's College, Ware, Hertfordshire, and at sixteen he joined Lloyds of London as a clerk.

He meanwhile took evening classes at University College, London to prepare for the entrance examination of the Indian Civil Service

Early service in India :In 1873, he passed the exam and was appointed to the Indian Civil Service, being posted to the Bengal Taxation Service as an Assistant Magistrate-Collector. He became fluent in Urdu and Hindi. In 1888, he was promoted to Magistrate-Collector. In 1890, he became aide-de-camp and secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Joint Secretary to the Board of Revenue of Bengal.

On 24 November 1890, he married Louisa Langrishe Moore

Inspector-General of Police:On 2 April 1891, Henry was appointed Inspector-General of Police of Bengal. He had already been exchanging letters with Francis Galton regarding the use of fingerprinting to identify criminals, either instead of or in addition to the anthropometric method of Alphonse Bertillon, which Henry introduced into the Bengal police department.

The taking of fingerprints and palm prints had been common among officialdom in Bengal as a means of identification for forty years, having been introduced by Sir William Herschel, but it was not used by the police and there was no system of simple sorting to allow rapid identification of an individual print (although classification of types was already used).

Between July 1896 and February 1897, with the assistance of Sub-Inspectors Azizul Haque and Hemchandra Bose, Henry developed a system of fingerprint classification enabling fingerprint records to be organised and searched with relative ease.

In 1897, the Government of India published Henry's monograph, *Classification and Uses of Fingerprints*. The Henry Classification System quickly caught on with other police forces, and in July 1897 the Governor-General of India decreed that fingerprinting should be made an official policy of the British Raj. This classification system was developed by to facilitate orderly storage and faster search of fingerprint cards, called ten print cards. It

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was used when the ten print cards were cataloged and searched manually and not digitally. Each ten print card was tagged with attributes that can vary from 1/1 to 32/32.

In 1899, the use of fingerprint experts in court was recognised by the Indian Evidence Act.

In 1898, he was made a Companion of the Star of India (CSI).

In 1900, Henry was seconded to South Africa to organise the civil police in Pretoria and Johannesburg.

In the same year, while on leave in London, Henry spoke before the Home Office Belper Committee on the identification of criminals on the merits of Bertillonage and fingerprinting.

Assistant Commissioner (Crime): In 1901, Henry was recalled to Britain to take up the office of Assistant Commissioner (Crime) at Scotland Yard, in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID).

On 1 July 1901, Henry established the Metropolitan Police Fingerprint Bureau, Britain's first. Its primary purpose was originally not to assist in identifying criminals, but to prevent criminals from concealing previous convictions from the police, courts and prisons.

However, it was used to ensure the conviction of burglar Harry Jackson in 1902 and soon caught on with CID. This usage was later cemented when fingerprint evidence was used to secure the convictions of Alfred and Albert Stratton for murder in 1905.

Henry introduced other innovations as well. He bought the first typewriters to be used in Scotland Yard outside the Registry, replacing the laborious hand copying of the clerks.

In 1902, he ran a private telegraph line from Paddington Green Police Station to his home, and later replaced it with a telephone in 1904

Commissioner: On Sir Edward Bradford's retirement in 1903, Henry was appointed Commissioner, which had always been the Home Office's plan.

Henry is generally regarded as one of the great Commissioners. He was responsible for dragging the Metropolitan Police into the modern day, and away from the class-ridden Victorian era.

He continued with his technological innovations, installing telephones in all divisional stations and standardising the use of police boxes, which Bradford had introduced as an experiment but never expanded upon.

He also soon increased the strength of the force by 1,600 men and introduced the first proper training for new constables.

In 1905, Henry was made a Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (CVO) and the following year was knighted as a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (KCVO). In 1910 he was made Knight Commander of the Bath (KCB). In 1911, he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order (GCVO) after attending the King and Queen at the Delhi Durbar.

He was also a Grand Cross of the Dannebrog of Denmark, a Commander of the Légion d'honneur of France, and a member of the Order of Vila Viçosa of Portugal and the Order of St. Sava of Yugoslavia, as well as an Extra Equerry to the King.

Attempted assassination: On Wednesday 27 November 1912, while at his home in Kensington, Henry survived an assassination attempt by one Alfred Bowes (also reported as "Albert" Bowes), a disgruntled cab driver whose license application had been refused.

Bowes fired three shots with a revolver when Henry opened his front door: two missed, and the third pierced Henry's abdomen, missing all the vital organs. Henry's chauffeur then tackled his assailant. Bowes faced a life sentence for attempted murder, but due to Henry's testimony on his behalf received only 15 years.

Henry never really recovered from the ordeal, and the pain of the bullet wound recurred for the rest of his life. He began to lose touch with his men, as Commissioners before him had done.

First World War: Henry would have retired in 1914, but the outbreak of the First World War convinced him to remain in office, as his designated successor, General Sir Nevil Macready, was required by the War Office, where he was Adjutant-General. He remained in office throughout the war.

The end of Henry's career came about due to the police strike of 1918. Police pay had not kept up with wartime inflation, and their conditions of service and pension arrangements were also poor.

On 30 August 1918, 11,000 officers of the Metropolitan Police and City of London Police went on strike while Henry was on leave. The frightened government gave in to almost all their demands. Feeling let down both by his men and by the government, whom he saw as encouraging trade unionism within the police (something he vehemently disagreed with), Henry immediately resigned on 31 August. He was widely seen as a scapegoat for political failures.

Later life: On 25 November 1918, Henry was created a baronet, and in 1920 he and his family retired to Cissbury, near Ascot, Berkshire.

He continued to be involved in fingerprinting advances and was on the committee of the Athenaeum Club and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, as well as serving as a Justice of the Peace for Berkshire. He died at his home in 1931 of a heart attack, aged 80.

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The Baronetcy became extinct, since his only son (he also had two daughters), Edward John Grey Henry, had died in 1930 at the age of 22.

His grave lay unattended for many years. In April 1992, it was located in the cemetery adjoining All Souls Church, South Ascot, and thanks to a campaign by the Fingerprint Society, the grave was renovated in 1994.

History and Development of the Henry Classification System

Although fingerprint characteristics were studied as far back as the mid-1600s, the use of fingerprints as a means of identification did not occur until the mid-1800s. In roughly 1859, Sir William Herschel discovered that fingerprints remain stable over time and are unique across individuals; as Chief Magistrate of the Hooghly district in Jungipoor, India, in 1877 he was the first to institute the use of fingerprints and handprints as a means of identification, signing legal documents, and authenticating transactions. The fingerprint records collected at this time were used for one-to-one verification only; as a means in which records would be logically filed and searched had not yet been invented.

In 1880, Dr. Henry Faulds wrote to Sir Charles Darwin, explaining a system for classifying fingerprints, asking for his assistance in their development. Darwin was unable to assist Dr. Faulds, but agreed to forward the letter to his cousin, Sir Francis Galton. Dr. Henry Faulds and Sir Francis Galton did not engage in much correspondence, but in the following decade, they devised very similar fingerprint classification systems. It is unclear whom to credit for the classification system. However, we do know that Dr. Henry Faulds was the first European to publish the notion of scientific use of fingerprints in the identification of criminals. In 1892, Sir Francis Galton published his highly influential book, *Finger Prints* in which he described his classification system that include three main fingerprint patterns - loops, whorls and arches. At the time, the alternative to fingerprints was Bertillonage, also known as Anthropometry. Developed by Alphonse Bertillon in 1879, Bertillonage consists of a meticulous method of measuring body parts for the use of identifying criminals. In 1892, the British Indian police force adopted Anthropometry. Two years later, Sir Edward Henry, Inspector General of the Bengal Police in India became interested in the use of fingerprints for the use of criminal identification. Influenced by Sir Galton's *Finger Prints*, the men corresponded regularly in 1894; and in January of 1896, Sir Henry ordered the Bengali Police to collect prisoners' fingerprints in addition to their anthropometric measurements. Expanding on Sir Galton's classification system,

Sir Henry developed the Henry Classification System between the years 1896 to 1897. The Henry Classification System was to find worldwide acceptance within a few years. In 1887 a commission was established to compare Anthropometry to the Henry Classification System. As the results were overwhelmingly in favor of fingerprints, fingerprinting was introduced to British India by the Governor General, and in 1900, replaced Anthropometry. Also in 1900, Sir Henry was sent to Natal, South Africa to assist in the reorganization of the local police force and establish a fingerprint bureau. His efforts in South Africa were highly successful; and in 1901 Sir Henry returned to Britain and was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Scotland Yard, head of the Criminal Investigation Department. In the same year, the first UK fingerprint bureau was established at Scotland Yard

Fingerprint Pattern Types: The Henry system of classification refers to a formula applied to a set of 10 fingerprints for the purpose of personal identification. Only three general patterns exist in the science of fingerprints, those of loops, whorls and arches. These three general patterns are sub-divided into eight (8) separate and distinct patterns, those of ulnar and radial loops, plain and tented arches and four whorl patterns, those of plain, central pocket loop, double loop and accidental.

Pattern definition

Using the above terms in the glossary all of the patterns of the friction ridge skin on the tips of the fingers and elsewhere on the body (palms, soles of the feet) can be described and classified.

ARCHES

These are the simplest of all fingerprint patterns and are often referred to as the "pattern less" pattern as they contain no deltas, cores or recurving ridges. In this fingerprint pattern the ridges enter from one side and exit from the other with a rise in the centre.

Plain Arch is that type of pattern in which the ridges enter upon one side, make a rise or wave in the center, and flow or tend to flow out upon the opposite side.



Tented arches are formed in one of three ways:

- i. There may be a ridge in the centre of the pattern which forms an up thrust from the horizontal.
- ii. The ridges may come together to form an angle.
- iii. The pattern may have some of the essentials of the loop but not sufficient for it to be defined as a loop.

Tented Arch is that type of pattern which possesses either an angle, an up thrust, or two of the three basic characteristics of the loop.



LOOPS

A loop is that type of pattern in which one or more ridges enter upon either side, recurve, touch or pass an imaginary line between delta and core and pass out or tend to pass out upon the same side the ridges entered.

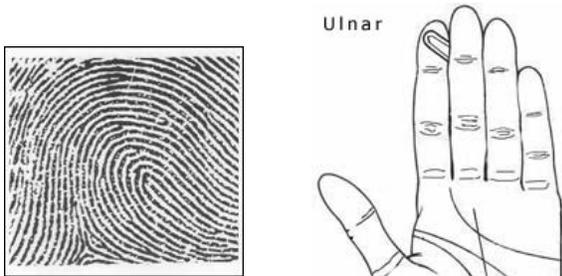
In a loop the ridges enter and exit from one side of the pattern showing a sufficient recurve, delta, core and a ridge count of at least one. In this pattern the ridges enter from one side, recurve and exit the same side from which they entered. Ridges that enter and exit from the little finger (ulnar) side of the hands, right or left, result in an ulnar loop. If ridges enter and exit from the thumb (radial) side the pattern is a radial loop. It is thus the direction of the ridges on the fingers of the right and left hands that determine a radial or ulnar loop.

A sufficient recurve is that area of a recurving ridge that passes an imaginary line between the delta and core with no appendages. The core is a ridge ending surrounded by recurving ridges. A delta is that point on a ridge at or in front of and nearest the centre of the divergence of the type lines which are the two innermost ridges which start parallel, diverge and surround or tend to surround the pattern area. The core is found on or within the innermost recurving ridge. If there is no ridge rising as high as the shoulders of the innermost recurve a core is placed on the shoulders of the recurve furthest from the delta. If the innermost recurving ridge contains a ridge rising as high as the shoulders of the loop, the core is placed on the end of the ridge within the recurve. Should two ridges be present within the loop rising as high as shoulders the ridge furthest from the delta is chosen as the core.

The ridge count refers to the number of ridges intervening between the delta and core, not including either the delta or the core.

RADIAL and ULNAR LOOPS

The terms "radial" and "ulnar" are derived from the radius and ulna bones of the forearm. Loops which flow in the direction of the ulna bone (toward the little finger) are called ulnar loops and those which flow in the direction of the radius bone are called radial loops. The classification of loops is based on the way the loops flow on the hand (not the card), so that on a fingerprint card for the left hand, loops flowing toward the thumb impression are ulnar, and loops flowing toward the little finger are radial.



Loop (Ulnar on left hand, Radial on right hand)



Loop (Radial on left hand, Ulnar on right hand)

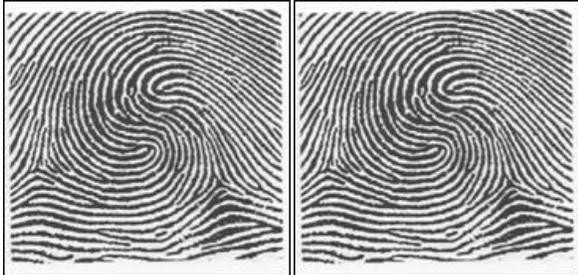
WHORLS

		<p>Plain Whorl consists of one or more ridges which make or tend to make a complete circuit, with two deltas, between which, when an imaginary line is drawn, at least one recurving ridge within the inner pattern area is cut or touched.</p>
<p><i>Whorl</i></p>		

The four different types of whorls are not difficult to recognise once the definition of each whorl pattern is understood. Plain and pocket central loop whorls are identified by projecting a line between the left and right deltas. If the line crosses at least one recurving ridge in the pattern area it is a plain whorl. If the line drawn between the left and right deltas does not cross at least one recurving ridge within the pattern area it is a central pocket loop whorl. A recurving ridge crossing an imaginary line unspoilt by an appendage is defined as a plain whorl. Otherwise the pattern is a central pocket loop whorl.

Double loop whorls are self-explanatory as they consist of two separate loops each having its own set of shoulders and each having a delta formation. Accidental whorls contain more than one pattern with the exception of the plain arch. Accidental whorls often have more than the two deltas which are usually found in whorl patterns. This pattern is uncommon but not rare.

	<p>CENTRAL POCKET LOOP WHORL consists of at least one recurving ridge, or an obstruction at right angles to the line of flow, with two deltas, between which, when an imaginary line is drawn, no recurving ridge within the inner pattern is cut or touched.</p>
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	<p>DOUBLE LOOP WHORL consists of two separate loop formations, with two separate and distinct sets of shoulders and two deltas</p>
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Double Loop: The composite loop

	<p>Composites include patterns in which combinations of the tented arch, loop and whorl are found in the same print, also patterns where the majority of ridges are loops and a few ridges at the centre or side are whorls. These are subdivided into central pocket loops, double loops and accidentals</p>
<p>The composite pattern is composed of two or more different patterns, separate and apart exclusive of the arch.</p>	

Accidental Whorl

	<p>ACCIDENTAL WHORL consists of a combination of two different types of patterns with the exception of the plain arch, with two or more deltas, or a pattern which possesses some of the requirements for two or more different types or a pattern which conforms to none of the definitions. One delta will be related to a recurve and the other will be related to an up thrust.</p>
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Henry Classification with Extensions

The Classification Formula may be composed of the following divisions, each followed with the definition and examples of a classification line for the divisions when completely applied:

More: Primary Secondary Sub secondary Major Final Key

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Primary

Each finger has a definite numerical value when a whorl type pattern is present. The total of these values make up the Primary.

The numerator is made up of the total sum of the values present in the even numbered fingers (2, 4, 6, 8, 10) plus one.

The denominator is made up of the total sum of the values present in the odd numbered fingers (1, 3, 5, 7, 9) plus one.

Secondary

The Secondary is composed of the pattern types present in the index fingers (2 and 7).

The number two finger is used as the numerator and the number seven finger is used as the denominator.

The Secondary is brought up to the classification line to the right of the primary.

Small Letter Group

Prints with an arch (a), tented arch (t) or radial loop (r) in any finger except the index fingers constitute the Small Letter Group of the secondary classification. Small letters consist of a, t, and r only.

Small letters are brought up to the classification in their respective relative positions to the index finger (2 and 7) when appearing in fingers 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10.

All small letters must be indicated in the classification formula.

Dashes are used in the classification formula to indicate an ulnar loop or a whorl intervening between the index finger and the first small letter, or between two small letters.

When 2 or more small letter patterns of the same type appears together, they are indicated as: 2a, 3a, 2t, 3t, 2r, or 3r.

Sub secondary

The Sub secondary is taken from fingers 2, 3, 4 (numerator), and 7, 8, 9 (denominator).

The Sub secondary is brought up to the classification line to the right of the secondary.

Definite values are assigned to the ridge counts in these fingers.

Whorl tracings are brought up as part of the Sub secondary.

A small letter to the right of the index finger eliminates the Sub secondary, with some exceptions.

Major

The Major is taken from the thumbs.

The Major is brought up to the classification line to the left of the primary.

Number six finger has only one set of values as a loop; it is always constant.

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Number one finger has two sets of values as a loop.

Number six finger is used as the denominator. Number one finger is used as the numerator.

In a combination of loop and whorl, the first set of values is always used for the number one finger.

If whorls are present in both thumbs, the tracings are used.

A small letter (a, t, r) present in either or both thumbs eliminates the Major.

Final

The Final is brought up to the right of the sub secondary.

The Final is taken from number five finger if number five is a loop, either ulnar or radial. If number five is not a loop, the Final is taken from the number ten finger. If neither five nor ten is a loop, there is no Final, with some exceptions.

If the Final is taken from number five finger, it is brought up above the classification line.

If the Final is taken from the number ten finger, it is brought up below the line.

If whorls are present in all fingers, the whorl in number five finger is counted and brought up as a Final. When counting whorls, always count as if they were ulnar loops. A whorl in the right hand is counted from left delta to core. In the left hand, count from right delta to core. When counting double loops a horizontal double loop is counted from the left delta to the nearest core. A vertical double loop is counted from the left delta to the upright loop. More than two cores, count from deltas, to core least number of ridges distant.

Key

The Key is brought up to the classification line to the left of the major.

The Key is taken from the ridge count of the first loop appearing in the classification other than fingers five and ten. Either ulnar or radial loop may be used for the Key.

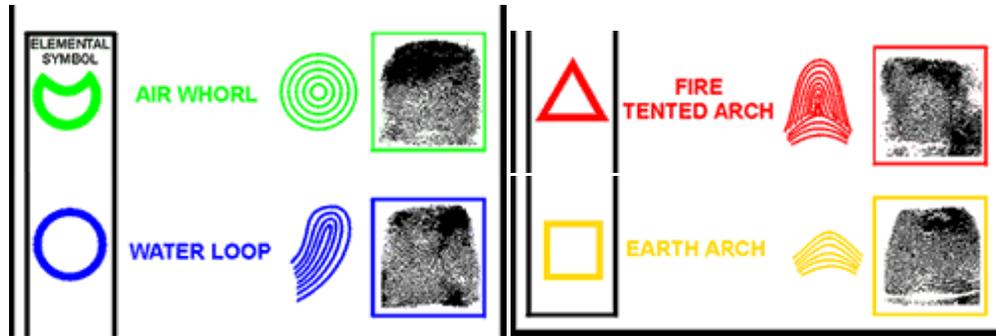
The Key is always brought up above the classification line, regardless of the finger used. If there are no loops present there is no Key.

- **Loops*:** flexible, adaptable, easy going, highly receptive, impressionable, unfocussed, team players.
- **Arches:** down to earth, pragmatic, responsible, reserved, consistent.
- **Tented arches:** hyperactive, impulsive, intense, fiery.
- **Whorls*:** independent, inflexible, individualistic, highly focused.
- **Double loop (a.k.a. composite):** indecisive, uncertain, diplomatic. Some double loops look more like whorls, others are more clearly two intertwined loops. Depending on which one it is, see also the associated loop or whorl characteristics.
- **Peacock's eye (a.k.a. central pocket loop):** perfectionistic, good eye for detail. It is more of a whorl than a loop, so see also whorl characteristics.

Type	Symbol	Characteristics	Avg #	Example
Whorl		(+) Service (-) Sacrifice	3	
Loop		(+) Love (-) Closed Heart	7	
Tented Arch		(+) Wisdom (-) On the Fence	1	
Arch		(+) Inner Peace (-) Panic	1	

Each finger reflects and area of your life.

The challenge of the hand reader is to form a language that combines the qualities of the element with the area of life represented by the finger on which it is found.



For example. The pointer finger represents your personal identity. Your self worth, esteem, feelings about yourself and how you reflect yourself to others. If you had an earth marking on this finger, you would see yourself as practical, cautious, trustworthy and responsible. You would possess traditional values and may lack spontaneity.

Furthermore, each finger is ruled by an element which adds more detail to the analysis.

It is not only the fingers that have skin ridge patterns. Your palms may have specific patterns too.

Compare the illustration below with the palm of your hand and see how many palm patterns you have and what they mean.

Cynthia A. Meade says the following in “Fingerprints as Clues to Skin Development” about dermatoglyphics:

Dermatoglyphics is the science of the study of fingerprint patterns. The exterior epidermal layer on the ventral side of the hands and feet is unique and different from the rest of the body. The upper region of the dermis, which is the deeper of the two skin layers, has characteristic parallel rows of peg-like projections called dermal papillae. These projections result in the formation of fingerprint patterns.

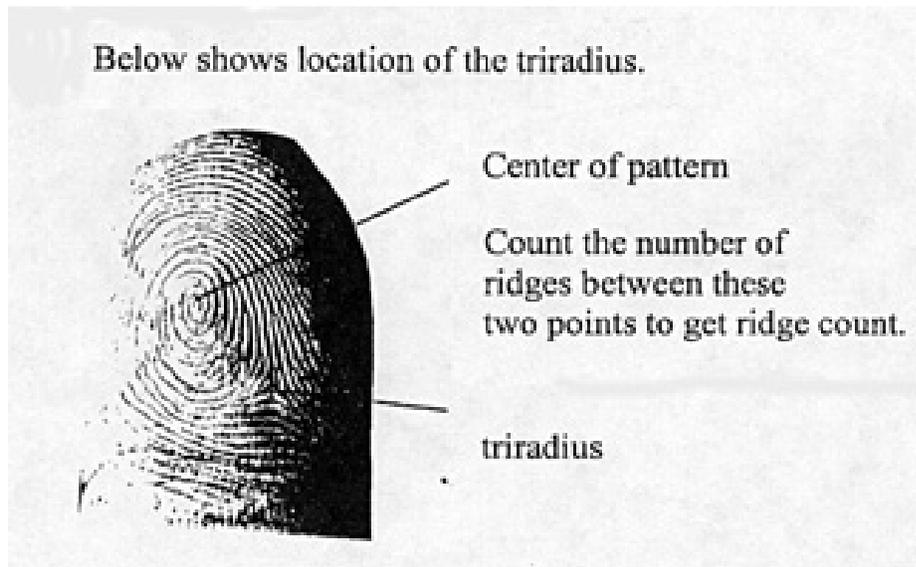
The dermal papillae form an important part of the dermal-epidermal junction. (The epidermis is the upper or outermost skin layer.) Dermal papillae are the sites at which the two skin layers are spot-welded together. The formation of ridges and grooves on the outer surface of the skin resulting from dermal papillae makes possible fingerprinting as a means of identification, since each individual has a unique pattern. These ridges are formed *in utero* during the third and fourth month of development before birth as the integumentary system matures. The ridge patterns that develop on the surface of the skin as a result of the dermal papillae provide an uneven surface that assists in gripping and holding an object.

There are variations of four distinct patterns. Whorls are basically circular in form. A variation of the whorled pattern is a double whorl. Loops are a pattern type that opens

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toward either the radial or ulnar side of the hand. Tinted arches are centered on the tip of the finger. Ridge counts are also used to identify an individual's fingerprint pattern. If a person has a whorl or loop pattern, the number of ridges or number of lines in the pattern is also unique. Ridge count is determined by counting the number of ridges in between what is called the triradius and the center of the pattern. The triradius is proximally located toward the side of the fingertip. It is a point at which three lines in the fingerprint pattern come together and radiate outward at approximately 120 degrees.

The purpose of this laboratory is for the student to fingerprint him/herself, analyze the pattern type and do a ridge count.



X DERMATAGLYPHICS: The Psychological Significance of Digital Dermatoglyphics by Christopher Jones MA (Oxon)

The dermatoglyphic patterns of the hand are the intimate and private symbol of the individual. We possess a unique set of fingerprints, a knowledge which is put to much use by police forces around the world, and moreover, that these patterns do not change. They are an indicator of identity; their uniqueness shows how significant they are as a measure of individuality. Scientific research has confirmed that these patterns not only have a genetic significance but that they also betray certain distinctive psychological characteristics.

Our fingerprints are a set feature of consciousness as they are unchanging and inherent patterns. They are the 'backdrop' or background features of the hand because they describe patterns of individual consciousness which are pre-set. The type of fingerprint pattern reveals the quality of consciousness inherent to that person and thus describes something of the fundamental characteristics of their of consciousness. They reveal certain inherent orientations, abilities or talents, your personality and psychological predispositions.

The location of the dermatoglyphic patterns on the top phalanges of the fingers can also be seen to be highly significant. The fingers are seen as manifestations of patterns of mind and in particular, they reveal psychological attitudes and orientations of consciousness. The top phalanges of the fingers are especially associated with intellectual and cerebral patterns of mind. Therefore, we can see that they are not only indicators of inherited psychological factors but also that they reveal something of the fixed parameters within which each of us conceives and conceptualises. They reveal something of how we think in that they reveal the conceptual and attitudinal framework within which our thinking is done. They are akin to what some psychologists refer to as our 'gestalt'.

It is important to remember here how 'behind the scenes' fingerprint patterns are - they are so much a part of how we perceive and experience the world that we ordinarily assume that everyone thinks in the same way we do. But of course this is not true and the differences that can be found between different people with regard to their fingerprint patterns reveals this. However, even though we may share the same fingerprint pattern type as many other people, and hence share the same type of reference frame, ultimately our psychological patterns are unique to us. Not even identical twins have identical fingerprint patterns! Our fingerprints therefore reveal something of our unique individuality. They form a crucial part of our individual identity and they thereby reveal both the style of our individuality and the manner in which this is expressed.

There are seven main types of fingerprint patterns: the ulna loop, the whorl, the simple arch, the double loop, the radial loop, the peacock's eye and the tented arch. These pattern types can be readily classified according to each of the four universal elements of Earth, Water, Fire, and Air. The use of the elements here will also enable us to define the psychological significance of these patterns with greater clarity.

1) Earth Dermatoglyphs: Simple Arch

	<p>The fundamental motivations of the simple arch are to provide protection and security for themselves and others, especially their family. These types are characterised by dedication, loyalty, commitment and a sense of responsibility, which in turn makes them steady, consistent and useful workers. Their desire for security can manifest itself as a desire for allegiance with others, whether as a family, a tribe, a group or a nation. There is a strong sense of support and solidarity. However, this desire for security can also create a certain caution and reserve. They can be reluctant to face change and can have difficulty in responding to and adapting to new ideas and unexpected circumstances. This resistance to change can manifest itself as defiant obstinacy and even stubbornness. The simple arch is naturally suspicious of anything until it has proven itself. The desire for security here requires certainties, not doubt.</p>
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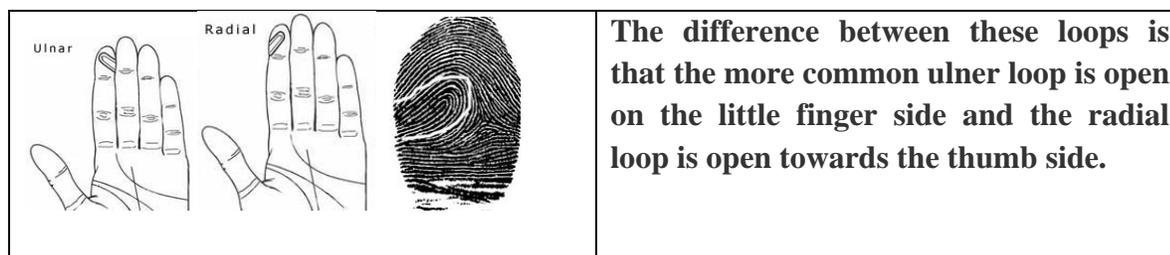
In terms of self-expression, the simple arch is often self-repressive or self-abnegating. In part this is self-defence, but they tend to have a reserved rather than a self-expressive nature. There can be difficulties in articulation which can either produce slowness of speech or a hesitant, stuttering form of speech. Instead, they like to be doing rather than thinking or talking. Most of all they can be inarticulate about their feelings, which they find difficult to express even to themselves, and so they can be somewhat emotionally inhibited or undemonstrative in their affections.

Above all else, the simple arch gives practicality. They like to acquire practical and/or marketable skills by which they can both make themselves useful to society and thereby gain the employment needed for them to have a certain material security. People with simple arches often have a skilled pair of hands and an innate ability to make or repair things. Consequently, they often tend towards trades or professions which involve skilled manual work. The presence of many simple arches on one hand can indicate the skilled specialist - someone who likes to have practical skills but has developed a specialty (eg traditional craftsman, tree/forestry management).

It is relatively rare to find an arch dominant hand. Contrary to what you might expect, people with many simple arches are frequently actively rebellious in most of their activities, rebelling against conventions rather than abiding by them. They can be rather openly stubborn and defiant - the arch dominant person is as unconventional as he is uncommon.

2) Water Dematoglyphs: Ulna & Radial Loops

The fundamental motivations of the simple arch are to provide protection and security for themselves and others, especially their family. These types are characterised by dedication, loyalty, commitment and a sense of responsibility, which in turn makes them steady, consistent and useful workers. Their desire for security can manifest itself as a desire for allegiance with others, whether as a family, a tribe, a group or a nation. There is a strong sense of support and solidarity. However, this desire for security can also create a certain caution and reserve. They can be reluctant to face change and can have difficulty in responding to and adapting to new ideas and unexpected circumstances. This resistance to change can manifest itself as defiant obstinacy and even stubbornness. The simple arch is naturally suspicious of anything until it has proven itself. The desire for security here requires certainties, not doubt.



The loop pattern is the single most common pattern to be found on the fingertips, and so we can deduce that the loop pattern indicates a fairly conventional, normal type of person. They tend to be group orientated and thus they mix well with others socially. The loop gives flexibility and adaptability, hence these are people who fit in well with others and are good at dealing with other people. In fact, the loop is highly responsive to all things - new ideas, changing circumstances, the environment as well as to other people. But they tend to follow rather than to lead, to blend with the crowd rather than stand out from it; consequently there tends to be a lack of individualism here and a tendency to conform.

Mentally, loops reveal a versatile and assimilative mind. They can be imaginative and can have a strong aesthetic appreciation, because they have a highly receptive and impressionable mind. However, sometimes they are too easily impressed, which can lead to gullibility and in addition, a predominance of loops reveals a mind that can lack concentration and can be easily distracted. They have a flexibility and a general all round capability, but there can be a tendency to spread themselves too thin.

Most of all, loop types need people, for they have a need to feel a sense of belonging. Having friends and a social network is important to them. Consequently they have dislike or even a fear of being alone. They feel a need to connect with other people, either socially or at work, where they function best if they can work as a team.

This is generally true of both radial loops and ulna loops, with the exception that radial loops tend to be more egocentric than ulna loop types, and hence can be a little more forceful or domineering. The radial loop tends to be more centripetal, drawing things into itself whereas the ulna loop tends to be more centrifugal and hence more able to accommodate to others. However, it is the ulna loop type that more often has a clearer idea of itself as expression of individuality comes from within rather than from without. This can readily be seen by reference to the direction in which each of these different loop types point on the hand itself. The one, though more self-assertive, tends to internalise the external environment; the other, though more passive and receptive, tends to externalise themselves. The full ramifications of these different types of loop pattern will be considered more fully when we come to look at each of the fingerprint pattern types on each of the different fingers. Although the ulna loop is extremely common on all digits, the radial loop is only commonly found on the index finger and it is here, therefore, that this pattern has its greatest significance.

3) Double Loop Composite



In this pattern we have two loops going in two directions. The essential manifestation of the double loop is one of duality of thought, which most often creates inner conflict, confusion and self-mistrust. The area of life which the double loop rules, as indicated by the digit on which it is found, will reveal the area of life where the individual experiences most confusion and conflict. Everything they do here is undermined by self-doubt and questioning. They frequently have regrets and wish they had done something else other than that which they did.

The double loop pattern enables them to be able to see the value of various alternatives or the merits of both sides of an argument. However, as a result they can be incredibly indecisive as they find they are pulled equally in both directions and often cannot choose between them. Uncertainty and vacillation are a common feature of their experience, and they commonly get in a muddle. The conflict of choices can manifest as a continual battle between material and practical considerations getting the better of their more idealistic aspirations.

Consequently, they can often defeat their own attempts to achieve that to which they aspire. Because their aspirations are undermined by self-doubt, defeatist attitudes can settle in and they are prone to give up too easily. Hence they are in need of continual encouragement from others to continue the pursuit of their ideals - ideally it being given without it being sought. We can't change our dermatoglyphic patterns, but we can come to terms with them and hence work with them rather than fight them or be defeated by them. Double loops need to come to terms with cyclical and dual nature of their experience. Emotionally, they tend to experience considerable highs and lows and can be subject to rather severe mood swings. Rather than being depressed by the trough side of this cycle though, it should be seen as an inevitable part of the movement of their life. Double loops certainly experience the ups and downs of life more intensely than most, but needn't fixate on the downward arms of the spiral. The danger here is a disillusionment and a disappointment which can lead to a downward spiral of depression. Encouragement should be given so they can continue despite this - a good motto for double loop types being 'Great faith, great doubt but great determination'.

More positively, the double loop gives the ability to see both sides of an issue and thus can give a diplomatic ability that makes them good negotiators or arbitrators. Double loops need to integrate the two sides of the coin they can see, rather than view them as irreconcilable opposites. The double loop pattern closely resembles the Taoist Yin-Yang symbol and it is within Taoism that we find opposites are recognised as being complementary to one another rather than being poles apart. The key therefore is to accept the cyclical nature of life's experience and to recognise that beneath duality there is a fundamental unity. There may indeed be two sides to the coin, but it wouldn't be a coin if it didn't have two sides. The key to resolving the double loop dilemma is therefore to be found in reconciling and integrating the opposites in one's experiences, to endeavour to create a balanced appreciation of the different dimensions of human experience.

4) Fire Dermatoglyphs :Tented Arch



All triradii, wherever they are found in the hand, are ruled by the Fire element. In the tented arch, we find the triradius centrally located and pushing a rising spur up towards the tip of the finger. This reveals the fundamentally expressive orientation of the tented arch. People with tented arches have an abundance of energy and are often intensely enthusiastic. Generally creative and constructive, they have a great need for self-expression and frequently express themselves by taking action.

Their enthusiasm means they usually become deeply involved in everything they do, sometimes to the point of zealousness and fanaticism, for their intensity can make them the fanatical devotees of particular causes or '-isms'. Hence they can make good leaders and initiators. Psychologically they enjoy the intensity of all types of experiences. They have a highly responsive nature in general, spontaneity comes naturally to them, though sometimes they are prone to being somewhat rash or impulsive and can even be quite volatile in their behaviour. They are usually effervescent, sociable and outgoing types, energetic and with a lot of drive. They like to keep themselves busy - though it is important that they find a useful way of channeling this energy, given that Fire energy is apt to be as equally destructive as it can be creative

5) Air Dermatoglyphs: Whorl

	<p>People with whorls are often highly original and effective individuals. They are independent, freedom loving, self-motivated and often highly talented. Whorls are the most aware of their individuality, often to the point of being too individualistic. They resist being influenced by others and have a strong dislike of interference from others, and will actively rebel if they are restricted or hampered in any way. Most of all, they have a strong need for personal autonomy. They have a strong desire to be self-sufficient and self-contained, independent of all others. Hence they tend to be their own person rather than one of the crowd. This contributes to why they can be original - they like to be different!</p>
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Frequently they do indeed feel 'different' and often this can cause them to be something of a loner. They never lose their sense of individuality, and this sometimes results in an inability to mix with others. Even if they do mix with others, they are still aware of themselves as individuals and find it difficult to adapt to group identities. Most often they will relate to others in an individual, one to one manner, usually picking out other individuals (ie, other whorl types) from any group to which they belong. Otherwise, there can be a great love of solitude. Their solitary nature often results in a feeling of being 'out of place' or alienated from others. They often feel that they are completely misunderstood by others and because of this they often suffer the feeling that they don't really 'belong'.

The presence of whorls also indicates a thoughtful and analytical disposition. They usually have clearly formed opinions about things and because they brook no interference from others can be rather fixed in their attitudes. Whorls like to be their own boss and hence are drawn to work that involves self-employment or work that gives them a position of control and autonomy. When working for others, they must need have their own niche where they have control and can act without reference to others. They need to express their

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individuality and thus must have the freedom to do so. They rarely express themselves in a subordinate manner, which sometimes can appear to be arrogance, and their need for autonomy and control is such that they like to organise things with themselves at the centre.

Many whorled people can be very difficult people to get along with. They can be very much a law unto themselves and often have an inward disregard of others and the society in which they live. They are only adaptable if they want to be, and being much less tied by convention, they are only conventional and law-abiding just so long as it suits them to be so - and just so long as it doesn't cause undue interference with what they want to do. The more whorls on the hand, the more the individual will reject society and live in another dimension - in a 'whorled' of their own. Whilst they can appear isolated or self-preoccupied, they usually also possess some quite unique and original talent by which they can be distinguished. For the whorl is the mark of the individualist, someone always busily finding their own niche in life.

6) Peacock's Eye



The peacock's Eye, or compound, is really a variant pattern from the whorl and thus carries with it much of the same meaning. The pattern is one of a whorl inside a loop, and this perhaps suggests that the qualities it represents are somewhat softer than the pure whorl type. The water element nature of the loop makes the peacock's eye pattern a little more adaptable.

The peacock's eye is only really common on the Fire finger. Indian palmistic traditions attributes this marking as a sign of protection from danger and death, and indeed its owners often do indeed have tales to tell of how they had a lucky escape from potentially fatal situations such as accidents and disasters! Perhaps this can be understood because the whorl pattern is 'protected' by being located inside the loop, given that the fire element is the natural ruler of accidents and danger! Whatever, the best way to interpret the peacock's eye is along much the same lines as the whorl - the presence of the kernel of the whorl is sufficient to differentiate this pattern from the ordinary loop pattern.

Other Variant Patterns

Occasionally patterns other than the seven enumerated above are found, but usually these take the form of various combinations of the main pattern types. Only less than one percent of fingerprint patterns aren't classifiable as any one of the seven types given above. The shape and formation of the pattern itself may reveal something of how they experience this

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in their lives, though the interpretation of these patterns also depends on which of the other pattern types are actually involved. The meaning of these rare patterns can therefore be derived by combining the qualities of the basic patterns from which they are made up. Any really unusual fingerprint pattern will therefore immediately tell you that there is something really quite unusual and distinctive about the person!

XI

NEDERLANDSTALIG? BEZOEK DE: NEDERLANDSE SITE

1) What the Dutch have to say about fingerprints.



There are 2 rules where the science of fingerprints is based on:

1) They are "permanent" in that they are formed in the fetal stage, prior to birth, and remain the same throughout lifetime, barring disfiguration by scarring, until sometime after death when decomposition sets in.

That means that the prints do not change during a life time. That's not all true because fingerprints do change, but the changes can be explained. If not, they can't be identified. The changes can be made by: flexibility from the skin, growing, a dirty finger, scarring, a wound, or a disease of the skin.

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2) They are "unique" in that no two fingerprints, or friction ridge area, made by different fingers or areas, are the same (or are identical in their ridge characteristic arrangement).

People always ask if identical twins have the same prints, the answer is NO.

They have completely different fingerprints, although they have the same DNA.

Some people think that it is because there is a influence of the environs that make the prints develop different.

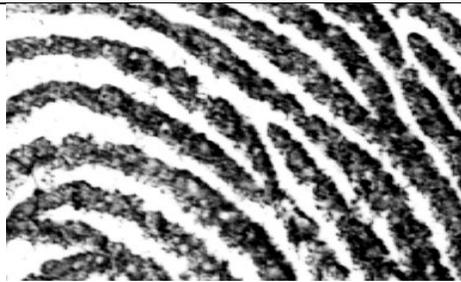
There is never found a print that is the same, even not on the same person.

The databanks of fingerprints all around the world, are containing billions of unique prints!

Types of prints.

A print is not only made of a collection of lines but the all the lines together make a special figure. And there are not so very much different figures as you would presume. There are about 7 different types as you can see down here:

Typica.!



a part of a fingerprint

A fingerprint contains a lot of typica, unique lines. They are short or long, they can start, stop or split, they make figures, can be big, small or broad.

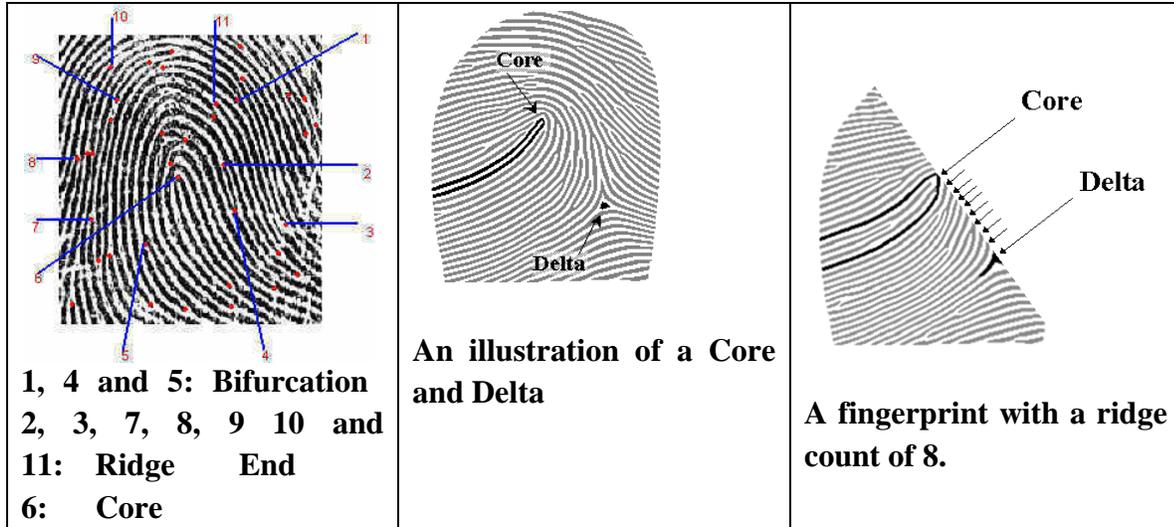
And above all it can happen at every place. So now you can imagine that no two fingerprints are the same. It is a little bit like a living-room, in all the world there will be no two the same living-rooms. Flowers, paintings, pictures, trash, furniture and music will make every living-room unique!

Generally there are two kinds of real typica:

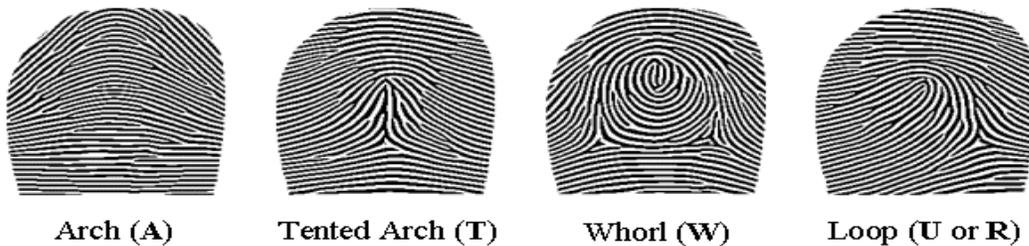
- Ending lines
- Splitting lines (bifurcation's)

Above that there are a lot of other differences made up by those two typica: a very short line between two other lines is called an "isle", when a line splits and immediately returns to one line it is called an "eye". When it splits and one of the two splitting lines immediately returns to the site it came from and stops it will be called a "hook".

A lot of times one can see small lines or line parts between two friction ridges. It looks a little like newborn lines, and in some rare cases it is seen that such a line became greater in a few years. But that are always very small parts of lines.

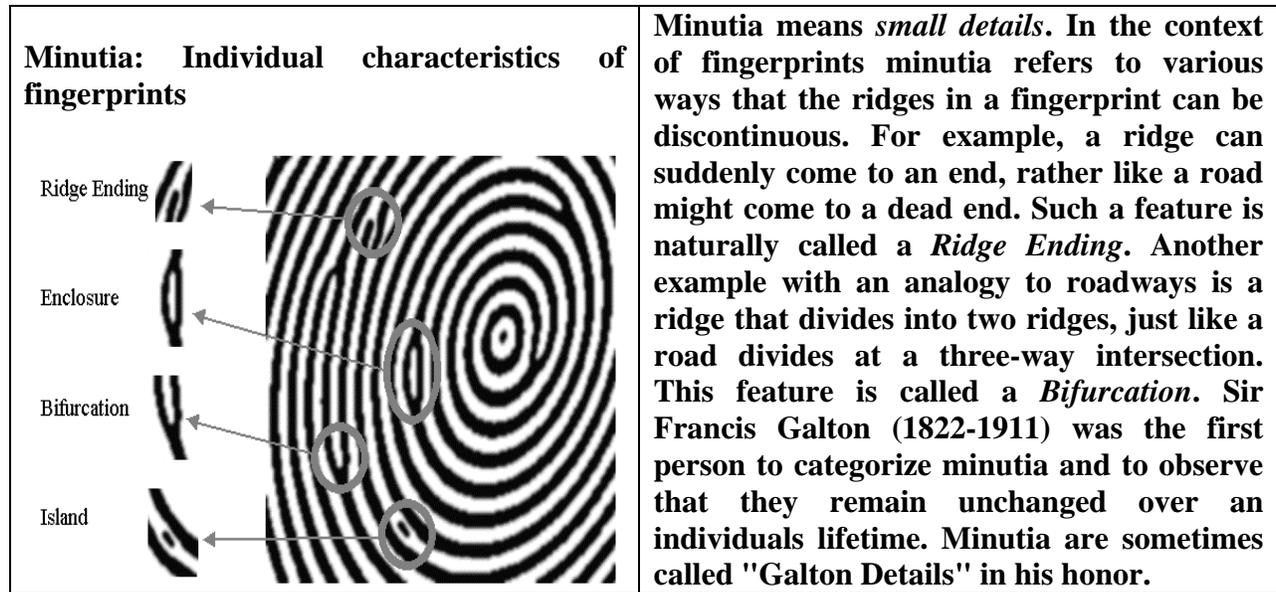


The four main classes of fingerprints



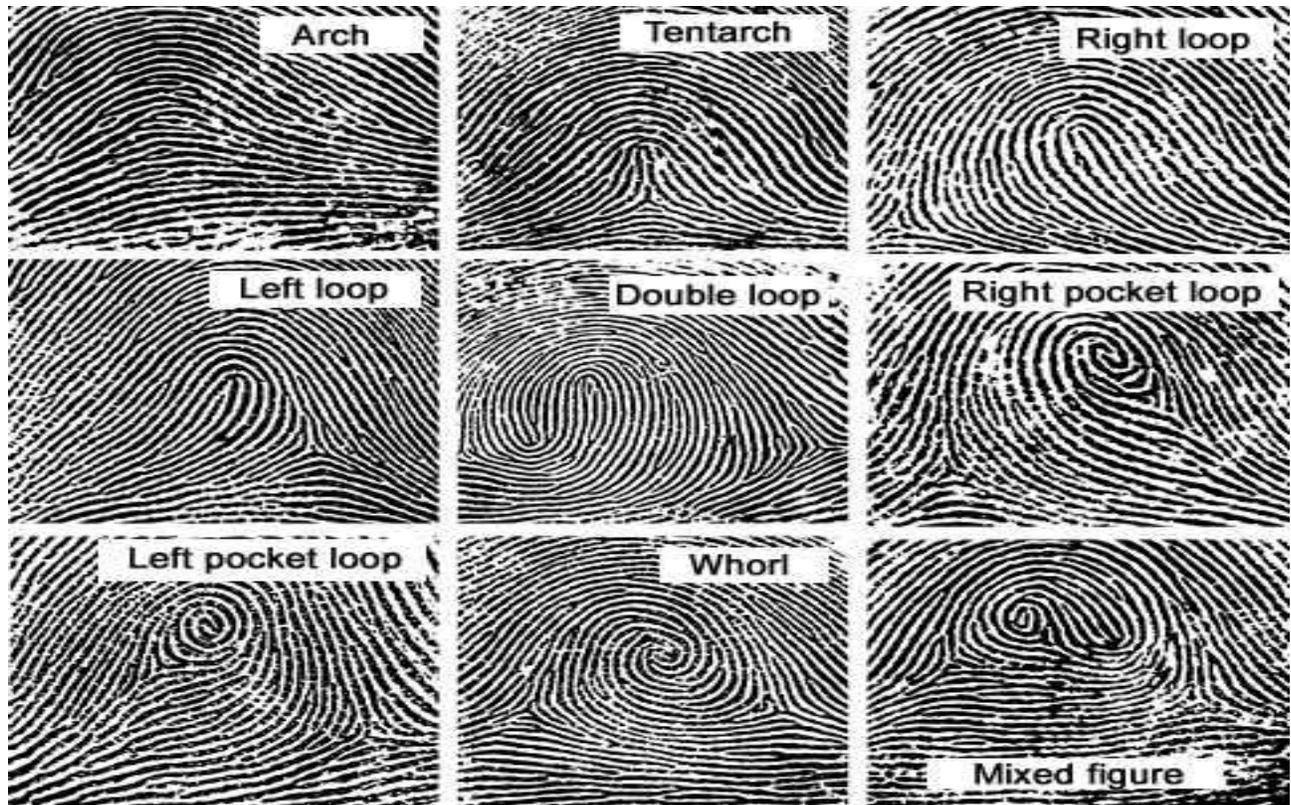
The four pattern types are known as class characteristics., Although they are useful for filing fingerprints, they are not sufficient for identifying an individual. To do this, we must consider minutia.

- An Arch fingerprint has ridges that enter from one side, rise to a slight bump and exit out the opposite side from which they entered.
- A Tented Arch fingerprint is similar to the (plain) Arch except that at least one ridge stands at an angle of 45 degrees or more.
- A Whorl fingerprint contains at least one ridge that makes a complete 360-degree circuit around the center of the print.
- A Loop fingerprint has one or more ridges enter from one side, and recurve and exit the same side they entered (Loops can be further subdivided, as discussed below).



The image above identifies four kinds of minutia. Some fingerprint experts identify up to 19 different types. However, most fingerprint experts consider only two kinds: bifurcations and ridge endings. There are two justifications for this simplification.

- 1) Bifurcations and ridge endings account for the vast majority of all minutia.
- 2) All other minutia can be made up of combinations of bifurcations and ridge endings. For example an *Enclosure* can be viewed as two bifurcations facing each other, and an *Island* can be viewed as two ridge endings, a very short distance apart.

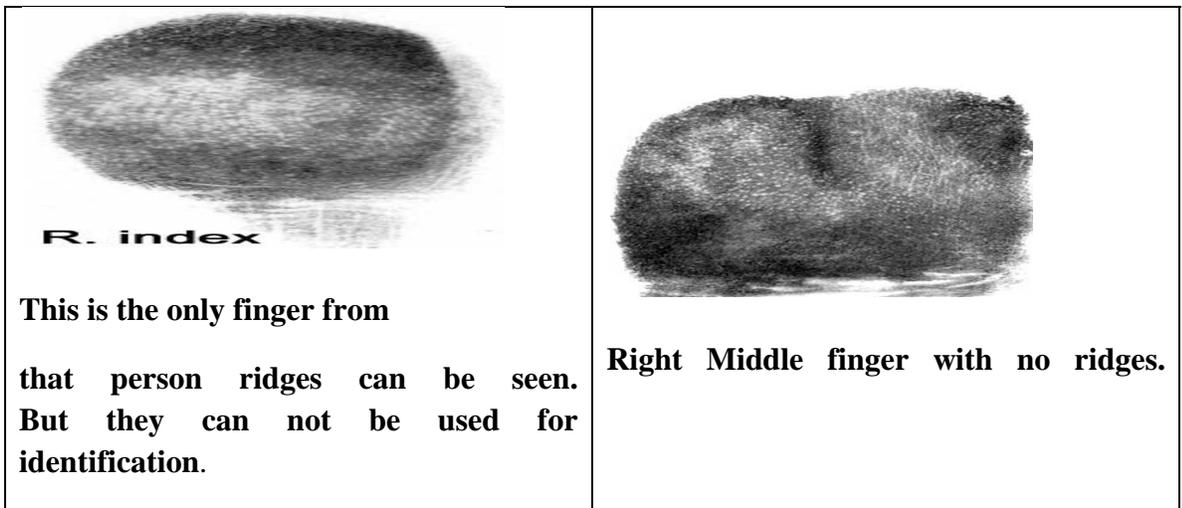
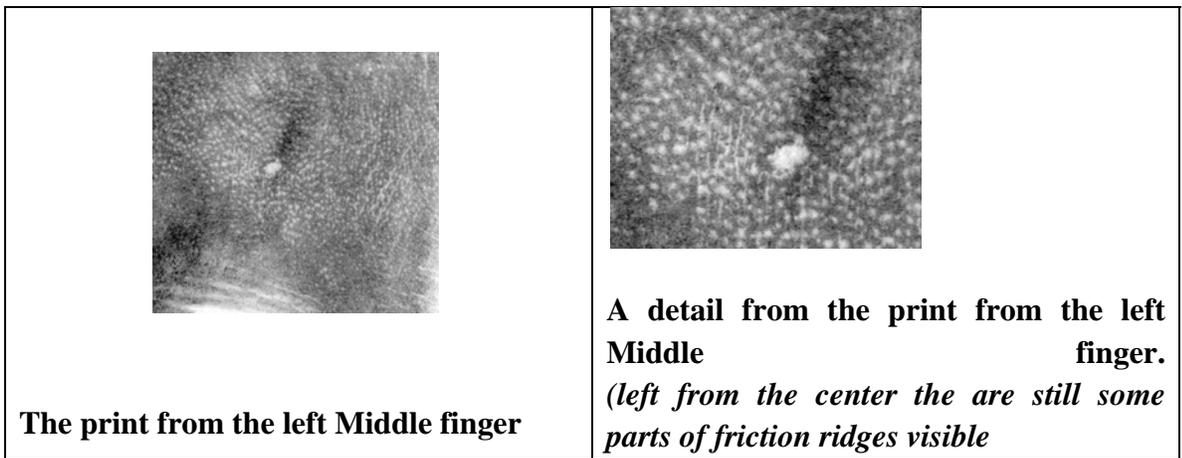
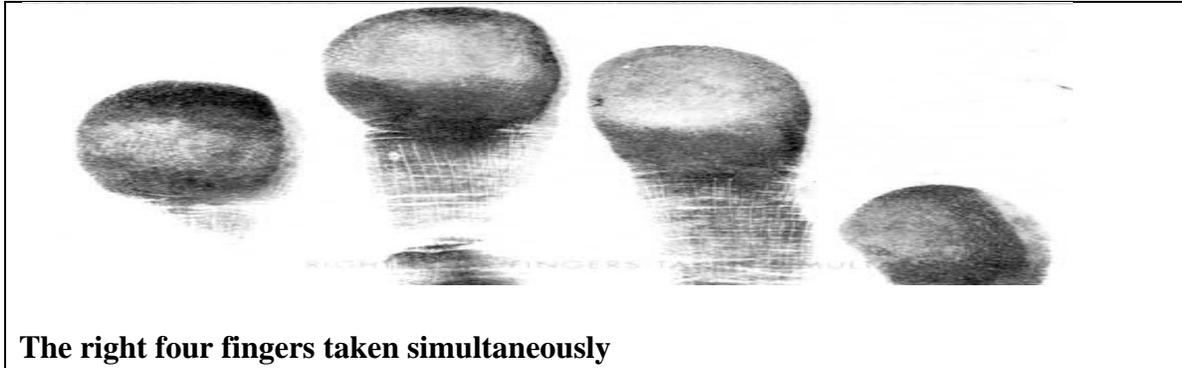
2) Here are the different patterns of fingerprints:

Copyright: <http://www.FINGERPRINTS.TK>

3) Rare case: NO FINGERPRINTS?

In very rare cases there are people that do not have prints. Not on their fingers, their palms or their feet. They were born with it or the friction ridges have degenerated during their life. In one case I heard from a family in Sylacauga U.S. that a father, his daughter and her son were born without prints. They have also several family members that do not have prints also. In one case the lack of fingerprints was such a big safety risk that the concerning person got a low risk job!

I got the prints of that person and I studied them. It is true that there are no friction ridges on the skin. But in some small areas of the fingerprints there are still shapes from friction ridges visible.



XII FINGERPRINT PATTERNS

Dermatoglyphics is the study of the skin ridges in our hands. The word is made up of two parts -- "derma" meaning skin and "glyphs" meaning carving. When we talk about Dermatoglyphs we are mainly concerned with the fingerprints, though on some hands there are glyphs to be found on the palm itself.

There are only four basic Dermatoglyphic patterns you need to be concerned with: The Whorl (or Swirl), the Arch, the Loop, and the Triradius. All other markings are merely combinations and variations of these four patterns.

Each person will have a Whorl, Arch, or Loop on each fingertip (the fingerprints), a Triradius on the Mount of Luna and beneath each finger, and most will also have two other Whorls or Loops elsewhere on the hand. Patterns can also be found on the second and third phalanges of each finger.

Each fingerprint is composed of between 50 and 100 lines. Though no 2 fingerprints are exactly alike, prints can be classified into one of 4 major types: the whorl, the loop, the arch and the tented arch. There are also 2 subtypes of the whorl. The peacock looks exactly as the name suggests, like the eye on a peacock tail feather. The composite resembles a yin/yang symbol, 2 loops swirling around each other.

In general, a preponderance of a particular type of fingerprint can tell you about the basic temperament of the subject.

1. The Arch

This pattern can appear as a Flat Arch, or a Tented Arch. Pay special attention to any Arch which rises very high. Arches on the fingertips can indicate someone who has trouble expressing their emotions. The owner of these fingerprints can be practical in nature and may find change to be unwelcome. The arch can be associated with the element of Earth.

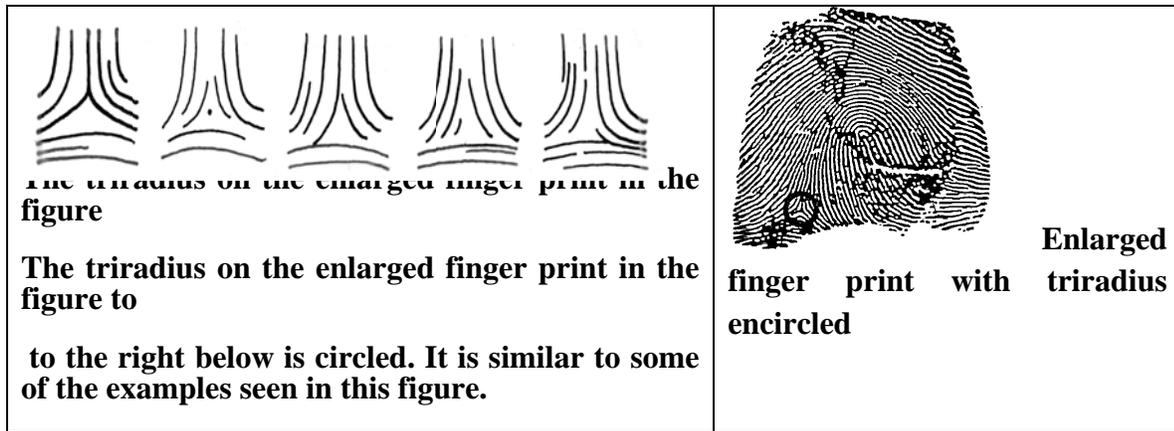
2. The Loop

Loops can rise towards the fingertips, or fall towards the wrist. The Common Loop moves towards the thumb, while the Radial Loop (Reverse Loop) moves towards the percussion side of the hand. This is the most common fingerprint. It denotes flexibility and a dislike for routine. Subjects with many loops may display an emotional nature. The loop can be associated with the element of Water.

3. The Triradius

The Triradius (also called the "Delta") can be used to pinpoint the exact center of each mount. The Mounts can then be seen as Centered, Leaning, or Displaced.

A triradius is present whenever three ridge systems meet at a localized region. The triradius can and does differ in fine detail in different areas of a person's hand. Observe the examples of triradii given below in Figure 3, and notice that each one does have a meeting of three ridge systems, even though some of the details at their junction point differ. Triradii are important for defining pattern types and for counting ridges.



There are usually four triradii on each palm or sole, one at the base of each of digits 2 through 5. These digital triradii traditionally are labeled a, b, c, and d.

There are also triradii located more proximally (toward the wrist) on the palm near to the central axis of the hand. The position of this axial triradius varies, and there may be more than one, or occasionally, a palm will have no axial triradius. If you take a clear palm print down to the most distal wrist crease, you should be able to find the axial triradiu.



4. Whorls

The three types of Whorls are the Spiral, the Bulls-eye, and the Double Loop. The Spiral and Bulls-eye prints are quite similar in their interpretations, the latter giving slightly more focus. Anywhere on the hand the Whorls highlight and emphasize that particular region, making it an area of focus in the subject's life.

People with many whorls on their hands like to be in charge. They are often deep thinkers and may be dogmatic in their viewpoints. The whorl can be associated with the element of Fire.

5. Common Loop

The most common type of fingerprint is the Common Loop. This print reveals the ability to draw on ideas from many sources, and blend them into a unique style.

The Loop reveals a natural "Follower". The desire to lead others is often present, but NOT the ability. Apply the meaning of the Loop to whatever region in which it is found.

6. Radial Loop

A looped print entering and leaving from the thumb side of the hand is called the Radial Loop (sometimes called the Reverse Loop, or Inventor's Loop). While the Common Loop shows the blending of other styles, the Radial Loop reveals the ability to create an entirely new style or system. These people have keen visual memories, able to recall not only images, but also the actions and emotions which accompanied these images. As with all other markings, the Radial Loop applies to whatever area or finger on which it is found.

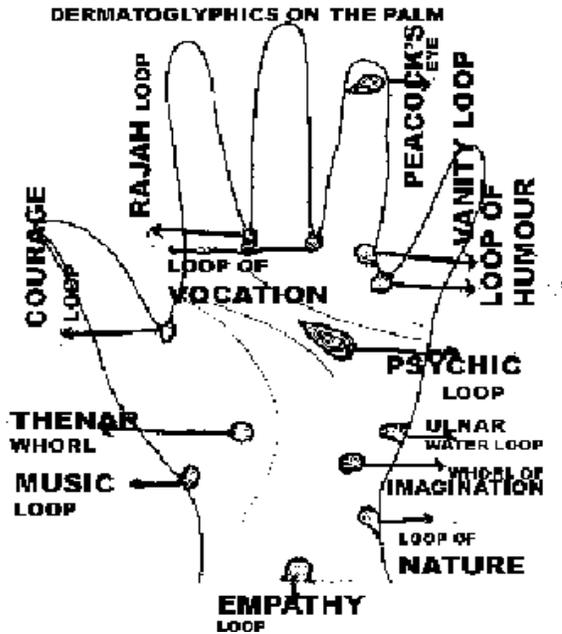
The Double Loop is perhaps the most misunderstood of all Dermatoglyphic markings. In general, interpret the Double Loop as you would the other Whorls, with one major difference: Until the personality is developed there will be a strong tendency towards exaggeration, manipulation, and subversive actions in the area of life indicated. For example, a person with the Double Loop on both thumbs is likely in early life to use deceit to help assert their will over others. Owners of this print gravitate towards dramatic careers, and with daily effort can easily attain great renown.

7. Other Glyphs on the Hand

A common occurrence of a glyph on the palm may be found between the fingers. A loop between the Mercury and Apollo fingers is called the Loop of Humor. Having this loop indicates a subject with an optimistic outlook and a good sense of humor. A loop between Apollo and Saturn is called the Loop of Seriousness. People with this loop exhibit common sense and may feel a great sense of responsibility in their lives.

Less common is a loop between Saturn and Jupiter. Called the Rajah Loop, it was once thought that this marking indicated descent from royal lineage. One author has renamed this mark the Loop of Charisma. It can be viewed as a mark of executive ability.

8. Dermatoglyphics on the Palm



LOOP OF HUMOUR : This is found between the apollo and mercury fingers. Indicates a dry sense of humour.

LOOP OF VOCATION : This is found between the saturn and apollo fingers. Reveals a strong dedication to work.

RAJAH LOOP : An extremely rare marking found between the saturn and jupiter fingers. It indicates that there was royal blood in your family history.

LOOP OF COURAGE : Found in the thumb joint in indicates a person of great courage.

LOOP OF MUSIC : This loop sweeps in from the thumb edge onto the mount of venus. People who have this are natural musicians.

LOOP OF INSPIRATION : Rising from the wrist up the centre of the palm it is often associated with poets.

LOOP OF NATURE : This loop lies across the mount of luna. People with this loop have a strong connection to animals and nature.

LOOP OF WATER : Flows down towards the luna mount. Indicates a strong affinity to water.

9. Palmistry, Dermatoglyphics and character identity

Dermatoglyphics,(derma=skin, glyphics=carving), is a term applied to the study of the naturally occurring on the surfaces of the hands and the feet. For over 100 years fingerprints have been used in criminology as a means of identification. The importance of these markings to the geneticist were not realized until recent years, but they have proven to be a helpful tool in identifying specific syndromes of genetic origins.

The basic premise is that fingertips have on them three basic ridge patterns. They are described as the whorl, the loop, and the arch. These patterns are distinguishable on the basis of three characteristics they have:

1. lines.....heavy, dark lines which outline the basic pattern.
2. triradius.....the delta-shaped meeting point of three opposing dermal ridge systems.
3. the core.....the center of the pattern.

The first attempt to systematically categorize fingerprint patterns is found in the work of Joannes Evangelista Purkinje, a Czech physiologist and biologist in 1823.

In 1880, Hewnry Faulds and W.J Herschel wrote two papers recommending that fingerprints be used for personal identifications. Herschel reports that this method of identification was in India whereas Fauld reported his interest in fingerprints dated from finding impressions of them on ancient Japanese pottery. In 1892 Sir Francis Galton published his classic treaties on fingerprints and tried expanding Purkinje's nine finger patterns in his own classification of the fingerprints and the hand.

In the early twentieth century Harris Hawthorne Wilder, an American, pioneered comprehensive studies of the methodology, inheritance and racial variation of palmer and platter papillary ridge patterns as well as fingerprints. From 1902 to 1916 he published a series of papers on the study of palmer and plantar dermatoglyphics.

Important genetic studies of fingerprints in the first quarter of the 20th century were made by the Norwegian Kristine Bonnevie , which was published in 1924.

Harold Cummins, Professor of Microscopic Anatomy at Tulane University, wrote a paper in collaboration with Charles Midlo, M.D. and coined the word “dermatoglyphics” and this word is used till date to describe the scientific fields of study of the palmer and plantar ridges of the hands and feet. His famous book “Finger Prints, Palms and Soles” published in 1934, is one of the sole book of reference in the field of dermatoglyphics.

Cummins was interested in psychology reflected by the hands. He was also familiar with the work of discologists. Dactylomaney was the practice of predicting the human conditions and the future in accordance with the number of whorls and loops on the fingers of the subject.

L.S. Penrose in 1973 accused chirologists for not using the fine dermal ridges in hand prophecy. But Mavalwala describes a two volume Japanese manuscript by Ashizuka-Sai Shofou dating from 1820 that lists thirty two different types of whorls and their incidence in various combinations on the five fingers. The tradition of reading certain attributes from fingerprints was part of the Chinese and Indian societies.

XIII DERMATOGLYPHICS AND MODERN INVESTIGATORS OF PALMISTRY AT THE TURN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

- Comte de Saint Germain published his observations on the relationship of Palmer apices (triradii) and distal mounts in 1897-98.
- William G. Benham wrote his treatise on the subject published in 1900 and the dermal ridges that formed an apex under each finger could be used to find the exact centre of each mount under the fingers and the influences on the subject's character.

What he did not realize: a) at time there might be two apices under fingers

b)at ther times no ape would be found.

Fingerprint experts call the apex the delta while in dermatoglyphic sit is known as the triradius.

- By 1930's the English palmist Noel Jaquin. Founder of the Society of Physiological Patters ((SSPP) was studying character traits for five different fingerprint patterns,: the loop, whorl, arch, tented arch and composite and by 1940 he published his conclusion from his studies.
- Vera Crompton continued these studies and published her views in 1951.
- Yusuke Miyamoto proposed character trait recognition based on his understanding of some eastern philosophies and various types of fingerprints in 1963.
- Byrle B. Hutchinson reported in 1967 that the SSPP had collected a library of prints in its efforts to aid the interpretation of these markings. She also interpreted dermatoglyphic markings based upon these files and her own extensive observations.
- In 1969 Dr. Eugene Scheimann, M.D. mentioned them in his world of medical palmistry.
- In 1965 Fred Gettings also discussed the subject of dermatoglyphics.

- In 1974, Beverly C. Jegers discussed her own findings on Psychological characteristics indicated by dermatoglyphics markings of the hand.
- The other authors in the field of cheirolgy who discussed human psychological characteristic findings related to dermatoglyphic patterns of the hand are: Elizabeth Brenner, Dennis Fairchild, Carol Helling White, David Brandos-Jones, Enid Hoffman, Darlene Hansen, Hachiro Asano, Andre Fitherbert, Sasha Fenton and Malcolm Wright, Terrence Dukes, Nathaniel Altman along with Dr. Eugene Scheimann, M.D. and with Nathaniel Altman, Paul Gabriel Tesla, Rita Robinson, Richard Webster, Moshe Zwang, Xiao-Fan Zong and GaryLiscum, Ray Douglas and Lori Reid.
- From 1940's science and cheirolgy was mixed and displayed by Dr. Charlotte Wolf. She traced her psychological studies of the hand back to the world of Carl Gustav Carus in the beginning of the nineteenth century and N. Vashide at the beginning of the twentieth century and on to the psychiatrist Ernst Krestchemer in the 1930's.
- Krestchemer and Adof Friedmann, professors at Tubingen and Freiburg investigated correlations between the hand form and mental illness.
- Recently Arnold Holtzman and Yael Haft-Pomrock of Israel have actually used such analysis in their psychological practices.
- Samudrik Tilak M. Katakkar one of the authorities on the Hindu school of palmistry wrote an *Encyclopedia of Palm and Palm Reading* after many years of practice and in his 1992 work, discussed the loops, arches, tented arches whorls and composites from both health and character aspects.

Medical researchers studying skin patterns (dermatoglyphics), have discovered a correspondence between genetic abnormalities and unusual markings in the hand. Research has confirmed a link between specific fingerprint patterns and heart disease.

The computer revolution of the 1980's saw the Art moved forever from the category of metaphysics into the field of Science. Today palmistry is well accepted throughout the world. Norwegian Medical Researchers began to use computer cross-referencing to link known genetic abnormalities to Palmar markings. To date, they have isolated over 70 different DNA defects from Dermatoglyphics.

Even with such large and well-financed studies being done, independent researchers have been responsible for almost all of the recent understanding and growth of the Art. With each new medical discovery, they incorporate the new knowledge with their studies. In the last 30 years, Cheirologists have learned to interpret the Psychological aspects of the mind (Ego, Super - Ego, Persona, and Id), DNA, immune system disorders, and many other modern discoveries.

In 1996, a medical breakthrough was made which promises to change the face of Palmistry forever. A safe and non-invasive method for scanning brain activity has finally been implemented, and now, for the first time in history we will be able to safely chart the human brain. As Cheirology is simply a method for reading what we know about neural signals, to increase our knowledge of the brain is to increase our ability in the Art.

XIV

FINGERPRINT PATTERNS WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

(1) TRIRADIUS

(2) SIMPLE ARCH(3) TENTED ARCH

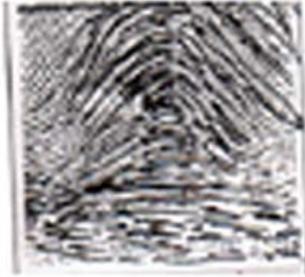
Arch(figure2): Self contained and repressive. Secretive in self defense. Naturally suspicious. Resentful of others achievements who did not posses for their own shortcomings that might bar achievement. Repressive of emotions.

Tented Arch(figure 3): Sensitive and emotional with "artistic" temperament with the appreciation but perhaps not the ability or commitment. Idealistic. Impulsive. High degree of emotional elasticity, high strung nervous system, to sensitive

(4) TRIAD ARCH LOOP



(5) HIGH ARCH



(6) ARC WITH



(7) LOOP



(8) DOUBLE LOOP



(9) FALLING LOOP



(10) SPIRAL OR SHELL WHORL

WHORL



(11) CONCENTRIC (TARGET) WHORL

WHORL



(12) IMPLODIG



Whorl (figures 10 & 11): Independent, original, very individualistic. Emotional elasticity determined by selfish needs or desires and limited by mental horizons. Secretive, suspicious. While they may appear conventional, they will disregard convention when it suits their purpose.

(13)IMPLODING WHORL
SHELL WHORL

(14)ELONGATED WHORL

(15) SPIRAL OR



(16)CONCENTRIC (TARGET)
COMPOSITE LOOP

(17) COMPOUNDED

(18)

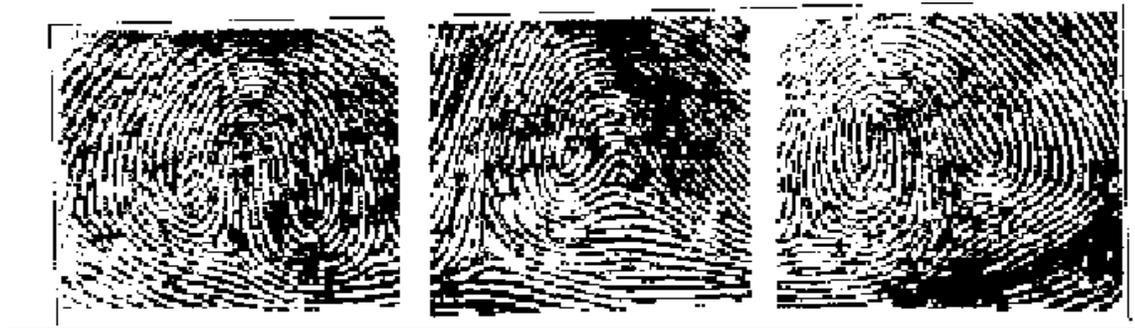
TYPE WHORL

(PEACOCK) WHORL

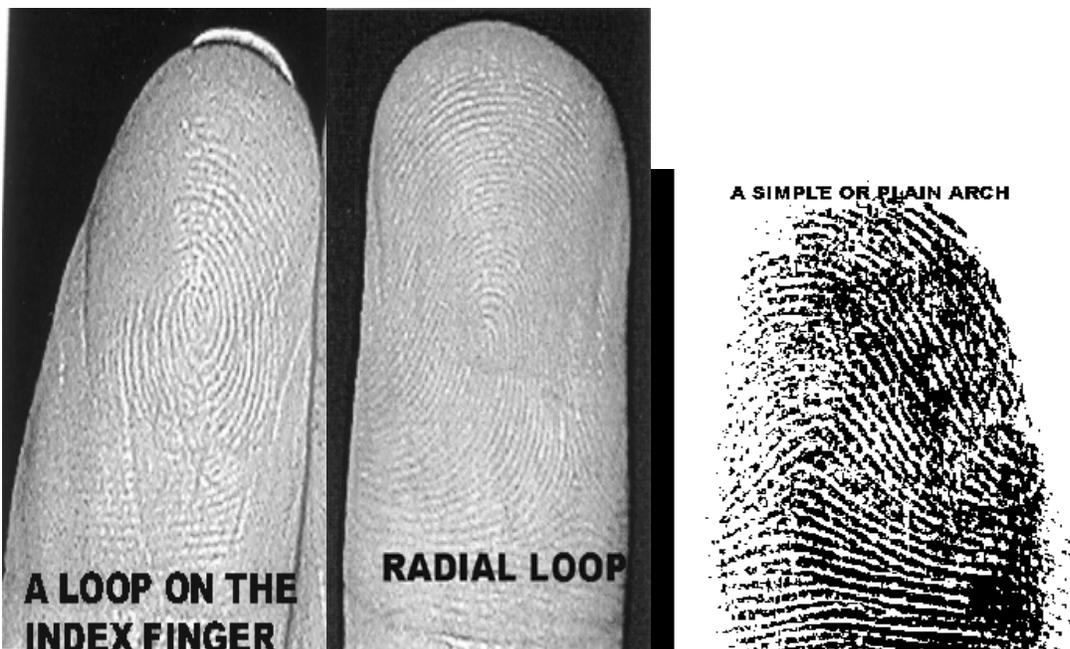
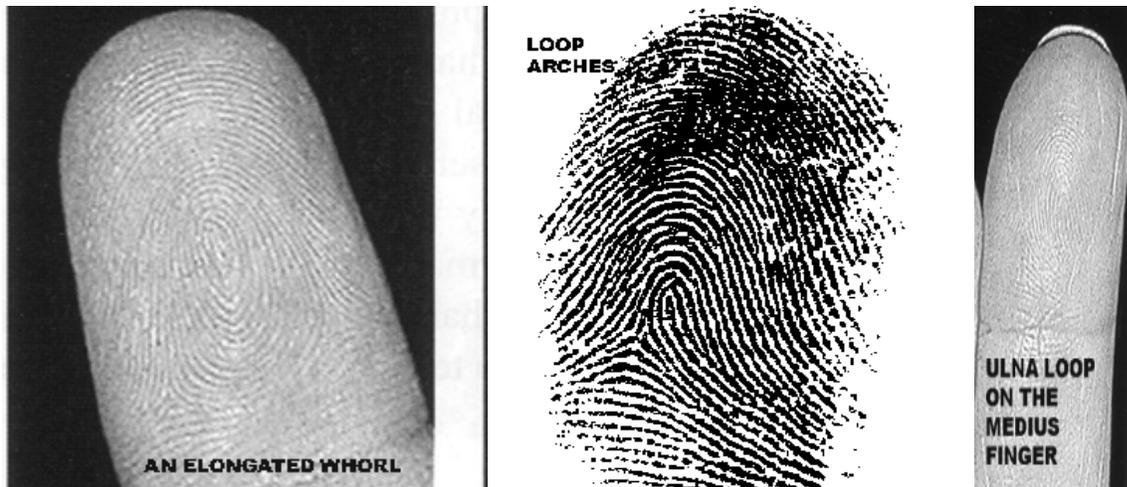


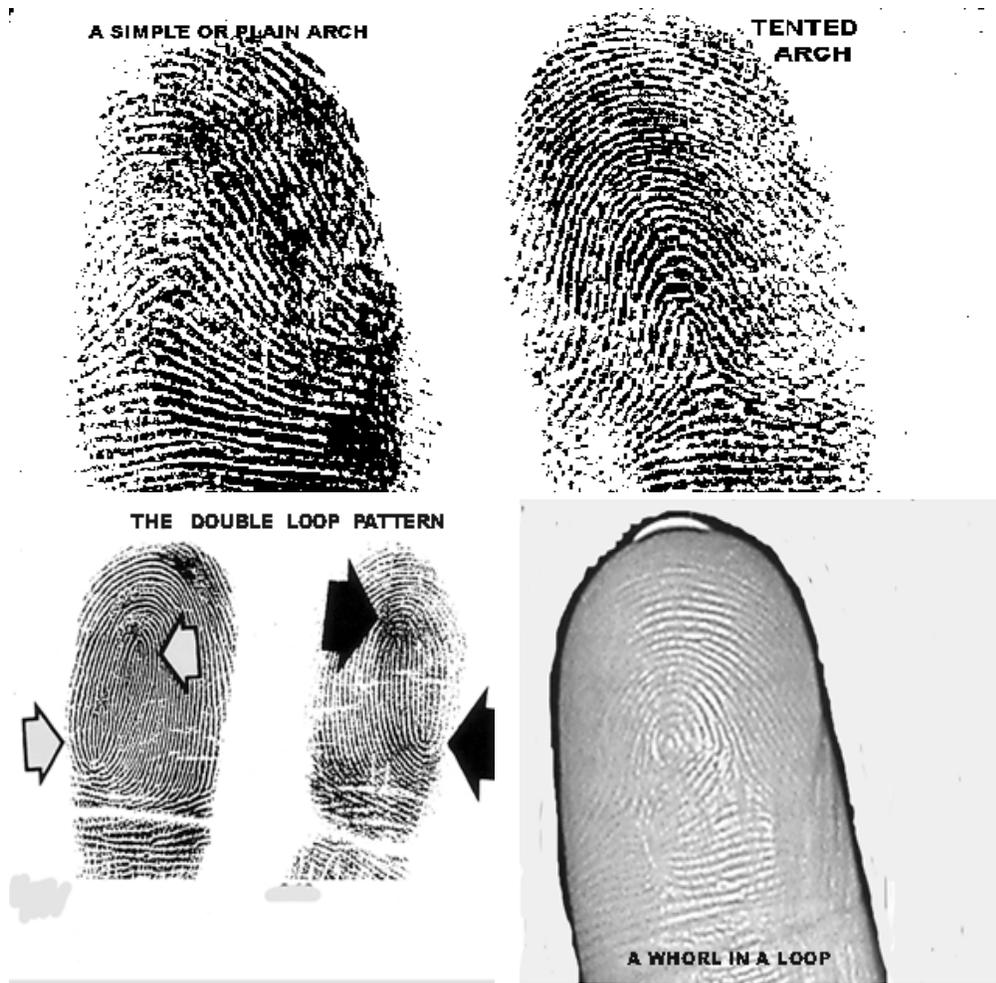
Composite(18): Practical, material minded. But as the pattern is not completely rounded, the tend to be muddled. Critical and resentful, repressive, lacking elasticity.

(19) ACCIDENTALS



A FEW ILLUSTRATIONS OF DERMATOGLYPHICS ON THE PALM





**XV FINDINGS OF VARIOUS PALMISTS AND HAND ANALYSTS ON THE
RIDGE AND PALMAR PATTERNS.**

1) **Noel Jaquin** began to speculate about the psychological connections of fingerprints and individual subjects in print in 1933 as he wondered whether the whorl pattern, then commonly found on the prints of certain types of criminals, indicated some defect of moral perception that he would attribute to some psychological deficiency. In that study he divided the prints into five generalized types that he would use for later study and reference in his work: The loop, arch, tented arch, whorl and composite. By the end of that decade he was to publish his conclusions regarding the psychological significance of each of those patterns. Jaquin assigned these general characteristics to each of his five fingerprints

Loop: Mental and emotional elasticity with possible lack of concentration. Adaptable, versatile and emotionally responsive.

Arch: Self contained and repressive. Secretive in self defense. Naturally suspicious. Resentful of others achievements who did not possess for their own shortcomings that might bar achievement. Repressive of emotions.

Tented Arch: Sensitive and emotional with "artistic" temperament with the appreciation but perhaps not the ability or commitment. Idealistic. Impulsive. High degree of emotional elasticity, high strung nervous system, too sensitive

Whorl: Independent, original, very individualistic. Emotional elasticity determined by selfish needs or desires and limited by mental horizons. Secretive, suspicious. While they may appear conventional, they will disregard convention when it suits their purpose.

Composite: Practical, material minded. But as the pattern is not completely rounded, they tend to be muddled. Critical and resentful, repressive, lacking elasticity.

By 1958 Jaquin had added that each fingerprint should be interpreted in the light of those characteristics that are recognized in relation to the hand and finger upon which it is found. He added a lack of spontaneity to the arch print and appeared more comfortable with finding those with tented arches as very artistic or musical

2) **Vera Compton**, publishing in 1953, followed Jaquin's lead on the psychology of the prints. She looked to the location of the core or center of the print to indicate whether the person was balanced, introvert (towards the little finger) or extravert (towards the thumb). She observed that those with all whorls were the died in the wool individualists. She also observed whorls on the palm of the hand and believed that they intensified any psychological aspect associated with the part of the hand they were found on.

3) Fred Getting's wrote in his 1965 publication that he was influenced by the Japanese folk lore traditions expressed in European translations of the work of Kojima. He recognized three essential types of prints, whorl, loop and arch. The arch he found to be a regressive sign of a crude, insensitive and hard heartened type of subject. This is softened if the arch is tented. He found subjects with arches defiantly stubborn and if they have arches on most of the fingers, they tend to be rebellious against even the simplest of social conventions. Radial loops he described similarly to his description of whorls, indicating great originality. Because ulnar loops were so common, he inferred it represented the conventional, unoriginal type of person. He read little into that formation. Whorls indicate more psychological complexity. Reading whorls by the finger, he found that one whorl on the hand located on the little finger would indicate individuality in relationships, unconventional patterns in sex and money. A singular whorl on the ring finger would indicate originality in self expression. He believed that the whorl isolated those characteristics related to the particular finger it occupied and invested those qualities with particular importance.

4) Beryl B. Hutchinson publishing in 1967 observed that those at the S.S.P.P. believed that the dermatoglyphic patterning demonstrated the individual's personality tools inherited from birth. She noted that if the patterning of the fingerprints was more distal, the personality would more likely be expressed through theory, abstract thought and ideas, if not ideals. A more proximal placement of the center of the print would result in the personality trait being expressed in a more practical or physical way. Hutchinson recognized the five fingerprints of Jaquin and Compton but expanded the number of patterns to six and recognized wider variety both in patterns and in their meanings dependent upon the locations where they were found. She recognized a difference between radial and ulnar loops. In the whorl pattern she recognized a difference between concentric circles and the shell pattern. She also recognized the Peacock's eye as a compound of the whorl and the loop, being a loop with an eye in it.

Loops: she agreed that these were the most frequently found patterns and indicated a graceful, adaptable outlook on life. She distinguished between the radial loop (that proceeds from the direction of the thumb like a lariat thrown in the direction of the little finger) and the ulnar loop that travels in the opposite direction. She noted that the radial loop was most frequently found on the index finger (No. 2) and the thumb but rarely on the other fingers. Those with radial loops appear to be more adaptable so long as the choice is from their own interests, while those with ulnar loops are more apt to act on suggestions from fortune or third persons.

She began to distinguish characteristics of behavior dependant upon where the pattern was found. Thus a loop on the right index finger of a right hander indicated one who could improvise and act in various capacities. If that right handed person has an arch or whorl on the right index finger but a loop on the left index finger, then he is more likely to be able to find his way around fixed obstacles. loops on the middle finger can indicate open mindedness in areas metaphysics and religion and one conversant with a wide variety of topics. Loops on the ring finger indicate an appreciation for fashion and new ideas that conform to the owners conceptions of beauty. Ease of expression is aided by ulnar loops on the little finger. she had at the time never seen a radial loop on the ulnar finger.

She felt that thumb loops showed that will could be easily and variously expressed if the thumb showed there was will power to be expressed. She observed that persons with whorls on their other fingers who had loops on their thumbs should be able to work well with others as the can adapt to the individual vagaries of committees and patrons yet keep their objectives intact.

Whorls: The whorl is sometimes considered a fixed sign, most often found on the ring finger (No. 4) and also frequently encountered on the thumb and the index finger. She distinguished between the whorl formed by concentric circles and the whorl that looks like a spiral or shell. The distinction was that while both patterns carry the same usual meanings, those evidenced by the spiral or shell will be less intense. Like Jaquin and Compton before her the whorl is the mark of the individualist.

Those with whorls take time to train but once trained can respond as if by instinct, very quickly. Their decisions cannot be hurried. Whorls on the index finger show the individualist. If the whorl is on the right index finger, but there is a loop on the left index finger, then there will be more flexibility of choice. With the whorl on both index fingers, the person must not only find his or her own niche, but they must believe that no one else can fill it, or at least fill it as well, and that it has a community benefit.

Whorls on the middle finger will evidence subjects who have strong ideas on philosophy and these self determined persons may be good at original research. A loop on one of the fingers will broaden the scope of vision. These subjects often have very sincere, even if unorthodox, commitments on religion.

Whorls on the ring finger indicate selectivity in concepts of beauty and happiness. This person will follow his or her own preferences and will not be dissuaded no matter how unorthodox his choice or approach. A loop on one of the fingers will allow a wider selectivity of personal choice.

Little finger whorls evidence subjects who will take painstaking care with the organization of anything undertaken. While one might suspect a gift of oratory, this will only be experienced when the subject is deeply moved. Otherwise, they may be loath to speak, preferring to be "the power behind the throne."

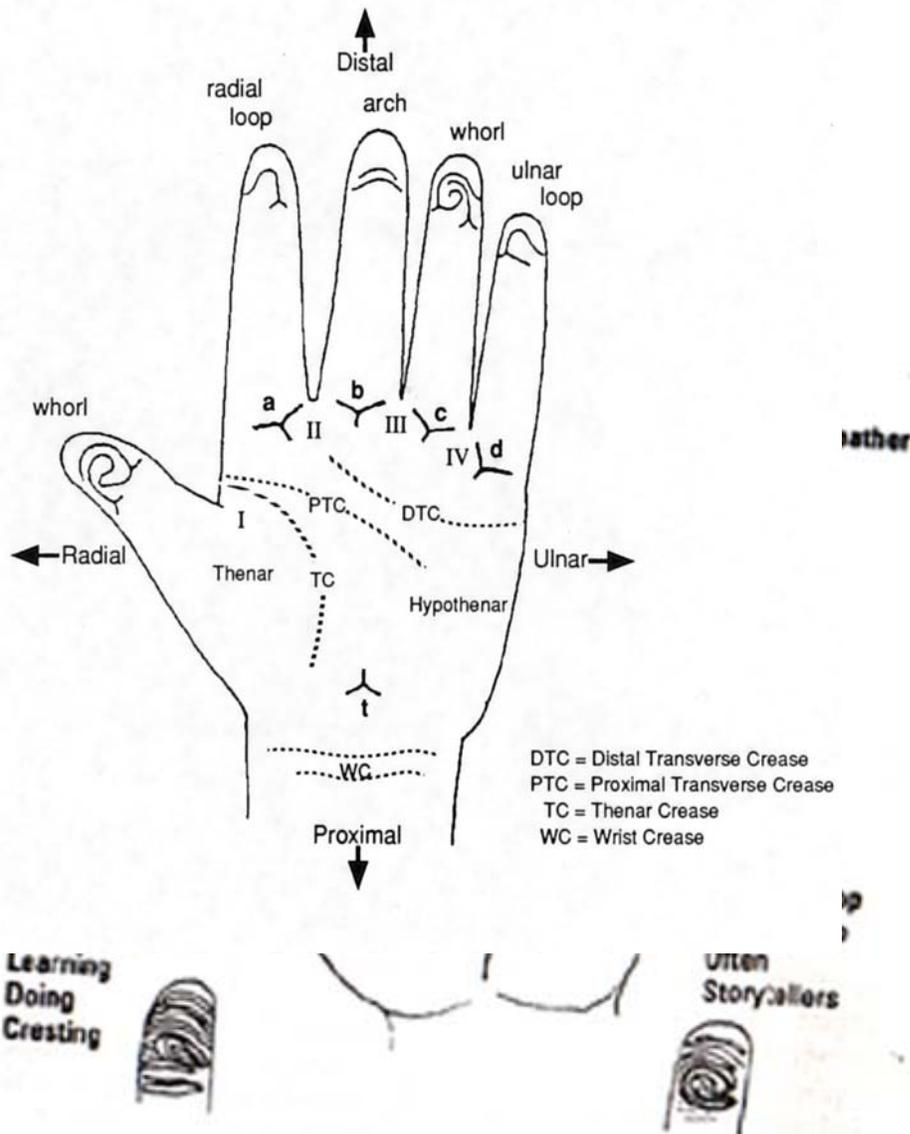
Whorled thumbs indicate strength in behavior which may be mediated if on thumb has a loop.

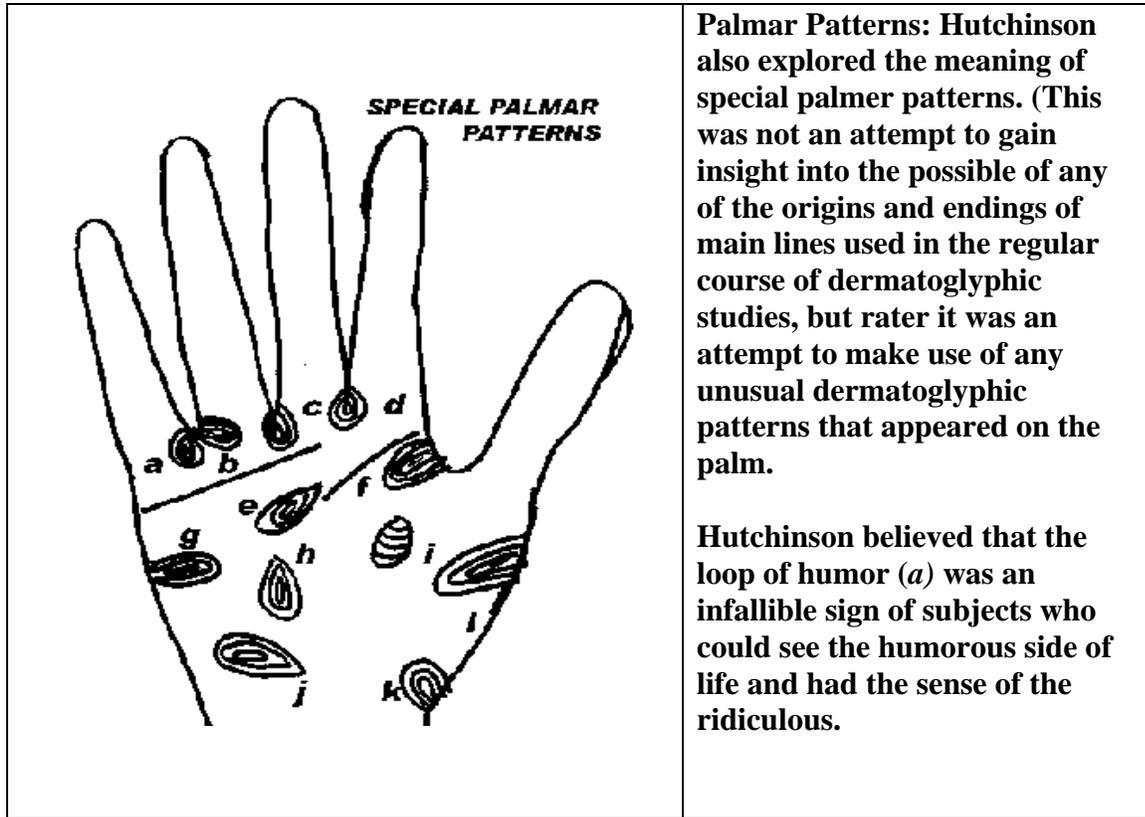
Arch: She finds this print, especially on the index finger, as indicative of people who are the salt of the earth. The key words are trustworthy, capable, ability to cope, courage and reliability. If found on the index finger, it will impart these qualities to any loop or whorl print found on the same finger of the other hand.

The serious drawback of arches is lack of ability to express inner feelings and personal thoughts. This is aggravated if there are four or more arches. They may be able to express themselves better through writing and sketching.

Arches found on the middle finger indicate persons with a pragmatic approach to religion, does it improve life, make it better. They approach investments and business the same way. This pragmatism will express itself in the arts in some useful way if the print is found on the third finger. While seldom found on the fourth and fifth fingers, if found on the fifth fingers they tend to be part of a set of arches and seem to increase the reticence of the subject and restrict artistic expression. On the thumb, they frequently accompany a strong will. Again efficiency and practicality rule. They can indicate constructive effort. Seldom found on the fourth and fifth fingers, if found on the fifth fingers they tend to be part of a set of arches and seem to increase the reticence of the subject and restrict artistic expression. On the thumb, they frequently accompany a strong will. Again efficiency and practicality rule. They can indicate constructive effort.

Compound Patterns: Here Hutchinson adds a new pattern, the loop with an whorl or eye in it. (Figure 10) She finds this combines the charm of the loop with the selectivity and discernment of the whorl. Also, as a curious aside, when found on the ring finger, it has indicated much luck in dangerous situations. (I and others I know have found the same curious reaction which may indicate some as yet unknown ability to anticipate and cope within a dangerous situation). The compound is also known as a central pocket loop whorl in F.B.I. textbooks.



XVI UNUSUAL SKIN PATTERNS1. Unusual Skin Patterns (Palmer Patterns) by Hutchinson

Palmar Patterns: Hutchinson also explored the meaning of special palmer patterns. (This was not an attempt to gain insight into the possible of any of the origins and endings of main lines used in the regular course of dermatoglyphic studies, but rather it was an attempt to make use of any unusual dermatoglyphic patterns that appeared on the palm.

Hutchinson believed that the loop of humor (*a*) was an infallible sign of subjects who could see the humorous side of life and had the sense of the ridiculous.

But if it crosses over towards the thumb (*b*) it is more of an indication of vanity, and the vain do not care to be laughed at. She named (*c*) the loop of serious intent tends to denote people who have a serious purpose in life. While a serious hobby might satisfy those with only one such whorl, two seems to require work of some serious service or contribution. In (*d*) she followed Indian tradition of relating that loop to one who was born with Royal blood, and looked for personal magnetism or executive abilities.

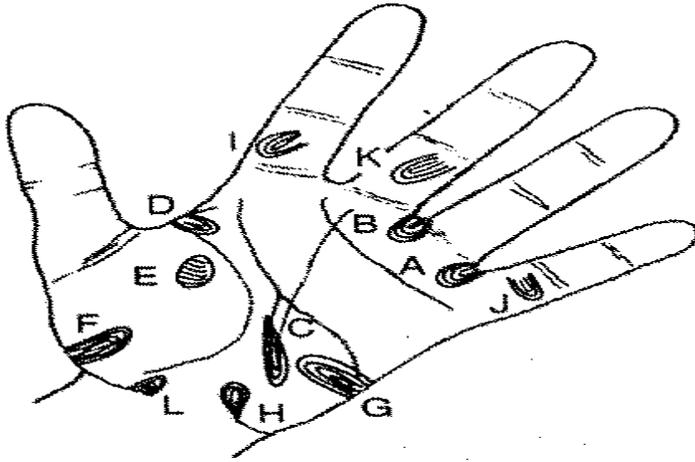
The (*e*) type of loop may be found beginning anywhere from below the index finger to the middle of the palm, and can go across the palm or down, and lies near or below the proximal transverse crease (head line). It will tend to end on the hypothenar eminence (Luna). It evidences special qualities of good memory which she said defied exact definition. The (*f*) loop is related to physical courage. The (*g*) loop has been related to green thumbs and a discernment of any energies that may be emitted from various substances. Both the (*e*) and the (*g*) loop are believed to increase the powers of dowrsers, with Hutchinson perhaps giving the edge to the (*g*) loop. She recalls how village idiots used to be considered to have the "gift of the bees" or other natural traits that made them useful to society. She also noted that this sign was frequently found on people with down's syndrome. This raises some interesting conjectures.

The loop beginning at the center-base of the hand (*j*) may take any direction. Hutchinson speculated that it might reflect some powers of imagination or intuition. She had seen the (*h*) loop so seldom that that she was merely speculating that it reflected some humanistic imagination, kindness or humanitarian aspect of personality.

The loops (*I*), (*k*), and (*l*) she relates to music. (*k*) may be found on those with a strong emotional bond to music. The cross patterning found in the bee (*i*) appears to relate to a love of stringed instruments while the brass have their advocates with the (*l*) loop. The ability to play or compose is not assured.

2. Characteristics attributed to palmar loops by palmists from 1967 to 1994

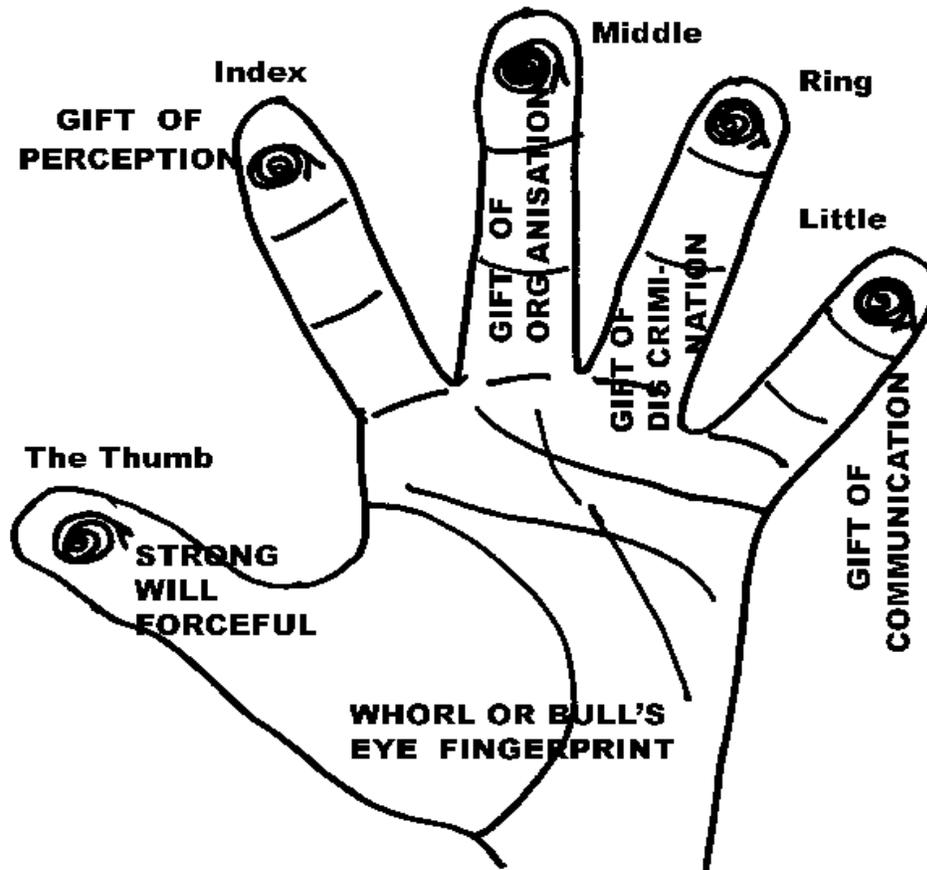
Palmar loops in diagrams	Beryl Hutchinson (1967)	Beverly Jaegers(1974)	Enid Hoffman (1983)	Richard Webster (1994)
<i>a</i>	humour	Sense of Humour	Pleasure from Humour	Humour
<i>b</i>	Vanity	Ego/Relationships	Pride/Self Confidence	Ego
<i>c</i>	Serious intent	Common Sense	Serious/Common Sense/Hard Work	Common Sense
<i>d</i>	Rajah	Power/Introspective	Rajah	Rajah
<i>e</i>	Memory	Memory	Memory	Memory
<i>f</i>	Courage	Courage/Stamina	Courage	Courage
<i>g</i>	Nature	Nature/Ulnar	Nature	Nature
<i>h</i>	Humanism	Humanitarian		Humanitarian
<i>i</i>	Bee (strings)	Musical Genius	Beehive/Musical Genius	Music /Strings
<i>j</i>	Inspiration	Inspiration	Inspiration	Inspiration
<i>k</i>	Music	Music or Rhythm		Music
<i>l</i>	Brass Music	Response to Environment	Response to Environment	Response

3) Skin Pattern Looping by Beverly Jaegers

Loop	Name	Indications
A	Amusement	Ability to enjoy life; stronger form for humorous expression.
B	Analytical Mind	Ability to analyse and assess the environment and events that may involve or interest us
C	Memory Bank	How and what we remember and store in our subconscious memory bank
D	Adventure	How we handle risks, dangers and challenges
E	Music	Embedded in the third section of thumb, enjoyment of music can be an important part of life
F	Absorption	Ability to relate and inter-relate our feelings and responses with those around us in the province of this segment
G	Genetic	This section reveals something about our genetic code. It is the area for allergies indicating that they could be inherited
H	Idealistic	This basal section reflects the part of us that is not only capable of becoming inspired, but also idealistic in nature.
I	Charismatic	The ability to draw others to us as well as our talents for making a lasting impression on those with whom we live and work
J	Intensity	Indication of the quality of our intensity as well as our sexual quotient
K	Ownership	Reveals our desire and ability to hold on to what we have, as well as our need to acquire new possessions
L	Timing	Our sense of timing and rhythmic motion, even to dancing ability

Areas having no loops but are puffed up in appearance have the same quality of the loop.

Prof. Anthony Writer, Jyotisha Bharati, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai

4) Whorl or Bull's eye fingerprints**Whorls on the Fingerprints**

Index Finger - "Gift of Perception". Individuals with this print are virtually impossible to deceive or lie to. As a result, they generally lead very unhappy childhoods. They see only too clearly the deceptions and facades put on by others, including their own parents.

Middle Finger - "Gift of Organization". Owners of this print will see categories and relationships which escape most others. They will categorize people and events as specific "types". They are very curious, and enjoy uncovering or investigating "secrets".

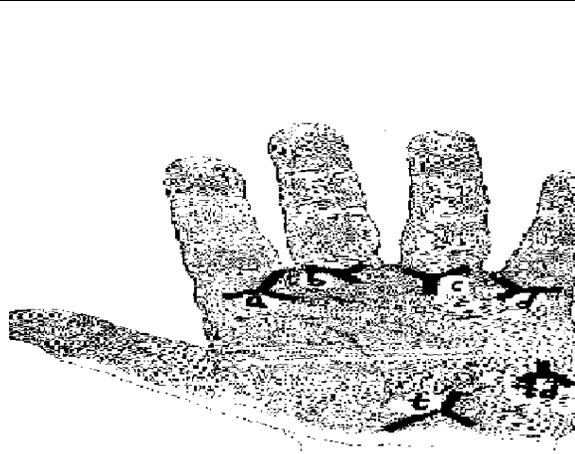
Ring Finger - "*Gift of Discernment*". This is the ability to spot flaws in any plan, design, concept, or person. A strong tendency towards perfectionism, especially in their own work. These are the people who cannot tolerate a picture hanging slightly crooked.

Baby Finger - "*Gift of Communication*". Although usually self-conscious and reserved, these subjects have the gift of eloquence with the written and spoken word. Natural orators, they have the ability to move and inspire others with the power of their voice. An interesting characteristic of this placement is the subject's spiritual views. They will NEVER follow the dogma of any religion, but have their own unique philosophy in which they are extremely confident.

Thumb Print - "*Gift of Willpower*". This print reveals a natural leader with a strong ability to command others. They will dominate any situation with their inherent mesmerizing ability. There is a strong tendency towards dictatorial or totalitarian views, especially with their children.

XVII A FEW POINTS ON DERMATOGLYPHICS BY VARIOUS AUTHORS

1 Beryl Hutchinson



Apices: Hutchinson's work also considered various patterns formed by dermal ridges of the palm. She made detailed observations of the psychological significance of the placement of the Apices, the location of the triradii below the fingers and on the proximal palm in the center and on the hypothenar eminence (*a, b, c, d, t* or *pmt* and *tb* or *bt*). (Figure 11) She also studied unusual patterns formed in various places on some palms and their traditional and psychological meanings. These included various loops found on the palm between the fingers, in the center of the palm and on the thenar and hypothenar eminences. She is the first cheirologist we have found to publish in depth on these points.

She used the main line patterns of the palm, a major tool in dermatoglyphics, to locate the triradii. Unlike the scientific students of dermatoglyphics, she did not make any point of the destinations of these main lines.

. She was more interested in the exact location of the triradii, in relation to near hand features, the fingers for those under the fingers, the base and center of the palm in relation to the *t* and whether a line from or through or through the *tb*. She felt that the ideal lateral placement for the triradii under the fingers was directly beneath the midline of each finger except the little finger where it should be found "aligned with the inner side of the little finger." (In reading her work one must constantly remind oneself that she starts numbering the fingers from the index finger, not the thumb.)

Beryl Hutchinson was also interested in how high the triradii were. If there were seven or fewer ridge lines separating it from the palmar-phalangeal crease then the apex could be considered high but if there were fourteen or more lines separating it from the proximal finger crease then the placement was low. The placement of these apices evidenced the manner of the character influence, "instinctive ways of thought," represented by that particular area of the hand which might otherwise be hidden by other markers of character in the hands. She appeared to be greatly influenced by knowledge of Indian schools of palmistry available to her at the time.

She felt that the location of A, the triradii under the index finger (or what palmist call the Mount of Jupiter), was one of the most important indicators of character and expected behavior. Personal integrity, adherence to a personal code of honor, was indicated by a centrally placed apex. If the sign leans towards the middle finger, then this personal code will yield to the needs of practicality, especially in the needs of family or others who may depend upon the subject. When it is placed in the opposite direction, the personal code may yield to the sense of adventure and perhaps irresponsibility. The high and low placement on *a b c* and *d* follows the analysis of the fingerprint, intellectual for high practical for low.

Hutchinson observed that the *b* triradius (below the middle finger on what palmist call the Mount of Apollo) was always higher than the others, so she believed that its relative position should be counted by fewer ridge lines to the finger. She found good judgment on those with centrally placed apices but that those whose apex leaned towards the ring finger seemed to be ill advised in financial affairs. She had at the time not seen one leaning towards the thumb. If both the apex and the middle finger lean towards the ring finger she found this related to persons with problems of duty versus happiness. She did follow the main line from *b* to see if it was linked to *c* or *d*. If a link could be found, then she that this lent support for the serious creation or construction of writers, speakers and artists.

The *c* triradius is located under the ring finger on what the palmist call the Mount of Apollo. She noted it was frequently drawn towards the radial (thumb) side of the hand but could on occasion be found in the opposite direction when the triradii are duplicated as the result of a loop being formed on the palm between the ring and little finger. As the loop had a meaning of its own, no special meaning was attributed to the ulnar triradii. She taught that the high apex was of benefit to the "artist in any branch of expression." She discussed a curious loop sort of form in the triradius that members of the S.S.P.P. attributed to a devotion and skill with animals.

She taught that the nearer the *d* triradius was to the center line under the little finger the more the subject appreciated the meaning of words, but not necessarily the lyricism of them. This is in line with the observations that the language center of the brain does not control the poetry which is more under the control of that center of the brain that is involved with syncopation, rhythm aspects of sound. She found in looking for harmony within the person, that one should also check the comparative height of this apex with the one under the index finger and the closer they were to the same height, the more harmonious would be the subjects personality.

Occasionally one may find a triradius on the thenar eminence (Mount of Venus). Other than to note that she had found it more readily on oriental and Jewish hands, she had little to say of it. Perhaps those she observed had some common genetic ancestry.

There is frequently a triradius at center base of the palm, in the area between the two eminences that some palmists call the Mount of Neptune. She speculated over its possible involvement with extra sensory abilities. Traveling further over the palm, towards the inside edge of the hypothenar eminence (the Mount of the Moon) she noted some early dermatoglyphic study that may have correlated this with pre natal conditions. A number of studies have sought to relate this as evidence of some congenital defect. She noted that for palmists it indicated an ability of the subject to draw into sharp focus memories of sensations, feelings, both texturally and emotionally. Finally, she considered the apex on the lower part of the Mount of Luna itself, the hypothenar eminence, and reported that Indian practitioners considered it a bad sign, one of a laborer for others who would not succeed but bring the harvest to those for whom he or she worked.

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Hutchinson believed that the loop of humor (a) was an infallible sign of subjects who could see the humorous side of life and had the sense of the ridiculous. But if it crosses over towards the thumb (b) it is more of an indication of vanity, and the vain do not care to be laughed at. She named (c) the loop of serious intent tends to denote people who have a serious purpose in life. While a serious hobby might satisfy those with only one such whorl, two seems to require work of some serious service or contribution. In (d) she followed Indian tradition of relating that loop to one who was born with Royal blood, and looked for personal magnetism or executive abilities.

The (e) type of loop may be found beginning anywhere from below the index finger to the middle of the palm, and can go across the palm or down, and lies near or below the proximal transverse crease (head line). It will tend to end on the hypothenar eminence (Luna). It evidences special qualities of good memory which she said defied exact definition. The (f) loop is related to physical courage. The (g) loop has been related to green thumbs and a discernment of any energies that may be emitted from various substances. Both the (e) and the (g) loop are believed to increase the powers of dowzers, with Hutchinson perhaps giving the edge to the (g) loop. She recalls how village idiots used to be considered to have the "gift of the bees" or other natural traits that made them useful to society. She also noted that this sign was frequently found on people with down's syndrome.

This raises some interesting conjectures.

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The loops (I), (k), and (l) she relates to music. (k) may be found on those with a strong emotional bond to music. The cross patterning found in the bee (i) appears to relate to a love of stringed instruments while the brass have their advocates with the (l) loop. The ability to play or compose is not assured.

Occasionally a whorl will be found on the hypothenar eminence (Luna) When not on the hands of schizophrenics she feels that it heightens the individuality of characteristics drawn from the subconscious. A composite found in the same area is an indication of ambivalence. Hutchinson also found that a tented arch in that area was a sign of instinctive enthusiasm. She felt that the arch so often found at the base of the hand and on the thenar eminence evidenced did not represent a field open to investigate because it is so frequently found and lack any radius or any clear focus on western hands. The open field, that area without pattern where the ridges seem to flow smoothly of the percussion were for her an indication of a harmony with nature.

2) Dr. Scheimann, M.D., referred to both Cummins & Midlo and to Jaquin in his work in 1969. He brought together both observations from the science of dermatoglyphics and cheirolgy. He discussed a number of fingerprint features as well as features of the dermal ridges on the palm: the loop, the arch, the tented types, the whorl and the composite, the triradius as designated by their scientific designations, a b c d and t and the atd angle and the ridge counts on in the loop and between the A and B triradii.

Dr. Scheimann observed that loops and whorls were the more common fingerprints and tented types were the more common palmer patterns. He noted that if one lacked any three of the five more common characteristics, one would be more predisposed to some congenital defect. Those "normal features were:

- 1) no patterns on the thenar and hypothenar prominence (mounts of Venus- the base of the thumb and Luna on the hypothenar edge or percussion of the hand)
- 2)do not have monomorphic hands (monomorphic hands have the same fingerprint on all ten fingers)
- 3) the ATD angle is around 45%;
- 4) the average loop ridge count is from 12 to 14
- 5) the AB ridge count is around 34.

He related the following features to the possibility of neurotic predisposition: displaced axial triradius; whorls and loops on the mount of Luna; an increase of composites on all fingers and the Mount of Venus; and disassociated or ill-formed ridges known as "Strings of Pearls"). He then indicated that he felt that fingerprint patterns indicate certain characteristics and those characteristics at times corresponded to those observed by Jaquin.

Loops: He found that those with six or more loops for fingerprints were adaptable, had both mental and emotional elasticity, easygoing, and perhaps a little too responsive to other's moods. Versatility fights concentration in this person.

Tented Arches: He observed that those with tented arches sounded like those born under the sign of Libra, strongly influenced by their environment and who "easily gets out of balance." He also added the traits of peach, harmony and beauty to idealistic.

Composites: This person is plagued by vacillation. His thoughts, like his print patterns, run in two directions.

Arch: Mistrusts himself. Questions his own actions and wisdom. Becomes more introspective with age through his anxiety to avoid error.

Whorl: He felt this was the most important pattern and was the keynote to individuality. Independence, determination and originality unaffected by convention or opposition.

He would look to the thumb as the overall personality indicator if no pattern makes up the majority of the prints and if the thumb pattern is not the same as the predominant pattern on the rest of the fingers, one suspects that the person has a combination of the characteristics shown.

3) Beverly C. Jaegers published two books the year following the Penrose comment. One was devoted almost entirely to fingerprints and palmar dermatoglyphics and the other to the wider subject of hand analysis. On the palm she identified thirteen patterns. She omitted the Hutchinson Humanism pattern (Figure 12 h) and added two new patterns she had observed. One was an ulnar loop on the proximal phalange of the index finger that she called the Charisma - 'Presence' sign. The other new loop was shown as a radial loop on the proximal phalange of the little finger and she called that the Ultra-femininity or masculinity sign.

In her book *You and Your Hand* she also identified several other palm patterns. She showed a Figure reminiscent of the composite illustrated by Hutchinson on the hypothenar eminence (Luna) and called it the Aquarian or double loop sign. She also identified a wavy formation seen on either the hypothenar or thenar eminence that she related to some astrological influence. She found the loop that Hutchinson called the Rajah was extremely rare, may have something to do with some chromosomal abnormality may occasionally be found on persons with enhanced charisma. She mentioned the connection to royalty. She identified the loop Hutchinson called serious as the common sense loop. She related it to the popular idea of good horse sense, good management of life in all areas and a need to take responsibility towards those around the subject. These people have a good grasp on their own needs and may be capable of giving good advice.

Another contrast with Hutchinson is Jaegers' description of Hutchinson's vanity loop She describes it as the ego or relationship loop. She finds these subjects to be extremely self conscious, introspective or over self conscious. Like Hutchinson, she noted that these subjects do not like to be the objects of jokes. She added meaning to the Hutchinson brass music loop She mentioned the subjects response to music and rhythm but adds that this is also a sign of empathy to surroundings, where the subject's moods are greatly influenced by those around him or her. In discussing the loop of memory she found that if the loop ran horizontally it indicated a strong memory for facts and figures and information gained through reading. As it dips toward the wrist, the memory is more colored by remembrance of feeling and emotions of the past.

Jaegers new loop or ultra-femininity or masculinity, which she also calls the Scorpio loop, relates to the id or libido, apparently enhancing it. It may also enhance appreciation of sights and sounds of beauty. The new Jaegers' loop of charisma represents a particular quality of leadership who attracts people to his or her goals and leadership by his or her mere presence. Most of her other palmar sign observations parallel those of Hutchinson.

Jaegers added new types of fingerprints for our consideration, the loop-arch the double loop or Aquarian as possibly distinguished from the composite (Figure 9) also referred to as the incomplete whorl, and the accidental Her kernel loop later became a Peacock's feather and her bulls eye became know as the whorl. She distinguished between the ulnar and radial loops.

She felt the arch evidenced an honest and reliable subject, conservative and taciturn with moral values that could approach the puritanical at times, yet on a person with sensual tendencies. If the hand is strong, the subject will be steady and capable, but found on a weak hand the indication will be of conflict. The persons with the tented arch she divided into two groups, those with a delta, triangle or kernel at the base of the arch and those without. These people enjoy interspersing mental with physical work and those without the kernel are need to stay busy. Those with the kernel are more comfortable with participating in communication and have an "eager, searching intellect. They can tend to be perfectionists. Their sincerity and honesty colors their expectations so they may misjudge others expecting them to have the same sincerity and honesty.

Those without Dr. Scheimann observed that loops and whorls were the more common fingerprints and tented types were the more common palmer patterns. He noted that if one lacked any three of the five more common characteristics, one would be more predisposed to some congenital defect. Those "normal features were: 1) no patterns on the thenar and hypothenar prominence (mounts of Venus- the base of the thumb and Luna on the hypothenar edge or percussion of the hand); 2)do not have monomorphic hands (monomorphic hands have the same fingerprint on all ten fingers); 3) the ATD angle is around 45%; 4) the average loop ridge count is from 12 to 14; and 5) the AB ridge count is around 34.

He related the following features to the possibility of neurotic predisposition: displaced axial triradius; whorls and loops on the mount of Luna; an increase of composites on all fingers and the Mount of Venus; and disassociated or ill-formed ridges known as "Strings of Pearls" (Figure 24). He then indicated that he felt that fingerprint patterns indicate certain characteristics and those characteristics at times corresponded to those observed by Jaquin.

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Tented Arches: He observed that those with tented arches sounded like those born under the sign of Libra, strongly influenced by their environment and who "easily gets out of balance." He also added the traits of peach, harmony and beauty to idealistic.

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He would look to the thumb as the overall personality indicator if no pattern makes up the majority of the prints and if the thumb pattern is not the same as the predominant pattern on the rest of the fingers, one suspects that the person has a combination of the characteristics shown.

Arch with Loop: She described an arch with a loop in it. In tradition dermatoglyphics this might either be confused with a loop or an arch. It would appear somewhat like that shown in figure 14. She indicates that it may be indicative of a searching intellect, one who might excel in creative fields that require abstract thought, such as medicine or science, and who have good memories.

Double Loop: She designates the double loop as the Aquarian and finds it most frequently on the 4th (ring) finger which is generally known in palmistry as the sun or Apollo finger but which she and Dennis Fairchild(79) call the Venus finger. The attributes of the double loop are much like the of the composite loops described by Hutchinson and indeed Hutchinson actually pictures a double loop in her book as does Vera Compton and both refer to this feature also as the twinned or entwined loop. Dr. Scheimann appears to picture both, though it is not entirely clear from the illustrations given. Jaquin pictures the incomplete whorl, the type shown in figure 9 above, and calls it the composite. Jaegers gives the subject the ability to "double-think" and have trouble separating reality from fantasy. Depending on how the ability. is channeled Jaegers can see the result as either an artist or a liar. Perhaps the consummate con artist?

Whorls: Jaegers adds the nonconformist to the individualist in her analysis of what the spiral whorl indicates (figure 8). The target or concentric circle whorl she describes as a sign that looks like an eye. She assigned descriptions dependant on which finger it was found on. On the index finger it indicted good perception. When found on the middle finger, she credits the subject with a genius for organization and categorization who are not confused or disoriented. When found on the ring finger the subject is able to spot the flaw in objects or plans, a fine eye for discernment. As a general rule the target whorl is the sign of inner concentration of the individualistic person who can see all sides of a question and that makes the subject's decisions harder.

Loops: Jaegers divides loops into radial and ulnar as do those studying dermatoglyphics and she differentiates these from the radial and ulnar loops with a kernel. Good perception, good visual memory and unique patterns of analysis that allows perception of hidden patterns and agenda, all that may lead to different conclusions from the 'crowd' characterize those with radial kernel loops. Those with the ulnar kernel loops are better at plagiarism of assets and ideas of others who can see the talents or shortcomings of others better than their own. They suffer slow or dull thinkers badly. They suffer from too wide ranging interests. The subjects with plain ulnar loops have short attention spans. Think quickly and need changes. They have an adaptable personality and flexible outlook. She believes they may be able to perceive loop holes, can work towards personal goals or the goals of others, loose sight of personal aims when the goal is in sight and are open minded. The radial loop has some of these characteristics, with free flowing ideas and abilities to improvise. This subject seems more individualistic, especially with the loop found on the index finger. But they are much less adaptable and flexible than those found with the ulnar loops. They seldom retain all the information they have gathered.

Accidentals: The other print described by Jaegers is the accidental. This is sort of a catch all category for prints that do on file well in other categories. further description of what these accidentals may evidence in terms of character. There is no further evidence of character described in her works and findings.

Triradii: Jaegers also considered the significance of triradii. She located seven positions for the triradius, one under each finger that we described above as a, b, c, and d, one along the thenar side of the palm below the distal transverse crease (heart line), one in the general area that we have formally described as td), and one at the center base of the palm that we have described as t. She considered the td location as the normal placement of the axial triradius. She indicated that the axial triradius at this location evidenced a "normal correspondence between the conscious and subconscious" and "normal prenatal existence. The higher location, under the distal transverse crease, (Figure 12 box on hand area) would indicate to her prenatal or later life heart problems and an enhanced tactile, sensual or emotional memory. She illustrated some unfamiliarity with the scientific studies of dermatoglyphics when she discussed the normal placement of the axial triradius at or below where we show td Cummins & Midlohad reported t as the most frequent location of the axial triradii and cited statistics on the study of 1281 German males in their 1943 book on dermatoglyphics. But Jaegers, possibly unaware of such scientific literature on the subject, stated"Although this placement does not seem to have come to the attention of the scientists, it has been my observation that this particular placement has been found exclusively on the hands of psychics." She felt this corroborated the findings of astrologers. Perhaps Palmists are fortunate she published after the Penrose letter of 1973. She voiced a desire to be better informed of the work in scientific studies of the hand.

The digital triradii that we show as a, b, c, and d in, Jaegers calls Apex triradii, possibly following the leads of Benham and St. Germain. She mentioned a formation below the ring finger that looked more like a necklace than a triradius and indicated subjects with those formations would never achieve happiness in terms considered as popularly desirable, though he or she, through individual efforts, may find satisfaction and contentment. She described ridge counts from the triradii to the proximal finger flexure line as normal if between five and ten, recessed if thirteen or over under fingers of Saturn and Mercury, and fifteen to seventeen below fingers of Jupiter and Apollo. High setting would be within three to five ridge lines of that flexure crease. She considered the low setting as repressive and those with high settings had access to the fuller use of the character attributes related to that finger.

A low set apex under the index finger would indicate that leadership abilities would be understated, better expressed in support, or behind the scenes. High settings would provide more support for the active leader. Such a setting would spur ambition, aspirations, and self confidence. If the placement of the apex tends toward the thumb, the quality of fearlessness grows. The self sacrificial or martyr may be indicated if the mount is more radially located. Jaegers also felt the radial location might indicate persons who use others to achieve their own ends.

Jaegers recognized that the triradius under the middle finger would normally be higher than the one under the ring finger. The higher triradius under the middle finger evidences the desire for continuing education and intellectual expansion. Learning for those with normal or more centrally located triradii would preferably come through experience rather than formal education. The low apex indicated the conservationist to her, one interested in gardening or animal husbandry and even vegetarians. People with apices that lean towards the index finger are sensitive about their intellectual accomplishments and shortcomings. They also tend to be tight with finances. It is not a usual location. The more customary location is below the middle of the finger, indicating balanced judgment (justice, fair play and good judgment). With the apex leaning towards the ring finger we may find a more live and let live attitude, accepting human nature in all shades. she notes that some authorities have held that it represents a spendthrift attitude, but she does not concur. She believes it evidences the humanitarian. If the main line flows from b to d and thus the ridge lines cut off any apex pattern below the third (ring) finger, this is a sign of one possibly gifted in electronics or computer or software design.

Highly placed apices under the ring finger labels one as enjoying the company of others and not caring to be alone. Jaegers finds this person requires constant background noise, such as the TV, or boom box. Rarely self conscious, they enjoy socializing. If both this setting and the one under the little finger are high, they tend to be performers, show offs. If the aspect is low, the person will tend to be more introspective, creating for themselves, such as a diarist. Need for personal space and solitude accompany this sign. The normal location for this apex is from eight to twelve ridge lines below the proximal finger crease. If the apex leans towards the middle finger, intellectual creativity is indicated. It is seldom seen leaning towards the little finger, but when it does, look for a "fascinating conversationalist." Should no apex be found below this finger, the subjects creativity may be blocked unless their are palmar lines or creases that cut through the ridge lines to reach the proximal finger crease.

Under the Little finger the apex is usually lower set than under the other fingers. If it is set closer to the radial side, it indicates one who finds vocal communication easier. Moving to the center or towards the ulnar side of the hand the apex indicates one who is more relaxed with the written word.

4 Yusuke Miyamoto divided fingerprints into two types, streams and whirlpools. In his short book for public consumption on the way to use his system, he did not give individual character or psychological meaning to each type. Rather he compared the location of each type on five fingers, thumb through little finger and from that came up with thirty two character types. Each type is infused with a variety of psychological characteristics forming a composite profile of character. He might be considered a modern eastern dactologist. We do not plan to use his approach in any initial investigations. He also follows the oriental approach of reading the right hand prints for women and the left hand prints for men following the theory that the right hand represents the yin, female or negative elements and the left hand represents the yang, male or positive elements. Some Chinese reverse this order after the age of about thirty.

5) Elizabeth Brenner acknowledges the existence of dermatoglyphics but offers little insight into the complexion of personality in her 1980 discussion of dermatoglyphics. She preferred to advise the readers of the then popular understanding of the scientific studies in the area. Dennis Fairchild in his book of the same year goes into quite extensive observations on character traits and dermal patterns. He shows some strong affinity for the same school as Bevy Jaegers as they both reverse the common palmistry names for the pads under the ring finger and the thumb, calling the one under the ring finger Venus and the one under the thumb the Sun of Apollo.

6) Dennis Fairchild offered a few new observations in his 1980 publication. He found whorls on the thumb indicated deliberate and careful characters, aggressive in pursuing desires, with a need for recognition, admiration, and to be applauded. This may lead to excesses. On the index finger the whorl can indicate magnetic dynamism. These people set strict rules for self and are willing to accept responsibility for future planning. On the middle (Saturn) finger it denotes the good organizer needing a concrete philosophy of life. Subjects with whorls on the ring finger show an "uncanny" ability to ferret out injustice across their paths. They are effective teachers of morality and truth. Focus is important for these subjects to realize their endless and limitless desires for love, freedom and discoveries. When found on the little finger, the whorl indicates an understanding of people. But they tend to be detached. They are also wealth seekers. Arches on the middle and ring fingers indicate something of the same run for the money. He appears to be confused about the more common loop to be found on the thumb. He says the radial loop is the more common loop. Cummins and Midlo reported in 1943, based on 1905 data from Scotland Yard reporting on fingerprint types of 5,000 individuals that 55.89% had ulnar loops on their right thumb and 0.22% had radial loops. On the left thumb, 65.9% had ulnar loops and .20% had radial loops. Our experience is quite similar. Fairchild did not discuss this further in his recent (1996) palmistry book.

7) Carol Hellings White approaches fingerprint patterns very simply in her 1980 publication, dividing them into four patterns, whorl, loop, arch and composite, without differentiations between ulnar and radial, or tinted and simple arches or other features. She emphasized general characteristics evidenced by these prints. The arch indicates one who sees an orderly, purposeful world in a nonjudgmental, accepting fashion. The loop indicates an active, outgoing person with a love of "progress", who may be motivated by either feelings of responsibility or desire to be prominent and involved in the limelight. Depth and concentration come to mind when looking at the whorl, a person very selective and otherwise noncommittal. She sees the composite as the combination of the whorl and loop. In this she sees an open minded person, curious and with what she sees as the scientific approach, cautious?

8) David Brandon-Jones in his 1980 work followed a course of several other palmists listed here of trying to popularize some "scientific" findings with regard to health and dermatoglyphics. He also included a few observations on character traits associated with several fingerprints, the loop, composite loop, whorl, arch, tented arch and peacock's eye. Following observations we have already encountered he noted that too many loops on the hands, without other strong signs, would be evidence of vacillation, instability and inconsistency. He felt that those with radial loops tried to impress themselves on the world and risked charges of braggadocio.

Indecision is the key in the composite. Brandon-Jones agreed with many other palmists here on the meanings of whorls. Dogmatic stubbornness may be indicted if found on the thumb who will not back down unless the other thumb contains an ulnar loop. People with whorls on their little fingers, it may indicate such independence of thinking that the subject has long since despaired over being understood or sympathized with. The arch is a sign of dependability, once the subject has given his word. He sees the tented arch as a sign of such emotional sensitivity as to be close to instability. These people need quiet, peaceful surroundings. He also observes such people may have very sensitive, acute hearing. The peacock's eye indicates penetrating perception on any fingers but the ring finger where it seems to indicate the ability to avoid death through accident or intentional trauma.

9) Enid Hoffman (in 1983) addressed her attention to a group loops we have seen previously in Jaegers' work She leaves out the ultra-feminine-masculine loop on the little finger and moves the Inspiration loop more into the central area of the ulnar side of the palm. She adds a loop from the palm edge just at the base of the thumb that she says evidences a natural sense of rhythm in people who love melody and harmony and have an aptitude for dance. This may be a little closer to the ideas of Hutchinson, though it is at the more distal location on the thenar eminence, above Ms. Hutchinson's mark for brass music.

She treats several fingerprints, loops, double loops, concentric whorls, spiral whorls that twist clockwise and counterclockwise, and two types of tented arches, one that looks very much like Fitzherbert's high arch, below, and one with a triad. She uses the word triad to indicate triradii, and also to an enclosure at the base of a simple arch. She also mentions composites but it is not clear whether she is talking about fingerprints. She adds the team player to loops found on both little fingers or both middle fingers, and achievement through cooperation if found on the index fingers. She notes loops on the index finger also indicate flexibility and one friendly to suggestions for change.

Hoffman stresses the uniqueness represented by whorls as well as the individuality and strong belief system. Whorls on little fingers signify idealism and expectations in close relationships. On the ring finger, besides supporting creative talent, they indicate one not easily influenced when it comes to choices. Whorls on the middle finger evidence heightened concern for strong family, home and career. Whorls on the index finger indicate the decision maker, with a strong personality and sense of self identity and latent powers to take charge. On the thumb the whorls are a strong sign of potential success of one who likes to control.

Hoffman pictures a high arch (as Fitzherbert would describe it below) as a tented arch She compares those with this sign to mountain climbers who strive to achieve. They often get caught up in social reform, movements, and political causes for the common good. She distinguishes between a high arch that has an enclosure at the base and one that does not have any enclosure and calls the enclosure a triad. Those without the triad plug along trying to get others into his or her cause. She confirms the arches indicate stubbornness and that these people do not like to be bossed.

She also confirms their practical, reliable and industrious natures. If they have the triad arches on both thumbs, she finds this adds more concentrated power and increases ambition. Strong ambition is indicated when both middle fingers have this sign. These high arches may indicate an interest in the avant garde side of art when found on the ring fingers. On the little finger, goals of marital security and status will loom large.

Enid Hoffman finds that double loops are signs of good judgment in persons who avoid hasty decisions or impulsive behavior. On the thumbs this good judgment will involve goal setting. When found on the index fingers it will signify a good judge of other people. She counsels careers in decision making positions for those with double loops on both middle fingers.

10) Darlene Hansen went to some effort to annotate her *Secrets of the Palm* in 1984 and actually referred to several works on dermatoglyphics including the well know book of Cummins and Midlo. She discussed several types of prints, the whorl, loop and arch including the ulnar loop, the "triadus" and radial loop. She distinguishes the character traits between the ulnar loop (mild mannered happy people) with radial loops indicating more individuality, like whorls. She notes that in the orient the whorls are more associated with the *yang* elements while the loop is more representative of the *yin* elements. The whorl on the thumb will indicate one who will get what he wants even if he has to do it in an unusual way. Uniqueness accompanies the whorl characteristics.

11) The Japanese palmist Asano relied on the three basic fingerprints, loop, arch and whorl in his 1985 English language publication *Hands*. People with whorls on their first two fingers (Thumb and index) hate to loose and refuse to submit to the will of others. They are positive in attitude and active in life, undaunted by defeats. If the whorls appear on both fingers of both hands, the subjects are adventurous extroverts. If the whorl is only on the index finger, these socially adroit people are constantly on the move seeking to put their own ideas into practice. They may tend to be insecure and irritable at times. While they may occasionally appear to conform to the will of others, they are actually quite selfish and will persevere.

Asano finds that loops on both the thumb and index fingers will indicate a cautious subject putting prudence before valor. They may let the opportunities of life slip by and may allow themselves to be dominated. Arches found on any of the four fingers will indicate both the bold and the timid, the picture of the bully who will generally improve his lot.

Asano believes that the ring and little finger prints relate to posers of original thought, opposite sex interests and artistic talents and are part of the keys to understanding the subjects aesthetic tastes and creative abilities, and love expectations. Whorls on both fingers indicate passionate subjects towards the opposite sex who have great creative and aesthetic abilities, far above the ordinary with extraordinary intuition and grasp of what others are thinking.

When only one finger is graced with the whorl, the subject still has special artistic or technical skills and ability to produce unusual, original ideas impossible for those of the middling sort to conceive. These may frequently follow long and unpleasant situations or human relationships. They may appear very cool but are quite tender. Their misfortunes and disappointments in love stimulate rather than depress them.

Asano finds that those with whorls on all fingers have outstanding artistic talent together with very easily bruised egos. The frequently find their love rebuffed while they may despise those who admire or love them. Those with loops on all fingers accommodate and survive in troublesome situations. While they appear to be weak, they will fiercely protest if backed into a corner.

12) Andrew Fitzherbert in his 1986 work *Hand Psychology* divided the fingerprints into arches, whorls and loops and divided those groups into spiral and concentric whorls, high and low arches, and left and right loops. He continues with the observation that the whorl indicates the individualist: intense, possibly isolated, secretive and thoughtful. The arch signifies the practical doer, who may be suspicious and ask to be show before he or she believes. These people can be steady, useful and realistic, but slow to respond and accept change. The loop fits the adaptable, easy going, flexible, middle of the road personality with wide abilities, who fits in. He follows the line that the concentric whorl may indicate the whorl traits more strongly. He finds those with high arches are usually more skillful and idealistic. He makes no difference between left and right loops and does not distinguish in this work between ulnar and radial loops (which, of course, could be left or right depending on the hand). He indicates that strong, clear prints intensify the character significance of each pattern and bring out the loftier aspects of those traits. He tends to read the characteristics by which print is the dominant print on the hands. He mentions briefly the tented arch and the composite. He clearly distinguishes between a tented arch and a high arch by requiring a "tent pole" for the tented arch (Figure 6), a distinction not observed by Hoffman. Those with composites see two sides to a question and have a difficult time making up their minds. Hence indecision? The tented arch is a sign of enthusiasm. These subjects have the qualities of the ordinary arch, but become deeply involved with what they do. Hence enthusiasm?

Fitzherbert ascribes meanings to each print type depending on the finger where it is found. On the index finger, the whorl evidences individuality, ability to form one's own ideas. On the middle finger, the individualism is expressed in working life, often leading to selection of unusual careers. A whorl on the ring finger indicates artistic ability, while the same print on the little finger is usually so seldom found he could make little interpretation of it except in one case. When whorls are found on both the little and ring fingers, it indicates an unusually active subconscious leading to vivid precognition, hunches and mental impressions. On the thumb he says the whorl as indicating the individualistic way of getting things done.

Placing the arch on the thumb indicates a practical, direct approach to tasks. On the index finger, it may indicate a practical approach to personal hobbies and interests, beliefs, that does not carry through to other areas of life. Arches on the middle finger evidence the practical employee and the otherwise intellectually oriented person with this mark may prefer simple, physical tasks. Arches on the ring finger indicate the artistic interest may be represented through craftsmanship. No mention of the arch is made on the little finger. The tented arch adds the element of enthusiasm.

Recognizing that the loop on the little finger is by far the most common print on that finger., he says no more. Not does he discuss the loop on the other fingers. He discusses the composite, noting changeability in beliefs and attitudes if found on the index finger; uncertain and changeable attitudes towards career when found on the middle finger; and variable artistic tastes on the ring finger. He also discusses the loop in connection with the loops of seriousness and humor.

Fitzherbert also discusses palmar skin patterns. In addition to some observations we have seen in Hutchinson's work above, he indicates that an ulnar directed triradius under the ring finger is a sign of caution. He finds a triradius under the ring finger that has a loop as one arm indicates an affinity with animals, a trait earlier recognized by Hutchinson.⁽⁹⁵⁾ He generally follows Hutchinson in relating various signs and loops on the palm to character traits and personal qualities. The S sign generally seen on the hypothenar eminence indicates switching of culturally related sexual roles, while the whorl in the same location shows a specially strong imagination and affinity for visualization. A whorl on the IV interdigital area, where the loop of humor is more likely found, will indicate sarcasm.

13) Sasha Fenton and Malcolm Wright, addressed their attention to six types of prints and some problem patterns or defects in them in their 1986 work. The prints addressed were the arch, tented arch, composite, whorl, loop, and peacock's eye (Figure 10). Arches signify tendencies toward introversion, secrecy, withdrawal, self defensive behavior from rather shy, ordinary and practical people usually not bestowed with an easy life. If they become enthusiasts they may 'talk your ear off.' The double loop analysis follows previous observers except for the speculation that if found on the little finger it might be a sign of bisexuality.

The person with many whorls reminds these authors of the anti-hero, cool and calculating with strong emotional control who need either a compliant partner who stays in the background or has his or her own separate career. The whorl on the index finger indicates one who either does not or can not understand other peoples way of life and does not let other competing matters interfere with his or her career. For Fenton and Wright the whorl on the middle finger will increase the serious concern of the subject for matters of self importance. On the ring finger, the whorl indicates tastes set early in life are hard to change and the subject has the right to dictate his or her partners emotions and activity. On the little finger it represents conflicts between shyness in one who could be a teacher or researcher driven by the need to expand his mental horizons.

Fenton and Wright bring out the that the loops indicate not only a quick and elastic mind, but one that quickly becomes board in a subject who just may leave an escape hatch to avoid long commitments. The tented arch shows these writers a subject who may be idealistic but lacks adaptability. This super enthusiastic subject may be easily deranged by changes in circumstance and very sensitive to criticism. The tented arch indicates talent by combining the intensity of the whorl with the flexibility of the loop. An enclosure in the arch (Figure 18 Triad style arch) may look to the authors like a little whorl which may signify the subject is a 'know it all.'

14) Terrence Dukes, who is now known as Shifu Nagaboshi Tomino in recognition of his priestly status, described his work including dermatoglyphics as hand analysis focusing on the fundamental teachings of the Wu-Hsing method as practiced within the Chen Yen Esoteric Buddhist tradition. He opines that most now agree that the ancient Buddhist texts that describe the skin color, texture, shape, and gesture as well as wheel patterns are descriptions of dermatoglyphia although such texts do not describe them as such. This would have been news to Cummins and Midlo when they published their seminal work in 1943. But Dukes published in 1987. Dukes discusses a number of dermal patterns, the simple and tented arches, the loop, the falling loop, the whorl, elongated whorl and imploding whorl, the triradius, the flame and the loop as more likely seen on the palm. Each of these patterns symbolize one or more basic elements from which human characteristics may be drawn. The arch symbolizes the Earth element, the loop the water element, the tented arch and the triradius the fire element and the whorl the air element. Other patterns symbolize a combination of elements: the falling loop both water and fire based on drawing); the elongated whorl both water and air); the imploding whorl both fire and air and the flame both fire and water).

In the simple pattern of the arch we find the tribe or group oriented person, often inarticulate and cautious but with a since of the rhythms of life. The characteristics of this sign are related to protection and security and would be accompanied by inhibition.

Sensitivity, artistic interests, responsiveness all with a lack of concentration are shown by the loop). He notes they may lean right or left. The Whorl indicates all those elements we have seen above, independence, freedom seeking, often intense, self motivated, secretive, original and emotionally inhibited personality. Elongating the whorl adds emotional overtones to these qualities so that original ideas may be prompted by emotional experiences.

The tented arch is a sign of the fire element, hyperactive and powerful, indicating expressive and impulsive subjects. Falling loops represent dualism in approach to experiences. Though highly perceptive, without stabilization in other features of the hand, this is an erratic sign.

The imploding whorl is drawn as if two whorls stand side by side. However this feature may also be represented by the composite, or perhaps even the double loop, or one or more of the accidentals. However the double loop may rather be more representative of the falling loop described above. In any case he describes it as a sign of "incomplete energy transformation." Because of this it relates to the "mundane world" which means it indicates materialism and inability to adapt. He describes it as folded over and pushed together. He says composites closely resemble it. His imploding whorl appears to be disintegrating.

The descriptions of the triadus, the flame and the loop that lies horizontal across the palmar surface leads us into the other dermatoglyphic patterns of the palm itself. The flame looks like an inverted peacock's eye. The horizontal loop looks like a loop laid over onto its side. The triadus looks like a triradius. One wonders if he was reading Darlene Hansen (above) when he decided to call the triradius the triadus. He describes it as the "center of energy within a specific pattern." He also says "It occurs upon every digital and palmar mount, marking its effective source." As such a mark may not occur on a finger graced with a simple arch print, we are not absolutely sure this is what he means, but then the pattern he shows that looks like a triradius also does not appear on such fingers.

In Dukes' method of palmistry, each direction on the hand takes on added meanings relating to character. Like other palmists, he finds that the significance of the print is influenced by the direction it lies in relation to other parts of the hand. He also relates gradations of character to the texture of the skin as exhibited by the sizes of the ridges and how they are spaced. They climb the ladder of character as they grow finer and closer. One must take into consideration the finger elements where the sign is found, energy or ether for the thumb, water for the index finger, earth for the middle finger, fire for the ring finger and air for the little finger. He describes finding a simple arch on the ring (fire) finger as an indication of the love of dance, crafts or simple arts. Signs on the energy finger, the thumb, will reflect how one manifests ones desires in the external world.

Dukes refers to three main types of patterns found on the palm, the loop, whorl and flame. And how it is unlikely they will coexist on the same palm. He also notes that triradii are found on the palm and the center of the triradius forms the center of the "mount," a geographic reference to a location in the palm that has character significance. The loops he pictures in three types depending on how high the loop is, how wide it is and how fine and closely packed the ridges are. Low, wide loops are earth types, while fine and closely packed ridges represent the air element. The drawing of the fire element in loops seems to fall in between, but the language description indicates it is slightly wider and shorter than the earth loop. He finds that all loops on the palm indicate a subject who is essentially responsive. Whorls and flames indicated more individualistic attitudes.

Like prints, the palmar patterns take on the characteristics toward which they incline and those related to the areas wherein they lie. Occasionally one will find such marks on the phalanges and these also have characteristics attributed to them.

The epicenter of each fingerprint also has the modifying characteristics of location in relationship to character. Where the epicenter lies closer to the thumb it reflects a predisposition towards external expression, while the opposite is true if it lays closer to the little finger. The higher the epicenter, the more spiritual, idealistic are the subject's characteristics and vice versa. The tip is also divided in quarters to represent the four elements. In relationship to the thumb the air quadrant is the upper most distant. Water the lower most distant, Fire the upper quadrant nearest the thumb and earth the lower quadrant nearest the thumb. Air relates to spiritual impression, (conceptualization), fire to spiritual expression, water to physical impression (subjectivity) and earth to physical expression.

So the Wu Hsing method of palmistry would combine the meaning of each finger with the type of print, and its level and direction as well as its epicenter to form an accurate plan of the subject's personal interests and influences. The epicenter seems to bear a close physical similarity to the core as described in criminal forensic science of fingerprint identification and the kernel described above by Jaegers.

15) Nathaniel Altman combined with two other prominent hand analysts in 1989 to produce two books. With Dr. Scheimann he produced *Medical Palmistry* an update of Dr. Scheimann's earlier work. With Andrew Fitzherbert he produced *Career, Success and Self Fulfilment*. In the former book they dealt with the medical aspects of fingerprints. In the latter they made a short reference to the personality traits represented by the whorls, arches, tented arches, loops and composites. They emphasize that these represent the permanent elements of character that may perhaps be modified, but not discarded. They repeat the general observations of Fitzherbert above.

16) Paul Gabriel Tesla has produced two books that clearly appear to be attempts to meld ideas of palmistry with dermatoglyphics. Tesla describes the palm from the viewpoint of one studying dermatoglyphics. However, while he shows some dermatoglyphic main line courses in his *Crime & Mental Disease in The Hand*, he does not discuss the general relevance, if any there be, in their origin and insertions on the palm with respect to character analysis. The spaces between the fingers are know as interdigital spaces and are correctly numbered from the first between the thumb and index finger to the fourth between the ring and little finger. He recognizes 36 types of fingerprints and 20 types of dermal patterns. These include the tri-radius, unpatterned or neutral field, whorl, coil (a type of spiral from a single ridge), loops (including both ulnar and radial loops and some other variations), whorl loop, pocket loop (like a peacock's eye or flame), entwined loops, opposing loops, head on loops, arch and tented arch, cross patch and cross cuts. In the *Complete Science of Hand Reading*, he describes his findings on the significance of all of these patterns where found on the palm and fingers.

His overall observations are too numerous to capsule in this short paper, but would be used for inquiry while conducting our future studies. It is enough to say that his 1991 works, by their sheer size, are unique in the reports of hand analysts on personality as reflected in the dermatoglyphics of the palm.

17) **Dr. M. Katakkar** :In the Hindu school of palmistry according to Samudrik, Dr. M. Katakkar, one of the leading contemporary authorities also wrote an *Encyclopedia of Palm and Palm Reading* after many years of practice and in his 1992 work discussed the loops, arches, tented arches whorls and composites from both health and character aspects. His work was not known to this author while writing my own Encyclopedia. However, Dr. Katakkar may have been even less familiar with the works cited here because he makes the remarkable statement that the patterns of fingertip dermal ridges had never received any attention before his work. Perhaps he is merely speaking for Indian palmists, because it is obvious that by 1992 many palmists had considered the subject.

Dr. Katakkar maintains that the fingerprints show the hereditary character foundation of each person. This is apparently only partially correct as environmental influences also play their roles. He notes that loops may run right to left or left to right so he does not distinguish between ulnar and radial loops. We have seen this failure in other palmists above. We believe that the distinction of whether a loop is radial or ulnar, besides being anatomically correct, is the only way to make sense of those prints because right and left can depend on whether the hands are observed from the subject's view or by an independent observer in front of the subject and whether the hands are held fingers up or down.

Dr. Katakkar finds the loop indicates a person with a high degree of emotional elasticity. Such a person can be expected to be very active and ready responses to his environment. However his versatility will make it difficult for him to stick to any one thing and he lacks concentration. This subject will be emotionally impulsive.

Katakkar's second type of print is the tented arch which he believes indicates more nervous activity than the loop. He finds subjects with this print high strung, nervous and too easily responsive to emotional stimulation. He finds them naturally affected by musical tunes (melody?) and so idealistic as to expect too much from life. By contrast the simple arch represents a secretive type of individual who represses his emotions and sentiments. He will have the appearance of a strong willed person, but in fact is uncertain, bewildered and hesitant. This inhibits him so he may exhibit obstinate characteristics and these mechanisms make him appear to be awkward.

The whorl, also called the chakra, fares much better in Dr. Katakkar's estimation. This is a sign of one with definite independence in thought and action. Such persons are original in ideas and independent, resenting dominance of others. While they tend to be better listeners than talkers, they are quite eloquent and clear in their expressions. These self confident subjects follow their own whims and are quite secretive. If found low on the thumb print, it is a sign of good luck unless found on a woman with an ample, round middle phalange of the thumb. In that case it is a sign of infidelity and immorality.

Prof. Anthony Writer, Jyotisha Bharati, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai

Dr. Katakkar's last print is the composite. He finds such prints indicate the practical type. He finds that such people can have good judgment but lack common sense. He finds such people too materialistic and lack consideration for the emotional aspects of life. He finds these subjects lack an understanding or appreciation for the ideal visions or plans of life. He also finds such persons lack mental elasticity and are everywhere narrowly limited.

18) In 1993 Rita Robinson published her dermatoglyphic observations in her *Health in Your Hands*. She recognized a number of shapes: a simple arch, a sharp parch, a left loop that leans towards the little finger (radial loop?), a right loop that leans towards the thumb (ulnar loop?), double loops that could pass for a composite with both loops entering from the same direction, an oval whorl that looks like an elongated whorl, a spiral whorl and a round whorl that looks like a target whorl. She also describes the triradius and shows the core of a fingerprint. She mentions briefly the subject of ridge count between triradii which we will cover in more depth below. She follows the tradition of citing recent studies for various medical and biological traits and dermal patterns. In commenting on characteristics she adds to the tented arch that it can be a sign of difficulty in expression and tendency to internalize, and emotional insecurity. She cites some commonly held beliefs of other palmists for other character traits.

19) Richard Webster in his 1994 work, *Revealing Hands*, discussed the whorl, arch loop and tri-radii (Hyphenated like Dukes) and a group of palmer loops that could be practically laid on top of those mentioned by Hutchinson. From Hutchinson to Webster we can trace some of the development of ideas relating character to loops in the palms in the minds of many "palmists" (Figure 23). Webster's new loop is the one below the distal transverse crease in the palmar area palmists call upper mars, on the more distal portion of the hypothenar eminence. It bears some of the same personality traits as Jaegers' triradius in the same location. This indicates a good retention and ability to recall where Jaegers indicated that a triradius (apex) was a sign of enhanced tactile, sensual or emotional memory. His observations of other characteristics of loops on the palm have been described by the prior palmists covered above, as are his explanations of the meanings attributed to the fingerprints.

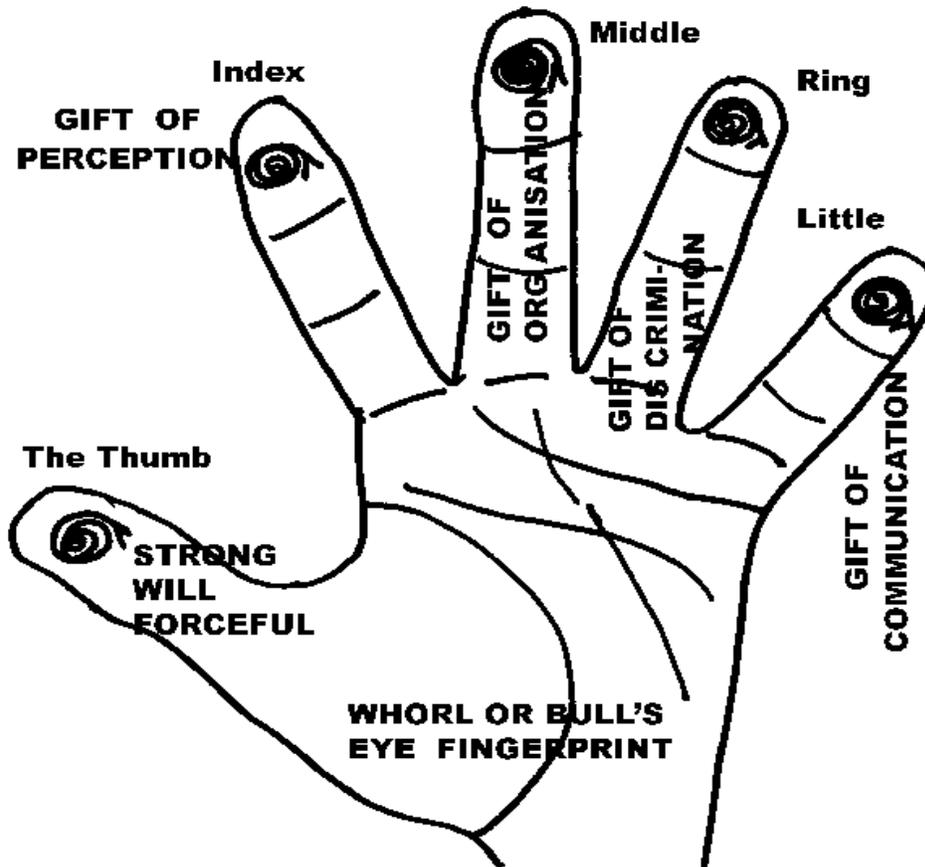
20) Moshe Zwang is another modern palmists, as well as acupuncturist and naturopath, who annotates his work and traces his fingerprints back to the work of Jan Purkinje's patterns and Noel Jaquin's work. Unfortunately, his 1995 work does not describe his own observations of what particular dermal patterns may signify. Moshe has been studying microscopic changes in the dermatoglyphics resulting from behavioral changes and we look forward to the publication of his work. Xiao-Fan Zong and Gary Liscum concentrate on the oriental medical side of dermatoglyphics and add nothing to our character analysis report.

21) **Ray Douglass** addressed fingerprints in his 1995 work and concluded that the whorl represented independent, self-contained and somewhat dogmatic characteristics. The loop represented the versatile, mercurial mind and quick emotions. The high arch also indicated quick, responsive minds as well as being impulsive and over sensitive. The low arch represented the skeptical and guarded characteristics and the composite the dual personality.

Sasha Fenton and Malcolm Wright have turned out a new book in 1996 and simplified the characteristics related to the fingerprints. The loop represents the team player, adaptable and reliable. The arch represents the shy and repressed. The Peacock's eye is very rare and signals creativity. The whorl signs the ambitious, selfish and independent. The double loop indicates the two sided person who tries to please everyone.

22) **Lori Reid's** 1996 *The Art of Hand Reading* is graced with some of the best art work of any of the palmistry books illustrating fingerprints and palmar ridge patterns. We have covered the fingerprint characteristics she finds above under prior palmists. She considered both ulnar and radial loops, concentric and spiral whorls, tented and simple arches, composite's and peacock's eyes. She notes that it is rare to see the peacock eye on any fingers other than the ring and little fingers and that it is a sign of luck or preservation. On the palm Ms. Reid identifies the common location of the *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *t* triradii, the rajah, humor, nature, music, courage loops and she names the serious loop the loop of vocation, saying it indicates dedication to work or career. She identifies the bee as the whorl of music indicating strong musical talent. She adds a loop of water, which is a loop proceeding from about the middle of the palm below the distal transverse crease with its loop at the more proximal end towards the hypothenar eminence. This shows an affinity to water. Reid also identifies a whorl found on the hypothenar eminence and says it signifies a concentration of imaginative talents.

XVIII

FINGERPRINT MARKINGS1 Whorls as Fingerprints

Index Finger - "Gift of Perception". Individuals with this print are virtually impossible to deceive or lie to. As a result, they generally lead very unhappy childhoods. They see only too clearly the deceptions and facades put on by others, including their own parents.

Middle Finger - "Gift of Organization". Owners of this print will see categories and relationships which escape most others. They will categorize people and events as specific "types". They are very curious, and enjoy uncovering or investigating "secrets".

Ring Finger - "*Gift of Discernment*". This is the ability to spot flaws in any plan, design, concept, or person. A strong tendency towards perfectionism, especially in their own work. These are the people who cannot tolerate a picture hanging slightly crooked.

Baby Finger - "*Gift of Communication*". Although usually self-conscious and reserved, these subjects have the gift of eloquence with the written and spoken word. Natural orators, they have the ability to move and inspire others with the power of their voice. An interesting characteristic of this placement is the subject's spiritual views. They will NEVER follow the dogma of any religion, but have their own unique philosophy in which they are extremely confident.

Thumb Print - "*Gift of Willpower*". This print reveals a natural leader with a strong ability to command others. They will dominate any situation with their inherent mesmerizing ability. There is a strong tendency towards dictatorial or totalitarian views, especially with their children.

2. Radial Loop as Fingerprints

Index Finger - Someone who will express their Ego in a unique way. This single print on the dominant hand reveals that self-employment is the only route to personal fulfillment.

Middle Finger - One who uses their mind in a way uniquely their own. These are the great inventors, and are highly creative, also having the ability to control their own autonomic systems (heartbeat, digestion, etc.) with their mind.

Ring Finger - A person who creates their own emotions and emotional responses. Others can never truly understand these individuals, since one cannot understand emotions or responses that will never be experienced. As a result of this, these people never feel that they "fit in" with society, but their lives are governed by the constant attempt. Fear and loneliness issues must be overcome to attain fulfillment.

Baby Finger - Extremely rare. This print indicates someone who creates their own religious and spiritual views. This would not be a blend of other philosophies, which is most common, but would be a religion based on entirely new concepts.

3. The Arched Print

The Arched Print denotes traditional values and high morals. In almost every case, the moral values are due to some "past" which the subject is ashamed of. People with this print find it difficult to view their own negative traits, and to understand that the "past" which they look upon with distain or shame was merely an experience needed for the personality to develop fully. The Flat Arch follows tradition with little independent thought, while the Tented Arch reveals a depth of intellect.

Arches as Fingerprints

Index Finger - One who has traditional views regarding their own ambitions, career, and leadership. They believe they must work hard to make money, save this money, and invest in their future. These people's "pasts" are in areas such as promiscuity and low self-esteem (suicidal tendencies, eating disorders, and other forms of self-abuse).

Middle Finger - Traditional values regarding the mind. For these people, education is the only way to success. Their "pasts" are in areas such as drug abuse and the manipulation of others.

Ring Finger - Traditional values pertaining to the emotions (men don't cry, etc.). Their "past" is their previous lack of emotional stability.

Baby Finger - Traditional values regarding communication, religion, and sex. These are the only people who will truly follow the dogma of any specific religion, without modifying it to their own standards. Their "past" is their promiscuity or lack of spirituality, but only because of the perceived "staining" of the soul.

Thumb - Traditional values in regards to the passions and willpower. Even after the personality has developed, there is still a strong tendency towards domineering attitudes. The "past" for these people is when they fell prey to their passions and desires, with little thought to the future repercussions.

When the arched print is found on both the index and middle fingers, there is great depth of intellect. While sometimes appearing slow to grasp concepts, this is due to the subject desiring a complete understanding, instead of just a superficial grasp of the knowledge.

XIX RIDGE PATTERN GLOSSARY

In order to describe the different fingerprints patterns a glossary of commonly used terms is required. These include:

Recurving ridges - curved smoothly without touching any angular formations, also known as looping ridges.

Diverging ridges - run parallel and then separate to run in opposite directions.

Convergence - when two or more ridges run into each other to form a point.

Bifurcation - the result of one ridge splitting or forking into two or more branches, each running in separate directions.

Appendage - a ridge abutting a smoothly recurving ridge.

Typelines - the two inner most ridges that run parallel and then diverge to surround or tend to surround the pattern area.

Pattern area - that portion of the fingerprint that is surrounded by the typelines.

Delta or Outer Terminus - that point of a ridge at, or in front of and nearest the centre of the divergence of the typelines.

Core or Inner Terminus - a point located on or within the inner most recurving ridge.

Loops - must have an unspoiled recurve, a delta, core and a ridge count of at least one.

Ulnar loop - the ridges slant towards the little finger.

Radial loop - the ridges slant towards the thumb.

Plain whorls - have two deltas and at least one ridge making a complete circuit. An imaginary line drawn between the two deltas must touch or cross at least one of the recurring ridges within the inner central region.

Central pocket loop whorls - have at least one recurving ridge, or an obstruction at right angles to the inner line of flow, with two deltas, between which an imaginary line would cut or touch no recurving ridges within the inner pattern area.

Double loop whorls - have two separate and distinct loop formations, with two sets of shoulders, one for each loop, and two deltas. The recurve of each loop must be unspoiled by an appendage that abuts at right angles.

Accidental whorls - a combination of two or more different types of patterns, except the plain arch, and can have two, three or four deltas. It can be a combination of a loop and a whorl, a loop and a central pocket loop, or any combination of two different loop and whorl type patterns.

Plain arch - a pattern in which the ridges enter on one side of the pattern and flow towards the other side, with a rise in the centre and with no recurving ridge, no angular formation and no upward thrust.

Tented arch - a pattern formed in one of three ways:

- 1. One or several ridges in the centre of the pattern form an up thrust, an ending ridge rising at a degree from the horizontal.**
- 2. The ridge or ridges in the centre form a well defined angle.**
- 3. The pattern may have two or three of the essentials of a loop but lacking one or two of the necessary requisites.**

Ridge patterns of the palm and fingers form the most scientific study in medical palmistry, known as dermatoglyphics. These skin carvings develop in the first four months of a child's life in the womb, when the fetus is most susceptible to viral or other harmful conditions. If these negative or unhealthy environmental factors interfere with the growth of the child in the womb, they later not only cause congenital diseases (like heart defects, mental and neurological disorders, schizophrenia, etc.) thereby creating abnormal palm prints.

For centuries medicine has recognized the link between palmistry and health. Modern medical researchers have confirmed this link.

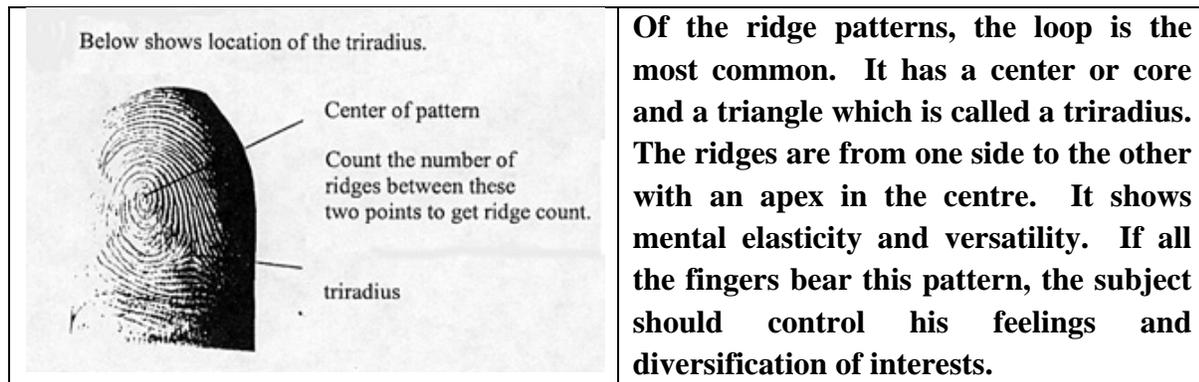
Modern investigators of Palmistry had been expressing an interest in the dermal ridges since the turn of the twentieth century. Comte de Saint-Germain published observations on the relationship of palmer apices (triradii) and distal mounts in 1897-98. (See figure 3) William G. Benham, the noted American palmist, wrote in his treatise on the subject published in 1900 that the dermal ridges that formed an apex under each finger could be used to find the exact center of each mount under the fingers and if it was displaced under the finger, that displacement could be used to indicate influences on the subject's character. *Apparently as he wrote he hadn't realized that sometimes there might be two apices under fingers and at other times no apex would be found. An apex is known in dermatoglyphics as a triradius*

By around 1950, Noel Jacqui published his conclusions regarding the psychological significance of five finger patterns and assigned the general characteristics to each of these finger prints: The Loop, The Arch, The Tented Arch, The Whorl and the Composite Loop. Vera Crompton published her findings in 1953 on the core or the centre of the fingerprint to indicate whether the person was balanced, introvert (towards the little finger) or extravert (towards the thumb). She observed that whorls intensified psychological aspect associated with the part of the hand they were found on.

In 1965, Fred Gettings published his findings in which he was influenced by the Japanese folk lore traditions expressed in the translations of the work of Kojima. He recognized three types of prints: the whorl, the loop and the arch. His findings were:

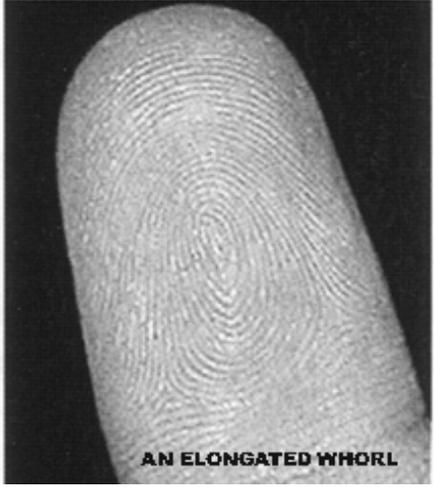
The arch: the sign of a regressive crude, insensitive and hard heartened type. The tented arch would softened these negative qualities. Further, he says that subjects with arches are defiantly stubborn and when found on most of the fingers, they tend to be rebellious against even the simplest of social conventions. He inferred ulnar loops (so common) to represent the conventional, unoriginal type. He described Radial loops to his descriptions of the whorls, indicating great originality. His readings of whorl on the little fingers indicated individuality in relationships, unconventional patterns in sex and money. A single whorl on the ring finger indicated originality in self expression.

The Loop



The loop is common on most palms. Such persons have the ability to adjust themselves to all kinds of circumstances. They do not stick to a particular view too long.

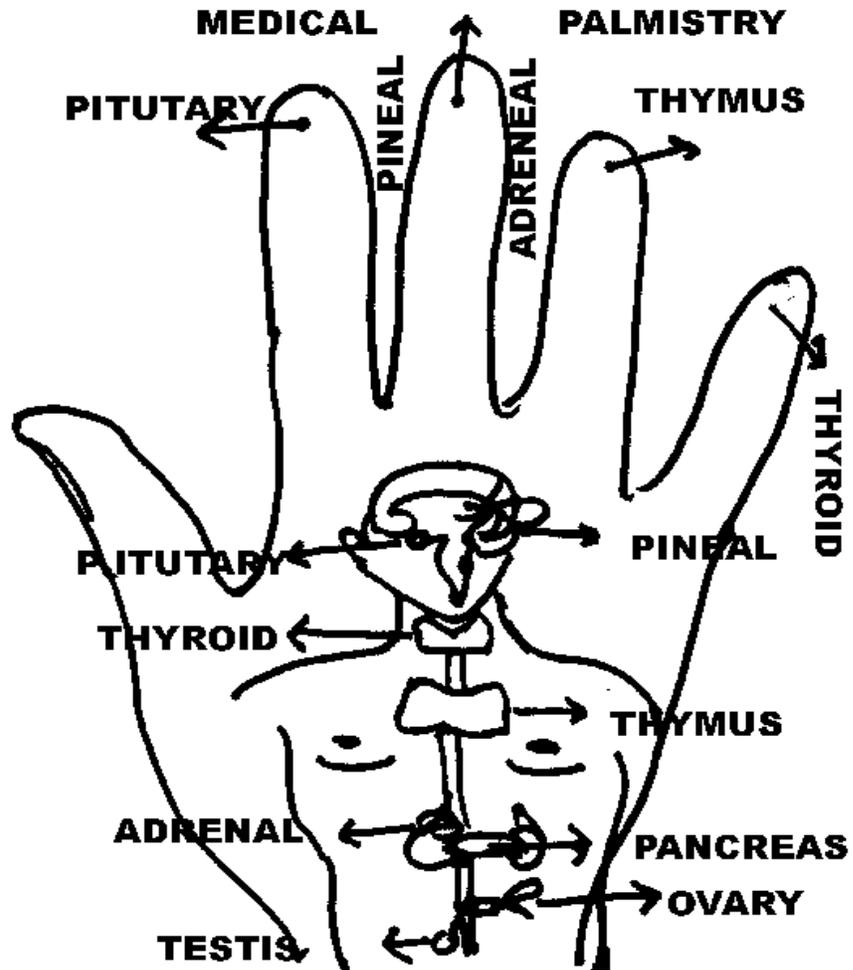
Physiological predisposition: nerve trouble, digestive weakness and faulty heart conditions.

 <p data-bbox="191 793 305 823">The Arc</p>	<p data-bbox="703 207 1052 237">The arc has no tri-radius.</p> <p data-bbox="703 275 1341 642">The apex of the arch flows across the fingers like the lines of a little hump. Such a pattern indicates a dominating tendency and a suspicious, obstinate and hesitant nature. The arc is an indication of outward peace but inner turmoil. Unsuitable environment generally make them lose their balance. People with arches feel drained of their worries if they are given a patient hearing.</p> <p data-bbox="703 680 1341 793">Physiological predisposition: Problems with digestion, ulceration and marked tendency to infectious and malignant condition.</p>
 <p data-bbox="191 1560 407 1589">The whorl type</p>	<p data-bbox="703 905 1341 1226">In a whorl the majority of ridges make a circle around the core or hub. It has two triradii. It shows independence of thought and action. The subjects possess originality of thought but are suspicious. They have a secretive attitude. They do not discuss their plans with others. They become conventional to suit their convenience.</p> <p data-bbox="703 1264 1341 1507">Physiological predisposition: They suffer from nervous digestive functioning or faulty heart action. Such a formation on the first phalange of the thumb shows good fortune and a happy life. A crooked whorl indicates a disturbed conjugal life.</p>

 <p><u>The Tented type</u></p>	<p><u>The Tented type</u></p> <p>The apex is a perpendicular to the ridges dropping on the sides like a canvas of a tent. Such persons are sensitive, susceptible to sound and fond of music. They prefer to live in peaceful environment.</p> <p>Being intolerant, they are always under some kind of tension. They usually suffer from nervous disorders.</p> <p>Physiological predisposition: they have a high strung nervous system.</p>
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 <p><u>The composite type</u></p>	<p>When two curves or apices run in a looped formation in inverse directions. Such subjects have practical and materialistic bent of mind. At the same time there is some confusion in the mind due to slow assimilation of theoretical abstraction.</p> <p>Physiological predisposition: predisposed to fatty conditions of the body, generic toxic conditions, mental trouble and malignant conditions</p>
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XX MEDICAL PALMISTRY



1. Introduction

Palmistry is a branch of Astrology which was up until now looked upon as knowledge related to fortune telling handed down by our ancestors from generation to generation. However, from the medical point of view, now, Palmistry has emerged as a science in its own right that has helped doctors and patients alike in diagnosing difficult diseases

Good health means a perfect balance between the body, mind and soul. This can be gauged by the knowledge of Palmistry. For centuries medicine has recognized the link between Palmistry and good health. Plato, Anaxagoras and Galen have emphasized in their writings the importance of the hand in the study of human beings.

Hippocrates the Father of Medicine, Aristotle, founder of psychology, and Dr Charles Bell, Father of Modern Neurology, all studied the human hand as a diagnostic aid.

Today, Medical Palmistry, is no longer considered an occult science. It has fast been gaining a reputation for diagnosing symptoms that would otherwise take years to manifest themselves.

For centuries now, medicine has recognized the link between Palmistry and good health. Plato stressed the importance of the hand in the study of human beings, Aristotle furthered this application and Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, practiced this art on all his patients. Modern medical researchers too have confirmed this link.

Dr Satish Tadwalkar, a Medical Palmist and BAMS, says, "Your palm could indicate the early warning symptoms to your health and serve as a guide for all your physical and mental ailments." A practicing Medical Palmist for 12 years now, Dr Tadwalkar had his first brush with the hidden science when an astrologer predicted, from the position of his mount of Saturn, that he would develop dental problems soon. And true to the astrologer's words, Dr Tadwalkar visited his dentist two years later.

"Many a time, doctors themselves send their patients over when it becomes difficult for them to pinpoint the actual problem. In such cases, studying the markings on the hand leads us to the actual problem", he reveals. "But you have to take all things into consideration before the diagnosis is confirmed," he cautions.

Recalling an incident where he was called to look up a patient who was in a hepatic coma and lobar pneumonia, he narrates, "The doctors had completely given up hope and all his relatives were called. But, one look at his palm and I knew that this man had years ahead of him. He eventually did survive after a prognosis of Ayurvedic treatment for a day." His trip to Europe last year confirmed the popularity this science enjoys with the people there. "People there have begun to appreciate this science more and more. Apart from medical sciences, Palmistry is also being effectively used in crime and counseling. I guess, there are a lot of advantages of being a Medical Palmist. At least I can know in advance whether my patient would pay my fees or not," he said in a lighter vein.

Prof. Anthony Writer, Jyotisha Bharati, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai

Benefits

Medical Palmistry not only helps diagnosing diseases but also helps one to know about the patient's temperament, his/her constitution, and the subconscious mind. Besides, some factors such as love, libido, and the emotions that are beyond the pale of empirical sciences, can easily be recognized by the knowledge of Palmistry. Palmistry plays the role of computers for the body.

The benefits of Medical Palmistry are as follows:

- It provides an early warning for forthcoming diseases, and one can prevent them early.
- It provides information about hidden diseases which remain undiagnosed or misdiagnosed by doctors.
- It helps in the prognosis of diseases where doctors are unsure about it.
- Psychological ailments can be easily recognized by the study of the palm.
- Palmistry has a major role in prevention of diseases. With its help and knowledge, a doctor can easily recognize the weakness of the system and advise the patient all relevant nutritional changes to prevent the disease from becoming severe.
- Serious illnesses, accident and hospitalization can be avoided by guiding the person properly in the nascent stage.

3. Case Study

Given below is the case representation of palm that was diagnosed 10 years ago for malignancy of the liver and confirmed just a year ago for the same. The patient died eventually at the age of 50 due to the same



Left Palm



Right Palm

The prints of both palms showed the following features due to which he was diagnosed as having cancer of the liver.

1. The liver line on both palms was laddered.
2. The life line on both hands was shallow at about the age of 49-50 and was seen to have got thinner immediately thereafter.
3. The mounts of both the Moon and Jupiter were exaggerated.
4. The heart line on both palms fused with the head line under the mount of Saturn by one branch.
5. The head line displayed a pronounced slope towards the mount of the Moon.
6. Bifurcation of the life line at the age of 50 showed a diminished life force after that.

Medical scientists have discovered that the hand can be used as an indicator for medical problems. Dermatologists have found that some nail abnormalities communicate reliable info related to health problems (like for example: *diabetes*). And geneticists have observed that dermatoglyphic aberrations are indicative for certain genetic syndromes (Down's syndrome - mongolism - is the most well known example). However, other aspects of the hands can signal medical problems as well.

The sequel of this page will show that these suspected 'medical' hand features can be observed in the hands of perfectly healthy people as well. In other words: one isolated aberrant hand feature does not provide a basis to suspect that a person suffers on medical problems.

Finger tips Short dashes may indicate stress, while short vertical lines may indicate hormonal problems.

Fore finger Pituitary gland

Middle finger Pineal gland

Ring finger Blood pressure

Little finger Thyroid

4. Ailments with their indications on the palm

K. Murali Rao states the a list of ailments with their indications on the palm:

- **Anemia** : A pale palm and nails. The lower part of the Mount of Moon is over-developed or it is much lined.
- **Asthma** : A back spot inside the quadrangle.
- **Biliousness** : Yellow colour palm. The Mount of Mercury is much lined.
- **Defective blood circulation** : More white spots on the nails. Line of Head, pale Head line with black spot on it.
- **Temporary Brain Trouble** : A small portion of the Head line is thin.

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- **Bronchitis : Over - developed upper mount of Mars, many lines on the Mount of Mars.**
- **Hereditary disease : An island at the beginning of Life line.**
- **Weak Constitution : Line of life chained or linked. Deaf and Dumb An island at the beginning of the Life line and another island at the end of the Head line.**
- **Deafness : An island on the line of Head under the mount of Saturn.**
- **Diabetes : A long voyage line from lower percussion of the lower mount of the Moon with star on the mount of Moon.**
- **Dropsy : The lower part of mount of Moon over-developed or a star on this Mount or many lines on this mount.**
- **Epilepsy : Head line sloping towards the mount of Moon and broken into pieces with large cross in the triangles.**
- **Eye Trouble : A triangle formed under the mount of Sun will reduce the vision but no blindness.**
- **Blindness : A triangle on the mount of Sun or down-wards. A circle on the Life line or Heart line is the symptom of blindness.**
- **Fainting Fits : Line of Heart chained or curving down to line of Head.**
- **Uterus-related problems : Plain of Mars becomes hollow towards the Mount of Moon.**
- **Typhoid and Malaria Fever : Bluish dot on the line of Life. Dark dots on the line of Head. Black and bluish dots on the line of Heart.**
- **Gout : Mount of Jupiter is over-developed. Life line forked and red in colour at the termination.**
- **High Fever : The Heart line curving down on the line of Head.**
- **Headaches : Chained line of Head, bars cutting the line of Head.**
- **Heart Troubles : Plain of Mars becomes hollow towards Heart line, Line of Heart broken under the Mount of Mercury.**
- **Hemorrhage : Grille on the upper mount of Mars. In females a star on the lower part of the Mount of Moon.**
- **Jaundice : Much lined Mount of Mercury. A spot or a star on the Mount of Moon.**
- **Kidney Trouble : Much-lined lower part of the mount of Moon.**
- **Venereal infection : The Girdle of Venus indicates. Girdle starts on the mount of Saturn and ends encircling mount of Apollo. This is the cause of Aids, the dreaded disease.**

Islands On Heart Line :Beneath Saturn may indicate hearing defects.

Laddered Heart Line: Beneath Apollo finger may indicate calcium imbalance.

Star on the heart line may indicate heart problems.

Keratoses:May indicate organ disease.

Diamond:A diamond attached to the life line may indicate gynecological problems.

Tasselling:Tasselling of head or life line may indicate energy problems.

Finger Nails

Speckles :Imbalance of zinc.

Horizontal Ridges:Trauma.

Wrap Around:Respiratory problems

Convex:Anemia.

Fan Shaped:Need to relax

For centuries medicine has recognized the link between palmistry and health. Modern medical researchers have confirmed this link.

THICK PALM :Thick, well padded palms denote a robust constitution.

THIN PALMS :Thin, fragile hands indicate a fragile constitution

MARKINGS ON THE FINGERTIPS :Short dashes may indicate stress, while short vertical lines may indicate hormonal problems.

FOREFINGER :Pituitary gland

MIDDLE FINGER :Pineal gland

RING FINGER :Blood pressure

LITTLE FINGER :Thyroid

HEALTH MARKINGS

ISLANDS ON HEART LINE : beneath saturn may indicate hearing defects.

LADDERED HEART LINE : beneath apollo finger may indicate calcium imbalance

STAR ON THE LINE : star on heart line may indicate heart problems

KERATOSES : may indicate organ disease

DIAMOND : a diamond attached to life line may indicate gynecological problems

TASSELLING : tasselling of head or life line may indicate energy problems

FINGERNAILS

SPECKLES : imbalance of zinc

VERTICAL RIDGES : intestinal problems

HOROZONTAL RIDGES : trauma

WRAPAROUND : respiratory problems

CONVEX : anemia

FAN SHAPED : need to relax.

XXXI THE SIMIAN LINE AND THE SYDNEY LINE

The Simian Line

The simian line is also known as a:

- simian crease
- 'simian crease' (most often)
- 'simian fold'
- 'four finger line' [fourfingerline]
- 'ape line' (less often)
- single palmar crease
- single palmar transverse crease
- horizontal palmar crease
- transverse palmar crease
- palmer single flexion crease

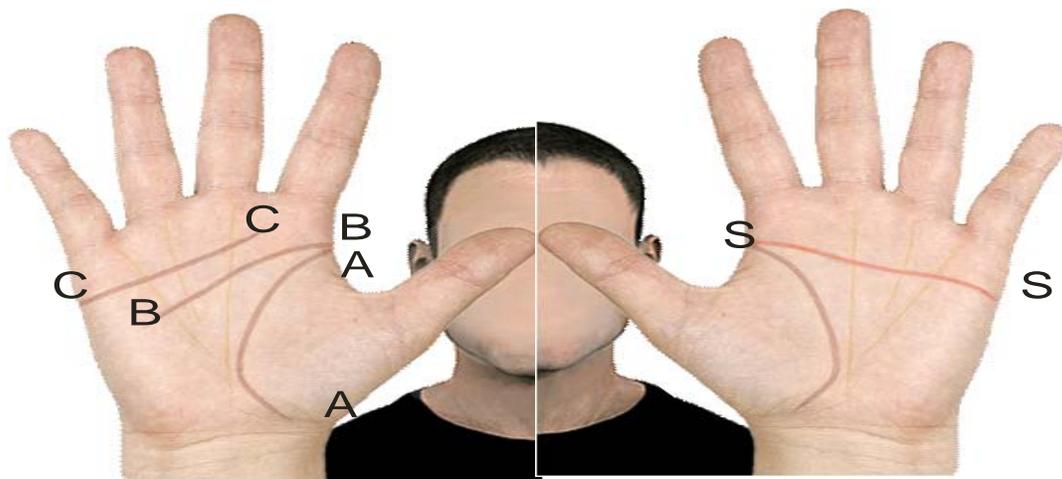
International synonyms for the simian line:

-  French: 'pli simien', 'pli transverse', 'pli palmaire transverse' (PPT)
-  German: 'Vierfingerfurche', 'Affenfurche', 'Sperlinie'
-  Italian: 'linea simiana'
-  Japanese: 'masukake'
-  Portuguese: 'pregas palmar transversal única'
-  Spanish: 'pliegue simiesco'

What has “Chirolgy: Hand News, Research & Psychology to say about the Simian Line:

1. The human hand is comprises of 3 major lines. In medical terms these lines are known as Palmar Flexion Creases.
 - a) The Life line is known as Palmar Longitudinal Crease.
 - b) The Head line is known as Proximal Traverse Crease.
 - c) The Heart Line is known as Distal Traverse Crease.
 - d) At times, the Proximal Traverse Crease and the Distal Traverse Crease blend or fuse together into a single line and it is known as Simian Crease or Single Traverse Crease.
 - e) Usually the Simian line covers the full palm from the Radial (thumb) side to the Ulnar (little finger) side.

Three major Palmar Flexion Creases or Lines of the hand



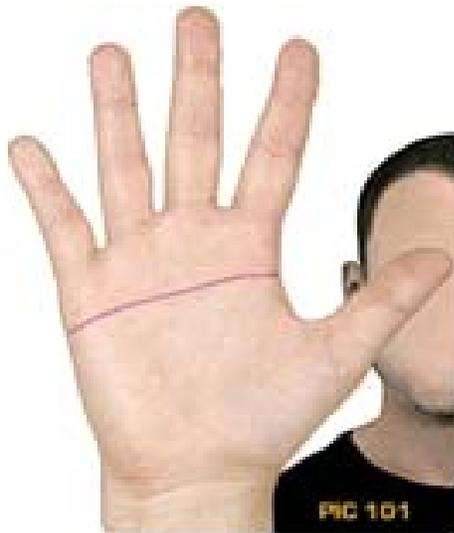
- A-A : Palmar Longitudinal Crease (Life Line)**
- B-B : Proximal Traverse Crease (Head Line)**
- C-C : Distal Traverse Crease (Heart Line)**
- S-S : Single Traverse Crease or Simian Crease or Simian Line**

Courtesy: Hand News, Research & Psychology

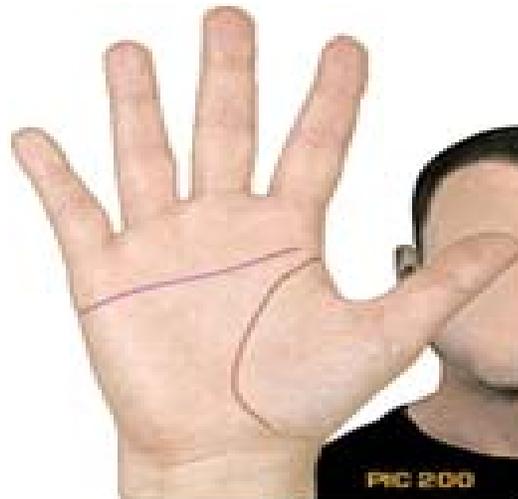
2. A complete Simian Line:

- a) One of the two horizontal ceases (lines), either the Head or Heart line is missing.
- b) At times the Life lines starts higher in the hand.
- c) The Line traverses the full palm as a strong lines, without splitting or making sharp angles.
- d) There is no other horizontal line ending at the side below the little finger.

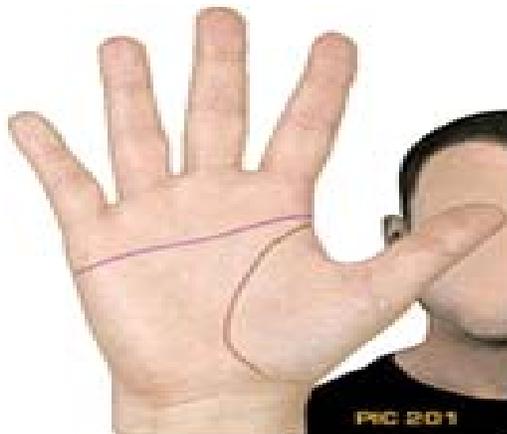
FOUR VARIANTS OF A SIMIAN LINE



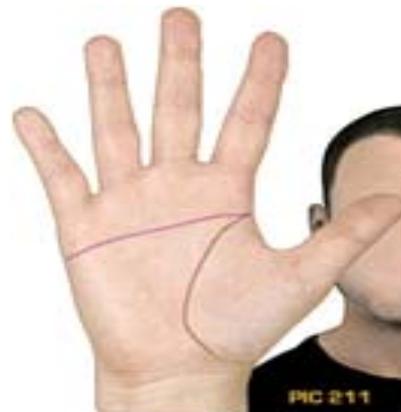
ISOLATED SIMIAN LINE



SHORT DISCONNECTED SIMIAN LINE



LONG DISCONNECTED SIMIAN LINE



CLASSIC SIMIAN LINE

Courtesy: Chirolgy:Hand News, Research & Psychology

- 3. The Incomplete Simian Line:** The major difference between the complete and incomplete Simian Line is that the Head and Heart Lines are partly fused. The above four features of the complete simian line are not present in the Incomplete Simian Line. The Simian line could be split in between. There could be large interruption in the Head and Heart lines.

In 1909, Dr. London Down declared that Mongolian idiots have a short hand and only one straight line on the palm.

Monkeys have short, hard hands and only one straight line on the palm. Therefore, it is called Simian (monkey like) Line. Ordinary people having this line could have other abnormalities.

A Simian line is when the heart and head lines intertwine to form one line across the hand. The feelings and emotions (of heart line) are under strong intellectual control (of headline) or vice versa. They may find it hard to distinguish between thoughts and feelings, - are they thinking what they're feeling or feeling what they're thinking....as the two are intertwined. It can bring single mindedness, intense concentration or obsession in some part of their lives, "tunnel vision

Some hands have only 1 line moving horizontally across the upper hand, a combination of the usual 2 lines representing head and heart. This marking is known as the Simian Line. With the Head and Heart lines running together, the emotional and mental functions do not operate separately. Those who possess this line exhibit intensity of temperament. The Simian Line gives the ability to focus on one thing, absolutely, to the exclusion of all else. These people generally achieve and accomplish far more than most, developing techniques and inventions that will last for generations. They also experience far more misfortune than most, usually due to the same intensity that drives them. A truly double-edged sword.



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The clarification of this misunderstanding: Modern researchers have shown that a person having a Simian Line could be practical and selfish. The question of cruelty and criminal tendencies arises with the following combinations along with a Simian line:

- a) a short thumb
- b) angle ATD is more than 45 degrees
- c) the little finger is curved or crooked

According to Cheiro, Benham, Sherman, Fred Getting, Richmond, etc. the Simian Line denotes extremism in behaviour and single-mindedness. At times the subject could be a genius or an idiot. At times such a person acts emotionally or as an immature child. Dr. Richmond says that such a subject could be intelligent up to the point of genius or unintelligent up to the point of mental deficiency.

The tendencies of the second type (The head line goes straight up to the middle of the palm and suddenly droops down to the mount of Luna) are:

- a) he is impractical
- b) he is very emotional (if the thumb is flexible)
- c) if the index finger is short, mount of Luna well developed or over developed, the such a person has no control over his mind. He develops an inferiority complex.
- d) Under odd circumstances like rejection by society and parents, failure in love or examination; the subject loses his mental balance. It could result in a possible suicide or insanity.

Cheiro says that if the index finger is strong and longer (more than the first phalange of the middle finger, and the thumb is stiff; such a person will never be tempted to commit suicide even under odd circumstances because he possesses a lot of confidence.

Fred Getting observed Simian line across the hand of criminal types (in a high proportion).

The first impulse of a person having Simian Line is different from his final decision.

On a square hand Simian Line shows extremely materialistic and selfish nature and a craving for wealth. If there is a crooked finger of Mercury, raised mounts of Venus and Mars, red and short nails, small thumb, then such subjects are unable to control their emotions and desires. Then the chances of committing crime to satisfy his urges arises, leading to criminal instincts and tendencies.

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When there is only one line (Whether it is the Head or Heart Line?)

Occasionally only one line is seen crossing the and below the Mounts. When a single line is seen occupying a position which is relatively, where the Head Line ought to be, it should be classed as a Head Line and the Heart Line considered absent.

In order that the single line may be considered the Heart Line and not the Head Line, it must rise high on the Mount of Jupiter, or in the vicinity and trace its way across the hand just under the Mount.

Dr Charlotte Wolff, the psychiatrist who published works on psychological diagnosis of hands and gesture in the 1930s and 1940s, describes the hand with such an atavistic characteristic as one which must be classified as irregular (The Human Hand, Methuen, 1942). She found that such hands were commonly possessed by those of subnormal intelligence but could also be found in the “gifted degenerate.” She found it amongst painters, musicians, poets and scientists of worldwide reputation but noted that, while their intelligence surpassed the average, “the emotions of such people show a regression to the conditions proper to primitive man.”

Palmistry International Forum write about the Simian line as follows:

	<p>”Just occasionally the Head and Heart lines fuse together to create a single transverse crease running across the middle of the palm. This line is known as the Simian line. Sometimes the Simian line sits high in the palm, in the place of the Heart Line and sometimes it sits slightly lower, in the position of the Head line.”</p>
	<p>”Sometimes there will be traces of the original heart and head line, which attempts to fuse as they move across the palm, but instead of creating a fully formed Simian Line, they form what is known as a Simianesque line, or a partial Simian line.”</p>

A passage from the humanhand.com about Simian Line:

In some rare cases the lines of Heart and Head are not separate at all, but join together to form one line running straight across the entire palm. This is known as the Simian Line.

When the Simian Line occurs, the "Great Quadrangle" is entirely missing. There is no distinction between what is desired (the Heart) and what is thought (the Head). The result is an incredible intensity of nature, but a strong tendency to rush into all things without thinking them through.

Also note that without the Great Quadrangle, we have a completely closed-minded individual. Because they are so focused on a particular thought, all else is excluded.

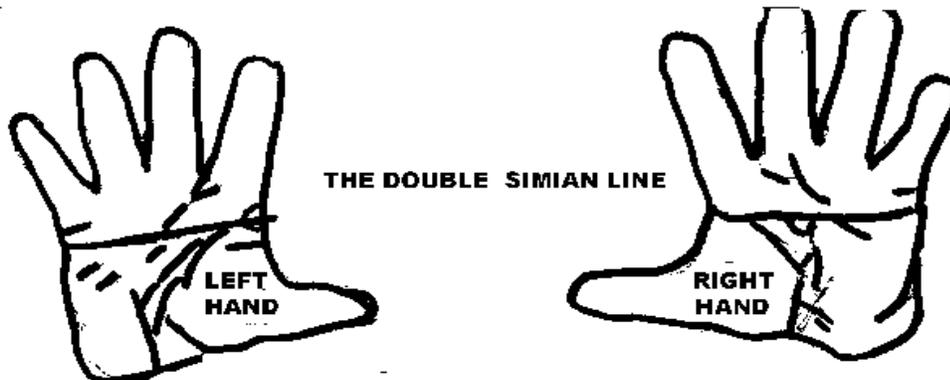
In another possible appearance of the Simian Line, the lines of Head, Heart, and Life are all joined. All the above traits apply, but even more intensely, since there is now no distinction between the thoughts, desires, and life itself.

The Simian Line gives the ability to focus on one thing, absolutely, to the exclusion of all else. These people generally achieve and accomplish far more than most, developing techniques and inventions that will last for generations. They also experience far more misfortune than most, usually due to the same intensity that drives them. A truly double-edged sword.

Prof. Anthony Writer, Jyotisha Bharati, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai

Double Simian Line

Pamelah Tablak, Master Hand Analyst of www.HandsOnCompany.com speaks of the Single and Double Simian Crease to queries raised by Jeff Overturf, whose sketches of the right and left hands are also given below:

**Double Simian Line**

Pamelah Tablak, Master Hand Analyst of www.HandsOnCompany.com speaks of the Single and Double Simian Crease to queries raised by Jeff Overturf, whose sketches of the right and left hands are also given below: Sometimes, the Heart Line and Head Line fuse to form a single line. This line is called a simian line. The name "simian" was adopted many years ago and comes from the fact that some monkeys have only one crease in their palm. Medical people call it a single palmar crease or a "simian crease." Males are twice as likely as females to have this condition.

The Simian Line : When there is only one line (Whether it is the Head or Heart Line?)

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Many structures develop in the fetus in the first few months of gestation. Palmar creases develop early, by the 11th to 12th week of life. Abnormalities in palmar creases may indicate problems with early development and be associated with other developmental disorders like Down Syndrome.

Does a simian line indicate there is a medical problem, physical or mental abnormality?

No. There are a few severe physical and mental conditions where the majority of people with that condition have one or both hands with simian lines. Therefore, most of the literature and research is done with these people. From this comes the belief that a simian line indicates an abnormality physically or mentally. There are many people with a simian line on one or both hands that do not have any physical or mental abnormalities.

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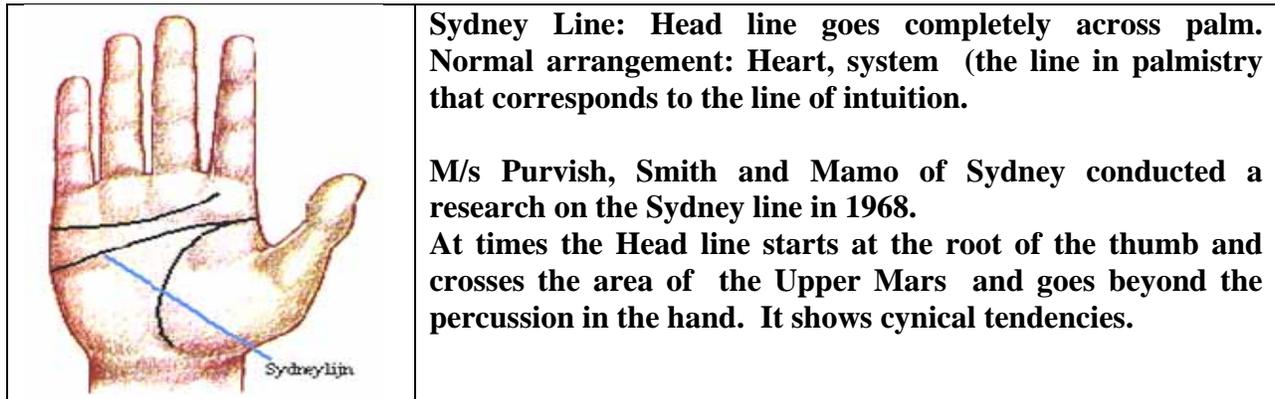
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T H E S Y D N E Y L I N E





Sydney Line: Head line goes completely across palm. Normal arrangement: Heart, system (the line in palmistry that corresponds to the line of intuition).

M/s Purvish, Smith and Mamo of Sydney conducted a research on the Sydney line in 1968.

At times the Head line starts at the root of the thumb and crosses the area of the Upper Mars and goes beyond the percussion in the hand. It shows cynical tendencies.

It shows cynical tendencies. These cynical tendencies are more visible if the heart line and the thumb are defective. If seen on the hands of children, then their physical and mental growth takes place a little late in life. The abnormalities could aggravate if the Mount of Luna is overdeveloped.

What have the chirologists the world over have to say about this line?

Martijn van Mensvoort : Initially the Sydney line was only recognized as a very long 'head line' [in medical vocabulary: the '*proximal palmar transverse crease*']. Later, researchers found that both the Sydney line and the simian crease relate to a set of medical & psychological problems, including: Down's syndrome, Alzheimer dementia, leukemia, and psychological developmental problems! Various alternative names are being used to describe the 'Sydney line':

- Sydney crease (sometimes)
- Very long head line (palmistry literature)
- Extended proximal palmar crease (scientific literature)

PDC Chirologist Arnold Holtzman writes in his book: 'PsychoDiagnostic Chirology' (page 392):

"The Sydney line goes by this name because it was identified by medical geneticists in Sydney, Australia. ... This line was found in young children, who could not match the learning skills of others their age. They demonstrated serious difficulty learning to read and write, and with comprehension in general. Within a few years, and without any manner of professional intervention, these children overcame this difficulty entirely. The learning gap closed and they quickly caught up with their peers. ... Many of those carrying the Sydney line manage sophisticated studies and careers. But many never seem able to rise above the impoverished image of themselves that they recorded as children, and which they sustain as a permanent reference to their worth."

Prof. Anthony Writer, Jyotisha Bharati, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai

Hand Analyst Ed Campbell writes in his book titled: 'Encyclopedia of Palmistry' (page 127):

"Another transverse palmar crease that crosses the entire palm is the Sydney line named after the city in Australia where the scientific team Purvis-Smith and Menser first observed it. The Sydney line is the proximal (head) line and the distal crease (heart line) is also present and appears normal. Earlier reports did not consider this crease to be "significantly abnormal," but Schaumann and Alter report later studies showing increased frequencies in those with Down's syndrome, congenital rubella, and leukemia. I have one on my left hand along with a simialar extended heart line, but I seem to suffer none of the above problems. However, the principel problem observed with those having Sydney lines have been in chidren with delayed development, learning difficulties, or minor behavioral problems, which does fit my childhood reading dyslexia."

Palmist Johnny Fincham writes in 'The Encyclopedia of Palmistry' (page 127):

"A line that continues straight across the hand to touch the outer Mars area on other side (known as a Sydney line) creates (like all completely crossing lines) a compulsive process. This form of the line shuts of the Lunar quadrant, so the bearer is cutoff from their inner feelings; they'll be unsentimental and have a hard edge to their personality. Such people tend to be strong characters, mentally fixed and physically tense. Though often garrulous and talkative, the urge to be emotionally demonstrative is shut off; they can't relax, though they are great a coping with emotional difficulty. They can too easily ignore the demands of the body, instead digesting a worry of scheme. They'll easy become constipated, sleepless, or unable to eat. The Sydney line on the passive hand is related to a tough nurturing experience. It's also an indication of a panoramic mental vision but poor attention span, dyslexia, and potential child behaviour problems."

Dev Med Child Neurol. 1983 Aug;25(4):490-2 states that the study carried out by Berger A, Dar H, Borochowitz Z, Winter ST. in 1983 found that Ninety-seven healthy newborns with a Sydney line in 143 palms were re-examined between the ages of 10 and 14 months. The Sydney line was no longer present at follow-up in 58.8 per cent of these infants and in 66.4 per cent of the palms. It appears that the Sydney line, unlike the simian line and its variants, is age-dependent and is not a permanent structure of early intrauterine origin.

The perspectives of medical problems in connection with the Sydney Line:

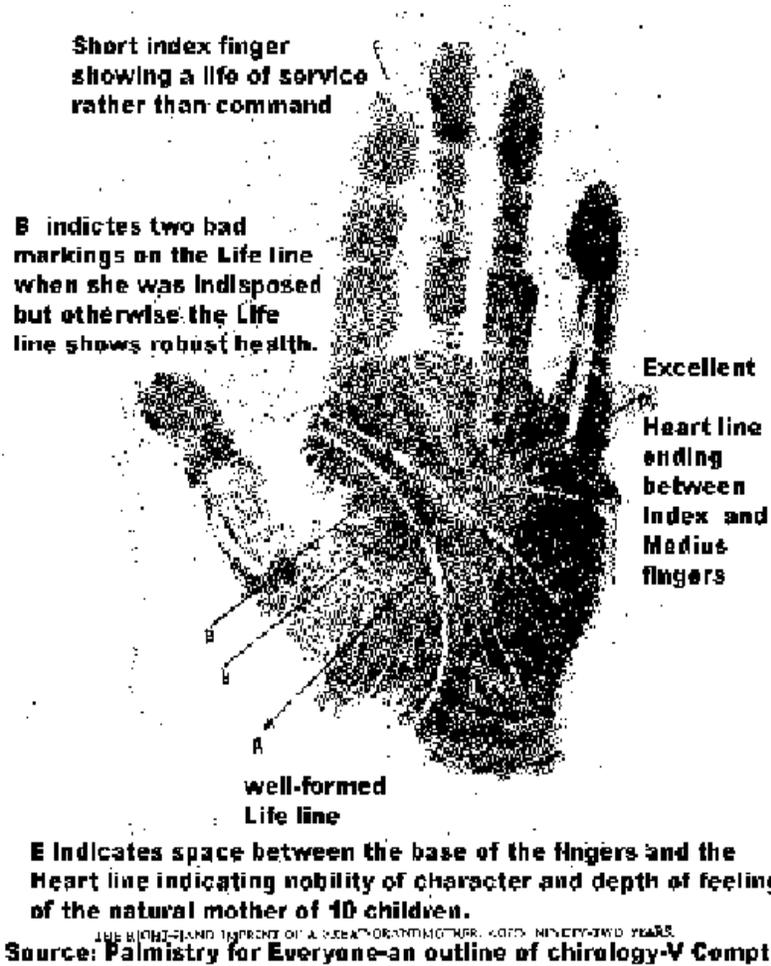
- **The Sydney line & Down's syndrome (trisomie 21):**
Vrydagh-Oaoureuz described in 1967 that the *extended proximal transverse palmar crease* was noted in Belgian Mongols (a term used for person's suffering from Down's Syndrome. Down Syndrome is also known as Trisomy 21, where the 21st chromosome appears 3 times rather than the normal pair in other chromosomes). This affects virtually most of the organs of the body and there is mental retardation along with dysmorphic facial features.
- **The Sydney line & congenital rubella:**
Physical abnormalities developed in the infant as a result of external infections or brain damages. This has been seen with development so of more dermatoglyphic patterns on the palm, etc. Purvis-Smith & Menser in 1968 confirmed this through their studies.
- **The Sydney line & Alzheimer dementia:**
Weinreb (in 1985, 1986) and Durham (in 1988) confirmed this in a study that Sydney line was found in over 10% of Alzheimer patients.
- **The Sydney Line as a Psychological Marker:**
Johnson & Opitz in 1971 and 1973 conducted studies and have confirmed the significance of the Sydney line in the perspective of various psychological problems:

XXII

THE LINES OF THE HAND IN MEDICAL PALMISTRY

Beryl Hutchinson states the following in her book "Your Life in your Hand"

"The hypothesis that lines on the hand are closely related to nerve endings received dramatic support in the case of a painter who fell from a height and was taken into the hospital where members of the Chirological Society were studying health of the hands. The man was concussed and deeply unconscious and every line on his palms had been wiped out. As the days went on and he gradually regained consciousness the lines returned."



Good health means a perfect balance between the body, mind and soul. This can be gauged by the knowledge of Palmistry. For centuries now, medicine has recognized the link between Palmistry and good health. Plato stressed the importance of the hand in the study of human beings, Aristotle furthered this application and Hippocrates, the Father of Medicine, practiced this art on all his patients. Modern medical researchers too have confirmed this link.

Hippocrates the Father of Medicine, Aristotle, founder of psychology, and Dr Charles Bell, Father of Modern Neurology, all studied the human hand as a diagnostic aid. Today, Medical Palmistry, is no longer considered an occult science. It has fast been gaining a reputation for diagnosing symptoms that would otherwise take years to manifest themselves.

Dr Satish Tadwalkar, a Medical Palmist and BAMS, says, "Your palm could indicate the early warning symptoms to your health and serve as a guide for all your physical and mental ailments." A practicing Medical Palmist for 12 years now, Dr Tadwalkar had his first brush with the hidden science when an astrologer predicted, from the position of his mount of Saturn, that he would develop dental problems soon. And true to the astrologer's words, Dr Tadwalkar visited his dentist two years later.

"Many a time, doctors themselves send their patients over when it becomes difficult for them to pinpoint the actual problem. In such cases, studying the markings on the hand leads us to the actual problem", he reveals. "But you have to take all things into consideration before the diagnosis is confirmed," he cautions.

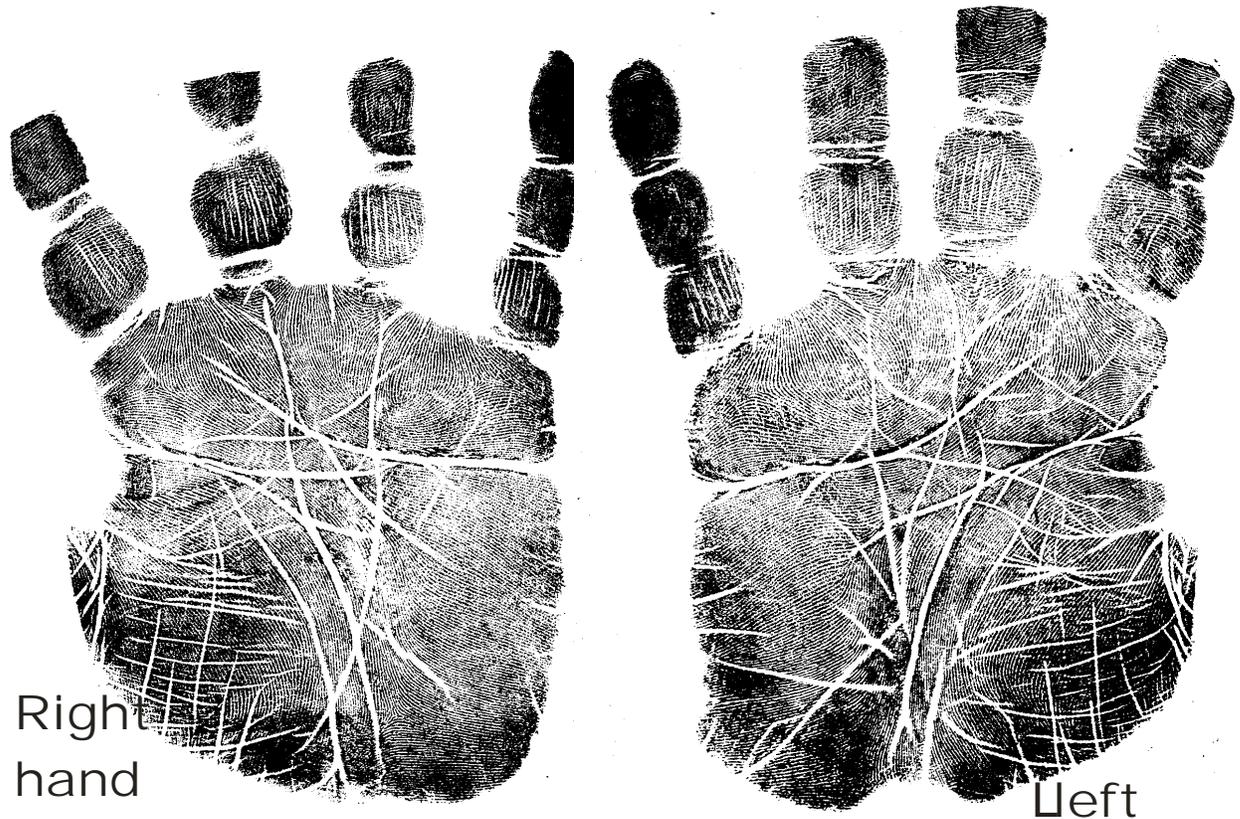
Recalling an incident where he was called to look up a patient who was in a hepatic coma and lobar pneumonia, he narrates, "The doctors had completely given up hope and all his relatives were called. But, one look at his palm and I knew that this man had years ahead of him. He eventually did survive after a prognosis of Ayurvedic treatment for a day."

The benefits of Medical Palmistry are as follows:

It provides an early warning for forthcoming diseases, and one can prevent

- **them early.**
- **It provides information about hidden diseases which remain undiagnosed or misdiagnosed by doctors.**
- **It helps in the prognosis of diseases where doctors are unsure about it.**
- **Psychological ailments can be easily recognized by the study of the palm.**
- **Palmistry has a major role in prevention of diseases. With its help and knowledge, a doctor can easily recognize the weakness of the system and advise the patient all relevant nutritional changes to prevent the disease from becoming severe.**
- **Serious illnesses, accident and hospitalization can be avoided by guiding the person properly in the nascent stage.**

SHRI HRISHIKESH MUKHERJEE

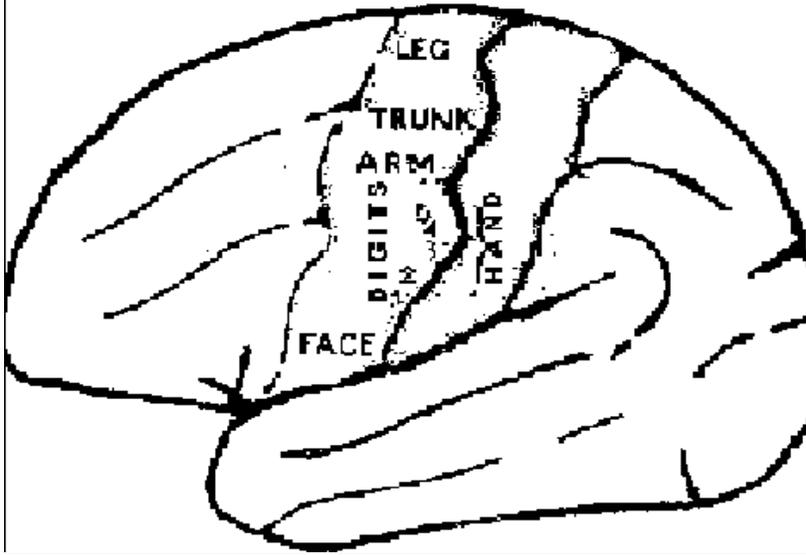


Interested in photography, camera-
manship and later directed many films.

Observation of Dr. Chandrashekar Thakur:

1. The Line of Apollo starts from the bottom and reaches the mount of Apollo. 2)The Head line (right hand) goes upwards and touches the line of Apollo. 3)Medial Palmistry:The lines are thick which indicates that he suffered from chronic gout.

SURGEONS HAVE PROVED THAT THE HAND HAS THE LION'S SHARE OF THE AREAS DEVOTED TO BOTH MOVEMENT AND TO SENSATION.



Latest discoveries suggest that all messages to the intelligence arrive via the spinal column and its ramifications to the brain; those which require our knowledge, memory, acceptance, considered action., go forward to the front part of the brain or “the dark area” as it used to be called, thus crossing the area of the terminals of nerves to the hand.

Lines show that habitual path of thought and change in direction and texture with any stabilized variation in the habitual path of the owner’s way of thinking. Therefore the immediate present attitude of mind, memories of the past and hopes for the future may be read.

The horizontal and vertical crease-lines of the hands constitute an important part of the study of palmistry and are divided into 3 classes:

1. Primary lines or major lines with their different names used in medical palmistry and psycho palmistry are given below:
 - a) The line of Life also known as
 - i) Thenar crease
 - ii) Line of vitality
 - iii) Line of Instinct
 - iv) Biological line

- b) **The Head line also known as**
 - i) **Mental line**
 - ii) **Line of Reason**
 - iii) **Lower Transverse Crease**
 - iv) **Provincial Transverse crease**

- c) **The Heart line also known as**
 - i) **The Line of Emotion**
 - ii) **The Cardiac Line**
 - iii) **The Upper Transverse Crease**
 - iv) **The Distil Transverse crease**

- d) **The Line of Saturn also known as**
 - i) **The line of Fate/Destiny**
 - ii) **The Balance Wheel**
 - iii) **The Line of Equilibrium**
 - iv) **The line of Equipoise**

- e) **The line of Sun also known as**
 - i) **The line of Apollo**
 - ii) **The line of Brilliance**
 - iii) **The line of Happiness**
 - iv) **The line of Capability**

- f) **The line of Mercury also known as**
 - i) **The line of Hepatica**
 - ii) **The line of Health**

The Secondary lines include the Girdle of Venus, the line of Intuition, the line of Via Lascivia, the line of Mars.

The Minor lines include the lines of Travel or restlessness, Medical Stigmata or the Samaritan line, the line of Affection or Union or Marriage, the Ring of Solomon, the Ring of Saturn, the Ring of Apollo, the rascettes of the Bracelette and the lines of Influence of various types.

Professor Wood Jones in his Principles of Anatomy as seen in the Hand states with reference to the appearance of lines in the embryo: “They develop early, soon after the fingers, and appear upon the palm before this is the site o any active movement. In the individual they are therefore no caused by actual movements of the joints of the developing hands, but are developed as a heritage which may be used and modified by the individual”.

Prof. Anthony Writer, Jyotisha Bharati, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai

By the eight week they may be distinguished: Life line first, then Heart line, with Head line following.

Most of the hands have these 3 main lines. They depend upon the chromosomes and the inherent traits of hereditary has a great role to play in the formation of these lines. The life line is associated with vitality of the person and many a times there is a similarity in the lines of the members of the family.

St. Katherine Hill while studying the palm of one child on the death bed, observed that the life line was becoming dim and fading away as death was approaching. Similar studies of other children's hands showed the similar things. She concluded that wexcept health nothing was certain on this line.

Thereafter she studies the life line of other children and observed the same things and found many bas signs on the life line in cases of illness.

Scientists experienced such defects on the head line to. Dr. Charlotte Wolf and St. Katherine Hill took the prints of many mentally retarded children. They found the Head lines to be defective on many hands and in some children the line was absent or very short. In the case of intelligent children the Head line was normal.

The Heart line reflects the sensuality of a person and diseases. In cases of heart diseases due to mental tension; mental abnormality like sensuality and criminal tendencies it is absolutely necessary that both the Head line and the Heart line be seen together William G. Benham states that for heart diseases the nature of heart line should be studies along with the signs on it. Nails should also be studies. Short and bluish nails at the root shows irregular circulation of blood.

Dr. Chandrashekar Thakkur writes in “Your palm-your mirror” “sometimes the line of head starts within the mount of Mars, a little above the mount of Venus.

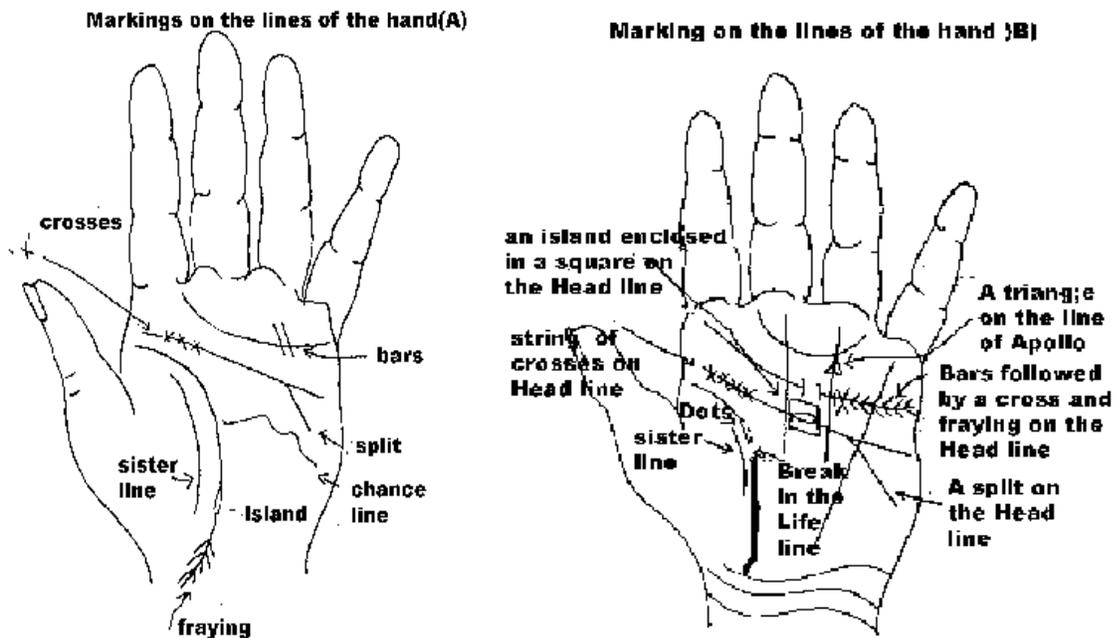


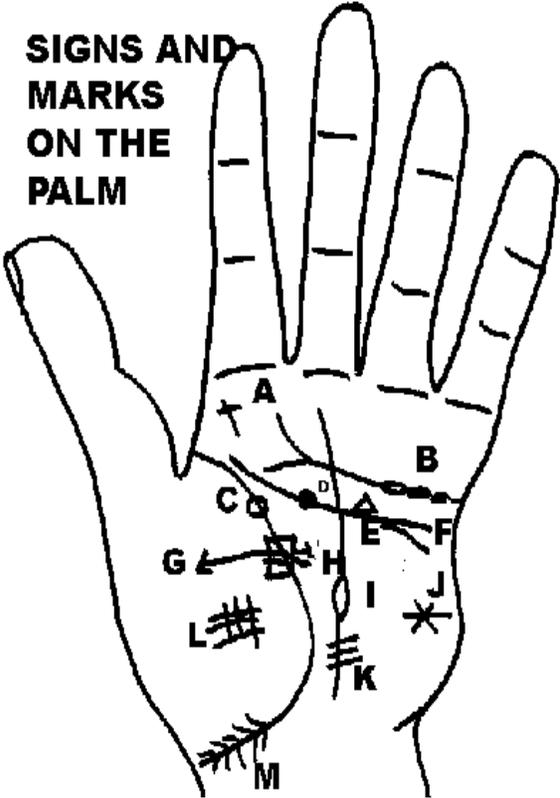
(Fig. No. 17)

. This is indicative of a nature full of anger and a short tempered person. Mars is a force of aggressiveness and impulsiveness. The native would become angry soon without any reason and will clash with others. The line of head perhaps can tell many misfortunes of life. Today psychosomatic illness (If a medical examination can find no physical or organic cause, or if an illness appears to result from emotional conditions such as anger, anxiety, depression and guilt, then it might be classified psychosomatic) is given much importance and it is interesting to note that psychologists and psychiatrists have started believing in the works of astrology and palmistry, One’s own psychosis, psycho-neurotic or neurotic illnesses leading even to insanity could be foretold from the size and shape of the line of the head. The popular trends of the use of tranquilizers, mood elevators and hypnotics suggest that the palmist has to play a big role in giving the native correct guidance as far as his psychic condition is concerned.”

He further says: Although I am writing separate chapters on the lines of the head and the heart to me they are so closely related to each other as in the body, the heart and the brain are two separate organs and yet the circulatory and nervous systems are so closely related to each other that deficiency of blood supply to the brain results in cerebral ischemia (Cerebral ischemia is an ischemic condition where the brain or parts of the brain do not receive enough blood flow to maintain normal neurological function. Cerebral ischemia can be the result of various diseases, or the result of arterial obstruction such as strangulation. Similarly to cerebral hypoxia, severe or prolonged cerebral ischemia will result in unconsciousness, brain damage or death, mediated by the ischemic cascade.) So the lines of head and hearts are very much inter-related, so that in pronouncing any result of psychology, a combined study of both the lines is very essential. Whereas on one hand one finds the line of head very strong and going straight to the mount of Mars, giving an aggressive, violent nature, which may drive the native the point of murdering others, on the other hand, if the line of head slopes and straightaway goes on the mount of Moon, it is a traditional belief that this line indicates cerebral injury.

In Russia, the hand as a whole is studied, namely the structure of the hand, the lines of the palm and the dermal ridges. Through such a study they are able to find out abnormalities, criminal tendencies, etc. and measures are taken to correct them. In the western countries the structure of hand, fingers, lines and dermal ridges are taken collectively to study about health and other aspects. For a complete study the mounts and the lines of the palm, the signs on the mounts and lines, minor lines, nails and colour, etc. should also be taken into consideration. This will lead to a thorough analysis and interpretation of character, health and other aspects of life.



<p>SIGNS AND MARKS ON THE PALM</p> 	<p>A CROSS</p> <p>B CHAINED LINE</p> <p>C CIRCLE</p> <p>D DOT</p> <p>E TRIANGLE</p> <p>F FORK</p> <p>G BROKEN LIFE LINE</p> <p>H SQUARE</p> <p>I ISLAND</p> <p>J STAR</p> <p>K CROSS BARS</p> <p>L GRILLE</p> <p>M FEATHERING</p>

Dr. Eugene Scheimann in his book “A Doctor’s Guide to Better Health through palmistry” while describing the hand signs of the potential alcoholic, uses both chiromnomy, chiromancy and dermatoglyphics, as follows:

1	Inner conflicts or unresolved psychosexual difficulties	Shown by a broken Girdle of Venus
2	Feelings of insecurity and inferiority	Characterised by an underdeveloped, short index finger

3	Low intolerance to stress and frustration	Extreme rigidity or flexibility of fingers
4	Dependency	Shown by lack of fate line or of fate line that starts on or near the life line
5	Hostility	Shown by coarse-textured skin, rigid fingers, extreme red colour, short thumb, or abnormal dermatoglyphics or atavistic (simian) line.
6	Lack off self-expression or ability to communicate	Short little finger
7	Lack if willpower or self-determination	Characterized by lack of fate line or weak or short thumb

A few points to be noted on the use of the 3 main lines along with secondary and minor lines and the signs on the palm in medical palmistry.

	Lines cutting the Life line interrupt the current and produce defective operations so far as health is concerned. They indicate nervous condition the subject could be in a continuous state of depression or ill-health.
	If a cross bar cuts the Life line and ends in a grille on Saturn, there could be a health defect of Saturn.
	If the cross-bar goes to a dot, island or a break in the Heart line under Apollo, the illness will be heart disease. Nails and colour will add to confirm the diagnosis.
	If a cross bar runs to a wavy line of Mercury, the illness could be jaundice or bilious fever.

	<p>If the cross bar goes to Upper Mars, the trouble will be either blood disorder or throat or bronchial problem</p>
	<p>If the cross bar goes to a grille on Upper Moon, then there could be bowel trouble or intestinal inflammation.</p>
	<p>If the cross bar goes to the Middle of Moon in a grille, then there could be gout or rheumatism. It will be confirmed with a line with an island going to Saturn.</p>
	<p>If the cross bar goes to a grille, cross bar or cross on Lower Moon there could be trouble with kidneys, bladder or female disease. White colour, flabby or soft hands confirm this. A star on Mercury line, especially at the juncture where it crosses the Head line also confirms it. A strong Life line gives a vigorous constitution which is capable to resist disease and the disease could be for a short period.</p>
	<p>Cross bars beginning on influence lines cut the life lines, the illness is due to the worry caused by the influence.</p>
	<p>Cross bars going into a narrow quadrangle could cause asthma.</p>
	<p>An island on the Life line and dots on the Head line could indicate brain fever.</p>

	<p>An island on the Life line and an island on the Heart line shows delicacy of the heart. Nails and colour could confirm it.</p>
	<p>An island in the Life line, with a line connecting it with a red or purple dot on Jupiter, colour of the hand and lines red, and a thin Head line, will indicate apoplexy. The certainty is confirmed with a grille or cross is seen on the Upper Mars. Generally, islands are seen at the age of 42 to 46 in female hands; when changes in life do occur. On seeing such an island it would be advisable to take medical treatment before such changes occur and thereby avoid the difficulties during the period of change.</p>
	<p>If the Life line forks at the termination, it shows that the Current separates, it shows that the Current separates, and going in two directions, there is only one half as much chance that the life may be continued past the end of the line as with a single line.</p>
	<p>If the line ends in a tassel, it shows entire dissipation of the vitality and end of life. Such tassels are seen from sixty to sixty five years of age.</p>
	<p>Stars on the life line are a menace to life, many a time indicating sudden death. It represents explosion in the life line and is not a safe indication to be found.</p>
	<p>Breaks are repaired by overlapping lines, sister lines, squares or triangles.</p>

The hand that knows no sickness:

1) Strong, clear, deep and well-coloured (pink) lines of Life, Head and Heart

2) Strong line of Mars; and 3) A deep, and well-coloured line of Mercury with any defect or defective markings.

LINES, MARKS AND SIGNS SHOWING MINERAL IMBALANCE

Beryl B. Hutchinson, after doing a deep study of testing both for basic and trace elements, says “I saw there might be easy and available clues on the hands.”

MINERAL ELEMENTS	INDICATIONS ON THE HAND
Calcium Fluoride :It is essential building material for bones, arteries and veins, for teeth and hair, for the web-like covering of the brain inside the skull and all important tissues of animal bodies. The deficiency can cause insomnia.	Deficiency is shown by lines beneath the Heart line under the third and fourth fingers. At times there is a small ladder of three or four rungs leading up to the line.
Calcium phosphate : useful to young bones and to raising the tone of tired tissues.	Identified by brittle nails and/or white spots on the nails
Copper : Ms. Hutchinson cites a case when a lady was given Cuprum . She regained health and the lines returned to normal.	Deficiency is shown by fading of the lines. Can cause morning sickness in pregnancy because the infant needs a good deal to start its own nervous system which the mother has to supply from her own vagus and phrenic nerves.
Iron (Ferrum) :	The need for iron is shown by paleness of the lines of a hand.
Iridium	An island on the Heart line accompanies eye trouble. When calcium, iron, potassium and silica are in adequate supply, the island may refer to the three essential trace elements for eyes: iridium, cesium and titanium. With osmium at fault look for the threat of a circle for cataract on the thumb side of the Life line.
Tin (Stannum) : affects the nervous system	Overgrown cuticles to the nails may also show the lack of this trace element.
Potassium (Kali)	This shortage leads to a chaining of the Head line and

	may be responsible for a similar type of continuous islands in other lines such as the Heart and Mercury lines. Kali Phos is a great remedy for nerves shown by disruption of lines. It is also used for nose and throat troubles found by islands at the early part of the Life line.
Silica	Rheumatic warning of a veil appears on the percussion side of the hand between the two transverse lines, showing trouble in the Suprarenal glands, then Silica is a remedy. Active work is done by the Suprarenal glands and cysts, adhesions, over-abundance of calcium are all put to order by this remedy.
Zinc	Deficiency of zinc is shown by very fine, narrow chaining of the Life line which passes under the area of the Medius finger. Faulty backs, ailments of the spine are some ailments.

XXIII A FEW INDICATIONS ON THE HAND AND REMEDIES

Temptations and embezzlement

Some individuals will succumb to the temptation of petty theft quite easily. Given the opportunity, they will quickly pilfer unattended money or products. Further, they are able to justify their actions to themselves and become convinced that they have done nothing wrong. In most other respects they are decent citizens or employees, with good records and prospects. Their cunning often allows them to continue the thefts for many years. This is the most common type of embezzler.

Two conditions are present on the hands of this kind of thief:

1. The baby finger has a strong bend towards the ring finger. This reveals that the temptation for quick emotional gratification is felt frequently. The emotions are poorly developed yet a mask of stability is shown.
2. The thumb is either poorly developed or shows a broken will. A well developed thumb will counteract any negative characteristics found on the hands. The thumb must be poorly developed or otherwise affected before an individual will knowingly act upon any negative aspect in their personality.

If both traits are present, all that is needed to create the embezzler is opportunity.

If your own baby finger and thumb show these traits, here's your perspective:

- Everyone is very quick to judge you and blame you for their problems.
- You are misunderstood, and no one really knows you.
- Nobody notices all your positive traits.
- You have been betrayed many times in the past.
- You know your life would improve if everyone else would just quit causing so many problems.
- You try hide it, but your life is an emotional roller-coaster.

The traits revealed by the bent baby finger (and the bent finger itself) can be corrected with proper massage techniques performed on the hands.

2. Anger and temper

The second knuckle of the thumb reveals how the subject uses or suppresses their anger and temper. This knuckle can have a very pronounced enlargement, or can be completely smooth without any noticeable "bump". The larger the size of the knuckle, the more volatile the temper.

When the knuckle runs smooth without any noticeable enlargement, this reveals that the anger does a "slow burn". Slow to build, this type of temper pattern will grow gradually over a period of years before finally exploding. Once the anger is released, it is quite venomous and non-physical. The subject will resort to whatever they feel is necessary to "even the score", using non-direct methods such as poison or vehicular assault to obtain their revenge.

If the knuckle is very enlarged, the opposite is indicated. The temper is physical, direct, quick to build, quick to blow, and just as quickly the anger is released. Due to the potential for extreme violence, these subjects have learned how to suppress their strong anger, and turn it inwards upon themselves. The result of withholding this rage is their common feelings of depression and isolation.

If either of these conditions is shown on your hands, you need to learn how to express your negative emotions before they become a problem. Learn how to speak up when something begins to bother you, instead of holding back in an attempt to preserve the status quo (which will be disrupted anyway). Your long-term happiness depends upon your ability to begin expressing your anger, frustration, and rage in a more productive way. There are many support groups and counseling services which can help you with this - find the one that is right for you.

Expression, not Suppression, is the key.

Logic v/s intuition

When making decisions, it is common to think one course of action is correct, while feeling that another would be more appropriate. This battle between the head and heart goes on within each of us. Fortunately it is easy to tell which one is more likely to develop a "blind spot" - we merely look to the thumb.

The tip section of the thumb governs the intuition or "Gut Instinct". The second phalanx (middle section) shows the development of the logical mind. Compare the two sections to see which is crossed by deep horizontal lines, or "Blocks". In most cases, one phalanx will have two or three distinct blocks, while the other remains relatively clear.

The phalanx which contains these blocks reflects the aspect in which one is likely to develop a blind spot, missing some important detail.

If the middle section on your thumb has several horizontal lines, your logic often cannot be trusted. Whenever there is a conflict between what you think and what you feel, your intuition is the more accurate. If the first phalanx shows these blocks, the reverse is true - trust your logic.

You can also look to see if several vertical lines cross one of the phalanges, which indicates that the "blind spot" has been overcome.

3. To get rid of headaches

The technique of Reflexology has proved itself highly effective in the treatment of many health disorders. Perhaps the easiest to alleviate is headaches (including hangovers).

Reflexology works by stimulating the nerve reflexes throughout the body. Of the estimated 800 - 1000 body reflex points, several hundred are located in the hands and fingers. By massaging reflex points, the related *meridians, nerves and organs* are all stimulated, helping to correct any dysfunction.

Headaches can be caused by a variety of sources, but the Reflexology treatment is the same for each.

To Alleviate Headaches - Massage the Thumbs. Start at the pad on the tip of the thumb and gently massage all over the 1st phalanx. Locate any points which feel sore and rub these spots thoroughly. (*Reflexologist Mildblue Carter called these "ouch spots" - massage one and you'll know why*).

If your headache still persists after massaging the 1st phalanx, move to the second phalanx and repeat the process. If necessary, also rub the web of the thumb and the metacarpal bone. Headaches centred around the eyes will also require massaging of the index and middle fingers. Headaches centred around the ears will need additional rubbing of the ring and baby fingers. If the headache is on the right side, concentrate the treatment on the right hand. For headaches on the left side, use the left hand.

Getting rid of neck tension: Another easy disorder to alleviate is neck tension. To Alleviate Neck Tension - Rotate the Thumbs. After massaging the thumbs (as explained in #17), rotate them gently to each side several times on both knuckles.

Getting rid of back pain: To Alleviate Pain in the Lower Back - Massage the Wrists. The center of the wrist on the palm side contains the reflex point for the lower back. Gently massage both wrists with the opposite thumb, about 5 minutes per wrist. Repeat the massage at least twice per day for optimum results.

Getting rid of swollen glands : To Treat Swollen Lymph Nodes - Massage the Base of Each Finger. In between each finger at the base is a reflexology point for the upper lymph nodes. If your glands are swollen, at least one (and probably all) of these points will be painful to the touch. Massaging all 4 of the points will bring relief almost immediately.

The four points are at the very base of each finger within the webbing of the skin. There is one between the thumb and index finger, another between the index and middle finger. Remember that each point is found within the webbing between the digits.

4) Fingerprint Patterns as health indicators

The four points are at the very base of each finger within the webbing of the skin. There is one between the thumb and index finger, another between the index and middle finger. Each point is found within the webbing between the digits. Fingerprint patterns as health indicators:

<u>Fingerprint patterns</u>	<u>Their predisposition</u>
The loop	Nerve trouble, digestive weakness, faulty heart condition.
The arch	Faulty digestive action
The whorl	Nervous, digestive and faulty heart action.
The tented arch	Nervous problem
The composite pattern	General toxic condition
The compound pattern	Digestive weakness, nerve trouble, faulty heart condition.

5) Health problems and diseases related to the mounts

<u>The mounts</u>	<u>Diseases related</u>
Jupiter	Apoplexy, gas, defects in lungs, rheumatism, indigestion, stomach pain, leprosy, pneumonia, diphtheria, T.B., asthma, tonsils, diabetes, bronchitis, obesity.
Saturn	Troubles with spine, eyes, nose, teeth, paralysis, rheumatism, skin disease, pains in the legs, knees, liver trouble, diseases related to lack of calcium. Nervous irritation; hemorrhoids; fluxes of blood downward.
Apollo	Trouble with eyes, heart, fever, bladder, meningitis, Heart-beatings, aneurism etc.
Mercury	liver trouble, problems with veins, nerves, mental illness, speech defects, diseases of the head, headaches, kidney trouble, insanity, Bilious troubles; liver diseases; jaundices; extra nervous irritations.
Mars	Lower Mars: Diseases of the generative organs, drinking, overeating. Upper Mars: Diseases: cough, sore throat; bronchitis; troubles with the blood, whatever their forms, stomach and intestine, piles, cold, blood pressure, chicken pox, small pox, kidney trouble.
Venus	Venereal diseases, skin disease, diseases of the generative organs TB, hysteria
Moon	trouble with stomach , kidney, mental illness, mental disease, hysteria, insomnia, menses problem, impurity of blood, diabetes, dropsy, diseases of the bones, diarrhea, dysentery, etc.

6) Health condition shown by different types of fingernails defects:

Source: HumanHand.com

<u>Defects on fingernails</u>	<u>Health condition</u>
Horizontal Ridges on Fingernails (Beau's lines)	Anemia or malnutrition.
Horizontal White Lines	Diseases of the Kidney, heart or Hodgkin's disease
Vertical Trenches	Kidney disorders, iron deficiency, general aging
<u>Vertical Splitting</u>	Calcium deficiency.
Vertical Red Lines	Rheumatoid arthritis or <u>high blood pressure</u>
Pitted Nails (nails with depressions)	Psoriasis, parasites, or eczema
Brittle Nails	Calcium, Vitamin A, and/or iron deficiency
Blue Nails	<u>Circulatory and pulmonary</u> problem (asthma or emphysema)

Yellow Nails	Liver problems, diabetes, or lymphatic system trouble.
White Nails	Liver problems, kidney disorders, or anemia
White Spots on Nails	Zinc deficiency
Nails Curving Down at Tips	<u>Heart</u> or lung problems.
Nails Curving Up (spooning)	Anemia, Iron deficiency.
Flat Nails	Anemia, thyroid disease, or Vitamin B12 deficiency.
Infection Along Edge of Fingernail	Paronychia(Inflammation of the tissue surrounding a fingernail or toenail.)

XXIV NAILS ARE CONSIDERED AS THE WINDOWS OF THE HUMAN BODY

Nails which attract the eye first, are accepted as indicators of health and temper. When Dr. Geikie Cobb had pneumonia, he noticed his own nails turning black. They resumed their normal colour as he recovered. This shows that careful information should be gained of the finger nails in relation to their texture, shape, size, colour, etc.

Nails are composed of a substance called keratin in the form of minute hair-like fibres, closely knit together. When they come into contact with the environment form a horn-like substance. The amount of hormones and the level of blood in the body decide the colour, size, shape and the shine of the nail.

Palmists have compared nails to be the windows through which the internal functioning of the human body can be ascertained and through this interpretation the character, personality, health, etc. of the subject noted. Nails are known as the mirrors or reflectors of the human personality.

Below the nail lie delicate capillaries that are sensitive and linked to the circulatory system. The flow of blood beneath the nails reveal the health and temperament of the subject through the colour under the nails.

The texture of the nails should also be compared with the texture of the skin so that the skin and the nails should be of the same grade and finess. The horn of the nails should be even and smooth in surface all over, devoid of ridges and flutings and brittleness.

Our scriptures state that the influence of the planetary rays filter into the blood through the nails and atmospheric vibrations are also absorbed through them. Garb Samhita states that a person with clear, pinkish nails are fortunate. Nails also act as a psychological link as coarser texture of nails (the fluting or ridging of the nails from top to bottom) show advanced state of nervous disorder. The case can be more serious when the nails become brittle and start breaking.

The appearance of white spots indicate the beginning of the loss of vitality. While the freckles appear and grow larger and slowly cover the whole nail as if the window glass has become clouded. Following this ridges appear and grow more and more pronounced and soon fluted nails manifest themselves. The nails become brittle, losing its shape and evenness, leading to delicacy of nerves, paralysis, etc.

Horizontal stripes and shallow depressions indicate that a person has received mental shock due to unwanted and unpleasant situation faced by him. If the stripes are more than one then it indicated senses of such shocks. These stripes could indicate lack of mineral trace element, which are vital for the brain. The shorter the nail, the more harmful is the stripe to the individual. Nervousness, irresponsibility and weak character, leading to a variety of ailments and nervous disorders are shown by persons who are in the habit of biting nails.

Different types of nails on the same hand show considerable amount of activity of various sorts and the subjects will have ups and downs in life.

Delicate health is also shown by narrow or psychic nails. The native always depends upon psychic energy. The colour of the nail could be white, pink, yellow or blue but there will always be blue colour at the base, indicating poor circulation of blood.

Short nails show a critical turn of mind. The extremely short flat nail with the skin growing down on it shows pugnacity. If it is not very short, then a quizzical investigating disposition. Broad, unless curving around fingers and broadening at the back with pink colour-open, frank nature, honesty of thought, broad thoughts and genuineness is the mainspring.

Nails with square ends on top (tip) and tapering to base, generally found on long fingers or large hands – heart trouble, more of structural defects or organic defects than lack of blood circulation. They will generally be bluish in colour and if there be a moon, the blue colour may cover it too.

The never mistaken nail is the bulbous nail, growing on the bulbous finger tip. Prior to being bulbous, it could have any shape (narrow, broad, square etc). According to

Hippocrates this shows advanced stage of consumption or tuberculosis. Medical science says that it is due to lack of nourishment. The tip of the finger thickens and forms a distinguished pad or bulb and at times it becomes as round as a marble. At times, it shows problems with the spine and lungs and the colour of the nail may be blue. The lungs which remove carbonic acids and fills the blood with oxygen are destroyed. Hence many poisonous impurities come back with the blood.

Bronchial nails have a decided inclination to a curve, very short of being bulbous. They indicate delicacy of bronchial tubes and throats. They are liable to colds and sudden changes of temperature.

Pinkish nails	fine state of health and liberal disposition
Red nails	intense ardour and excess of instinct and physical energy, with a tendency towards violence
Red short nails	Violent temperament.
Short with a soft palm	born with critic's attribute
Extremely short nails	Looking like dots at the end of the fingers-very easily excited.
White nails	Lack of warmth, egoism and hasty nature
Blue nails	a) lack of oxygen in the blood b) during menstruation and menopause there will be tinges of blue colour on nails of women c) blue at the base of the nail indicates heart ailments which are easy to cure.
Blackish tinge	indicates diseased blood, liable to be irritable and fall prey to passing sickness
Much shine on the nail	There I no need to alarm if the nails maintain their shine, irrespective of the colour.
Short triangular	threatened paralysis.
Very broad nails (covering the visible end of the finger)	Vigorous, constant, loves the battle of the mind
If the fingers are knotty, a big thumb, hard hand, big mounts of Mars	Pugnacious and disagreeable creature in everything: love, art, eloquence, war, literature, music, etc.
More in width and short in length	Analytical person, highly successful in
Long and thin nails	Weak in digestion
Swollen and project nails	drug addict, suicidal and lingering diseases
Yellow nails	poisoning of blood with bile
Spoon-like nails	malnutrition, mental disorder
Square nails	good judgement, honest, hardworking

Moons on the nails

Half Moon on	Index finger: indicates promotion and some good news Medius finger: gets benefits from machinery related to industry and possibility of getting money Ring finger: rise in status Little finger: profits from business The thumb base: progress and auspiciousness
Too large moons	Vascular nerves are sensitive, blood circulation is irregular, thyroid glands not functioning properly, hypersensitive
Irregular moons	Hyper tension, glandular problems
Medium moons	Normal blood pressure, good temperament.

Fingernails and the spine

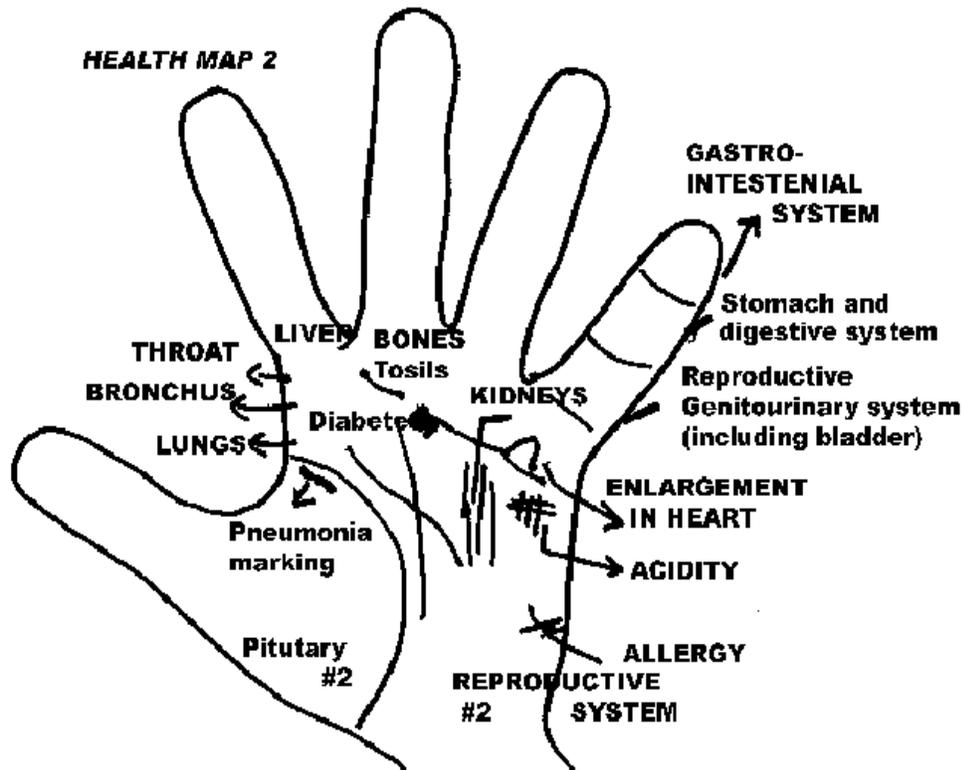
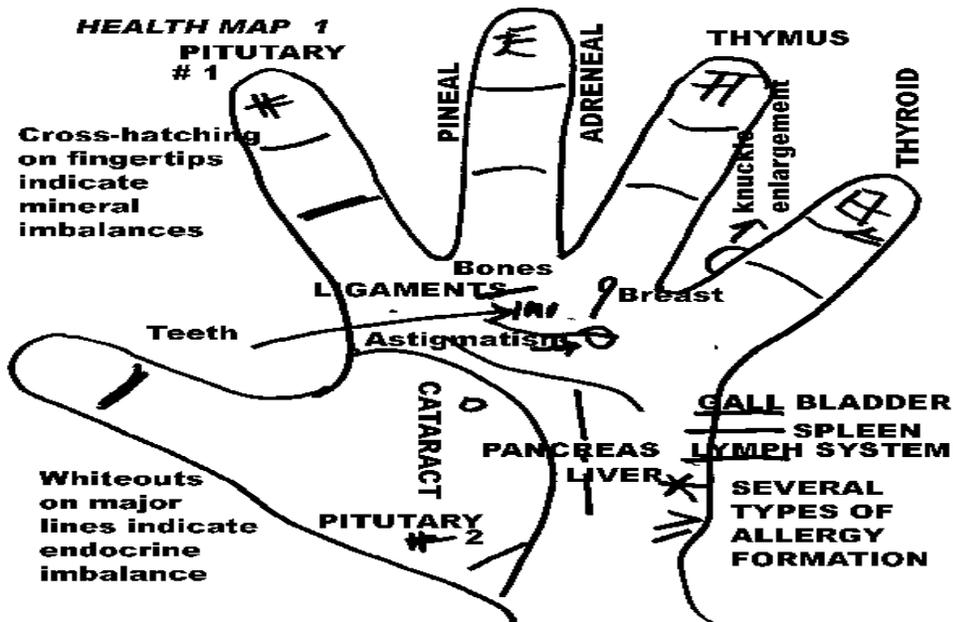
When fingernails have protuberance, hangnails, depressions, or deep channels running at an angle upon their surface, they show abnormalities of the spinal system as follows:

Thumbnail	Skull and first two bones of the neck, axis and atlas
Index finger nail	Cervical vertebrae 4,5,6,7, neck to midway between shoulder blades
Middle finger nail	Thoracic or dorsal vertebrae (the first 12 bones from the shoulder blade to the waist or mid-back
Ring finger nail	Lumbar vertebrae 1,2, 3, 4 (mid-back to girdle)
Little finger nail	Sacrum and coccyx (pelvis and tailbone).

XXV LOCATIONS OF HEALTH PROBLEMS ON THE PALM

1. **The Immune System:** A strong immune system helps us to resist the invasion of the body by germs, many viruses, and other micro-organisms. Inoculations and vaccines are given to us in childhood to make us immune to prevalent widespread diseases. The small fan-shaped lines appearing between the heart line and the head line, under the fingers and mounts of Apollo and Mercury, indicate that one has no or very little resistance to “bugs” and he is at the mercy of bacterial and virus-caused diseases.

2. **Acidity:** This is the basis for a very complaint: rheumatism. It can be seen in a cluster of little upright lines between heart and head lines on the percussion. There is a build-up of uric acid and slowly the finger joints and other parts of the body begin to ache. It would be appropriate to cut off acid-forming food from the diet.



3) **Alcohol and drug allergies** :These can come in many shapes and sizes and are due to sensitivity to different foods, drinks, drugs and articles. It does not mean that all persons having this line (once known as the “poison line” will be alcoholics or drug addicts. This line can really help a person by asking the physician to try slow medication, recording all symptoms, at least for a period of a week. If the prescribed medicine does not suit the person, then a substitute can be found to which he is not allergic. There is a change from traditional reading of the line via-lascivia, Medical personnel have come to a conclusion that this line makes one sensitive to various substances. Nail ridging also shows that a person is suffering from allergies. Try to go without some particular food for a month and observe if these ridges grow less pronounced.

4) **Diabetes**: It is indicated by tiny ‘cuts’ or droplets on the heart line. On a handprint they appear as dots clustered within the space of an inch, under the middle finger or more rarely the ring finger. If a few dots appear between the space of the index finger and the middle finger, then there is a hereditary disposition to diabetes. Closer to the middle and the ring finger, it indicates elevated blood sugar. If the cuts are wide, almost rounded into an island it indicated hypoglycemia or low blood sugar.

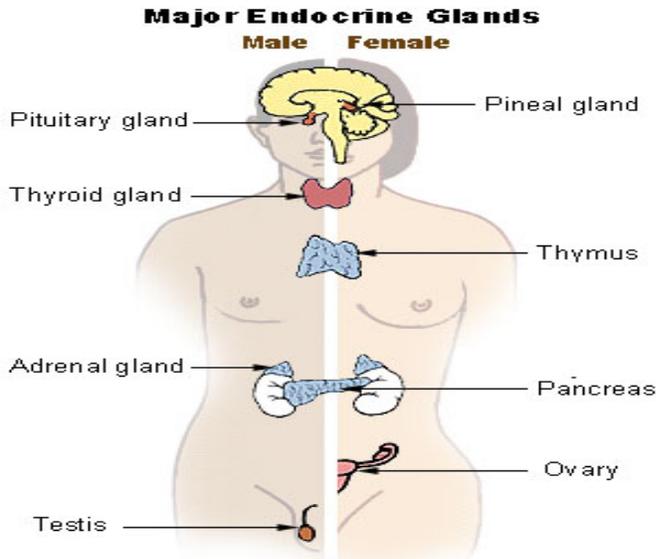
5) **Eyes and teeth** Normally an island under Apollo finger shows sight weakness and such a sign should make people conscious to have their sight checked. Markings or islands in the area shows that the problem exists. Tiny, rounded island with a dot in the centre indicates glaucoma. Cataracts are indicated by a small round formation between the thumb and life line, closer to the life line. Little lines above the heart line under the finger of Saturn indicate teeth problem. An island or chaining of the life line under the finger of Jupiter indicate throat and bronchial problems and can lead later on to deafness.

6) **Arthritis and rheumatism**: They are diagnosed by the enlargement of the uppermost knuckle of the fingers. Osteoarthritis will affect the finger joints by enlarging the knuckle which corresponds to that part of the body which is affected, as shown below:

Index finger	Hip and lower back
Middle finger	Knees
Ring finger	Legs and feet
Little finger	Neck and upper back

The enlargement is shown at the side of the finger joints. At the outside edge of the heart line a check board formation (a crisscross of horizontal and vertical lines) will show rheumatism which is due to a highly acidic system.

7) **The Glands**: Diagonal lines on the tips indicate problems and deficiencies of the glands as indicated below:



Index finger - pituitary gland (A small oval endocrine gland attached to the base of the vertebrate brain and consisting of an anterior and a posterior lobe, the secretions of which control the other endocrine glands and influence growth, metabolism, and maturation. Also called *hypophysis*, *pituitary body*. In addition to its endocrine functions, the pituitary may play a role in the immune response. It plays a major part in regulating the endocrine system. Its anterior lobe secretes most of the pituitary hormones, which stimulate growth (*see* growth hormone); egg and sperm development; milk secretion; release of other hormones by the thyroid gland, adrenal glands, and reproductive system; and pigment production. The posterior lobe stores and releases hormones from the hypothalamus that control pituitary function, uterine contraction and milk release, and blood pressure and fluid balance.

Middle finger-pineal glands (An endocrine gland located in the brain which secretes melatonin, is strongly regulated by light stimuli, and is an important component of the circadian timing system. The pineal gland is virtually ubiquitous throughout the vertebrate animal kingdom. In nonmammalian vertebrates, it functions as a photoreceptive third eye and an endocrine organ. In mammals, it serves as an endocrine organ that is regulated by light entering the body via the eyes. Despite extensive species variation in anatomy and physiology, the pineal gland generally serves as an essential component of the circadian system which allows animals to internally measure time and coordinate physiological time-keeping with the external environment.) and adrenal glands (Either of two small, dissimilarly shaped endocrine glands, one located above each kidney, consisting of the cortex, which secretes several steroid hormones, and the medulla, which secretes epinephrine. Also called *suprarenal gland*.)

Ring finger - thymus gland (A small glandular organ that is situated behind the top of the breastbone, consisting mainly of lymphatic tissue and serving as the site of T cell differentiation. The thymus increases gradually in size and activity until puberty, becoming vestigial thereafter.)

Little finger - thyroid gland (The thyroid (from the Greek word for "shield", after its shape) is one of the larger endocrine glands in the body. It is a double-lobed structure

located in the neck and produces hormones, principally thyroxine (T_4) and triiodothyronine (T_3), that regulate the rate of metabolism and affect the growth and rate of function of many other systems in the body. The hormone calcitonin is also produced and controls calcium blood levels. Iodine is necessary for the production of both hormones.)

8. **Lungs:** On the bulge of the index finger is the area of the lungs:
 Redness, reddish spots cold, flue
 An island - the problem has to be checked with the physician.

9. **Digestive System:** The little finger is the indicator of the digestive system
 Tip section mouth and throat
 Middle section stomach/digestive system
 Bottom section colon

Deep red lines which cut into the side of the middle section of the little finger shows ulcer which is irritation and active. Digestive difficulties are seen by oblique lines coming from the Life line to the Mercury finger.

10. **Lymphatic system:** The entire area outside the edge of the palm under the Heart line, down to the wrist involves this area. A deep red “blush” in this area can indicate that a person is indulging in too much of alcohol. A light reddish “blush” indicates infection. Small blisters show hormonal imbalance.

11. **Reproductive system;** This area spans from the lower outside bottom of the palm from the middle of the wrist outward. Many criss-crossing lines, making a sort of veiling warns of gynaecological problems with women and urogenital problems with men. When the first rascette rises up into the palm women have difficulties in child-bearing and difficulties when the little finger is curved inwards. Small islands in this area may indicate harmless cysts or enlargement of ovaries.

12. **Kidneys:** The puffy enlargement of the lowest section of the ring finger indicates retention of water in the body. It also indicates that blood pressure is high.

13. **Circulatory system:** Cold hands indicate circulatory problems. Other indications are when the colour of the nails turn blue at the base. Pale colour indicates anemia ; red colour indicates high blood pressure.

14. **Headaches:** Dots on the Head line. Deep dots proceeding over a length of the Head line shows migraine.

15. **Backache:** Dots on the Life line.

16. **Mineral deficiency:** White dots on the nails indicate calcium deficiency. Chained Head line or Heart line shows deficiency of minerals and vitamins. Islanded Head line also shows deficiency of zinc. Even small deficiency can account for disabling lack of good health and enjoyment of life.

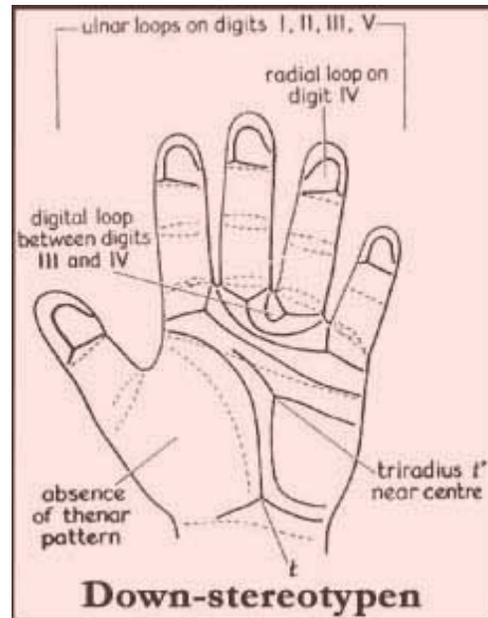
Medical scientists have discovered that the hand can be used as an indicator for medical problems. Dermatologists have found that some nail abnormalities communicate reliable info related to health problems (like for example: *diabetes*). And geneticists have observed that dermatoglyphic aberrations are indicative for certain genetic syndromes (Down's syndrome - mongolism - is the most well-known example). However, other aspects of the hands can signal medical problems as well.

XXVI MEDICAL ASSESSMENT ON THE BASIS OF DERMATOGLYPHICS

The famous magazine 'Nature' presented in 1963 an article published by L.S. Penrose who described observations which indicate that Down's syndrome is accompanied by specific characteristics in the dermatoglyphics.

Stereotypical features in the dermatoglyphics in Down's syndrome are: Ulnar loops on all fingernails (+ possibly a radial loop on the ring finger), and in palm: a high positioned axial triradius, and a loop between the ring finger and the middle finger.

However, it took quite a while before the relevance of Penrose's discoveries was recognized. Since the genetic roots of Down's syndrome (= a trisomy on the 21-th chromosomal pair) were not identified before the early 80's .



Later other researchers have discovered that other genetic syndromes are accompanied with dermatoglyphic abnormalities as well. Next to trisomy syndromes, these abnormalities are observed in syndromes which are accompanied with structural abnormalities in the chromosomes, an abnormal number of sex chromosomes, and syndromes which are accompanied with an abnormality on a specific gene.

Another relevant factor appears to be the fact that the concerning syndromes are usually accompanied with a high frequency of *congenital heart disease*. This rises the attempting question:

Can (*congenital*) *heart diseases* be recognized via the dermatoglyphics in the hands of people who have 'normal' genes?

By the way, this question was studied in several dozens of scientific programs and significant results have been reported frequently. Several studies identified significant results related to a high positioned axial triradius (which is frequently found to be related to the earlier mentioned genetic syndromes). However, some contradictive significant results have been reported as well. In other words: the above mentioned question has not been answered conclusively yet.

Prof. Anthony Writer, Jyotisha Bharati, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai

PENROSE' S PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS:

I have conducted my own study on the hands of 10 subjects with (*congenital*) *heart disease*. Because of fact that this sample of subjects is very small I find it unusefull to present detailed statistics. However I would like to make notice that in the hands of some of these subjects I have identified interesting features which include e.g.:

a (*very*) *high positioned axial triradius*

a *whorl on the ring finger*

a *loop on the hypothenar* (= the zone next to the thenar).

By the way, in quite some of the studied subjects these dermatoglyphics features are accompanied with a *simian-related heart line* or a *Sydney line* (= a very long headline). More about the *simian-related heart line* in the section neuroticism.

Finally I would like to make noticed that in far most of the publications about nails is being described that certain nail abnormalities are very frequently observed on subjects who have heart problems, such as: splinter hemorrhages and red lunala, check out: www.hps-online.com.

Medical assessment on the basis of the lines

Some traditional hand analysts assert that small irregularities (like for example: *breaks* and *islands*) in the three 'primary' palmar lines are indicative for health problems.

However, the non-specific character of the hand descriptions and the non-specific descriptions of the medical problems, indicates that these hand analysts might be inclined to overvalue their observations.

Possibly these hand analysts incline to rely too much on the feedback of their clients: the section Hand analysis Psychology deals with the pitfalls which can arise in the interaction between the hand analyst and the client.

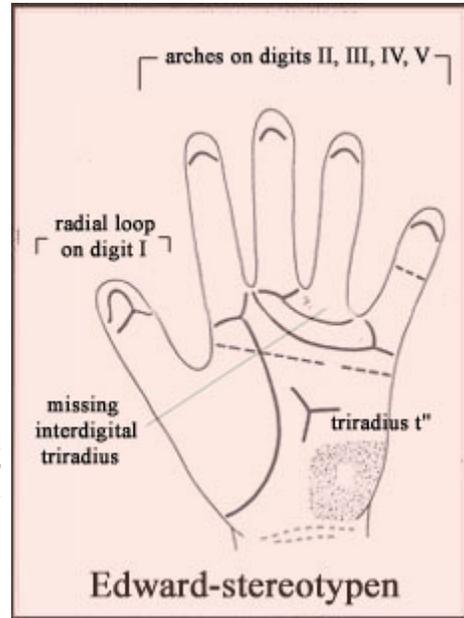
In general one can say that scientific research has indicated that certain characteristics of the lines can indeed have some medical significance. However, in isolation these features have no value at all: only certain COMBINATIONS of features can provide a solid basis for a medical diagnosis.

AN EXAMPLE:

Various studies executed by medical researchers have shown that the so-called simian line is observed in about 60% of people who have Down's syndrome (= *mongolism*).

From this observation one might jump to the conclusion that the simian line is indicative for Down's syndrome (trisomy 21). However, other studies have shown that the simian line is frequently observed in other diseases and syndromes as well. In Edward's syndrome percentages are reported up to 75% - higher than in Down's syndrome.

And one should notice in this matter that the simian line is frequently as well observed in the hands of perfectly healthy people! In other words: a simian line has only medical value when it is observed combined with other 'medical' features in the hand. For example: the simian line combined with *the dermatoglyphics on the fingertips + the distal palmar dermatoglyphics*, can be used to discriminate Down's syndrome from Edward's syndrome (picture: Schaumann & Alter, 1976).



Most scientific studies on the palmar lines were focused merely on the simian line. And the Sydney line has been studied frequently as well.

The diagnostic value of the other lines has not been established yet. However, it is premature to conclude from this observation that traditional hand analysts have gathered more insights on this matter. For, these 'alternative' insights have been constructed merely on the basis of anecdotal evidence - however the objective value of this anecdotal evidence has never been proven.

Areas of pressure points on the palm and fingers

Psychodiagnostic Chirolology has, at its foundation, the theoretical conceptualizations and clinical orientation of Sigmund Freud, Donald Woods Winnicott, Abraham Maslow and Heinz Kohut, in the main. Freud's introspective psychoanalytic constructions integrates and gives common ground to Winnicott's *Object Relations theory*, Kohut's *Self Psychology* and Maslow's *Humanist* position (where the gravitation to self-fulfillment and self-actualization are the central constructs). It is only in the last hundred years or so that a serious interest in hands has grown, with scientific research into subjects such as dermatoglyphics (fingerprints) and genetics, moving away from 'fortune telling' and prediction to a more accurate and useful understanding of what hands can reveal about people, their health, character, habits, interests, skills, psychology, etc

Psychodiagnostic Chirolgy (PDC) is a comprehensive diagnostic discipline applied by professional behavioral specialists in their clinical work. We may visualize it as a form of handreading in psychological diagnosis... handreading which has its origins in the medical-genetic science of Dermatoglyphics. The latter discipline identifies in the dermal patterns of the palmar surface of the human hand (and foot) genetic constructions which have a bearing on a wide range of organic and largely inherited disorders. Wholly unrelated to palmistry or any similarly esoteric mode of prediction, Dermatoglyphics, for more than half a century now, has been accepted and applied in cyto-genetic laboratories in almost every major hospital around the world as standard diagnostic procedure.

Its application, reasonably enough, has always been limited to biological and organic disorders. It seemed plausible, however, that the concept of the human hand as a reliable source of information may readily extend to the behavioral sciences and used there to equal advantage. The question asked was why this diagnostic medium should not permit the identification of personality and behavioral disorders which, not unlike certain organic disorders, have also been shown to be linked to inherited factors. Conceivably its singular value in the behavioral sciences would then not fall short of its contributions in the medical sciences. Perhaps because it would recall palmistry and the latter's historic association with most every manner of charlatanry this avenue of exploration had been ignored. It had never been undertaken in academia nor granted any measure of credibility in the mainstream of professionals in the behavioral sciences. At least not until late.

It is some time now that we have been aware of the hereditary factors linked to such distinctly psychical disorders as schizophrenia, borderline and antisocial personality disorders (among other personality disorders), and certain mood, anxiety and dissociative disorders. We would therefore define Psychodiagnostic Chirolgy which sought to identify these hereditary factors in the hand as an extension of the science of Dermatoglyphics - certainly of its principles. We shall find, however, that over the years, with increased familiarity with this new discipline and its application in the behavioral sciences... with a more profound grasp of its manifest expressions, its sources of information came to extend beyond volar dermatoglyphics to include the morphology and constitution of the hand as well.

Psychodiagnostic Chirolgy has now been shown to have a firm foundation in scientific principles and scientific evidence. To begin with, as a diagnostic discipline it lends itself exceedingly well to laboratory testing. Pilot studies have indeed established a reliability factor in excess of 80%! The same tests have established very high validity factors such as would further secure its credentials as a science.

Studies in the field of Psychiatric Biology have linked the brain and the hand in a manner which establishes in the most concrete fashion that events in the brain will invariably be given representation in the hand... indeed, that it could not be otherwise. It has been shown that the start of the second trimester marks the onset of the development of the cerebral cortex. Almost to the hour, in perfect symmetry with this development, and arising from the very same cytological material (the ectoderm of the fertilized egg cell), we find the development of the distal upper limbs. One is virtually an extension of the other.

The hand becomes a transmutation of sorts of the brain and events in the latter somehow become manifest in the former with the communication between them extending throughout the length of the individual's life.

Another interesting phenomenon is the nature of the dermatoglyphic patterns in the palms of the hand which seem very much to duplicate electromagnetic fields. In fact the fingertip patterns (the fingerprints) can often be duplicated using a simple bar magnet under a sheet of paper and iron filings. If we consider the source of electrical activity in the body we may once again connect between the hands and the brain. It is only in the last hundred years or so that a serious interest in hands has grown, with scientific research into subjects such as dermatoglyphics (fingerprints) and genetics, moving away from 'fortune telling' and prediction to a more accurate and useful understanding of what hands can reveal about people, their health, character, habits, interests, skills, psychology, etc. Psychodiagnostic Chirolgy offers the therapist a number of very distinct advantages over more familiar, and possibly more conventional test batteries. The most conspicuous of these advantages is that it totally absolves the client/patient from the need of having to represent himself, or herself, verbally or in writing. In this sense it is the least threatening of the tests. All the client/patient is required to do is to rest his (or her) elbows on a table and show his (or her) hands to the therapist. Nothing more. Consider that as often as not we find that the results of testing with more conventional batteries suffer serious distortions as a result of fears and anxieties which had overtaken the individuals tested. This came about, in part, as a result of their painful uncertainty as to how best to represent themselves. Apart from a host of defense mechanisms such as repression, reaction-formation, denial, and compulsive intellectualizations and rationalizations which all too often grossly undermine the reliability of the results of the testing, the therapist must also contend with the need of some to match the imagined expectations of the tester. Almost invariably then, and often very early on in their professional careers, clinicians learn that a client's/patient's representation of himself (or herself) throughout the intake process cannot but be suspect. Where Psychodiagnostic Chirolgy shines, as it were, is in its ability to trace, virtually from the first hour of life, the most significant formative experiences which may have overtaken the individual. These would have been experiences (often decidedly traumatic) which would have profoundly influenced the attitudinal and behavioral patterns which normally give the design to the adult personality.

Yet because of the very early phase in this person's development these experience(s) would have been lost to conscious awareness. At the subconscious dimension, however, these same experience(s) would have become ingrained as though by a hammer and chisel in stone. Which is to say that this individual would find himself, or herself, driven by (and otherwise responding to) those very early experiences without being at all able to access their sources. If those early experiences were indeed traumatic they would become manifest as neurotic expressions in the adult and powerfully resist therapeutic intervention.

Examples of such experiences are numerous and it would seem appropriate at this point to mention some of them. This delivers us to another singularly unique facet of Psychodiagnostic Chirolgy and one which sets it considerably apart from every other diagnostic procedure. Psychodiagnostic Chirolgy is, fundamentally, a language wherein the abstract symbols made manifest in the dermatoglyphics, morphology and constitution of the hand gives representation to the widest range of psychical constructs. Consider that an understanding of these symbols is equally an understanding of whatever it may be that those psychical constructs signify. Consider as well that whatever they may signify, may, or may not, find an echo in our professional literature. This is to say that inherent in Psychodiagnostic Chirolgy may be references to structures in personality and possibilities in behavior which are unknown and quite undefined in our professional literature.

So it is that those proficient in PDC speak of the Deficit-Father Syndrome which describe circumstances in the child's relationship with his, or her, father (between the ages of 1 to 3) wherein the child did not record the experience of his father identifying with him, or the father integrating the child's life with his own, or experiencing intimacy with the father. Inherent in the Deficit-Father Syndrome is also the person's inevitable compensation for these deficits... compensation which bring many to win public recognition and, in many instances, fame.

The language of Psychodiagnostic Chirolgy makes reference to the Hollow-i Syndrome (a pervading sense of emptiness and lack of fulfillment); the Focus-On-Me Mother Syndrome (failure to record narcissistic support and gross inability to assume true adult responsibilities especially with regard to marriage and the raising of children); the Pseudo-Persona (translating the will and expectations of another as though it was the person's own will); Autistic Pockets (inability to be carried away, as it were, by sexual experiences); the Primary Rejection Factor (where the neonate has no address, target, or direction for its object-seeking libido); and the Inverse-Guilt Syndrome (emotional, physical and/or sexual molestation in a child up to the age of seven or eight).

Psychodiagnostic Chirolgy redefines (relabels) such psychical constructs as the False Self, Fragmentation, the Schizoid Temperament, Negative Oral and Negative Anal fixations, the Life, Sex and Death Instincts, Role-Identity and Ego-Ideals. There are more. Some have it that, by far, the most dramatic contribution of PDC in this regard is that it defines and makes entirely measurable such central systems in the psyche as Will and the Self.

In each instance Psychodiagnostic Chirolgy brings together the what and the why. The focus is always on the etiology of any specific development so that the therapist is invariably on the surest ground when defining a therapeutic program for any individual. Nothing is without reason and everything originates from something. Consider that the therapist has in PDC a diagnostic tool which delivers, almost from the start, information which, at the best of times, is garnered only after a period of years. Clearly, we have here extraordinary leverage for those who identify with short-term therapy programs.

Yet for all this there is a discernable hostility which the conservative establishment of professional behavioral specialists direct at the very concept of Psychodiagnostic Chirolgy. There are many reasons for this not the least of which requires having to adapt to references to the human psyche which are, in effect, a language apart from everything studied in academia and experienced in clinical work. Consider also the psychiatrist who may be the head of a department in a psychiatric hospital and who makes his diagnoses. There is no one today between this man and God who could possibly intervene and say that any diagnosis was correct, incorrect or only partially correct. There is no office which may legitimately oversee the diagnoses these professional authorities may make. If we consider only such personality disorders as borderline, obsessive-compulsive and anti-social, PDC provides models which define and identify each with virtually perfect accuracy. Which is to say that a diagnosis, say, of borderline personality disorder of a patient whose hands are unlike the PDC model of this disorder, would, in each instance be recognized as an erroneous diagnosis. Conceivably, this would not be a terribly welcome adjustment to the present regime with which most psychiatric hospitals are familiar.

We would like to think that Psychodiagnostic Chirolgy will one day earn its full acceptance among professional behavioral specialists. It may well be asking too much today of those with extensive clinical experience, and who would prefer the familiar to the unfamiliar, to be more open to this discipline. Yet this should not be a deterrent to those at the threshold of their careers as clinicians and academicians and who would be amenable to thought, which, heretofore, had been looked upon at best as unconventional.

Prosperous China faces massive health problems

Beijing: China's rapid economic development has increased life expectancy and cut infant mortality but it has also created a new host of health challenges, Vice Minister of Health Jing She said on Monday.

Strokes, lung disease and heart ailments account for 40%



A 15-year-old boy exercises during treatment for his obesity at a slimming Centre in Wuhan, Hubei. China's health ministry says that 200 million Chinese are overweight

of the 8.9 million deaths in China, as non-communicable diseases become the big killers in the country. "China is facing new challenges and problems," said Jing, speaking at the opening of an international conference that looked at cost-effective strategies to combat some of the biggest global health problems.

Cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases and injuries from traffic accidents have become the main factors in damaging people's health, she said.

In the last five decades, China has dramatically increased its life expectancy from 35 years to 72 years. Since 1990, the average life span rose by 2.8 years.

The country's economic boom has clearly contributed to huge improvements in public health as China eradicated small pox, diphtheria and polio, she said. At the same time, the country's health services, particularly in rural areas, have not kept up to speed, the minister said.

But China's rapid development has brought on problems more typical of developed nations. High-risk factors include high blood pressure, smoking, drinking alcohol, pollution, physical inactivity and obesity.

In 2001, strokes accounted for 17.9% of deaths, while lung and heart disease accounted for 13.9% and 7.6% respectively, according to a study.

Building up a solid health care system is a government priority and Beijing has earmarked \$2.5 billion for rural health centres, Jing said. China plans to dispatch some 10,000 doctors from urban areas to work in the countryside. AP

THE STRUCTURE OF THE BODY - OBESITY

From the point of view of medical science, obesity is considered to be a curse. The blood circulation is very poor and consequently the person is likely to be a victim of many diseases like rheumatism, heart disorder, diabetes, blood pressure, paralysis and thrombosis (clotting of blood). In obesity some water is accumulated in the body but fat is more than water. Due to wrong food habits cholesterol in the blood also increases. With such a formation the abovementioned diseases affect the body and many persons at a younger age suffer from heart diseases.

From the point of view of Palmistry we have to take into account the mounts of Jupiter and Luna as both the mounts are prone to Obesity.

One of the characteristic of Jupiter is overeating and drinking. Apart from eating sweets the Jupiterian does not take sufficient physical exercise.

If the mounts of Jupiter and Luna are strong or over-developed then the person is obese. As a result more calories than required get accumulated in the body, resulting in the increase of fat or obesity in the body. Further, if the palm is fleshy and mount of Venus is well-developed and reddish, then there is no control over eating and drinking.

The Bombay Times of the Times of India dated 25th March 2007

Binge-drinking teenagers are damaging their brains

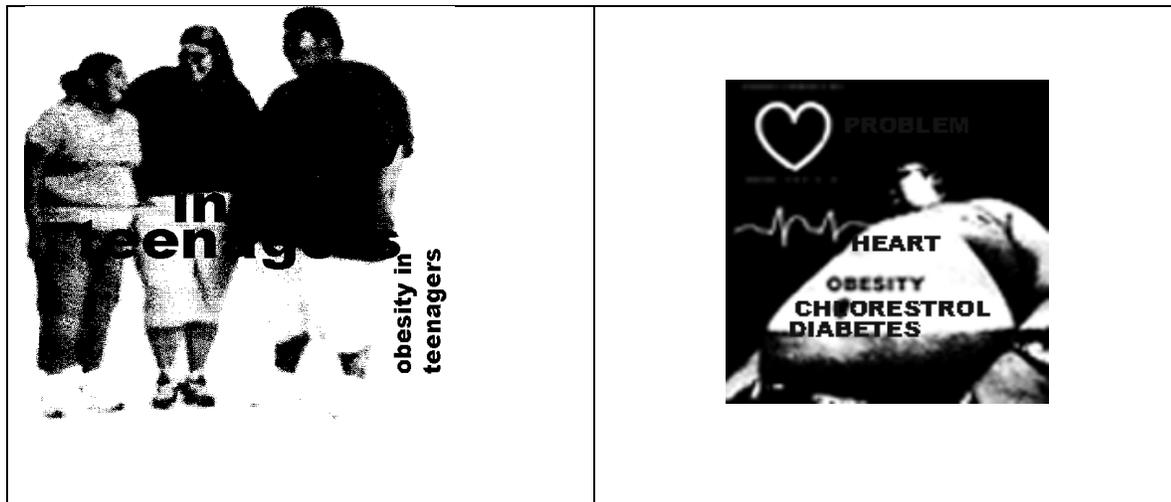
Doctors say drinking to excess interferes with a critical stage in the brain. more smoking. The from a olds, children diagnos. campai far more



development of a young Young smokers are also forgetful than their non-classmates and friends. findings, which emerge study of 16 to 19 years come amid reports of as young as 12 being as alcoholics. Recently, called on parents to be vigillant about the problems and to ensure that they do not set a bad example. Thomas Heffermer said "The teenage years are important for structural and functional development of the brain. Heavy smoking and drinking in the teenage years may impede this important development. This may lead to greater problems with memory later in life".

The British Medical Association concludes that "in common usage, binge drinking is now usually used to refer to heavy drinking over an evening or similar time span - sometimes also referred to as heavy episodic drinking. Binge drinking is often associated with drinking with the intention of becoming intoxicated and, sometimes, with drinking in large groups." [1] It is sometimes associated with physical or social harm.

Teenagers who drink heavily are risking permanent damage to their brain functions, scientists warned recently.



<p>HYOTHYROIDISM ; underactive thyroids & gaining weight.</p>  <p>OBESITY HYPOTHYROID P.C.O.D.</p> <p>Polycystic ovarian disease (PCO), also known by the name Stein-Leventhal syndrome, is a hormonal problem that causes women to have a variety of symptoms including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Irregular or no periods 2. Acne 3. Obesity, and 4. Excess hair growth. 	<p>Obesity is considered the natural characteristic of Luna as compared to other mounts. Luna is soft. If this mount comes near the percussion of the palm or is well developed or there is any vertical line on Luna. Obesity due to an afflicted mount of Luna indicates irregular blood circulation and for this reason Lunarians become a victim of Rheumatism, diabetes, kidney trouble (very likely in females. The Sun rules the arteries of the heart and if the mounts of the Sun and the Moon are overdeveloped, then bad signs start appearing on the lines or mounts indicating diseases. Sometimes fat is accumulated due to the endocrine glands, where the body goes on getting fatty and he is exhausted very fast and urinates often. It indicates that there is some swelling in the pituitary gland</p>
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<p>TIMES LIFE a supplement of Sunday Times of India dated 18th March 2007 reports: "When a 12 year-old undergoes a bypass and 25-year-olds suffer heart attacks. It's time up for India to sit up and do something, doctors from leading metros tell Sudeshna Chatterjee, the reporter. Today's generation of children may be the first in modern history to have a shorter life-span than their parents"</p> <p style="text-align: center;">64.67 % people are obese.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">70 % of the illnesses are life-style related.</p> <p>Young India is unfit!</p>	<p>In youngsters if the sex glands (on the mount of Mercury) stops functioning or malfunctions then fat will accumulate in the body. The are able to digest more sugar but their bodies become unproportional in growth. Many minute markings like grilles will be seen on the mount of Luna which indicates that the glands are defective. In childhood when the body accumulates fats due to the imbalance of pituitary glands, the 2nd and 3rd phalanges of fingers become thick from the back side whereas the first phalange appears tapering.</p>
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Due to some defect in the thyroid gland the eyeballs become big, hair coarse, skin dry and rough, the height also does not increase, the belly becomes big, voice becomes unusual. This fat in the body is due to a chemical substance glycogen in the body. The liver is

responsible for the formation and transportation of fats to the different parts of the body. Apart from the liver the blood also does the same function. Jupiter rules the liver and the Moon has influence on the blood and fluids of the body. Both Jupiter and Moon have a tendency to eat more and obesity increases due to a lack of physical exercise

As digestion also depends on the liver, many diseases like headache, pimples on the face, giddiness, skin disease, stomach ache depend upon good mounts of Jupiter and Moon. When many bad markings like grille, moles, islands, etc will be seen on these mounts, then these diseases affect the person.

Further, when persons remain under constant mental tension or stress for some reason or the other, fine lines or islands appear on the Heart line, the Mounts of Moon and Mars. If this condition remains for quite a longer time, then the person is likely to suffer from heart disease, blood pressure, diabetes, etc. Bad signs like cross, island, grille, etc. will appear on the mount of Apollo during middle age. If physical exercise is less and the person is under constant mental tension, he is also likely to suffer from rheumatism, ulcer, stomach illness, etc., and bad signs will be seen on the Mount of Mars and Mount of Luna. During menopause, bead signs or small fine lines will be seen on the hands of females on the mounts of Mars and Luna. They will have a lot of suffering as Mars and Luna rule over the blood and fluids of the body. Their behaviour will be affected and they will suffer from physical weakness, insomnia and get irritated. Some diseases are congenital (by birth) and women suffering from diabetes will have the fetus adversely affected in the body. The child born could be abnormal physically/mentally, or both. The study of dermal ridges is important to find out the type of disease.

What research studies reveal in various metros and urban areas of India on the above problems.

1. Vishal Bali, CEO Wockhardt group of hospitals: “Today’s generation of children may be first in modern history to have a shorter life-span than their parents. In this era of organic and vegan revolutions and diet charts, it comes as a shock when experts say that the 25-35 age group is far from being fit”.
2. Prof. Adrian Kennedy, managing director, wellness division, Apollo Hospitals, Hyderabad observes: “Since the late 90’s there’s been a change for the worse in the average Indian’s food profile, with:

a)Consuming a high fat dies	48.14%
b)Eating out frequently	29.66%
c)High salt diet	28.00%

3. A survey of 1 lakhurban Indians between the age of 25 to 35 years by the wellness wind of the Apollo Group indicates:

a)Youth who is totally non-vegetarian	53.23%
b)Youth who do not consume fresh fruits and vegetables daily	30.79%

4. There is mental and physical depletion due to other life-style lacunae like stress which leads to sleep deprivation and inability to relax, inadequate or no exercise. The ratio of 55.98 per cent physically unfit young people co-relates with 55.57 per cent who do not and probably have never exercised. No wonder that 64.67 per cent people are obese.
5. The irony: As stated by Dr. Bali - 70 per cent of all illnesses are life-style related and 50 per cent of our medical cost is incurred while treating them' despite the fact that the youth of today has all the facility-gym., fitness gadgets as well as the financial resources to take care of their body and soul.
6. Dr. Jamshed Dalal, Head of Lilavati Hospital's cardiology department, Mumbai, observes: "people are aware of the health benefits of a proper diet, relaxation and the need to exercise, very few actually practice it." Indians, who are genetically predisposed to heart diseases, hypertension and diabetes, are now afflicted by diseases at a much younger age.
7. Sangita Reddy, executive director of Apollo Hospital, Hyderabad cites: "a 12 year old undergoes bypass surgery...cases of 25 year olds dropping from a heart attack."
8. Dr. Indumati Gopinathan, pathologist, Mumbai substantiates: "the 25 to 35 age group does show higher levels of cholesterol and tryglecterides.
9. Dr. Faruna Parikh, director, Department of Assisted Reproduction and Genetics, Jaslok Hospital, Mumbai, concurs" Since the last decade, couples seem to meet more in the boardroom than the bedroom. Regular sex has become a casualty and results in what I call voluntary infertility. Today, three out of ten couples who come for infertility treatment belong to this category."
10. She further adds that "Obesity and diabetes affect the sperm count and motility of the sperms as well, in women, polycystic ovaries are a possibility which could later result in infertility and in some cases, this could make them prone to high BP, diabetes, high cholesterol and heart diseases.
11. **A HEALTHY MIND RESIDES IN A HEALTHY BODY** – it is clear that our bodies are anything but healthy and our mind is rather battered too.
12. Dr. Vikas Mohan Sharma, Psychiatrist, Delhi states "In the last decade, the number of patients (who are over 20) who come to me because of anxiety disorders has doubled. Most of them don't have a buffer zone – a support system and adequate relaxation.

What is the remedy to arrest these ailments and diseases with frightening statistics that stare us on the face. Sudeshna Chatterjee says : You just need to tweak your lifestyle choices a bit for a healthier life. Lifestyle managements have become a necessity, Is it a Herculean task. No.

1. You need deprive of yourself of your favourite food.
2. Exercise till your muscles plead for rest.
3. Moderation is the key. For example instead of denouncing fried food or aerated beverages completely, indulge in them just once a week.
4. Reduce your meat intake, specially the delectable red meat
5. Consume more of omega-rich fish and white meat.

6. Make time to flex your muscles everyday.
7. If you are a smoker, then KICK the butt- there is no moderation here.

Ishi Khosla, Nutritionist, Delhi, gives a diet plan:

a) Eat small quantities of food every three hours
b) Avoid late dinners. Dine at least 3 hours before bed time and it should be the lightest of the day.
c) Consume alcohol with moderation (if you are an alcoholic), not to be taken more than twice a week. Women not more than one drink at a time.

- 9 Drinking 8 to 10 glasses of fluid, that includes water, is a must.
- 10 Have your daily dose of vitamin C (for healthy immune system) and vitamin B complex, which prevents heart disease, anemia and improves cellular health.
- 11 Whole fruits are preferred over fruit juice.
- 12 Include green tea or herbal tea to add necessary antioxidants to your body.

Aditya Agarwal, director, AMRI hospital, Kolkata says that “exercise has many health benefits”. His advice is:

a) Proper hydration is an important factor while exercising. It is important to have 200 to 600 ml water or sports drinks before exercising and 200 to 800 ml. every 20 minutes while exercising.
b) Finish your meal three to four hours before you start your regimen
c) Your food should have a high carbohydrates content, low fat and moderate protein to aid in digestion.
d) During strenuous workouts, sports drinks and carbohydrates should be taken in regular intervals.
e) After your workout, indulge in a diet that contains carbohydrates, fruits like pineapple, banana, melon, white bread and sports drink should be taken within 30 minutes.

HEALTH IS THE REAL WEALTH - IT IS HEALTHY TO WALK: According to a study conducted by Wockhardt Group, at least 10,000 steps or an hour’s walk. The average Indian walks just about 4000 steps. What does an hour’s walk a day, regularly does? It decreases:

a) Chances of heart disease	by 30 to 40 per cent
b) Risk of a stroke	by 25 to 30 per cent
c) Chances of breast cancer	by 20 per cent
d) The risk of diabetes	by 50 per cent

There are many other physical activities like yoga, aerobics, gadgets for exercise, , health clubs, jogging, etc., which, if regularly used along with healthy and balanced diet could

give us the greatest wealth, which is HEALTH. The ancient philosopher's saying that "we come to cities for the good life" will be partly fulfilled.

XXVIII THE CLINICAL APPLICATION OF PSYDIAGNOSTIC CHIROLOGY.

Psychodiagnostic Chirolgy, or PDC, is the discipline of Handreading in Psychological Diagnosis. It is designed primarily for use by the professional behavioral specialist to be applied in his or her clinical work.

It expresses, in large measure, the principles and philosophy of *Object Relations theory* (per Winnicott and Fairbairn, in the main) and Kohut's *Self Psychology*. Maslow's Humanistic Psychology contributes in no small way to our fundamental references and points of departure. Behaviorists, I suspect, will not feel at their most comfortable here. Dyed-in-the-wool Freudians will have to tolerate a measure of relabeling and this might also be asking rather much of them.

Its most powerful expression would be in those instances where the client's/patient's representation of himself or herself is deemed suspect and unreliable. It accurately identifies structures in personality and possibilities in behavior. It identifies particularly stressful and traumatic experiences and their points of origin (even from earliest infancy and such as may be quite lost to consciousness for whatever reason). It would focus on a subject's "unfinished business" with his or her past and differentiate between psychical circumstances which are open to psychotherapeutic intervention and such as may be deterministic and resistant to intervention. It will identify a range of personality disorders with virtually 100% accuracy. (You may want to read that last line again).

There is nothing at all magical here. This is not an esoteric New Age medium. Quite the contrary. Its scientific foundations are beyond question and extend, in the main, from the neurosciences. Whoever would deny the validity of this discipline and its legitimacy as a science are quite uninformed of recent advances, particularly in the field of psychiatric biology.

The first real chirolgist was a man called William Benham, who was a soldier in the Crimea. He went to see a gypsy, and she read his hand, and told him some fascinating things about his wife and mother, all completely true. He was absolutely knocked out by this, so when he left the army, he decided he would study hand reading. He was a very rational, scientific and thorough character and he went on to write a book called 'The Scientific Laws of Hand Reading' which is an extremely good book, where he looks not just at the lines themselves, but at the whole hand – it's shape, it's skin texture, the balance of the fingers, the thumb and starts to give very crude links between human psychology and patterns in the hand. He also recognised that some things are given, that is to say you are born with a certain quality, and other things are developed. He also noticed that the hand changed over time. This was a radical departure from palmistry, which does not recognise that the hand changes over time. From William Benham's book, a lot more rather

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scientific and investigative hand readers came along, although it must be said, very much in the minority.

Another very important person in the history of chiology was Charlotte Wolffe, who was a German Jew who got out of Germany just before the war. She studied the hands of a lot of ‘mental’ people. Obviously it is not very politically correct, but she would study the hands of ‘imbeciles’ (this was the language they were using then). She worked in a ‘mental home’ and noticed how their hands seemed to be radically different. There seemed to be lines missing, there seemed to be weak and bent fingers, and they seemed to be radically different from the hands of so called ‘normal’ people. So this is a further fascinating step to a more rational appreciation of the way nature is reflected in the hand

Psychology is a science.

We strongly question the pervading currents of thought regarding psychology in general and which hold that psychotherapeutic intervention is an art and fundamentally intuitive. It doesn't have to be this way if guesswork, however educated it may be, can be held to a minimum. There is a very real correlation between cause and effect. Nothing in the constructions in personality or patterns of behavior is accidental, arbitrary or spontaneous.

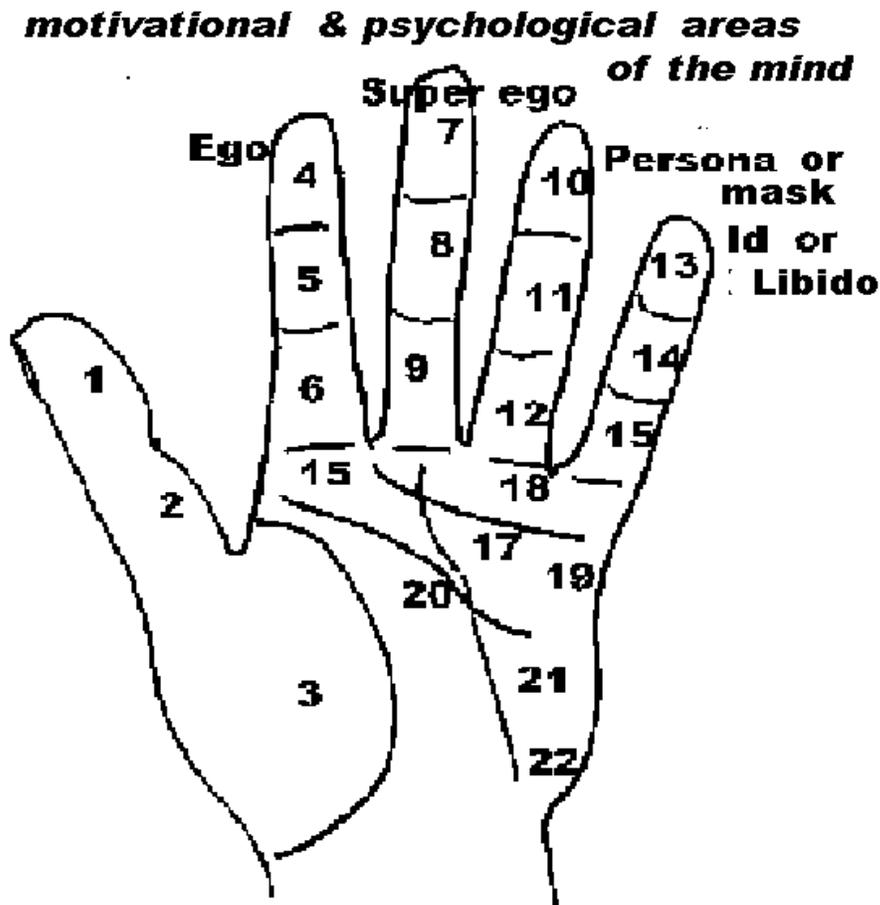
Psychology is a science the legitimacy of which has largely been undermined because of the gross neglect in academia of the diagnostic disciplines. Intellectualizations reinforced by a singularly sophisticated, somewhat esoteric and seemingly professional language (read buzz words and psychobabbler) mask ignorance, uncertainty and impotence. Here is psychology's weakest link. Intuition replaces logic and disciplined thought. The emphasis on empathic understanding and emotional symmetry replaces a concrete, thought out therapeutic program. Ostensibly created to correct this circumstance, the DSM, with each new version, increasingly falls victim to prevailing uncertainties and undermines the very discipline it purports to support.

Psychodiagnostic Chiology is conceived, fundamentally, as an extension of the medical/genetic *Dermatoglyphics* which has been almost universally incorporated in cytogenetic laboratories in hospitals around the world for close to 70 years. It would also share a conceptual foundation with the *Constitutional Psychology* of Ernst Kretschmer and William Sheldon. *They provide the foundation for a language which may be grasped not verbally but visually.* Herein is the breakthrough which investigators since Gall and the biological thinking of the 19th century have sought. Psychological circumstances have their visible, physical expressions in the morphology, constitution and dermal patterns in the human hand. Psychological constructions now have a rich, new, and powerful medium of definition - very much a language which lends itself to learning and application.

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Dermatoglyphics identifies scores of disorders which are, in the main, of an inherited nature. Its origins go back to the early 30's when a single transverse line on the palmar surface was linked to Down's syndrome. Today the literature is extensive and research is still undertaken in major medical and academic institutions around the world. Until not too long ago when it was suspected that a neonate might carry an organic, genetic disorder, a medical person from the cytogenetic laboratory would study the newborn's distal upper limb dermal configurations and have the diagnosis recorded immediately.

The question which must be put before the establishment of behavioral scientists is this: if we are increasingly aware of the contribution of inherited factors in psychopathology (schizophrenia would be a perfect example) and other psychical disorders (such as borderline and other personality disorders), why has the academic establishment in particular not attempted to extend the application of *Dermatoglyphics* from the identification of organic disorders to disorders of the psyche?



1	Wisdom, acceptance or understanding	12	Inter-personal and habit formation
2	Control	13	Self expression, self stimulation
3	Experience	14	Analysis, guilt
4	Maturity, goals, assessment	15	Urges and needs
5	Impetus, motivate, balance	16	Motivate
6	Self love or hate, pride, empathy	17	Learn
7	Self impress, career,, system, organization	18	Create
8	Sensitive, participation, rejection, growth, attainment	19	Communicate
9	Personal grasp and hold	20	Change
10	Social attitudes, outward-oriented response	21	Feel
11	Dreams, imagination	22	Intuitive & resultant response

XXIX THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FINGER PRINTS BY NOEL JAQUINS

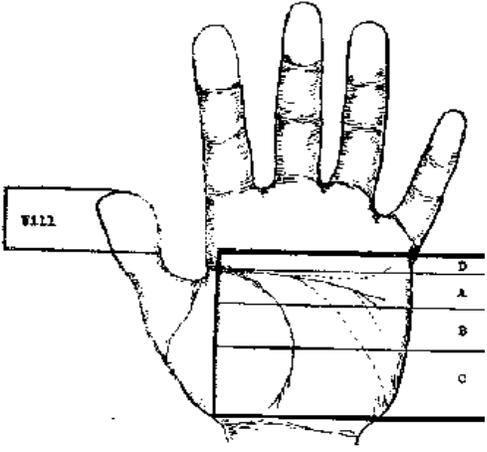
Type of fingerprint	Psychological significance	Predisposition
 <p>Simple Arch type</p>	<p>Secretive in self-defence. Repressive emotional element. Impulsive tendency.</p>	<p>Digestive weakness, ulceration and all faulty blood conditions. Marked tendency to infections and malignant conditions.</p>
 <p>Tented Arch type</p>	<p>Sensitive and emotional. Artistic and idealistic. High degree of elasticity on the emotional plane. Impulsive tendency.</p>	<p>'Highly strung' nervous system. Nerve disorders.</p>
 <p>Loop type</p>	<p>Great mental and emotional elasticity. Adaptable and versatile. Emotionally responsive.</p>	<p>Nerve trouble, digestive weakness, and faulty heart condition.</p>

 <p>Whorl type</p>	<p>Independent and very individualistic. Secretive by reason of disregard to others. Degree of elasticity is self-determined.</p>	<p>Nervous digestive action. Heart disease or faulty heart action. Nerve troubles.</p>
 <p>Composite type</p>	<p>Practical and possessing a material mind. Repressive, critical, and resentful. Lack of elasticity.</p>	<p>Fatty conditions. General toxic conditions. Mental troubles. Malignant conditions.</p>

XXX THE MENTAL SPHERES MEASUREMENT OF THE MIND

Noel Jacquin in “The Basic factors of human character” states: “One of the most important lines in the palm has received its full share of occult significance, and that is the Head, or Mental line”.

1) Longitudinal mental spheres

 <p>W112</p> <p>Longitudinal mental spheres</p>	<p>These sections indicate the degrees of mental understanding and the extension of mental appreciations. They indicate :A the practical; B the balance between the practical and the imaginative; C the purely imagination and section D indicates the exaggeration of A, the practice, to the miserly.</p>
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The longitude is gauged by the length of the Mental line and this determines the degree of perception or vision of that mind within its own particular scope.

Section A represents the normal practical and materialistic perspective qualities of the mind. The Mental line that runs in a straight line across the palmar surface belongs to the brain, by which it is unconsciously produced, that is only able to understand the things that can be perceived, tested and dealt with through the mediation of the senses. This type of

mental line predetermines our attachments to a practical group interested in money, business, banking, engineering, bridge-building, etc.

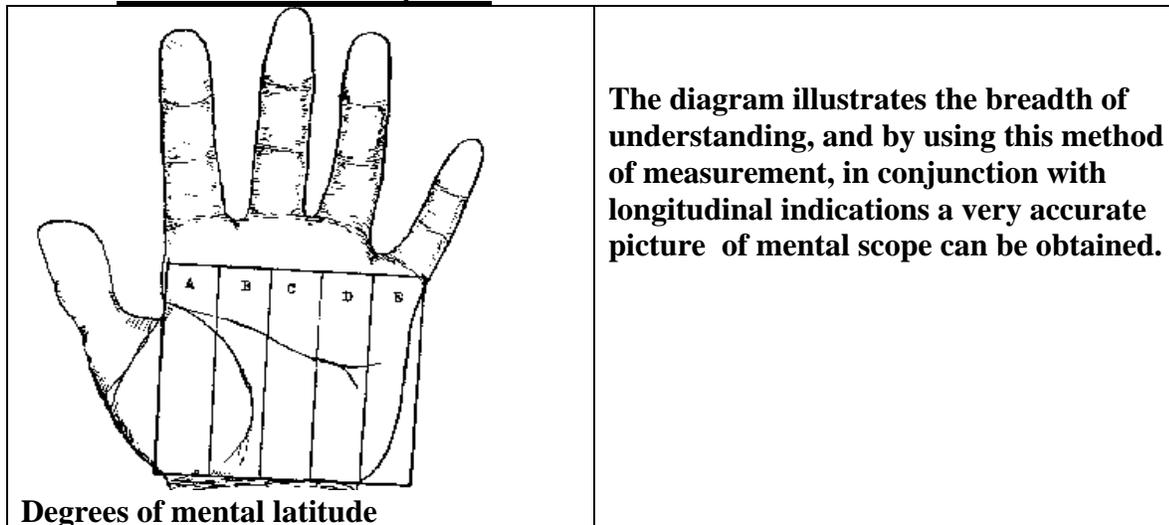
The mental line ending in small fork formation indicates that by the major mental tendencies are practical and are clearly with the mundane. As it is flexible, there exists elasticity of the mind.

Mental line that runs into section B is symbolic of the imaginative mind. It betrays much wider scope of understanding and makes the subject indulge in greater emotional and mental elasticity. It is a symbol of greater adaptability. This type is much more efficient if it possesses a fork formation at its end, but the lower line of the fork should not run down to section C. It is an indication of balance of ability to understand and assimilate practical realities.

Section C symbolizes a purely imaginative mind living in a world of fantasy and out of touch with reality.

Section D hovers in the early days of childhood (very possessive and on the brink of extreme world when it ends exceed the palm at the base of the little finger, indicating the practical and mundane. Such a person has no consideration for others. In business he is very particular and possessive. This is the type of mind that thinks, lives and expresses itself in purely material terms, without any emotional feelings.

2. Latitudinal Mental Spheres



Degrees of mental latitude

We hardly come across a mental line that does not extend beyond the confines of A. This would indicate lack of any mental development. The nearest type of such complete mental restriction is found in the hands of congenital idiots and the mentally retarded. If the mental lines crosses into the confines of B, effective mental ability is very restricted.

Mental line going into sections C and D are common and it indicates average breadth of understanding. The mental line going into section E, gives the greatest possible degree of latitude to any longitudinal formation.

3. Formation of Head line:

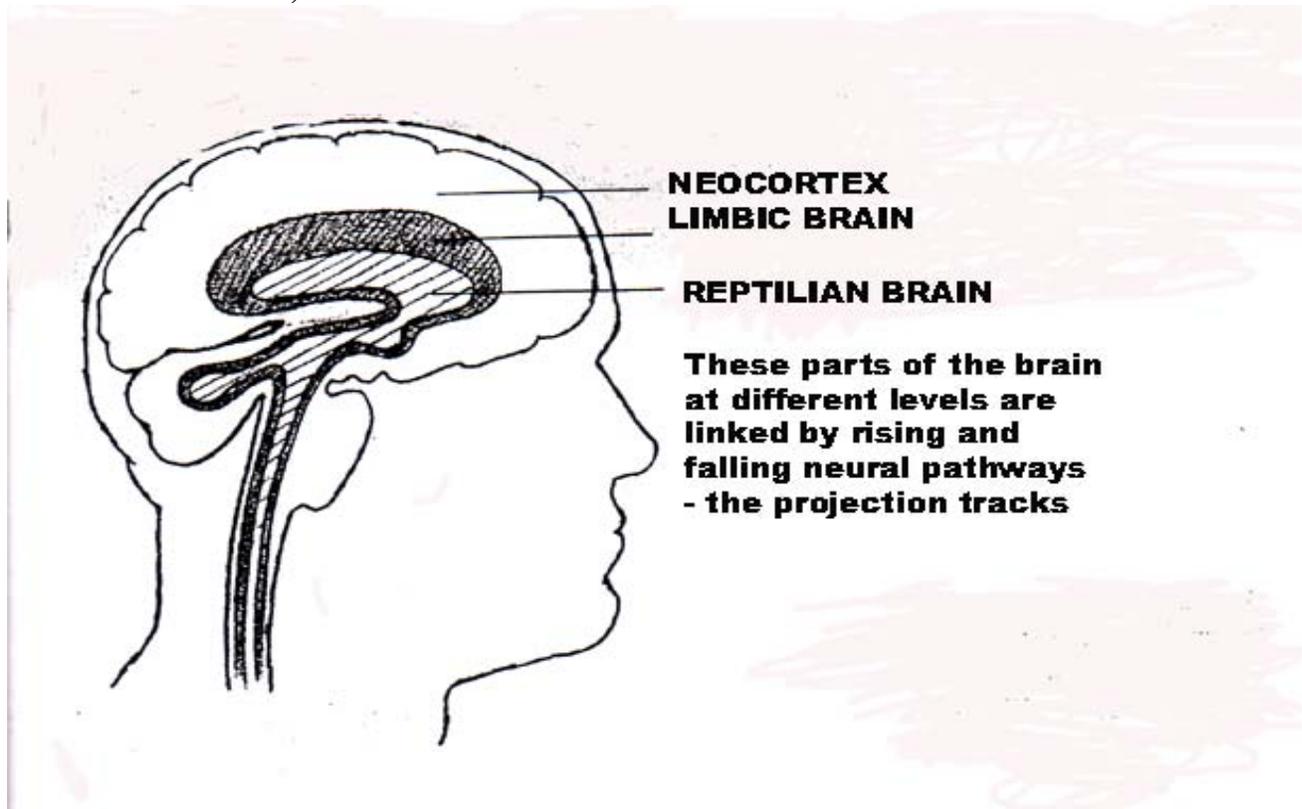
1. The straighter the mental line across the hand, the greater the calculative mind and the subject lives in the practical world. He has great power of mind and is very independent.

2. Greater the downward course of the Head line, the greater is the degree of imagination and new ideas.

3. When the Head line dips down too deeply (into section C of the longitudinal sphere), on the actual mount of Luna, near the wrist, it is an indication of the mind living in a world of fantasy and pure imagination, almost out of touch with reality.

XXXI THE HANDS ARE AN EXTENSION OF THE BRAIN

We know this today to be fact.* The constitution, morphology and dermatoglyphics describing any pair of hands will realize adjustments in line with physical and entirely measurable adjustments in the brain. This is also fact. No feature in the human hand is accidental or arbitrary. Everything has meaning. This too is fact. The evidence comes from a number of sources. Medical/genetic Dermatoglyphics (which provided the theoretical foundations for PDC) is one. There are others.



neocortex

The neocortex (Latin for "new bark" or "new rind") is a part of the brain of mammals. It is the top layer of the cerebral hemispheres, 2-4 mm thick, and made up of six layers, labeled I to VI (with VI being the innermost and I being the outermost). The neocortex is part of the cerebral cortex (along with the archicortex and paleocortex -- which are cortical parts of the limbic system). It is involved in higher functions such as sensory perception, generation of motor commands, spatial reasoning, conscious thought, and in humans,

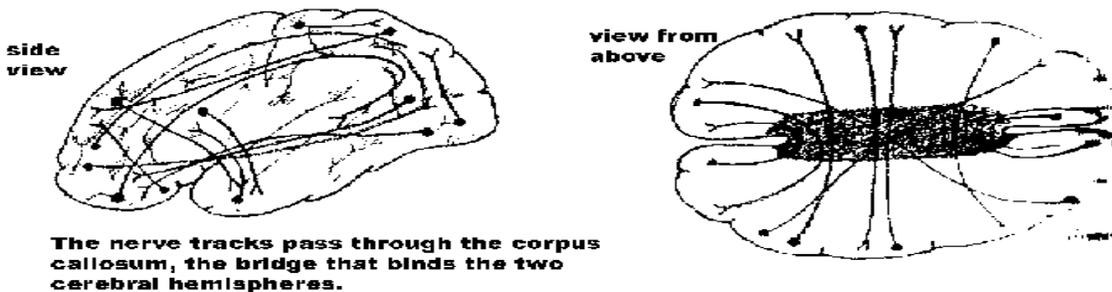
language. Other names for the neocortex include neopallium ("new mantle") and isocortex ("equal rind").

The neocortex consists of grey matter surrounding the deeper white matter of the cerebrum. While the neocortex is smooth in rats and some other small mammals, it has deep grooves (sulci) and wrinkles (gyri) in primates and several other mammals. These folds serve to increase the area of the neocortex considerably. In humans it accounts for about 76% of the brain's volume. [1] The neocortex accounts for approximately 23% of the neurons in brains of human males and 19% of the neurons in human females.^[1]

The structure of the cortex is relatively uniform (whence the names "iso" and "homotypical"): it consists of six horizontal layers segregated by cell type, neuronal input, or cell density. The neurons are arranged in structures called neocortical columns. These are patches of the neocortex with a diameter of about 0.5 mm (and a depth of 2 mm). Each column typically responds to a sensory stimulus representing a certain body part or region of sound or vision. These columns are similar and can be thought of as the basic repeating functional units of the neocortex. In humans, the neocortex consists of about half million of these columns, each of which contains approximately 60,000 neurons.

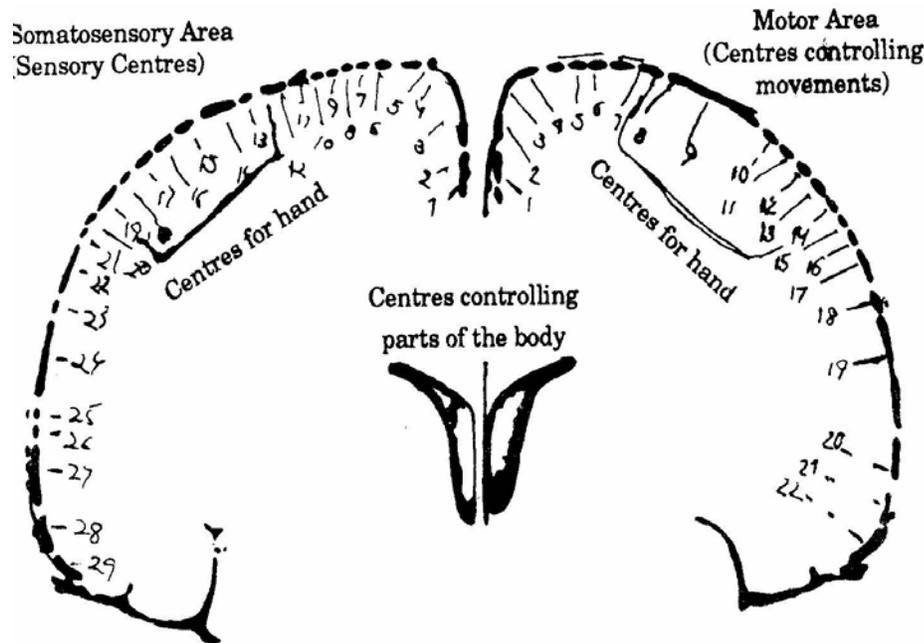
The neocortex is divided into several lobes, and different regions of the neocortex have different functions.

Corresponding areas in the cerebral hemisphere are linked by nerve tracks.



Limbic Brain

A group of interconnected deep brain structures, common to all mammals, and involved in olfaction, emotion, motivation, behavior, and various autonomic functions.



somatosensory system :: the faculty of bodily perception; sensory systems associated with the body; includes skin senses and proprioception and the internal organs.

motor cortex cortex.

The area of the cerebral cortex where impulses from the nerve centers to the muscles originate. The region of the cerebral cortex influencing movements of the face, neck and trunk, and arm and leg. Also called *excitable area*, *motor area*, *Rolando's area*.

The numbers in the above figure in the Somasensory area (Sensory centres) are give below:

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| 1.genitals | 2.toes | 3.feet | 4.leg | 5.hip | 6.trunk |
| 7.neck | 8.head | 9.shoulders | 10.upper part of the arm | 11.arm | |
| 12. elbow | 13. wrist | 14.palm | 15.little finger | 16.ring finger | |
| 17.middle finger | 18. index finger | | 19. thumb | 20.eye | 21.nose |
| 22.face | 23.upper lip | 24.teeth | 25.lower lip | 26.gums and jaw | |
| 27. tongue | 28.not know | 29.internal organs. | | | |

Motor area

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1.toes | 2.ankle | 3.knee | 4.hip | 5.trunk | 6.shoulder |
| 7.elbow | 8.wrist | 9.palm | 10.little finger | 11.ring finger | 12.middle finger |
| | 13.index finger | 14.thumb | 15.neck | 16.brow | |
| 17.eye lid and eye ball | 18. face | 19.lips | 20.jaws | 21. tongue | |
| 22. unknown. | | | | | |

Connection between the finger, the palms and the brain

The brain contains many centres controlling the functions of the various parts of the body through the nervesspread throughout the body. The somatosensory area of the brain also controls the hands and the fingers which have a disproportionate representation; ie., the area of the hand itself occupies one fourth portion of the brain; the face has one fourth area of the brain; and half of the area of the brain represents the rest of the body.

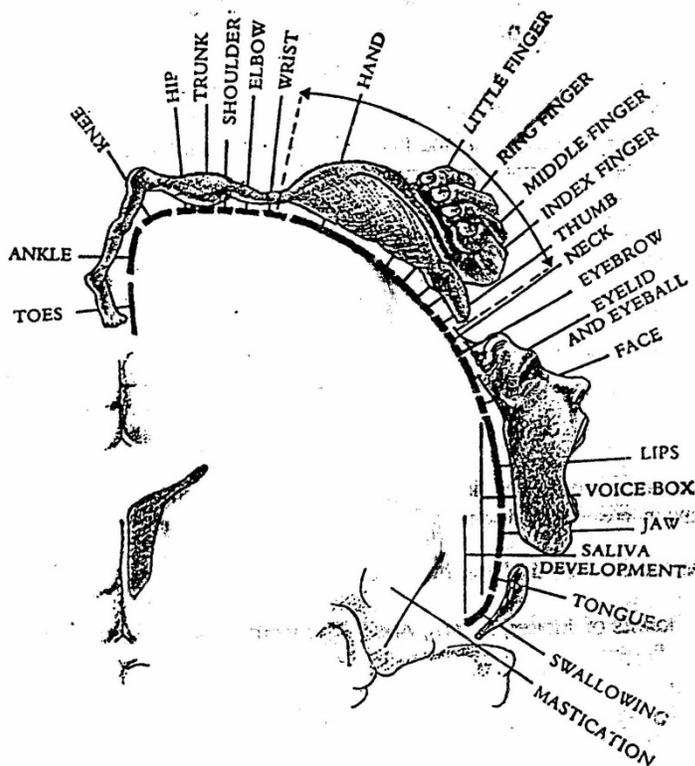
Faith healers and holy men through the ages have provided relief to the afflicted by touching them with the fingers.

Q.What does this signify?

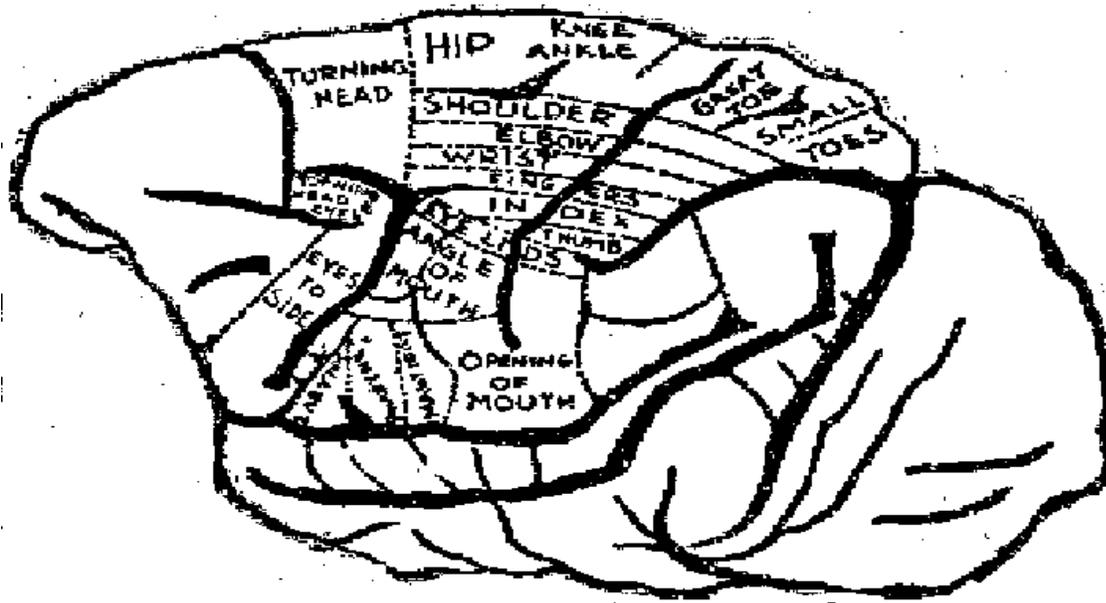
Ans. It only proves that the power of the mind has a close relationship with the brain and the fingers.

The index finger could be the conduit between the owner and the world outside while the formation of the lines are the results of the waves which emanate from the unconscious; which become active even in the womb and continue to be functional throughout life. The formation of the lines on the palm proves that there is a nexus between the lines of the palms, the mind, the brain and the outside world...it is gauging the possibilities inherent in a man and reading these possibilities is reading a man's destiny.

Areas of the brain linked to the thumb, fingers and the hand



In the illustration above, Prof. Penfield, a Canadian surgeon, localised the areas of the brain responsible for the transfer of information to various parts of the body by means of electrical simulator of the motor section of the cerebral cortex. It is rather striking to note that a large part of the brain (over 25%) is linked to the fingers, thumb and the hand.



Comte C. de Saint Germain states that there exists a connection between the fingers and the thumb and certain spots of the brain by the medium of nerves.

The lines of the hand have some connection with the nervous system. Sixty five per cent of the nerves have their ending in the palm. Scientists are of the fluid in the nerves create a specific energy. The chemical forces in the body react on the fluid which ultimately affect different lines on the palm. Benham's theory states that the Current from the Index finger that touches the brain and makes an egress are also responsible for the creation of the lines and markings on the palm. Due to the reaction of the specific energy, fluid and the flow of the Current, the fingers on the fingers have so much of sensitivity. Modern research has come to the conclusion the structure of the palm, the major lines and the dermal ridges are formed according to the types of chromosomes. These formations occur during the third and fourth fetal month (development of the child in the womb).

Dr. JF Thomson in his books on Genetic Medicines writes that the forces that make dermal ridges defective are responsible for forming the major lines. Due to the vast network of the nervous system, the lines of the hand are linked to the brain like the connection in the computer system, the brain being the central link.

The brain contains many centres which control the functioning of the various parts of the body. From this it could be concluded that it is the fingers which connect the human body outside. They have a dual role to play:

1. They act as magnets to attract attract the waves from outside atmosphere to the brain.

According to Dr. Benham the Current of Life enters the body through the Index finger, bringing in the outside influence, and then flows down to the wrist.

2. Again on its return journey, the Current goes upwards to its egress points through the medius, ring and little finger. In the process there is contact with the brain. The brain in the process of such chemical reaction and flow of the specific energy bring in the impressions on the palms along with out thought process.

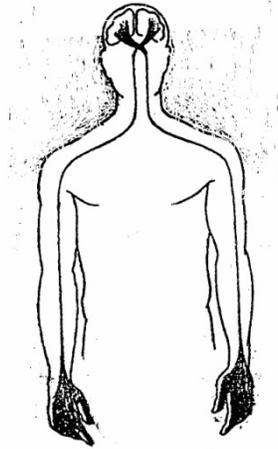
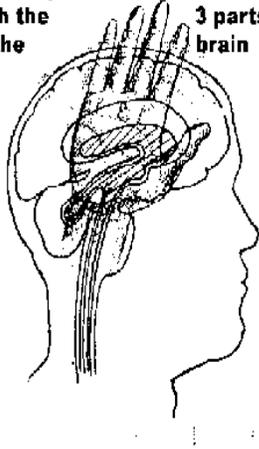
The lines on the palm are the result of the waves which emanate from the unconscious, becoming active even in the womb and continue to be functional throughout life. The

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formation of these lines on the palm prove that there is a nexus between the lines of palm and the mind.

The Brain and the hand

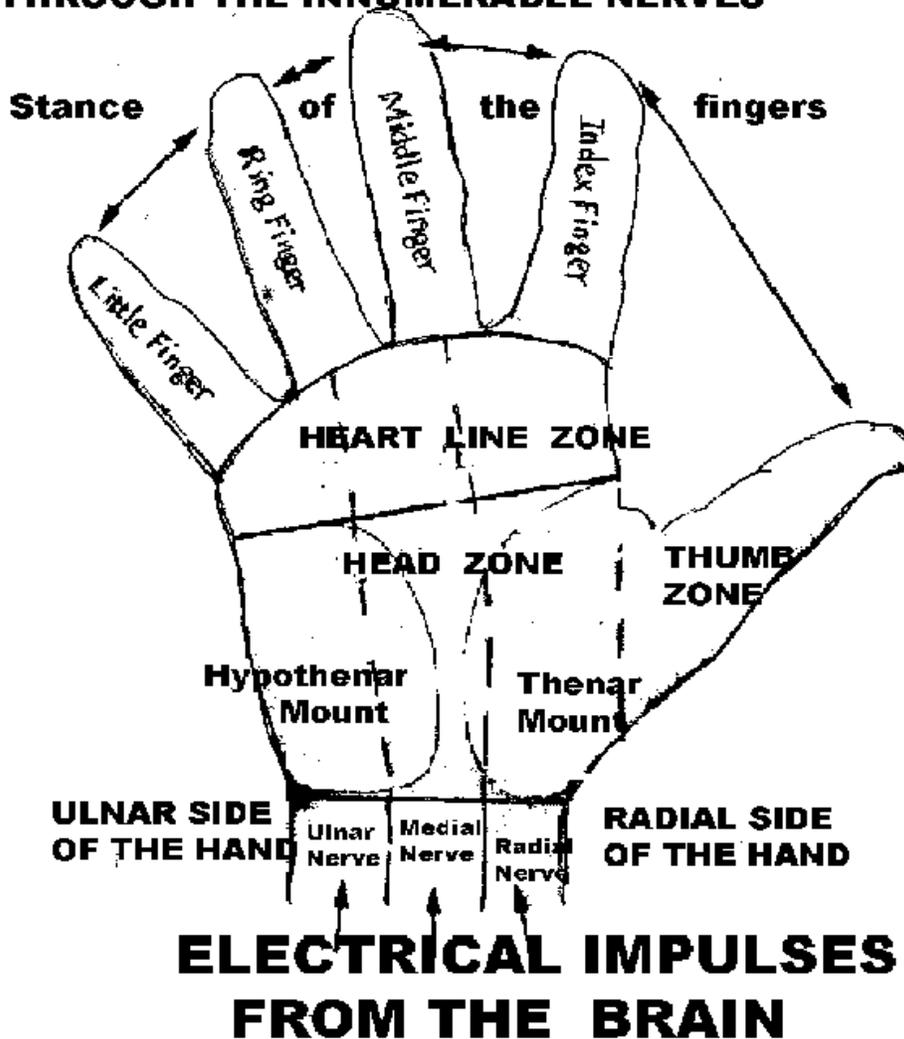
The shape of the hand linked with the of the 3 parts brain



The upper part of the brain (cerebrum) is divided into left-hand and right-hand hemispheres, each representing different pole of thought. The left cerebral hemisphere controls the right hand and the right cerebral hemisphere controls the left hand. In left hand subjects the right hemisphere is dominant and this part of the brain is associated with intuition, creativity, receptivity and introversion. It is related to the quality of love. The mode of thinking is timeless and holistic (Emphasizing the importance of the whole and the interdependence of its parts) The left hand shows hereditary factors, emotional experience from childhood and the sum of all experience in the past or of our ancestors. They are rather emotional than the right handers. It shows what we are. In the right-handed subject the left hemisphere is dominant. This half is associated with practical awareness, intellect, practicality and extroversions. The mode of thinking is time-oriented. The left hemisphere controls our everyday life and the qualities of Will and Wisdom are most closely related to it. It shows potential for this life. It shows what we could be.

The connection of the brain and the hands

THE BRAIN IS CONNECTED TO THE HANDS THROUGH THE INNUMERABLE NERVES



The brain functions like a computer:

- a) The conscious mind receives data and information gained through daily experience.
- b) The subconscious mind stores it for future use.

The functions of the two hands according to Professor Beverly Jagears

Right hand (conscious level)	Left hand (subconscious level)
Awake	Making awareness
Alert	Intuitively learned behaviour
Seeing	Remembering
Hearing	Storing data
Touching	Intuitive thoughts
Tasting	Creative process

Experiencing	Wondering
Reacting	Recognizing
Smelling	Sorting information
Making connections consciously	Love
Making decisions	Deeper emotions
Reacting to stimulus	Instinctual behaviour
Gathering information	Supplying learning information
Impulsive behaviour	Conscience

The Super conscious (the spiritual nature)

Psychologists theorize that there is a third mind, the sue conscious, our real conscience and abode of our spiritual nature.

In this area of the mind are higher impulses as:

- 1)Nurturing
- 2)Self sacrifice
- 3) Process of becoming civilized
- 4)Inspiration
- 5)Connection to our creator – our guiding force
- 6)The hunches
- 7)Gut feeling
- 8)Deep intuitive wisdom called psych

The power of the mind over the body:

Research at the University of Winconsin, Madison and the University of California, San Francisco, showed that parts of the brain (of Buddhist monks) dealing with positive emotions and self-control were more active.

Andrew Newsburg, a radiologist at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, scanned the brains of Buddhist monks and Franciscan nuns in meditation or prayers, which showed that following:

The prefrontal cortex, the part of the brain dealing with positive emotions, was seething with activity.

The parietal lobes (part of the cerebrum associated with the functions of orientation of the body in space and the perception of time and space) showed very little activity.

Dr. Michael Persinger at Laurentian University states that:

The left hemisphere of the temporal cortex is responsible for one’s awareness of self. He says further “when the activity in this cortex gets out of sync, as happens in a seizure, the left hemisphere perceives the right hemisphere and sensed presence separate from itself, which could be interpreted as God”.

Bliss through the Limbic System:

(Limbic System: Medial Temporal Lobe, the centre of Emotions – the Paleopallium or intermediate (old mammalian) brain, comprising the structures of the limbic system).

Another researcher at the University of California, Jaffery Saver, is of the opinion that this another part of the brain which brings richness to experience. The rituals and religious ceremonies trigger activity in the limbic, leading to a feeling of bliss.

2.The brain and the mind:

The mind of man is capable of anything – because everything is in it, all the past as well as the future.

Joseph Conrad, “Heart of Darkness”

Douglas De Long, a spiritual/personal counselor, past life therapist, and chakra master, differentiates about the brain and mind, as follows:

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“Most people think of the brain and the mind as being one and the same thing. Doctors, scientists and other highly trained persons share this belief. People from all walks of life use the words “brain” and “mind” interchangeably.

In reality, they are two separate and distinct creations. The brain is a biochemical organ – a part of the human body. The mind, on the other hand, is a psychic organ that is attached to the human soul. Both the soul and the mind are connected to the Creator and the heavenly realms.

As human beings you are dual in nature, possessing both a physical body and a psychic body. Within the physical body are physical organs and glands. The psychic body – which is contained within the physical form – has its own set of psychic organs. In other words, a person possesses a physical heart as well as a psychic heart. This is the same situation in regards to the brain and the mind, the brain being the physical organ and the mind being the psychic one.

The mind, a part of the human soul, has a profound influence upon the brain, the nervous system, the body, and all organs and glands. It is the mind that gives all of you the sense of cognition and a sense of bigness. The physical and the psychic are linked so closely together that one does not function without the other. The physical organs and the psychic organs work together in a harmonious relationship. There is a Divine Intelligence from above that orchestrates all of this. This intelligence is part of the Creator or God source.

On a physical level, the human brain consists of four principal parts: the brain stem, diencephalons (consisting of the thalamus and hypothalamus), cerebrum, and cerebellum. Although all four are important, we’ll be discussing the cerebrum. Found in the upper area directly beneath the top of the skull, the cerebrum is the largest part of the brain. The surface area of the cerebrum is known as the cerebral cortex or neo-cortex. Billions of neurons are contained in the neo-cortex. On an evolutionary scale, this is the most recently evolved or developed area of the human brain.

On a psychic and spiritual level, the crown chakra – one of the seven major chakras or energy centers – is positioned over the top of the head and the cerebrum. It is through the crown chakra that the Divine Intelligence above directs energy downwards. This energy – known as chi universal energy or god force – flows from the crown and into the top of the head.

A spiritually awakened or enlightened person can work with this energy. Through meditation and other techniques such as tai chi and dancing, the individual can sometimes feel this universal energy on the top of the head as a warm pleasant feeling. This means that the crown chakra or energy center has “opened up.” As the universal energy expands downwards into the brain itself, tingling sensations will be felt all over the head and within. This is an indication that the chi or universal energy (which is also known as divine light) has stimulated the neo-cortex causing many neurons to “fire.” These firing neurons send electrical energy to other parts of the brain, in particular the rest of the cerebrum. The divine light also travels to these areas of the brain during this event.

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The cerebrum is considered the seat of intelligence where higher processes of human thought exist. The abilities to read, write, speak, and make calculations exist in this important part of the human brain. The creation of music, works of art, and philosophical thought originate from the cerebrum. In other words, some of your creative abilities are stored here. Always remember that it is the mind, as part of your eternal soul connected to the energy of the Creator above that directs and allows those abilities to manifest on the physical level via the cerebrum.

As electrical energy and divine light enter these areas of the neo-cortex and cerebrum, brain cells that have lain dormant for a long time are stimulated. These cells become active and start to perform their designated functions or tasks. As a human being you only use about 10% of your potential brain capacity. When the neurons fire and these cells become activated, you start to use more of your mental or brain capacity. Thus, instead of using 10%, you increase your capacity to 20% or even 30%.

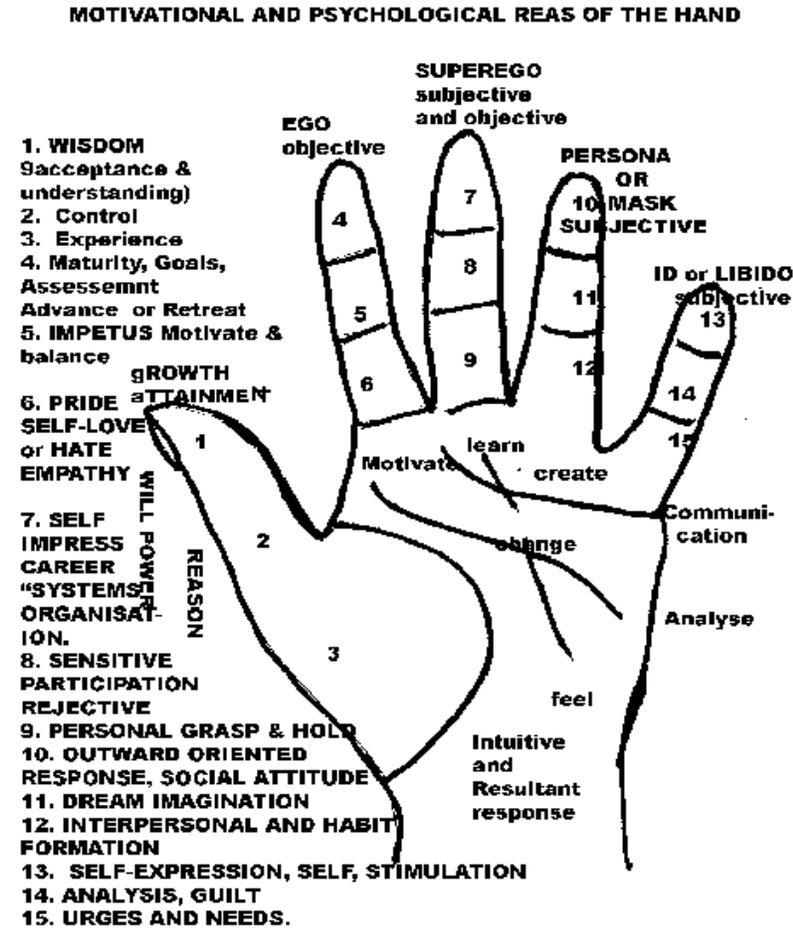
There are parts of the brain that contain psychic abilities such as precognition, déjà vu, past life recall, clairaudience, and clairvoyance. As mentioned earlier, the cerebrum and the neo-cortex make up the majority of the brain. It is here that many of your psychic abilities are contained and merely lie dormant. The brain cells within these areas, when activated, will awaken these psychic abilities and gifts. This is partly why spiritual enlightenment and divine inspiration occur when the crown chakra is opened and activated. Divine light and wisdom enter into the crown energy center as well as energizing these areas of the brain.

As you become more spiritually awakened or enlightened, you begin to reach your full potential as a human being. Not only will you use a greater portion of your brain capacity and increase your IQ level, you will also use many of your psychic and spiritual abilities. This is the goal that a person on a spiritual path strives to attain.

An additional benefit is that the power of the mind becomes greater. Many enlightened individuals use this enhanced power in a very positive way. The ability to manifest or create beneficial things in one's life increases. You develop the potential to direct or control more of your own life and your own destiny. Think of this example: Consider your life as a ship upon the sea of destiny. Instead of being a person aboard a wind tossed ship on a rough sea, you are a captain and pilot directing your ship to your desired destination.

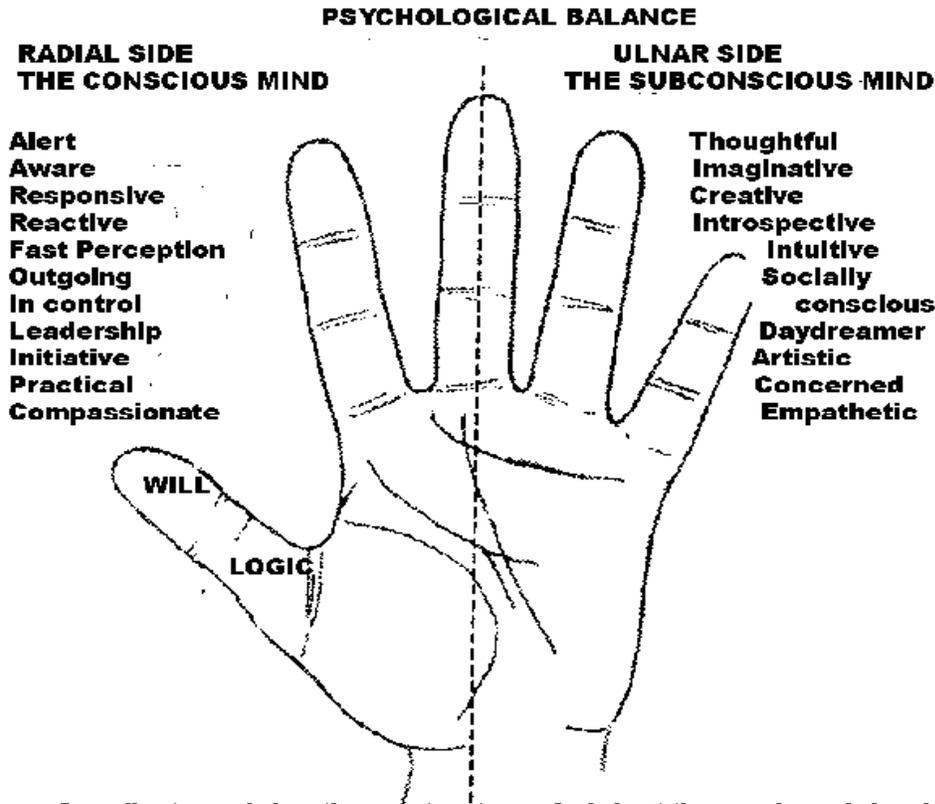
Truly gifted teachers, counselors, and healers are enlightened or awakened. They use more of their brain capacity and the power of their minds. They can influence people in a loving and beneficial way. These enlightened people use the infinite power of the human mind to help humanity.

XXXII MOTIVATIONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL AREAS OF THE HAND



XXXIII

PSYCHOLOGICAL BALANCE



According to psychology there are two types of minds: a) the conscious mind, and b) the subconscious mind. Charlotte Wolf divides the hand into 3 parts:

- 1st part Radial zone (towards the thumb).
- 2nd part Ulnar zone the subconscious mind
- 3rd part The finger of Saturn known as the Psychological Balance

1st part: The Radial Zone: This part comprises of the thumb, index finger and the mount of Jupiter, lower mount of Mars and the Mount of Venus. It shows the conscious state of mind. We are conscious about our surroundings, are capable of facing any eventuality. We are clearly aware of our thoughts, emotions, desires, ambitions, memory, etc. We act and react without thinking what happens around us.

As it is done through our sense organs it is our state of consciousness.

The thumb through the first phalange shows willpower and determination; second phalange is reasoning abilities and the third third phalange (Mount of Venus shows love, sympathy and feeling of oneness).

The index finger and the Mount of Jupiter shows the qualities of goodness, helps us know the ambition, ego, confidence and practicality of oneself.

The Lower Mount of Mars increases our confidence, gives the ability of aggression and fighting spirit.

2nd Part: The Ulnar zone (Subconscious Mind):

As imagination, thoughts, desires, hector in the sub-conscious mind, it is difficult to explain this zone like the conscious mind. All dreams, mistakes, dreadful scenes, etc., which we feel we have forgotten, lie hidden in the sub-conscious. Effects of these hidden things of the sub-conscious mind are seen due to the development of the science of Psychology in our behaviour, decisions and related subjects.

In the case of mentally abnormal persons the importance of the sub-conscious mind is clearly seen because their abnormal mind takes possession of them due to the absence of practicality, wise thinking, no reasoning, etc.

This part comprises of the Mount of Apollo, the ring finger, the mount of Mercury, the little finger, the upper mount of Mars and the mount of Luna.

Ring finger: the hidden qualities of a person – the proficiency in arts, beauty, music, sympathy for others, attract others to the subject.

Little finger: Most palmists like to link this smallest and most efficient finger to business and money making. At the same time it transacts thoughts and feelings, organize our imagination and put them forth effectively. It shows intelligence including speech, writing ability, etc. As the line of affection lies below this finger, it enables us to take advantage of this line by our emotions, speech and writing abilities.

The mount of Luna: it is the seat of imagination, inspiration and intuition. A good mount of Luna gives good comprehension and grasping power and imagination. This mount is predominant in some good artists, writers, etc.

The 3rd part – the middle finger and mount of Saturn: the balance between the conscious mind and the unconscious minds is maintained by this part by endowing the qualities of calmness, caution, patience, seriousness, handwork, etc. The Greek Philosopher Socrates, used to pray “O God, keep my inner mind beautiful and let there be unity between the conscious mind and the sub-conscious mind, and let there be no quarrel between them.” He realized the necessity of unity between these two parts. Instead of saying conscious and unconscious he used the words “our mind and inner mind”.

Imagination of the sub-conscious mind gives nourishment to the zeal of the conscious mind. The conscious mind can become unpractical and egoistic by engaging itself in acquiring power and show of superiority. The subconscious mind can become unpractical by building castles in the air and running away from reality. Hence a balance is necessary. Lack of balance leads to abnormality. Therefore, Saturn is the balance wheel.

Every human being has some desire, aspiration, etc. to fulfill it he faces unexpected difficulties related to finance, physical, social, mental, emotional and domestic life. If patience and power of endurance is lacking or limited, the subject suffers shocks – he goes into the sub-conscious state and at time his behaviour is unintelligent, at time speaks without any meaning, is dumbfounded, or may do nothing and acts violently. Due to quarrels and fight, some become troublesome to one and all, thereby becoming victims of abnormal behaviors, irrespective of status or education.

Some common cause are: failure to get a choice of life partner can lead to suicidal tendencies and may make the subject mentally unsound. Financial loss, death of a dear one, illness, etc. could lead to mental abnormality.

A few remedies: when such symptoms are observed the person should be immediately treated by a qualified psychiatrist. Know thyself-understand your capacity, limitations, and the ability to use make one's expectations come to reality. It should be made clear that there could be circumstances that delay the fulfillment of one's desires and expectation. Making such a person understand his social responsibilities could make the subject more practical and hence he may suffer the least.

The Hand showing mental abnormality

A) The following factors in the hand indicating abnormality:

1) Long palm, 2) long fingers 3) Pointed finger tips 4) Head line very short, makes an angle in the middle, many minute lines on it, many crosses on it, goes to the mount of Luna in zigzag manner. 5) Mount of Luna very large or many horizontal and vertical lines omit. Ridge pattern or any sign on it. 6) Many minute lines on the palm showing extreme degree of sensitivity 7) Girdle of Venus.

B) Monomorphic hand:

1) Any one sign on all the tips of the 10 fingers. 2) Angle ATD is more than 45 degrees. 3) Defective Simian or Sydney line.

Certainty of Mental Abnormality: If there are 4 signs from A) and 2 signs from B), the abnormality is certain.

Nervousness of the mind and egoistic attitudes are the roots of Mental abnormality. Selfishness and ill-placed pride means perversion and this perversion is the cause of Mental abnormality.

How to curb this abnormality:

1) Bring up children in childhood.

2) creating a refined culture and good tastes

3) Nourishing good attitudes to counter egoistic attitudes.

4) Relationship with parents, especially the mother:

a) close relationship between the mother and the child

b) upto the first 10 years children need love and affection.

c) There can be no love and affection if the mother is busy with so-called social work and attend kitty parties.

d) the mother should find time to devote to the upbringing of the child.

5) creating a favourable environment at home so that the child is given special care and brought up to become social and responsible.

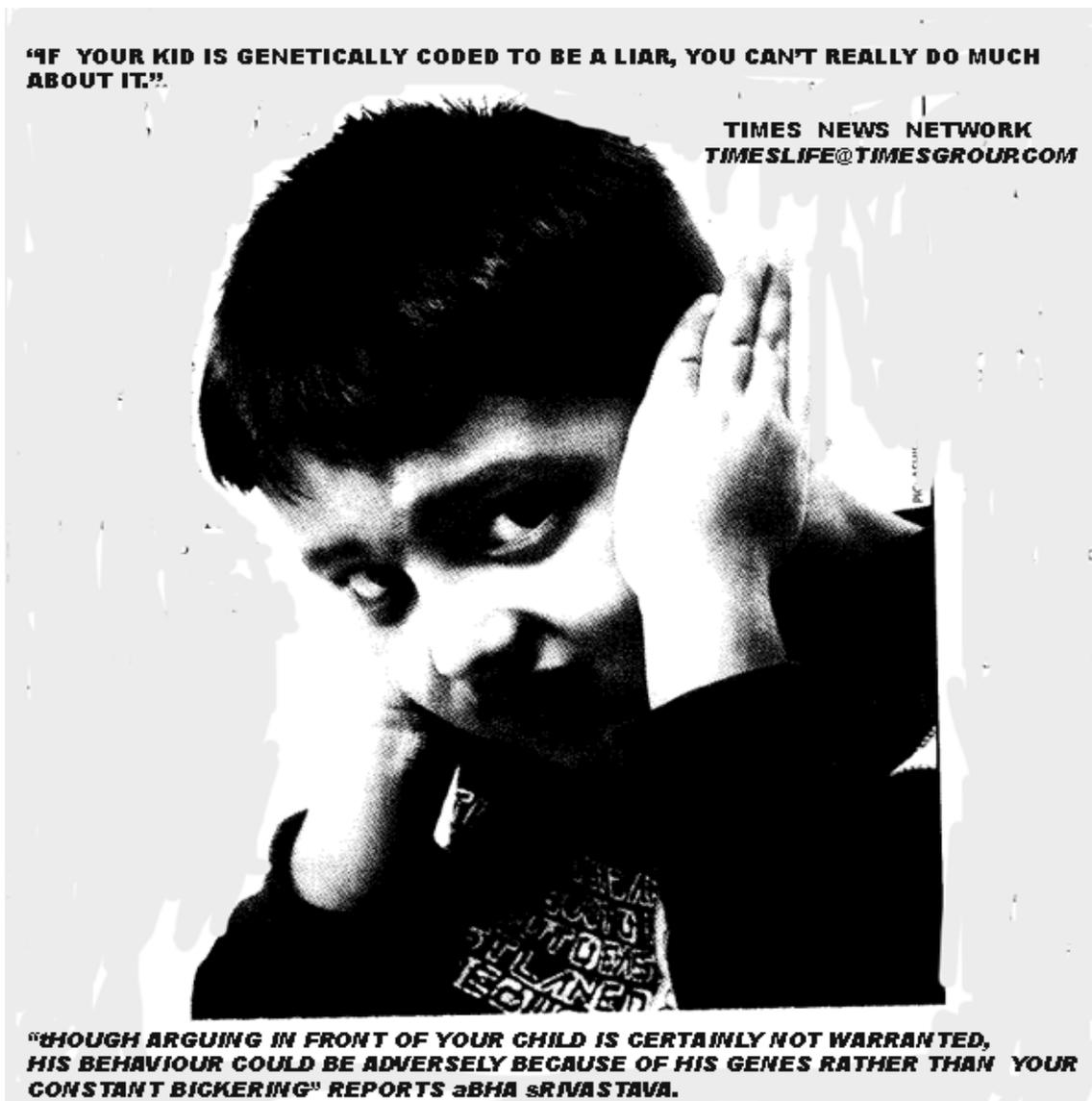
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5) Child Psychology

Psychiatrist Harrish Shetty says:”Any pathological behaviour (abberations that include lying, violence, sensation seeking, prone to unstable relationship, selfishness and low frustration tolerance.”

“A Child’s behaviour is shaped by his inheritance as well as his experiences. Of course, children from broken homes are traumatized. But it would be unfair to say that their aberrant conduct is solely caused by it. Their parents can have pathological disorders, the genes for which they have passed on to the child.”

After all, it is genetic, the blame game could go back a few generations, at the very least.



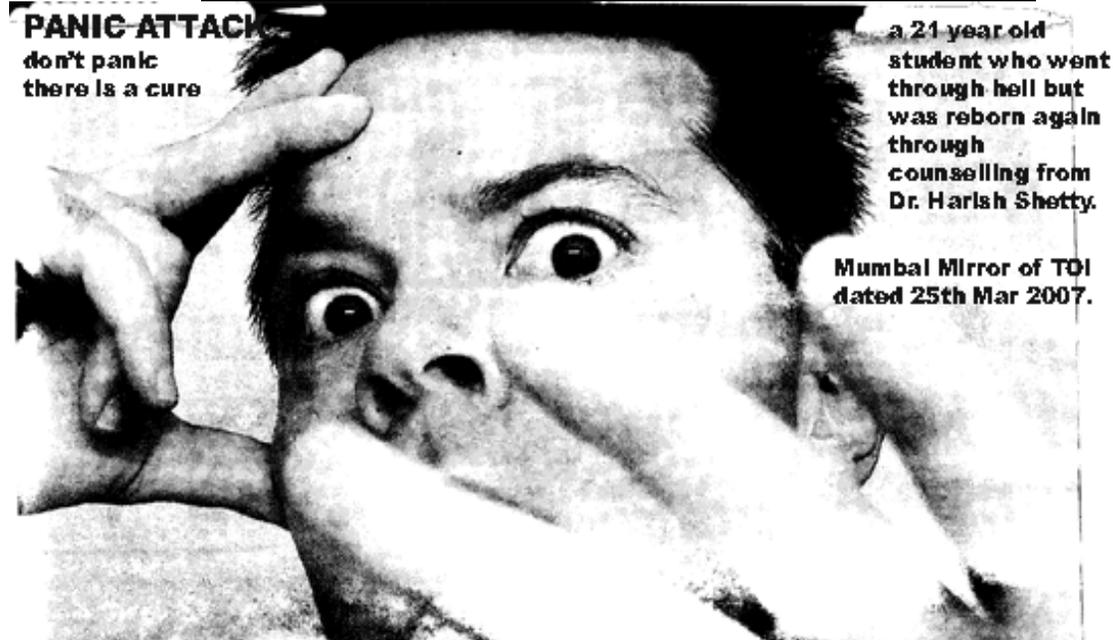
6) A case study of 30 children :

Nine out of 30 children had the following markings on the hand:

1) Simian line 2) Angle ATD more than 45 degrees 3) Thumb high set and 4) the little finger crooked.

Observations: 1) good head line (sharp intelligence) 2) Heart line ending on mount of Saturn, making them cruel and heartless, but at the same time good taskmasters, not idle. 3) Angle ATD 60 degrees – leanings towards bad character. 4) High set thumb (first phalange like a ball-clubbed) beastly behaviour. Eg: Charles Shobraj.

Indications of Mental imbalance and sensitive nature: 1) Index finger short (inferiority complex) 2) Thumb very flexible – mental weakness, instability. 3) Head line going towards Saturn and suddenly drooping towards Moon. 4) Loop on the Mount of Luna.

7) ANXIETY ATTACK (A TRUE INCIDENT WITH A CURE)

“I AM WRITING THIS ANONYMOUSLY BUT I FEEL WHAT I HAVE TO SAY IS IMPORTANT TO COMMUNICATE SINCE THERE MUST BE MANY LIKE ME. I am a 21-year old and have suffered from severe anxiety attacks. I started around 26/7 two years ago – when the roads were jam-packed and the roads were clogged with water, and it all seemed like Armageddon. I was stranded for two days out of home and while I was okay for a long time afterwards, the trauma of the incident did trigger an anxiety-prone psyche in me. “

The student avoided going anywhere and socializing. Anxiety gripped him and would get worried even if he read a newspaper. The panic was real: palpitations, the feeling of death and a lack of understanding from family and friends. The family members wanted him to have more will power and became a laughing stock to his friends.

His biggest mistake-he did not consult a psychotherapist as it was a medical condition. He went to Dr. Harish Shetty, who asked him to do a few vitamin tests After that he went through counseling to ease his condition and then some mild medication. This has obliterated the malaise from his life. In his own words “I feel like a new person, Re-born, re-freshed, ready”. It isn’t that such an anxiety syndrome attacks older people. He learnt another lesson as to who his friends are.

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Dr. Harish Shetty tells us the symptoms: Chest pain * Choking sensation* sweating and dizziness *feeling of impending doom *palpitation *light headedness and tremors. Panic attacks may be triggered by traumatic incidents such as: *vehicular accidents *witnessing a sudden death *following violence and abuse *being trapped in an unsafe place, etc.

His suggestions: a) mild attacks may go on its own following re-assurance, support, meditation, yoga, etc. b)When recurrent and disabling it needs to be treated by a counselor or a psychiatrist. c)do not think negative of a person suffering from panic attacks. The treatment generally consists of anti-panic medications and counseling. Medicines correct the chemical abnormalities in the brain. d) counseling includes breathing and deep muscle relaxation exercises e)therapies aimed at restructuring the thinking through looking at rational alternative to arrest the attack. F)education to family about the disorder so that they must help and support the affected member. G)distracting oneself through music, chatting on phone, brisk walking, going for a shower, deep breathing – all these activities can abort the episode and minimize the pain. H) if associated with fear of heights, crowded places, travel gradual exposure to situations in a graded manner from less fearful to more fearful situations help. I) Good sleeping habits, eating on time, effective use of leisure time and bringing down the pace adds to improvement. Yoga and other activities assist improvement.

XXXIV CHROMOSOMES, THE RIDGES AND THE LINES

1. Normally there are 46 chromosomes in each cell of the human body. Out of these 46 chromosomes, 2 chromosomes are called the sex chromosomes.
2. In a female there are XX chromosomes of equal size.
3. In the male there are XY chromosomes. Here X is bigger and Y is either $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of it.
4. Of the remaining chromosomes, 22 pairs are made.
5. Thousands of genes from these chromosomes are responsible for the hereditary traits of a person and they do not change.
6. Scientific studies have concluded that the 3 major lines and ridge patterns are formed by these chromosomes in the body structure and they too do not change. Therefore, these 3 major lines and the ridge patterns are considered as part of chiromnomy.

1) Chromosomes and Gender

Chromosomes are long, stringy aggregates of genes that carry heredity information. They are composed of DNA and proteins and are located within the nucleus of our cells. Chromosomes determine everything from hair color and eye color to gender. Whether you are a male or female depends on the presence or absence of certain chromosomes.

Human cells contain 23 pairs of chromosomes for a total of 46. There are 22 pairs of autosomes (A chromosome that is not a sex chromosome.) and one pair of sex chromosomes. The sex chromosomes are the X chromosome and the Y chromosome. These chromosomes determine gender.



Karyotype of a normal male with 22 pairs of autosomes and one pair of sex chromosomes.

Image Credit: U.S. Department of Energy Human Genome Program, <http://www.ornl.gov/hgmis>.

In human sexual reproduction, two distinct gametes fuse to form a zygote. Gametes are reproductive cells produced by a type of cell division called meiosis. They contain only one set of chromosomes and are said to be haploid (one set of 22 autosomes and one sex chromosome). The male gamete, called the spermatozoan, is relatively motile and usually has a flagellum. The female gamete, called the ovum, is nonmotile and relatively large in comparison to the male gamete. When the haploid male and female gametes unite in a process called fertilization, they form what is called a zygote. The zygote is diploid, meaning that it contains two sets of chromosomes (two sets of 22 autosomes and two sex chromosomes).

2) Sex Chromosomes X-Y

The male gametes or sperm cells in humans and other mammals are heterogametic (Definition: Producing gametes that contain one of two types of chromosomes. For example, males produce two types of gametes or sperm, one with an X chromosome and another with a Y chromosome.)and contain one of two types of sex chromosomes. They are either X or Y. The female gametes or eggs however, contain only the X sex chromosome and are homogametic(Definition: Producing gametes that contain one type of chromosome. For example, females produce gametes or eggs with one type of chromosome, the X chromosome.) . The sperm cell determines the sex of an individual in this case. If a sperm cell containing an X chromosome fertilizes an egg, the resulting zygote will be XX or female. If the sperm cell contains a Y chromosome, then the resulting zygote will be XY or male.

3) Sex Chromosomes X-O

Grasshoppers, roaches, and other insects have a similar system for determining the sex of an individual. Adult males lack a Y sex chromosome and have only an X chromosome. They produce sperm cells that contain either an X chromosome or no sex chromosome, which is designated as O. The females are XX and produce egg cells that contain an X chromosome. If an X sperm cell fertilizes an egg, the resulting zygote will be XX or female. If a sperm cell containing no sex chromosome fertilizes an egg, the resulting zygote will be XO or male.

4) Sex Chromosomes Z-W

Birds, insects like butterflies, and some species of fish have a different system for determining gender. In these animals it is the female gamete that determines the sex of an individual. Female gametes can either contain a Z chromosome or a W chromosome. Male gametes contain only the Z chromosome. Females of these species are ZW and males are ZZ.

5) **Abnormalities:** Scientific studies have shown that certain males have XYY chromosomes instead of XY. This indicates that instead of 46 chromosomes there are 47. This is due to the unnatural division of the father's sperm. The male child gets this abnormality. Due to this additional Y chromosome, the male child gets added height, becomes aggressive, anti-social.

These characteristics are seen in childhood itself and in comparison to other normal children of their age, such male children are fearless, destructive, etc. Their moods change very often, from being whimsical, happy, melancholic, etc. Generally the male is more aggressive than a woman. In such a case the male is over-aggressive due to this additional chromosome. Such a finding was done during a research in 1961. The ratio was put as 1:250.

But caution should be used to give such a generalization. There are people who have XYY chromosomes with normal behaviour and are intelligent too. But the vast majority of males have XYY chromosomes have abnormal and criminal tendencies.

The normal behaviors of males with XYY chromosomes are attributed to good neighborhood, environment, affection and love from parents during the early childhood, good mode of living. The abnormal behaviour can be due to bad surroundings, evil companions, rejection by parents, etc. Such males will easily fall prey to these negative tendencies and may even turn to hard hearted criminals.

In some cases the combination of XXY is found and the female characteristics creep into the male.

XXXV DERMATOGLYPHICS IN CYTOGENETICS

The importance of these markings to the geneticist were not realized until recent years, but they have proven to be a helpful tool in identifying specific syndromes of genetic origins.

At ten weeks the fetal hand has large pads called volar pads which look very much like a cherry stuck on the end of a fingertip. At about the 13th week, these pads begin to regress and as they do, the skin is thickening and patterns are beginning to appear. The illustration below shows the relationship of these patterns to the type of ridges which appear on the fingertip. Because this happens so early in gestation, it is possible to pinpoint the time in development when a genetic problem may have begun to show its characteristics of anomaly.

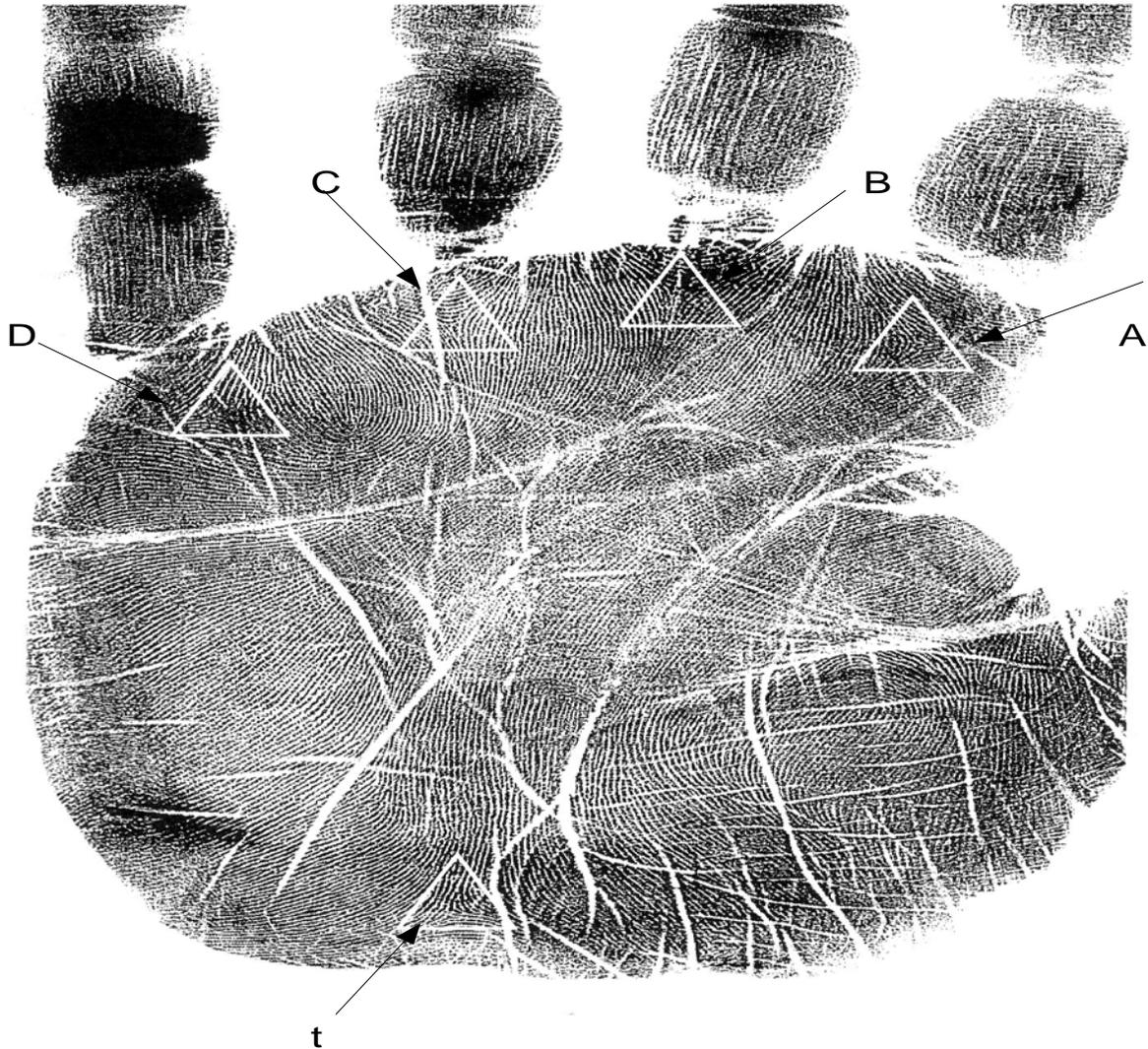
In 1967, a symposium was held in London, England at which time the process for standardizing and clarifying all aspects of dermatoglyphics was formulated. The findings of this symposium was published in 1968 by the National Foundation for the March of Dimes and has been accepted world de.

The basic premise is that fingertips have on them three basic ridge patterns. They are described as the whorl, the loop, and the arch. These patterns are distinguishable on the basis of three characteristics they have:

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1. lines.....heavy, dark lines which outline the basic pattern.
2. triradius.....the delta-shaped meeting point of three opposing dermal ridge systems.
3. the core.....the center of the pattern.

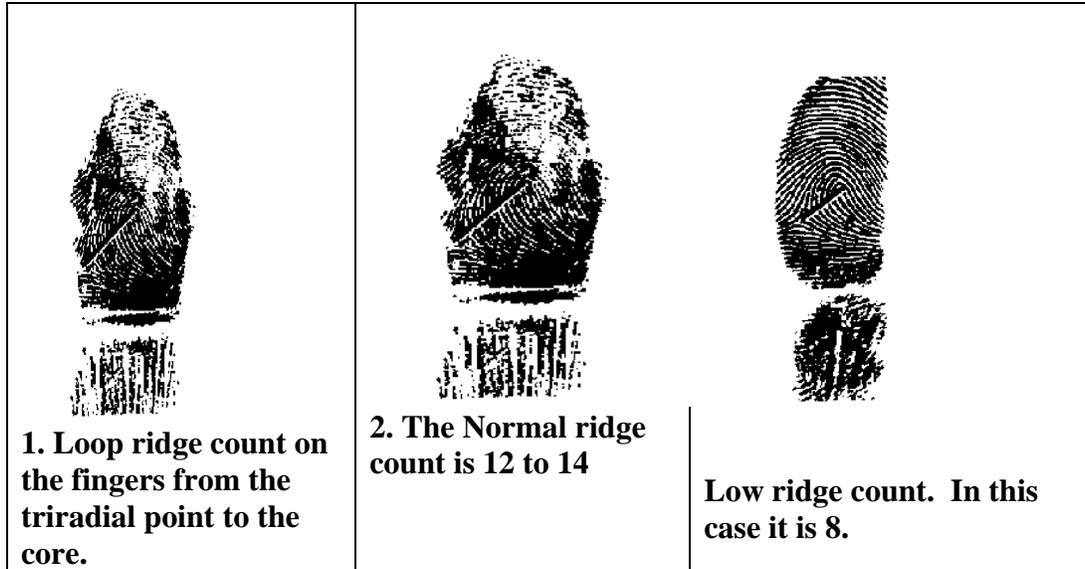
XXXVI THE FIVE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CONGENITAL DEFECTS



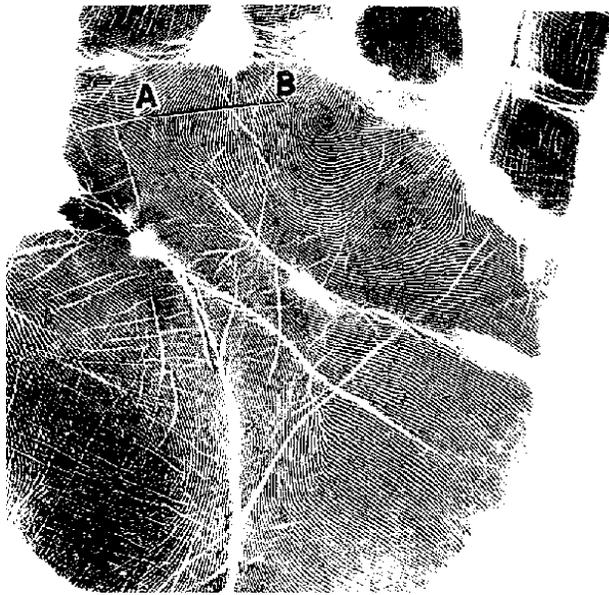
Dr. Eugene Scheimann states that the following five factors, IF ABNORMAL, leads to congenital defects.

1 The Ridge count

Two important ridge counts:



2. The A – B count on the palm.

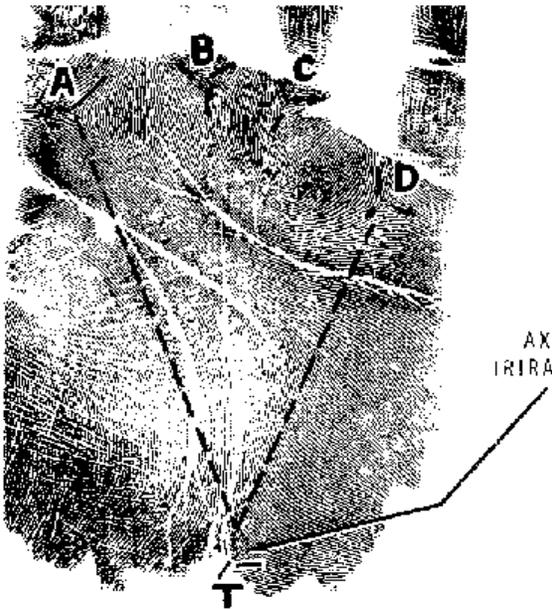


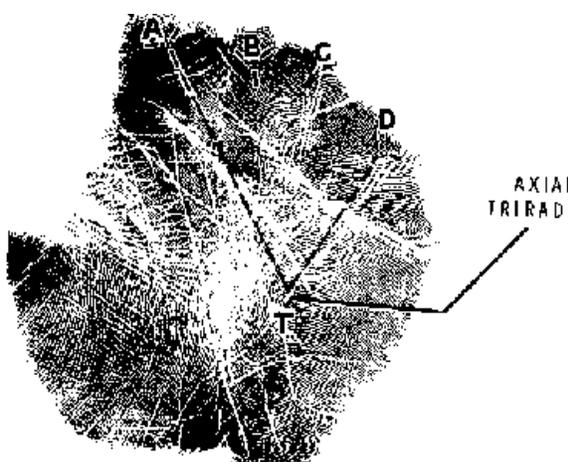
In a normal hand the average A B ridge count is 34 as shown above.

3. The Triradius and the ATD angle

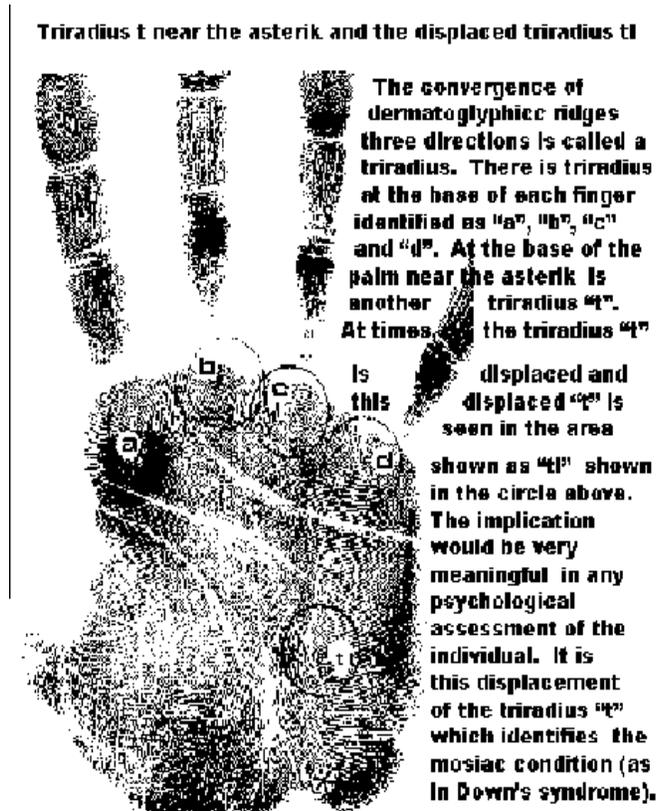
The triradii in the palm are more significant than those which are associated with fingerprint patterns. There are two types:

The digital triradii, known as A,B,C and D, located on the bases of the index, middle, ring and little fingers.

 <p>A black and white photograph of a palm print. Four digital triradii are labeled A, B, C, and D, corresponding to the index, middle, ring, and little fingers respectively. An axial triradius is labeled T. A line points from the text 'AXIAL TRIRADIUS' to the T label. The ATD angle is indicated as 45 degrees.</p>	<p>The triradii in the palm are more significant than those which are associated with fingerprint patterns. There are two types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The digital triradii, known as A,B,C and D, located on the bases of the index, middle, ring and little fingers. 2. The axial triradius, known as T, located normally at the base of the palm between the mounts of Luna and Venus. <p>Left: Figure shows a normally placed axial triradius, normal degree ATD angle which is 45 degrees</p>
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 <p>A black and white photograph of a palm print. Four digital triradii are labeled A, B, C, and D. An axial triradius is labeled T. A line points from the text 'AXIAL TRIRADIUS' to the T label. The ATD angle is wide.</p>	<p>The Triradius (also called the "Delta") can be used to pinpoint the exact center of each mount. The Mounts can then be seen as Centered, Leaning, or Displaced.</p> <p>Left: Displaced axial triradius, wide ATD angle.</p>
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Displaced axial triradius, wide ATD angle.



The Looping patterns on the palm

Patterns on normal hands

Loops and whorls are found more frequently on the fingers
 Arches and tented types are most common on the palm.

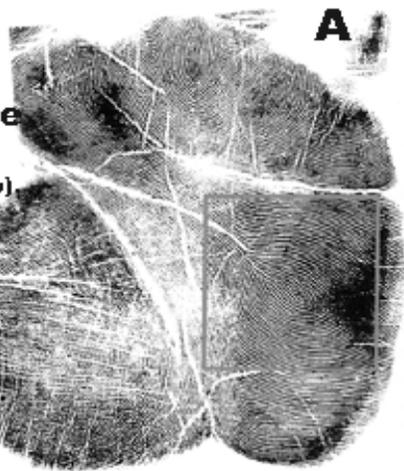
Abnormality concerning the hereditary of the subject occurs when arches are found on the fingers and loops and whorls on the palms. Such abnormality needs investigation.

**Whorl formation
at the end of the
termination of the**

**lower traverse
line (Head line)**

**The magnified
figure is show**

**below at B. Such
a Whorl formation is a
severe development
and would be less severe
if seen elsewhere other
than the Hypothenar
region.**



B



**The determin-
istic character
of this whorl
leaves no room
for adjustments
in its
expression.**

5. Monomorphic hand

Research has shown that monkeys have ridge patterns of the same type on all the ten fingers. This is an animalistic trait. Such hands are called monomorphic hands. It has been observed that about 10 to 20 per cent of all human beings have monomorphic hands. Dr. Charlotte Wolf concludes that monomorphic hands have simian characteristics, pointing to an abnormality of some kind in a person with hands of this type.

Conclusion :

When three of the above five factors are abnormal, one can conclude that the person has some congenital defect.

XXXIV

TYPES OF CONGENITAL DEFECTS

While examining the hands of the subject it is necessary to examine the hands of the parents too. This will determine the way in which the patterns were formed:

Whether they are hereditary or inherited – the hand would resemble his/her parents.
Whether they are due to environmental factors

The types of congenital diseases could range from simple correctable diseases such as neurosis to disabling diseases as mental retardation.

The four pertinent health problems related to the ridge pattern theory.

- I Congenital heart diseases
- II Rubella Syndrome
- III Sex chromosomal deviations from normal patterns
 - Turner Syndrome
 - Down Syndrome
 - Klienfelter Syndrome
- IV Constitutional neurosis

I Congenital Heart Diseases:

In the Journal of America Medical Association, Dr. T. Takashina and Dr. S. Yorifuji, wrote in an article “Palmar Dermatoglyphics in Heart Disease”: “that the frequency of displacement of the palmar axial triradii in either hand occurred with significantly greater frequency in patients with congenital heart disease (64 per cent) than in patients with “acquired” heart disease (17 per cent).

In another article “Sudden death traced to congenital defects” in the Journal stated that “unsuspected congenital abnormalities of the coronary arteries may occasionally be found in individuals who die suddenly during physical exertion.”

Seven instances of sudden death were reported: three persons died after a long distance race and the age ranged from 11 to 27 years. There were no signs or symptoms pointing toward the presence of heart diseases, The subjects indulged in physical activities. The post mortem showed that all seven had congenital heart abnormalities. The Journal states that “if someone had taken their palm prints and warned them against strenuous exercise, perhaps they would be alive now.

Can (*congenital*) heart diseases be recognized via the dermatoglyphics the hands of people who have 'normal' genes?

This question was studied in several dozens of scientific programs and significant results have been reported frequently. Several studies identified significant results related to a high positioned axial triradius (which is frequently found to be related to the earlier mentioned genetic syndromes).

A study on the hands of 10 subjects with (*congenital*) heart disease it was noticed that there were the following markings:

- a (*very*) high positioned axial triradius
- a whorl on the ring finger
- a loop on the hypothenar (= the zone next to the thenar).

II Congenital Rubella Syndrome(German Measles)

Dr E. Robert-Ghana says that Congenital rubella syndrome is a group of physical abnormalities that have developed in an infant as a result of maternal infection and subsequent fetal infection with rubella virus. The main defects caused by rubella infection are: sensorineural deafness, which can progress after birth; eye defects such as cataracts; cardiovascular defects; brain damage, that only occurs after infection between the 3rd and 16th week of gestation, causing mild to severe mental retardation with microcephaly and spastic diplegia; major structural malformations are rare. In France, systematic vaccination of male and female newborns was introduced in 1985 and induced a marked reduction in the incidence of CRS (from 13 to 5 cases in 100,000 live births). The prenatal diagnosis of fetal infection is done on rubella contact counting with or without eruptive disease, associated with identification of the virus by gene amplification on amniotic fluid, or with a significant rate of IgM in fetal blood (fetal blood sampling can only be performed after 22 weeks of gestation).

Dr/ Milton Alter of the University of Minnesota states that children who suffer from this syndrome differ from the normal child in having:

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) higher frequency of whorls on the fingers b) a reduced AB ridge count c) a wider ATD angle d) a frequency towards more patterns on the palm |
|---|

Some of the clinical signs are:

- Antenatal exposure : rubella
- Auricular Septal Defect
- Cataract

- Deafness(sensori-neural)
- Microcephaly
- Patent ductus arteriosus
- Speech defect
- Ventricular Septal Defect
- Anaemia
- Corneal clouding/opacity
- Glaucoma/buphthalmos
- Icterus
- Large fontanelle
- Late eruption of teeth
- Liver enlargement (excl. storage dis.)
- Mental retardation(degree not assessed)
- Microphthalmos
- Pulmonary valve/artery stenosis
- Retinal pigmentary changes peripheral
- Short stature/dwarfism
- Splenomegaly
- Squint/paresis of ocular muscles
- Stillbirth/neonatal death
- Thrombocytopenia
- Visual loss-severe
- Abn. dermatoglyphics excl. simian crease
- Hyperinsulinism
- Hypospadias/epispadias
- Hypothalamic-hypophysis axis anomalies
- Meningocele
- Metaphyseal anomaly
- Undescended/ectopic testes

III Sex chromosomal deviations from normal patterns

Chromosomes and Genetic Mapping

David Fletcher of the Woodrow Wilson Biology Institute, in 1994, states that The human genome project is a major world-wide scientific undertaking to identify the location of all human genes. In order to do this there has to be a way to find the specific location of genes on each individual chromosome. There are three ways in which chromosomes are mapped.

One way is to map a cytogenetic map in which chromosome bands, each representing 1 million to 5 million bases, are stained and the investigator finds a correlation between people who show a particular trait and exhibit a similar staining pattern. Another way to produce a physical map using enzymes to cut pieces of DNA into fragments containing markers along with genes whose location is to be determined. By using computers to

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"walk" or overlay these fragments into their proper sequence we can produce a map of a long strand of DNA. The third technique is a method that has been used for the longest time and the one students will be introduced to here: mapping by crossover frequency.

{ DNA

(biochemistry) a long linear polymer found in the nucleus of a cell and formed from nucleotides and shaped like a double helix; associated with the transmission of genetic information; "DNA is the king of molecules" [syn: deoxyribonucleic acid, desoxyribonucleic acid, DNA]

Genes travel as packaged trains on chromosomes. During meiosis, chromosomes can do some fairly interesting things such as losing pieces (deletion), flipping sections up-side down (inversion), and not separating from their homologous partner when they are supposed to (non- disjunction). Crossover occurs when homologous chromosomes separate towards the end of the prophase I, but are still attached at a few points along their lengths. It is during this attachment that these chromosomes can exchange pieces of their genetic instructions. The frequency of this crossover is directly related to the physical distance that genes are separated from each other on the same chromosome. Genes close to one another have a lower frequency of crossover than do genes farther apart. By keeping records of genetic experiments, such as with *Drosophila*, we can calculate the crossover frequency, this being the number of times that gene traits should be expressed together, but aren't.

Further in his " Essay on Sex Chromosomes" he states that in humans, the sex of an individual is determined by the type of sex chromosomes a person has. Most men have an X chromosome from their mother and a Y chromosome from their father. Most women receive an X chromosome from their mother and an X chromosome from their father. There are exceptions to this rule, such as an XO woman (Turner's syndrome), who receives only a single X from one of her parents and fails to receive a second X because of nondisjunction in her parent's sex chromosomes during meiosis. This might occur, for example, when in egg formation the mother's XX chromosomes fail to separate, resulting in one gamete receiving two X chromosomes and another gamete receiving no X chromosome. If a sperm fertilizes the egg that has no X chromosome, then the resulting zygote becomes an XO girl. Turner's syndrome affects about 1 out of every 3,000 female births. These females are characterized by having skin flaps on the back of their necks, and are sterile.

On the other hand, if a sperm containing a Y chromosome comes into contact with the XX combination in the mother's egg, then an XXY male will be produced. This is Klinefelter's syndrome, which is characterized by a sexually underdeveloped boy who has rudimentary testes and prostate glands, often no pubic or facial hair, long arms, and in some instances will develop breast tissue. About one of every 500 males born has Klinefelter's syndrome.

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If a male gamete containing the Y chromosome fertilizes an egg containing no X chromosome, then that embryo will fail to develop because it is essential that every human must have at least one X chromosome. There appears to be just too much important genetic information on the X chromosome not to have one.

There are also special cases where, because of non-disjunction again, a woman can have 3 X chromosomes. These women are called triplo-X and can show tallness and have menstrual irregularities. Men who receive an X from their mother and a double Y from their fathers have an XYY combination and have a condition called Jacob's syndrome. When Patricia Jacobs first described this condition in 1965, she proposed the suggestion that the extra Y might cause increased aggression in these men that might land them in trouble with the law. In the early 70's, special counseling was given to these boys and their families to help them to avoid trouble. With continued research it was found that 96% of men with Jacob's syndrome are quite normal, although some may have acne, be a little taller, or may have speech and reading problems. By telling these boys and their families that they might become aggressive to the point of becoming criminals, they often fulfilled these expectations.

There are even special cases where a woman who is XXX and a man who is XYY can make all sorts of combinations in the production of their gametes. It is possible, for example, for an XXX woman to make an XX egg that could join with an XY sperm from an XYY male to produce a child who is XXXY. As you can see, human sex determination and possible polygenetic variations can cover a broad spectrum.

One of the most interesting types of variation in sex chromosomes are those people who show sex reversal in their chromosomal make-up. These are men who appear to be normal men, but have an XX chromosomal combination, and women who appear to be normal women but have the XY combination. These chromosome patterns are reversed from the standard pattern usually seen in mammals, and with your understanding of the crossover phenomenon, you can now understand this unusual situation. On one end of the short Y chromosome, there is a region thought to contain a gene called TDF (testes determining factor) that starts the process of an embryo becoming a boy and also releases an anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) that suppresses the development of feminine structures. This amounts to only about 1/2 of 1% of the total Y chromosome. This region is called the SRY (sex determining region on the Y chromosome). All humans start off with the same basic body plan (the evolutionist Stephen J. Gould, writing in *Bully for Brontosaurus*, concludes that this conserves energy within the species and also explains why males have nipples). The genital bud can become either a clitoris or a penis and the gonadal ridge can become

either ovary or testes. If the SRY is present, then the process of development leads to a male. If the SRY is absent, then the embryo will become female.

If during meiosis the SRY ends up crossing over to the X chromosome, then an XX offspring (normally a female) will end up developing into a male because it has the SRY that causes maleness. Likewise, a Y chromosome that has lost the SRY during crossover will result in an XY individual (normally a male), who because the SRY is lacking will become female. Even if only a small snippet of the Y chromosome crosses over to the X, this sex reversal can occur, provided that the piece that crossed over contained the SRY

At times female characteristics are observed in some males; whereas some females have physical structure of males. Generally such abnormalities are noticed only at the time of maturity. But medical palmistry can ascertain such types of physical defects from the hand at an early age and consequently medical treatment can be given to the affected person well in advance. These abnormalities are stated below:

1) Turner's Syndrome (a female disease)

Turner's Syndrome is a rare chromosomal disorder of females (1:2500) characterized by short stature and the lack of sexual development at puberty. The female looks like a male and has masculine characteristics and such conditions are recognized only at puberty,

- A) when the secondary sexual features are poorly developed.
- B) The height of the subject does increase much
- C) intelligence is less
- D) the breast and uterus are not much developed

The following signs are seen on their thumb:
 a)ridge pattern on the mount of Venus
 b)composite loops are seen on the mount of Luna
 c)The ATD angle is greater than 45 degrees
 d)The AB ridge count is more than the normal 34
 e)There is a loop on the 1st phalange of the thumb

This syndrome was first described by H.H. Turner in 1938. Other physical features may include a webbed neck, heart defects, kidney abnormalities, and/or various other malformations. Normally, females have two X chromosomes. In some cases of Turner's Syndrome, however, one X chromosome is missing from the cells (45,X); research studies suggest that approximately 40 percent of these individuals may have some Y chromosomal material in addition to the one X chromosome. In other affected females, both X chromosomes may be present, but one may have genetic defects. In still other cases, some cells may have the normal pair of X chromosomes while other cells do not (45,X/46,XX

mosaicism). Although the exact cause of Turner's Syndrome is not known, it is believed that the disorder may result from an error during the division (meiosis) of a parent's sex cells.

Turner syndrome can cause physiologic and psychological problems that can affect normal development and maturation in females, even if it is not usually life-threatening. Effective treatment is available to minimize some of these effects and reduce many of the associated symptoms, if it is started soon enough. It is important to identify those with Turner syndrome early so that treatment can begin and promote normal growth and development as girls enter puberty.

Turner syndrome occurs in females when one of the X (female) chromosomes is missing or damaged. Typically, females have two X chromosomes (XX). These chromosomes not only determine the sex of a person but also have other influences. Sexual definition affects physiologic growth and development as well psychological development

The most common features of Turner syndrome are short stature and reduced or absent development of the ovaries. As adults, women with this disorder are typically infertile. Other complications of Turner syndrome include defects of the kidneys and/or heart, thyroid disease, arthritis and skeletal disorders, and development of type 2 diabetes. As children, the onset of puberty is delayed if the disorder has not been identified and treatment begun. Such delays in sexual development may lead to poor social development and low self esteem. In addition, some girls may experience learning difficulties, particularly in the subject of mathematics. Problems such as under active thyroid glands, abnormal liver function tests, a propensity to ear infections and hearing deficits, can also be seen. Symptoms may vary widely among those affected.

The genetic defect of Turner syndrome is relatively common, occurring in 1 of every 2,500 female births worldwide. Approximately 800 new cases are diagnosed each year in the US. The occurrence of the deleted or damaged X chromosome appears to be a random event. Thus, any couple can have a daughter with Turner syndrome. In addition, Turner syndrome equally affects those of different ethnic backgrounds.

It is possible that Turner's Syndrome may not be the name that the physician may have given you. He may give you another name for this disease. The synonyms are listed below to find other names for this specific disorder:

45, X Syndrome	Chromosome X, Monosomy X
Gonadal Dysgenesis (XO)	Morgagni-Turner-Albright Syndrome
Ovary Aplasia, Turner Type	Schereshevskii-Turner Syndrome
Bonnevie-Ulrich Syndrome	al Dysgenesis (45,X)
Monosomy X	Pterygolympangiectasia

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Turner-Varny Syndrome

Ovarian Dwarfism, Turner Type

Clinical Abnormalities and Approximate Incidence			
Short Stature	100%	Ovarian Failure	90%
Puffy hands and feet	80%	Broad chest	80%
Low posterior hairline	80%	Unusual shape and rotation of ears	80%
Small lower jaw	70%	Inner canthal folds	70%
Arms turned out slightly at elbows	70%	Soft upturned nails	70%
Kidney anomalies	60%	Shortend 4th digits	50%
Webbed neck	50%	Pigmented nevi (small brown moles	50%

Occasional Abnormalities		
Dysplastic hips	Scoliosis	Tendency to form keloids
Cataracts	Tendency to obesity	Idiopathic hypertension
Diabetes mellitus	Abnormal glucose tolerance	Chrohn disease
Thyroid disorders	Ulcerative colitis	

Diagnosis:

Endocrinologists are doctors with specialized training in recognizing and treating endocrine disorders such as Turner syndrome. A blood test, called karyotyping, must be done to identify the presence of a damaged or deleted X chromosome. Nowadays, most affected girls can be recognized and diagnosed in early childhood, due to characteristic appearances and small size, whereas a few are still not diagnosed until they fail to enter puberty.

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Treatment:

The most commonly prescribed treatment for Turner syndrome includes the use of growth hormone to improve growth speed and final adult height, and estrogen replacement therapy to promote sexual development as should occur during puberty. Estrogen therapy is also important for the development and maintenance of bones. Some patients require other therapies, such as thyroid hormones.

Though most women are infertile, modern reproductive technologies such as in vitro fertilization can be used to help those that want to become pregnant.

2) **Down's syndrome**

Synonyms and related keywords: Down's syndrome, mongolism, trisomy 21, mental retardation

Background: In 1866, Down described clinical characteristics of the syndrome that now bears his name. In 1959, Lejeune and Jacobs et al independently determined that Down syndrome is caused by trisomy 21. Down syndrome is by far the most common and best known chromosome disorder in humans. Mental retardation, dysmorphic facial features, and other distinctive phenotypic traits characterize the syndrome.

2) Down Syndrome (as defined by the National Organization for Rare Disorders) also known as:

Trisomy21, Chromosome21, Mosaic21Syndrome, Chromosome21,
Translocation21 Syndrome, Trisomy 21 Syndrome Trisomy G Syndrome)

Down Syndrome is a chromosomal disorder in which all or a portion of chromosome 21 appears three times (trisomy) rather than twice in cells of the body. In some affected individuals, only a percentage of cells may contain the chromosomal abnormality (mosaicism).

Symptoms and findings may vary greatly in range and severity, depending on the specific length and location of the duplicated (trisomic) portion of chromosome 21 as well as the percentage of cells containing the abnormality.

However, in many affected individuals, such abnormalities may include low muscle tone (hypotonia); a tendency to keep the mouth open with protrusion of the tongue; and distinctive malformations of the head and facial (craniofacial) area, such as a short, small

head (microbrachycephaly), upwardly slanting eyelid folds (palpebral fissures), a depressed nasal bridge, a small nose, and a relatively flat facial profile.

Individuals with Down Syndrome may also have unusually small, misshapen (dysplastic) ears; a narrow roof of the mouth (palate); vertical skin folds covering the inner corners of the eyes (epicanthal folds); dental abnormalities; and excessive skin on the back of the neck.

Abnormalities of the extremities are also often present, such as unusually short arms and legs; short fingers; and unusual skin ridge patterns (dermatoglyphics) on the fingers, palms, and toes.

Affected individuals may also have short stature, poor coordination, mild to severe mental retardation, and hearing impairment.

In some cases, Down Syndrome may also be characterized by structural malformations of the heart at birth (congenital heart defects).

In addition, those with the disorder may have an increased susceptibility to respiratory disease (e.g., pneumonia), other infectious diseases, and malignancies in which there is an increased proliferation of certain white blood cells (leukemia).

Such abnormalities may lead to potentially life-threatening complications in some cases.

Adam K. Wilson writes:

Trisomy 21 (Down Syndrome) was first reported by Down in 1866 (Down, 1866). It is one of the most common chromosomal disorders, occurring once in every 650 to 1,000 live births (Hook, 1982). It appears to occur with approximately equal frequency across ethnicities (Christianson, 1996). Trisomy 21 infants occur less frequently among live births to mothers at age 20 (1/1600) than at age 35 (1/370), but most infants are born to younger mothers.

Therefore, most (75-80%) Down syndrome children are born to young women. Trisomy 21 is characterized by distinct phenotypic features, such as a broad face, narrow, up slanting eyes, and a large protruding tongue. Other visible characteristics include short stature, small ears with a folded helix, and broad hands with a Simian crease. Down syndrome leads to retardation and often disorders of the heart (particularly atrioventricular) and gastrointestinal tract (such as misformed intestines or anus) as well.

Pathophysiology: The extra chromosome 21 affects almost every organ system and results in a wide spectrum of phenotypic consequences. These include life-threatening complications, significant alteration of life course (eg, mental retardation), and dysmorphic physical features. Down syndrome results in decreased prenatal viability and increased

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prenatal and postnatal morbidity. Children are delayed in their physical growth, maturation, bone development, and dental eruption.

The presence of an extra copy of the proximal part of 21q22.3 appears to result in the typical physical phenotype: mental retardation, characteristic facial features, hand anomalies, and congenital heart defects. Molecular analysis reveals that the 21q22.1-q22.3 region appears to contain the gene(s) responsible for the congenital heart disease observed in Down syndrome. The new gene (*DSCRI*), identified from region 21q22.1-q22.2, is highly expressed in the brain and the heart and is a candidate for involvement in the pathogenesis of Down syndrome, in particular, the mental retardation and/or cardiac defects.

Abnormal physiological functioning affects thyroid metabolism and intestinal malabsorption. Frequent infections are presumably due to impaired immune responses, and incidence of autoimmunity, including hypothyroidism and rare Hashimoto thyroiditis, is increased.

Down syndrome patients exhibit decreased buffering of physiological reactions, resulting in hypersensitivity to pilocarpine and abnormal responses on sensory-evoked electroencephalographic tracings. Leukemic Down syndrome children also demonstrate hyperreactivity to methotrexate. Decreased buffering of metabolic processes results in predisposition to hyperuricemia and increased insulin resistance. Diabetes mellitus develops in many affected patients. Premature senescence causes cataracts and Alzheimer disease. Bone marrow dysfunction is indicated by leukemoid reactions of infancy and an increased risk of acute leukemia.

Frequency: In the US: Frequency is 1 in 800 live births. Approximately 6000 children are born with Down syndrome annually.

Signs on the palms:

- a) Angle ATD is around 81 degrees
- b)Fingers have ulnar loops, radial loops on Index and Ring fingers
- c)A single flexion crease on the little finger
- d) A loop at the base of the Index & Middle fingers an/or Middle and Ring finger. The loop opens at the inter-digital space.
- e)Hypothenar ulnat loops, whorls or carpal (at the base of the palm) loops
- f)Simian crease

If many of these signs are found then it is a case of Down's Syndrome.

Mortality/Morbidity: Approximately 75% of concepti with trisomy 21 die in embryonic or fetal life. Approximately 85% of infants survive to 1 year and 50% can be expected to live longer than 50 years. The presence of congenital heart disease is the most significant factor that determines survival. In addition, esophageal atresia with or without transesophageal

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(TE) fistula, Hirschsprung disease, duodenal atresia, and leukemia contribute to mortality. The higher mortality rate later in life may be the result of premature aging.

Individuals with Down syndrome have a greatly increased morbidity, primarily because of infections involving impaired immune response. The upper airway can be obstructed by large tonsils and adenoids, lingual tonsils, choanal stenosis, or glossoptosis. Airway obstruction can cause serous otitis media, alveolar hypoventilation, arterial hypoxemia, cerebral hypoxia, and development of pulmonary artery hypertension with resulting cor pulmonale and heart failure.

A delay in recognizing atlantoaxial and atlantooccipital instability may result in irreversible spinal cord damage. Visual and hearing impairments in addition to the presence of mental retardation may further limit the child's overall functioning and may prevent the child from participating in significant learning processes and obtaining appropriate language development and interpersonal skills. Unrecognized thyroid dysfunction may further compromise central nervous system (CNS) function.

Race: No known racial predilection exists.

Sex: The male-to-female ratio is increased (approximately 1.15:1) in newborns with Down syndrome. This effect is restricted to free trisomy 21.

Age: Down syndrome can be diagnosed prenatally through amniocentesis, percutaneous umbilical blood sampling (PUBS), chorionic villus sampling (CVS), and extraction of fetal cells from maternal circulation.

Shortly after birth, Down syndrome is diagnosed by recognition of dysmorphic features and distinctive phenotype.

Down's syndrome (OMIM 190685) is the commonest chromosomal anomaly with an incidence of about 1:700 live births. It was first described by JL Down¹ in 1866 and includes a phenotype with mental retardation; characteristic facies with oblique eye fissure, epicanthus, flat nasal bridge, protruding tongue); short broad hands and wide space between first and second toes; hypotonia and other associated congenital anomalies and developmental disorders.

Epilepsy

Epilepsy occurs in about 5-10% of Down's syndrome individuals.

Autism

Autism is probably not one single condition, but is instead a common cluster of symptoms, with a number of different causes. Some children with Down's syndrome may meet the

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criteria for autism. The differential diagnosis is important and indeed, many signs are part of syndrome and not due to autism.

Alzheimer's

disease

Alzheimer disease is a condition that affects older people with or without Down's syndrome. Down's syndrome is associated with early onset Alzheimer's disease, and one type of brain change linked to Alzheimer's disease, brain plaques, are associated with abnormalities in a gene on chromosome 21.

Immune

System

Some children with Down's syndrome have immune system disorders which, if not treated, can lead to serious chronic illness and poor health. Because these children are at higher risk for chronic hepatitis, the hepatitis B immunization is recommended along with the standard immunisation protocols.¹⁶ Moreover the immune system in children with Down's syndrome matures more slowly, predisposing to a higher incidence of upper respiratory tract infections.

Endocrine Related Problems

Thyroid disease

The most common endocrine disorder in people with Down's syndrome concerns the thyroid gland. About 15% of these individuals have problems of hypo or hyper thyroidism.¹⁷ The reason for this is uncertain but is believed to be related to the propensity of these individuals to develop autoantibodies.

Diabetes

The prevalence of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus in Down's syndrome patients is higher than in the general population. This has been lifestyle related but may also be autoantibody mediated.

Stature

Many children with chromosomal disorders, including Down's syndrome, have small stature. Special growth charts have been developed for children with Down's syndrome. Treating children with Down's syndrome with human growth hormone is controversial, both for stature benefits and for possible risks accompanying growth hormone therapy.

Reproductive problems

Down's syndrome male are usually not fertile and this is probably due to low testosterone levels. In female, ovarian dysfunction is probably responsible for the fertility problems with additional involvement of the hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian-adrenal axis.¹⁸

Eye Anomalies

Individuals with Down's syndrome have a higher incidence of functional and structural abnormalities of the eyes. Several ocular anomalies have no functional significance (e.g. Brushfield's spots, epicanthal folds, etc), but there are some important anomalies (e.g. congenital glaucoma, cataracts, nystagmus, refractive errors, etc) that have important functional and therapeutic significance.¹⁹ Myopia is found in 30% of school aged children, strabismus in 27% and cataracts in 15%.²⁰

Skin Conditions

There are no disorders of the skin or nails that occur only in people with Down's syndrome, however several conditions are more common than in general population. Some morphological conditions, such as loose skin at the back of the neck, fissured tongue, and changes in skin color due to cutis marmorata and acrocyanosis, may be seen in infants. Others, such as fungal infections, seborrheic dermatitis, cheilitis, and so on are common problems that can be easily identified and treated. Less common conditions, including alopecia areata, vitiligo and severe atopic dermatitis are described.

Ear, Nose And Throat

Children with Down's syndrome have a higher incidence of chronic otitis media than other children, with more anatomic anomalies of the eustachian tube.²¹ This is shaped differently and collapses more easily. These individuals may also have external ear canal stenosis, which causes hearing loss by collapse of the canal and by cerumen that obstructs more easily. The reported incidence²² of hearing loss is between 38-78% but an aggressive approach can greatly diminish this value.²¹ Many children with Down's syndrome have also enlarged tonsils and adenoids and the surgical approach to this problem is controversial.

Orthopaedic Problems

There are certain characteristics of the muscles and bones of Down's syndrome children that contribute to musculoskeletal problems. Individuals with Down's syndrome appear to have differences in their bones and in the structure of their connective tissue and, in addition, their muscle tone can be low with hypotonia. Other than atlantoaxial instability that was discussed before, the most common musculoskeletal disorders includes genu valgum, hip instability, pes planus, scoliosis and frequent joint dislocation.

Haematology***Leukemia***

The reported relative risk for acute leukemia in Down's syndrome patients ranges 10-20 times higher than for non-Down's individuals.²³ Leukemia in patients with Down's syndrome occurs mostly during the first 4 years of life and it has been assumed that the increased risk of leukemia extends into adulthood.²⁴ Little is known about the mechanism leading to the increased risk of leukemia in these individuals. Several genes on chromosome 21 have been found to be disrupted in leukemia. Since only a small proportion of Down's syndrome patients develop leukemia, non-genetic factors may also be of importance. The trisomy 21 predisposition to leukemia seems to be just the first hit in the multistep process leading to leukemia.²⁵

Oral And Dental Development

Individuals with Down's syndrome often have smaller jaws and palate, with poor alignment of the jaws. The size, surface, and position of the tongue may also be different. They also have a higher incidence of clefting of the soft palate, which can affect swallowing and speech. No specific delay in teeth eruption is present.

Medical research is still wide open and at the moment it is emphasized that there is a need for a multidisciplinary medical approach to these ailments

3)) Klinefelter Syndrome (a male disease)

Synonyms and related keywords: XXY male, XXY syndrome, XXXY syndrome, XXYY syndrome, XXXXY syndrome, XXXYY syndrome

Harold Chen, MD, MS, FAAP, FACMG, Chief, Professor, Department of Pediatrics, Section of Perinatal Genetics, Louisiana State University Medical Center states :

Background: In 1942, Klinefelter et al published a report on 9 men who had enlarged breasts, sparse facial and body hair, small testes, and inability to produce sperm. In 1959, these men with Klinefelter syndrome were discovered to have an extra sex chromosome (genotype XXY) instead of the usual male sex complement (genotype XY).

Klinefelter syndrome is the most common chromosomal disorder associated with male hypogonadism and infertility. It is defined classically by a 47, XXY karyotype with variants demonstrating additional X and Y chromosomes. The syndrome is characterized by hypogonadism (small testes, azoospermia/oligospermia), gynecomastia at late puberty,

Prof. Anthony Writer, Jyotisha Bharati, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai

psychosocial problems, hyalinization and fibrosis of the seminiferous tubules, and elevated urinary gonadotropins.

Pathophysiology: The addition of more than 1 extra X or Y chromosome to a male karyotype results in variable physical and cognitive abnormalities. In general, the extent of phenotypic abnormalities, including mental retardation, is related directly to the number of supernumerary X chromosomes. As the number of X chromosomes increases, somatic and cognitive development are more likely to be affected. Skeletal and cardiovascular abnormalities can become increasingly severe. Gonadal development is particularly susceptible to each additional X chromosome, resulting in seminiferous tubule dysgenesis and infertility as well as hypoplastic and malformed genitalia in polysomy X males. Moreover, mental capacity diminishes with additional X chromosomes. The intelligence quotient (IQ) is reduced by approximately 15 points for each supernumerary X chromosome, but conclusions about reduced mental capacity must be drawn cautiously. All major areas of development, including expressive and receptive language and coordination, are affected by extra X chromosome material.

The major consequences of the extra sex chromosome, usually acquired through an error of nondisjunction during parental gametogenesis, are hypogonadism, gynecomastia, and psychosocial problems. Klinefelter syndrome is a form of primary testicular failure, with elevated gonadotropin levels arising from lack of feedback inhibition by the pituitary gland. Androgen deficiency causes eunuchoid body proportions; sparse or absent facial, axillary, pubic, or body hair; decreased muscle mass and strength; feminine distribution of adipose tissue; gynecomastia; small testes and penis; diminished libido; decreased physical endurance; and osteoporosis. The loss of functional seminiferous tubules and Sertoli cells results in a marked decrease in inhibin B levels, presumably the hormone regulator of follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) level. The hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis is altered in pubertal patients with Klinefelter syndrome.

Increased incidence of autoimmune disorders, such as systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, and Sjögren syndrome, has been reported. This may be due to lower testosterone and higher estrogen levels, since androgen may protect against (and estrogen promote) autoimmunity.

Signs on the palm:

- a) There are arches on all the fingers
- b) Ridge patterns are found on the Mount of Venus
- c) The loop ridge count is less than 12 – 14, normally 7 to 9.

Frequency: In the US: Approximately 1 in 500-1,000 males is born with an extra sex chromosome; over 3,000 affected males are born yearly. The prevalence is 5-20 times higher in the mentally retarded than in the general newborn population.

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Mortality/Morbidity: About 40% of concepti with Klinefelter syndrome survive the fetal period.

In general, severity of somatic malformations in Klinefelter syndrome is proportional to the number of additional X chromosomes; mental retardation and hypogonadism are more severe in 49,XXXXY than in 48,XXXY.

Mortality rate is not significantly higher than in healthy individuals.

Race: No racial predilection exists.

Sex: Because of an additional X chromosome on an XY background, this condition is seen in males only.

Age: Most males born with Klinefelter syndrome go through life without being diagnosed. Diagnosis, when made, usually occurs in adulthood. The most common indications for karyotyping are hypogonadism and infertility.

History: Infertility and gynecomastia are the 2 most common complaints leading to diagnosis.

Other complaints include fatigue, weakness, erectile dysfunction, osteoporosis, language impairment, academic difficulty, subnormal libido, poor self-esteem, and behavior problems.

Physical Growth

Infants and children have normal heights, weights, and head circumferences. About 25% have clinodactyly. Height velocity is increased by age 5 years, and adult height usually is taller than average. Affected individuals also have disproportionately long arms and legs.

Some individuals with Klinefelter variant 49,XXXXY have short stature.

Central nervous system

Most 47,XXY males have normal intelligence. Family background influences IQ. Subnormal intelligence or mental retardation may be associated with the presence of a higher number of X chromosomes.

About 70% of patients have minor developmental and learning disabilities. These may include academic difficulties, delayed speech and language acquisition, diminished short-term memory, decreased data-retrieval skills, reading difficulties, dyslexia, and attention deficit disorder.

Patients may exhibit behavioral problems and psychological distress. This may be due to poor self-esteem and psychosocial development or a decreased ability to deal with stress.

Psychiatric disorders involving anxiety, depression, neurosis, and psychosis are seen more commonly in this group than in the general population.

Dental

Taurodontism (enlargement of the molar teeth by an extension of the pulp) is present in about 40% of patients.

Incidence is about 1% in normal XY individuals.

Sexual characteristics

Patients may lack secondary sexual characteristics because of a decrease in androgen production. This results in sparse facial/body/sexual hair, a high-pitched voice, and a female type of fat distribution.

By late puberty, 30-50% of boys with Klinefelter syndrome manifest gynecomastia, which is secondary to elevated estradiol levels and increased estradiol/testosterone ratio. The risk of developing breast carcinoma is at least 20 times higher than normal.

Testicular dysgenesis (small firm testis, testis size <10 mL) may be present in postpubertal patients.

Infertility/azoospermia may result from atrophy of the seminiferous tubules. Infertility is seen in practically all individuals with a 47, XXY karyotype. Patients with Klinefelter syndrome mosaicism (46, XY/47, XXY) can be fertile.

Patients may have an increased frequency of extragonadal germ cell tumors such as embryonal carcinoma, teratoma, and primary mediastinal germ cell tumor.

Cardiac and circulatory problems

Mitral valve prolapse occurs in 55% of patients.

Varicose veins occur in 20-40% of patients.

The prevalence of venous ulcers is 10-20 times higher than normal, and the risk of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism is increased.

Klinefelter variants

48,XXYY variant: Patients typically have mild mental retardation, tall stature, eunuchoid body habitus, sparse body hair, gynecomastia, long thin legs, hypergonadotropic hypogonadism, and small testes.

48,XXXY variant: Patients typically have mild-to-moderate mental retardation, speech delay, slow motor development, poor coordination, immature behavior, normal or tall stature, abnormal face (epicanthal folds, hypertelorism, protruding lips), hypogonadism, gynecomastia (33-50%), hypoplastic penis, infertility, clinodactyly, and radioulnar synostosis and benefit from testosterone therapy.

49,XXXYY: Patients typically have moderate-to-severe mental retardation, passive but occasionally aggressive behavior and temper tantrums, tall stature, dysmorphic facial features, gynecomastia, and hypogonadism.

49,XXXXY variant: The classic triad is mild-to-moderate mental retardation, radioulnar synostosis, and hypergonadotropic hypogonadism. Other clinical features include severely impaired language, behavioral problems, low birth weight, short stature in some individuals, abnormal face (round face in infancy, coarse features in older age, hypertelorism, epicanthal folds, prognathism), short or broad neck, gynecomastia (rare), congenital heart defects (patent ductus arteriosus is most common), skeletal anomalies (genu valgus, pes cavus, fifth finger clinodactyly), muscular hypotonia, hyperextensible joints, hypoplastic genitalia, and cryptorchidism. Pea-size testes, micropenis, and infantile secondary sex characteristics are characteristic in patients with 49,XXXXY, whereas patients with 48,XXXY exhibit milder hypogonadism similar to that of patients with 47,XXY.

Causes: Klinefelter syndrome is caused by the presence of an additional X chromosome in a male.

About 50-60% of cases are due to maternal nondisjunction (75% meiosis I errors). In cases in which these maternal meiosis I errors are identified, maternal age is increased. The remaining cases are due to paternal nondisjunction.

The most common karyotype is 47,XXY (about 80-90% of all cases). Mosaicism (46,XY/47,XXY) is observed in about 10% of cases. Other variant karyotypes, including 48,XXYY, 48,XXXY, 49,XXXYY, and 49,XXXXY, are rare.

Dermatoglyphics (writing on the skin in Greek) is the study of epidermal ridges. Epidermal ridges form early in fetal life, and are unique to each individual. They consist of patterns of ridges on the finger pads, palms and soles of all individuals. They form different patterns, and are unique to individuals. This means they can be used for personal identification in

criminal investigations. In genetics and medicine, they are useful in diagnosis, since recurring abnormal patterns are often seen in a variety of genetic syndromes. In addition, creases are formed on palms and soles that are also altered in syndromes. Although creases are not part of epidermal ridges, which require a magnifying glass or an ink impression to examine thoroughly, creases are part of what a geneticist looks at during his or her dermatoglyphic analysis and examination.

In Down syndrome, the creases are frequently abnormal on the palms with two of the three large creases forming what appears to be a single palmar crease (31% compared to 2% of controls). Also, individuals with Down syndrome have tibial arch patterns on the soles near the base of the great toes (60% compared to 0.5% of controls) and they tend to have 10 ulnar loops on their finger pads (30% compared to 7% of controls).

For Down syndrome, there is a diagnostic test, the chromosome analysis, that confirms the presence of 3 chromosome # 21's, instead of the usual 2. Therefore, dermatoglyphic analysis has become less important for the diagnosis of Down syndrome than for syndromes in which the genetic alteration has not been identified, such as for Kabuki syndrome (KS).

IV Constitutional Neurosis

Dr. Eugene Scheimann states: “ The fate of a born neurotic depends a great deal on his relation to his mother and his early environmental experiences. If he is neglected and unwanted by his mother, or environmental conditions are unfavourable, his neurotic tendencies will provide a fertile ground for development of neurotic conflicts”.

Abnormal dermatoglyphic features and hereditary neurotics:

(Patterns indicative only of a predisposition to neurosis)

- a) Displaced axial triradus
- b) Whorls or loops on the Mount of Luna
- c) Increase of composites on all fingers and Mount of Venus.
- d) Disassociated or ill-formed ridges known as “strings of pearls”.

Japanese experts state: all the finger patterns often indicate certain personality traits.

The whorl signifies stubbornness. The Loop signifies lack of perseverance

The arches signify cruel and merciless character

Many observations of fingerprint patterns indicate certain characteristics, almost corresponding to the London palmist Noel Jaquin.

First consider which pattern constitutes the majority in all the ten fingers.

1. If six or more are of the loop type , then the person is adaptable, has mental and emotional elasticity, a tendency to be easygoing and a little responsive to the moods of others. Due to his versatile nature such a subject finds it difficult to concentrate on one subject at a time.
2. A tented-type person is sensitive to every stimulus, strongly influenced by the environment and easily gets out of balance. He wants peace and harmony and a great idealist. He is interested in the artistic things, beauty and music.
3. A person with composites is vacillating. With two loops running in opposite direction, he finds it difficult to form definite opinions and conclusions. His potentials can be achieved only if he has self-control and a single-direction of goals. He should make up his mind as to what he wants and where he wants to go.
4. The arch type betrays a basic mistrust, both with himself and others. He questions his own actions and decisions. He becomes introspective through his anxiety to avoid error.
5. The whorl type's keynote is individuality. He is independent, determined, and original. He acts and things for himself. He is influenced by logic and conventional more. He tends to be a criminal, a rebel and a radical.

But he can be a constructive defier, who excels in sciences and arts, unaffected by convention or opposition. Einstein was a whorl-type individual. The handprint of Albert Einstein is given below: If no pattern makes up the majority in all the ten fingers, then consider the pattern of the thumb as the indicator. Discrepancy between the pattern of the thumbs and the predominant patterns in the fingers given a combination of characteristic traits. Then we have to consider the whole hand, the most revealing diagnostic signs, the lines and the marks of the palms for evaluating such a person.

Neurosis

A broad category of psychological disturbance, encompassing various mild forms of mental disorder. Until fairly recently, the term neurosis was broadly employed in contrast with psychosis, which denoted much more severe, debilitating mental disturbances. The two terms were used regularly until 1980, when the American Psychiatric Association released a precise listing of known mental disorders excluding the two broad categories of “mild” and “serious” mental disorders.

Neurosis, according to Sigmund Freud, arose from inner conflicts and could lead to anxiety. In his formulation, the causal factors could be found roughly in the first six years of life, when the personality, or ego, is weak and afraid of censure. He attributed neurosis to the frustration of infantile sexual drives, as when severe eating and toilet habits and other restrictions are parentally imposed (Oedipus complex), which appear in adulthood as neurotic symptoms (see psychoanalysis). Other authorities have emphasized constitutional and organic factors. Among the psychoanalysts, Alfred Adler and H. S. Sullivan stressed social determinants of personal adjustment, and Karen Horney emphasized insecurity in childhood as causes of neurosis.

Until 1980, neuroses included anxiety disorders as well as a number of other mild mental illnesses, such as hysteria and hypochondria. Anxiety disorders are fairly common, and generally involve a feeling of apprehension with no obvious, immediate cause. Such intense fears of various situations may be severe enough to prevent individuals from conducting routine activities. Phobias, the most common type of anxiety disorder, involve specific situations which cause irrational anxiety attacks. For instance, an individual with agoraphobia (fear of open spaces) may be too anxious to leave their house. Obsessive-compulsive disorder occurs when an individual relentlessly pursues a thought or action in order to relieve anxiety. Panic disorder is characterized by anxiety in the form of panic attacks, while generalized anxiety disorder occurs when an individual experiences chronic anxiety with no apparent explanations for the anxiety. Post-traumatic stress disorder, occurring in the wake of a particularly traumatic event, can lead to severe flashbacks and a lack of responsiveness to stimuli. Anxiety disorders are usually accompanied by a variety of defense mechanisms, which are employed in an attempt to overcome anxiety. Hypochondriasis and hysteria (now generally known as conversion disorder) are classified today as somatoform disorders, and involve physical symptoms of psychological distress. The hypochondriac fears that minor bodily disturbances indicate serious, often terminal, disease, while the individual suffering from conversion disorder experiences a bodily disturbance—such as paralysis of a limb, blindness, or deafness—with no clear biological origin. Treatment of neurosis may include behavior therapy to condition an individual to change neurotic habits, psychotherapy, and group psychotherapy. Various drugs may also be employed to alleviate symptoms.

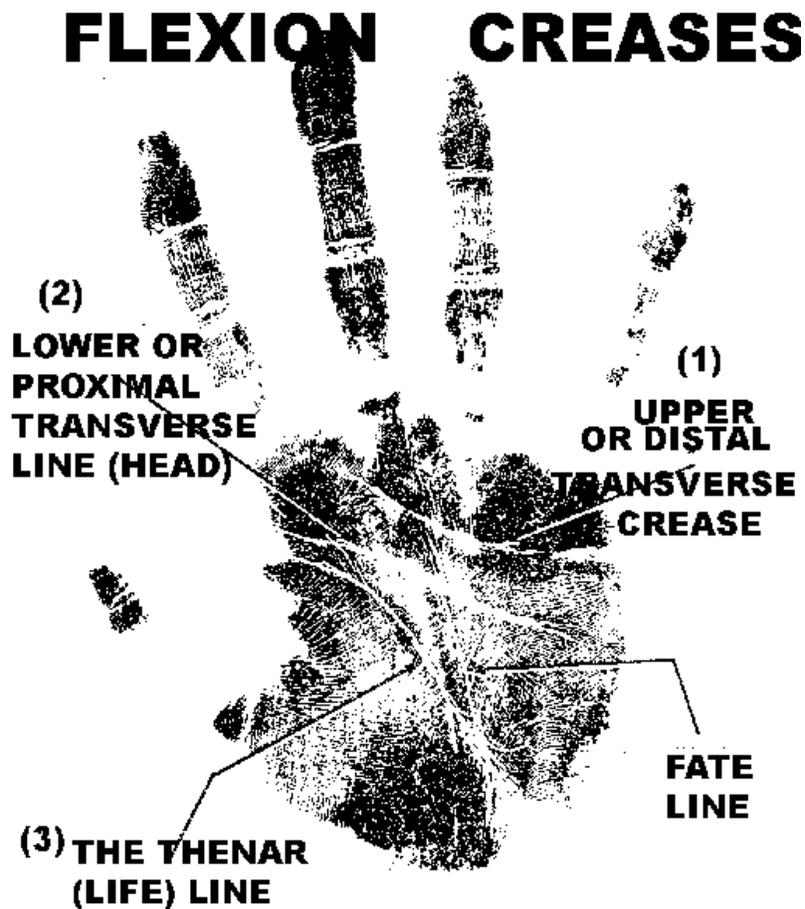
XXXV CHIROGLYPHICS IN MEDICAL PALMISTRY

“The lines are not run into the hands without reason,
They come from the heavenly influences and man’s own individuality”

Aristotle

Chiroglyphics consist of:

- the flexion creases
- accessory lines
- symbols or the accidental signs



Flexion creases are located at the joints and are related to the movement of the joints and the following flexion creases are related to our health:

1. The Upper Transverse line or the Distal Transverse crease known as the Line of Heart.
2. The Lower Transverse Line or the Proximal Transverse line known as the Head Line
3. The Thenar line known as the Life line.

These flexion creases are formed during the 3rd and 4th fetal months (the period of child-development in the womb) just as the formation of the ridge patterns. Dr. J.S. Thompson in his book “Genetic Medicine” pointed out that they are determined in part by the same forces that affect ridge alignments. He further goes on to say that it is logical to assume that the forces causing congenital aberrations (defects) and abnormal ridge patterns also produce abnormal crease lines. To support this argument, Dr. Eugene Schiemann in his book “Better Health through Palmistry” says “I would like to introduce one of the most revealing genetic signs, the simian crease line (or the single transverse crease or the four finger line) is the most characteristic crease in the hands of monkeys and it is a very common feature in the hands of persons with congenital and chromosomal disorders. A simian crease is a single palmar crease as compared to two creases in a normal palm. Simian crease occurs in about 1 out of 30 normal people, but is also frequently associated with other conditions such as Down syndrome, Aarskog syndrome or fetal alcohol syndrome. Drs. P.A. Daves and V. Smallpiece, in their article “The single transverse palmar crease in infants and children”, in 1965, reported that abnormalities of the central nervous system were most commonly associated with the simian line.

They further state:” Although the flexion creases are not considered elements of dermatoglyphics, there must inevitably be a close association between the two.” Dr. Schieman adds “because flexion crease lines and ridge patterns are closely related we could state that, if abnormal dermatoglyphics traits are the imprints of disease, the ill-formed flexion creases could also be indications of abnormal health disorders.

What Schaumann BA, Kimura S., Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Portland, OR. have to say about flexion creases:

The above overview illustrates the areas of interest in flexion creases in human biology studies in general and in studies of medical disorders in particular. Clearly, flexion creases have a significance of their own rather than only as appendices of the dermatoglyphic analysis and should, therefore, be approached appropriately. In some instances, they may be of more interest than the dermatoglyphics. Our understanding of the creases and their value is, however, as yet incomplete and the gaps in our insight limit the possible interpretations and practical applications of the knowledge gained from studies of various aspects of the flexion creases.

Prof. Anthony Writer, Jyotisha Bharati, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai

Creases provide important clues of the early fetal development and thus may be of practical value in clinical medicine. So far, most of these studies have been carried out in relation to specific disorders, often without a clear reasoning why flexion creases should be altered in the given disorder. The examples of aberrant flexion creases discussed above illustrate the general lack of specificity of crease anomalies in association with a particular syndrome or disorder that does not include malformations or malfunctions of the limbs. Instead, the anomalous flexion creases reflect the altered shape and function of hand and foot, which, in turn, are determined during early fetal development and affected by factors interfering with normal embryogenesis. A more promising approach to studying flexion creases in medical disorders, therefore, is to explore the developmental correlations between the creases and the structure and function of hands and feet. This does not mean that information gained from the case reports of individuals with various congenital defects is of no value.

On the contrary, it should be collected systematically to determine the variety of crease aberrations and their frequencies in a given disorder, which would help elucidate the presence and timing of the developmental factors involved in the origin of the defect. The usefulness and limitations of the flexion creases are to a large degree parallel to those of dermatoglyphics. Altered flexion creases are indicative of intrauterine disturbances occurring early in pregnancy. As such, they may be of a predictive value in otherwise apparently normal infants in whom cryptic damage may be manifested later. They may serve to alert the physician to perform careful or more detailed examinations or to reexamine already obtained (and possibly inaccurate) test results. A better understanding of the crease embryology, both normal and abnormal, is a prerequisite for progress in studies of flexion creases.

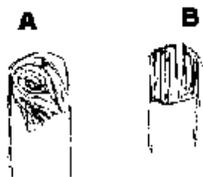
The Thenar (Life)Line: is the most important line to consider in relation to our health. It is associated with the movement of the most vital digit of men, the thumb; beginning between the thumb and the base of the index finger and encircles the mount of Venus (the Thenar eminence). The Life line is a mirror of our health, vitality and constitution. A long, deep and well-marked line is a sign of a strong vitality and constitution whereas a short, faulty line is an imprint of a weak and delicate constitution with very little vitality. A broken Life line indicates a warning signal to avoid all health-damaging habits and consult a physician when the subject experiences pain, loss of appetite, etc. Also look out for an island on the Life line which is considered as a sign of disease or a dangerous health period.

The Lower Transverse (Head) Line is closely related to the Life line and also our mental health. If there is a break in the line then learn to avoid mental stress, excitement and aggravation. In extreme cases there may be a need for a sedative and in mild cases, the tranquilize effect of art and music for release or escape from the nervous and sensitive constitution.

The Upper Transverse (Heart) Line : A person physically and mentally ill is usually mentally disturbed and the Heart line is the most vital one, especially in this age of anxiety. Due to disappointments in life many people die young due to the greatest physical and emotional trauma – “the heart break”. Benham states that to make a diagnosis of an ill-formed or broken Heart line one should see if the nails are clubbed and the base of the nails are blue and then check for unevenness in the life line with breaks, splits or crosses. But the final diagnosis should be done by a qualified physician with the help of a stethoscope, cardiogram, x-ray and other physical examination. Dr. Schieman states that nodules which occur in coronary disease are associated with an island on the heart line. Any kind of defect such as a break, a chain or an island on the heart line below the little or ring fingers is a possible sign of the disease, especially with people exhibiting contributory factors of coronary disease like anxiety, overweight, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, etc.

XXXVI PATTERNS AND MARKINGS AS HEALTH INDICATORS

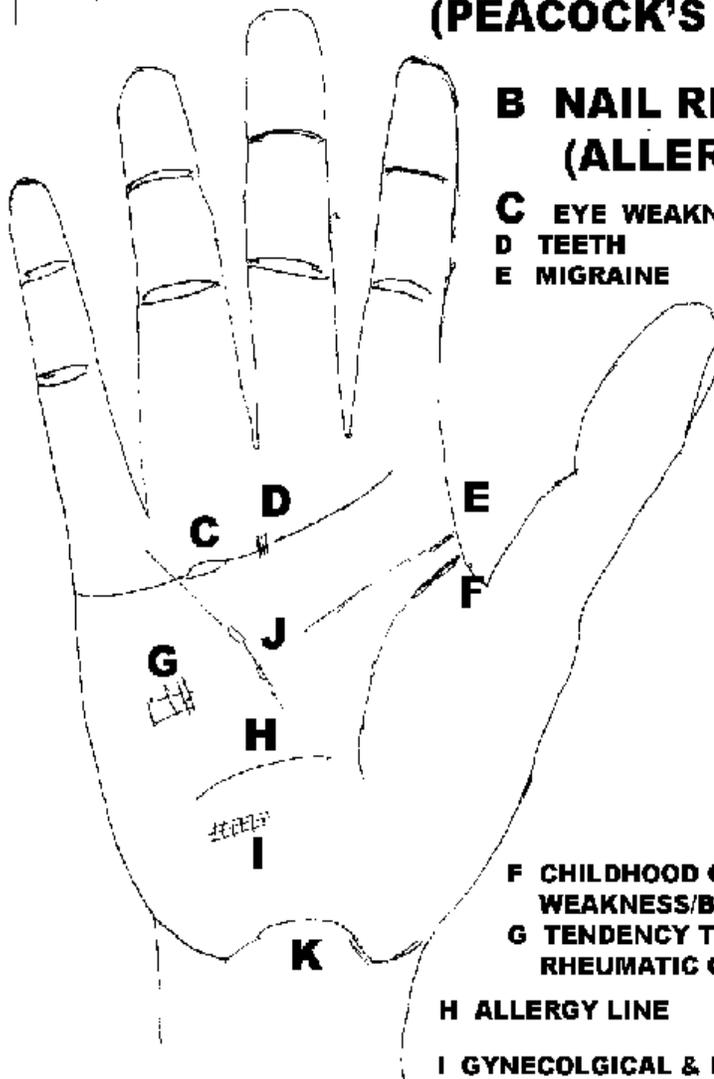
**PATTERNS & MARKINGS AS
HEALTH INDICATORS**



**A COMPOUND
(PEACOCK'S EYE)**

**B NAIL RIDGING
(ALLERGY)**

**C EYE WEAKNESS
D TEETH
E MIGRAINE**



**F CHILDHOOD CHEST
WEAKNESS/BACKACHE
G TENDENCY TO
RHEUMATIC CONDITIONS**

H ALLERGY LINE

**I GYNECOLOGICAL & URO-
GENITAL PROBLEMS**

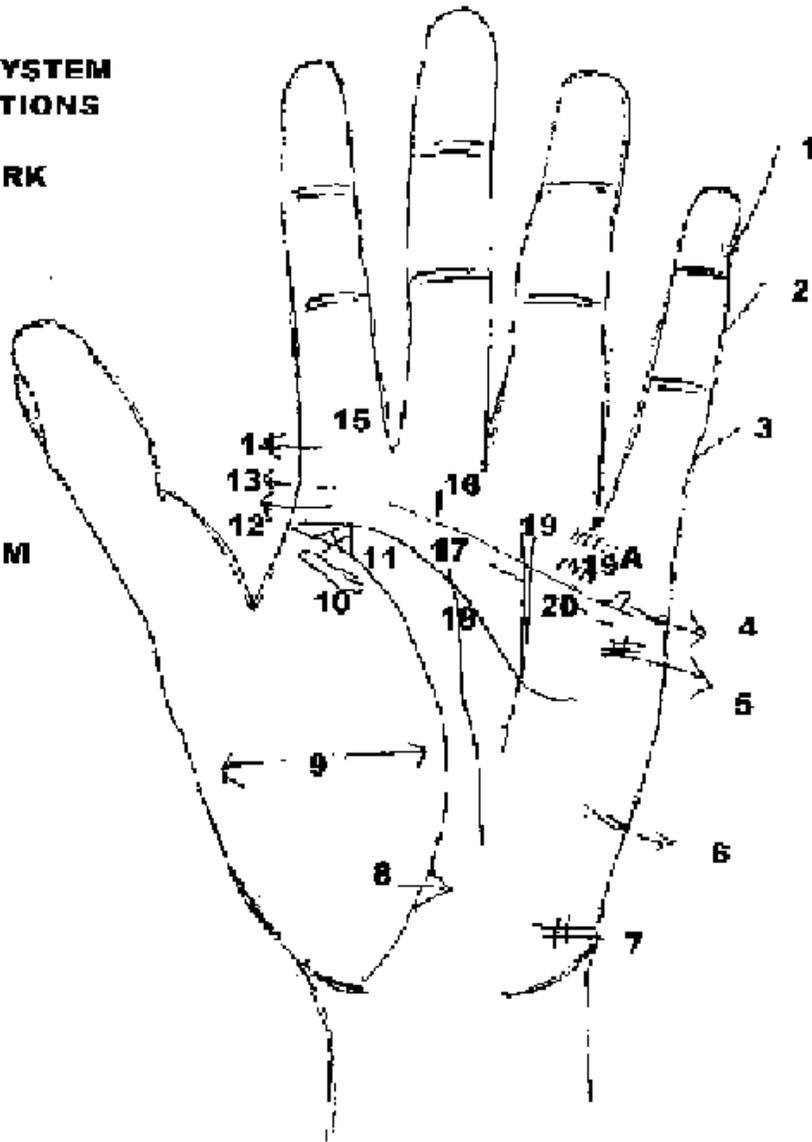
J ISLANDS ON MERCURY LINE

K RASCETTES RUNNING INTO PALM=CHILDBIRTH DIFFICULTIES

Type of pattern/markings	Indications
B & H ALLERGY	The line called Via Lascivia is supposed to be lustful and having a leaning towards all sorts of depravations. Allergies could be in any shapes or sizes and are due to sensitivity. Such sensitivity can also be seen by vertical ridging on the nails. Allergy is caused by substances which we are not used to and do not enjoy – they cause reactions.
C & D EYES, EARS & TEETH	An island on the Heart line or under Apollo finger shows eyesight weakness. If the condition is left untreated a series of lines appear under Apollo finger. An island or chain under the finger of Jupiter suggests childhood throat problems and bronchial trouble which can lead in later life to deafness. Teeth problem can be seen by little lines above the heart line or under the middle finger.
G ACIDITY LEADING TO RHEUMATISM	A common chronic complaint leading to rheumatism can be seen in a cluster of upright lines between the heart and the head lines near the percussion. There is build up of uric acid. If not checked then finger joints and other parts of the body begin to ache. It is advisable to cut out the things which are acid forming from the diet.
E HEADACHES MIGRAINE ATTACKS	Little dots on the Head line cause constant headaches. Headache is caused by many small bars cutting the Head line. Deep dots proceeding over a length of the head line give migraine attacks.
F CHILDHOOD CHEST PROBLEMS, BACKACHE	A series of dots on the Life line. If the dots are only on the hand of action then it shows that the problem is receding and there is recovery.
I & K GYNAECOLOGICAL PROBLEM	Problems relating to the reproductive system: Many lines criss-crossing and making a sort of veiling is a warning of gynecological difficulties with women and urogenital problems with men. When the first rascette rises up into the palm then women have difficulties with child-birth. There is difficulties with the period when the little finger is bent inward.
CIRCULATORY PROBLEMS	Cold hand despite the temperature suggests that they should be warm. The other indications are that the colour of the nails may be blue at the base, very pale hand colour, suggesting anemia. If red in colour, then there is a possibility of high blood pressure.

areas of location concerning health and related issues (2)

- 1 GASTRO INTESTINAL SYSTEM**
- 2 STOMACH AND DIGESTIVE SYSTEM**
- 3 REPRODUCTIVE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM**
- 4 ENLARGEMENT OF THE HEART**
- 5 ACIDITY**
- 6 ALLERGY**
- 7 REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM**
- 8 INTERNAL OPERATIONS**
- 9 VITALITY**
- 10 PNEUMONIA MARK**
- 11 SCARLET FEVER**
- 12 LUNGS**
- 13 BRONCHUS**
- 14 THROAT**
- 15 LIVER**
- 16 BONES**
- 17 TONSILS**
- 18 DIABETES**
- 19 KIDNEY**
- 19A TEETH AND GUM**
- 20 MINERAL IMBALANCE**



Areas of location concerning health and related issues(2)

No. 6 (Mount of Luna) Alcohol/Drug Allergy Line: This line was once known as “the poison line”. A person having such a line may: a) become an alcoholic or b) have problems with drugs (even prescribed drugs). Such a line could be a good clue to inform your doctor while prescribing a drug: the drug should be tested. It would also help if an “allergy test” is taken.

No. 18 Cuts below either the Index finger or the finger of Saturn: Tiny cuts or droplets at the end of the Heart line. If there are a few cuts (these cuts could appear as dots when the hand is ink printed) under the Index or Middle Fingers, then there is a hereditary predisposition to diabetes. If there are many cuts, covering an inch or more, then the problem of blood-sugar is from childhood.

Hypoglycemia: if the tiny cuts were wide, almost rounded into an island, it means the reverse of diabetes or low-blood sugar. To see these cuts clearly it is necessary to use a magnifying glass in clear light.

Circulatory Problems: Chained appearance of the heart line indicated problems with the circulation of blood and this generally found between the middle and index fingers.

Clean beginning of the heart line shows normal blood pressure.

A slight separation of the heart line with a narrow fork shows low blood pressure.

A heart line beginning with a thick or far-pronged fork shows high blood pressure.

It is recommended that a physical check-up and diagnosis by a specialist should be regularly done.

Arthritis and Rheumatism: The above conditions are diagnosed from the joints, knuckles and top of the knuckles.

Enlargement of the uppermost knuckle of the Index finger: Rheumatoid arthritis.

Osteoarthritis and enlargement of the finger joints:

Finger joint enlarged	Part of the body affected
Index fingertip	Hip and lower back
Middle fingertip	knees
Ring fingertip	legs and feet
Little fingertip	neck and upper back.

The enlargement is usually shown at the side of the finger joints. A highly acid system will be indicated by upright vertical lines, crossed by horizontal markings.

If a marking of small vertical lines is seen below the Heart line with no crossing lines then the system is highly acidic and may be able to resist many types of diseases as acid is very resistant to yeast infections and many problems induced by virus and bacteria.

The Glands The location of the glands are at the finger tips. Diagonal lines indicate a possible problem in these areas:

- | | | |
|----|------------------|-----------------|
| a) | Index fingertip | Pituitary gland |
| b) | Middle fingertip | Adrenal gland |
| c) | Ring fingertip | Thymus gland |
| d) | Little fingertip | Thyroid gland |

The Digestive System: The little finger is the indicator of the digestive system:

- | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------------------|
| a) | Top section | Mouth and throat |
| b) | Middle section | Stomach/digestive system |
| c) | Bottom section | Colon |

A deep line which cuts into the side of the middle section of little finger going half way indicates ulcer. If red and deep the ulcer is irritated and active. If small and red, ulcer may be present. If pale and light, it may be healed.

Lymphatic system: This involves the outside edge of the palm under the heart line and down the wrist. Infection is shown by red spots which appear in the lower section of the palm. A deep red blush in this area indicates indulgence in alcohol. A light reddish blush shows infection of some kind. Small blisters show hormonal imbalance.

Reproductive System: This area is represented from the lower outside bottom of the palm from the middle of the wrist outward.

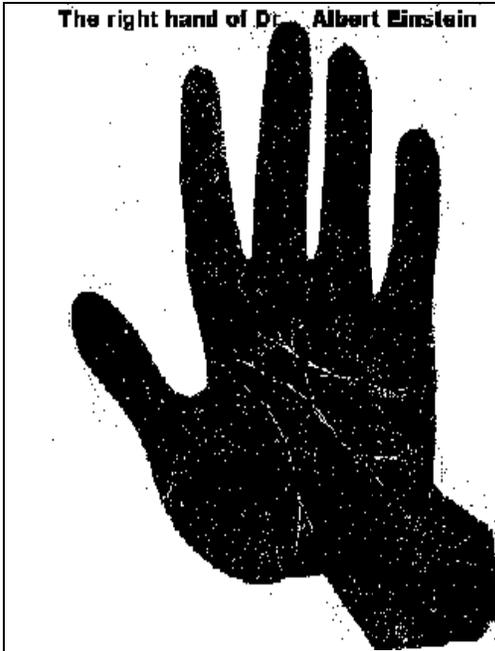
Problems in female area or prostate problems in men is indicated by reddening in this area. Then check the knuckles of the little finger: if dented outward, with a small bulge, confirms it..

A deep red spot in the middle of this area can indicate pregnancy.

Small islands indicate harmless cysts or enlargement of ovaries. It is better to consult a gynecologist if there is redness, islands or other markings.

Lungs: This organ is located on the bulge of the Index finger. Redness or red spots indicate flu or cold.

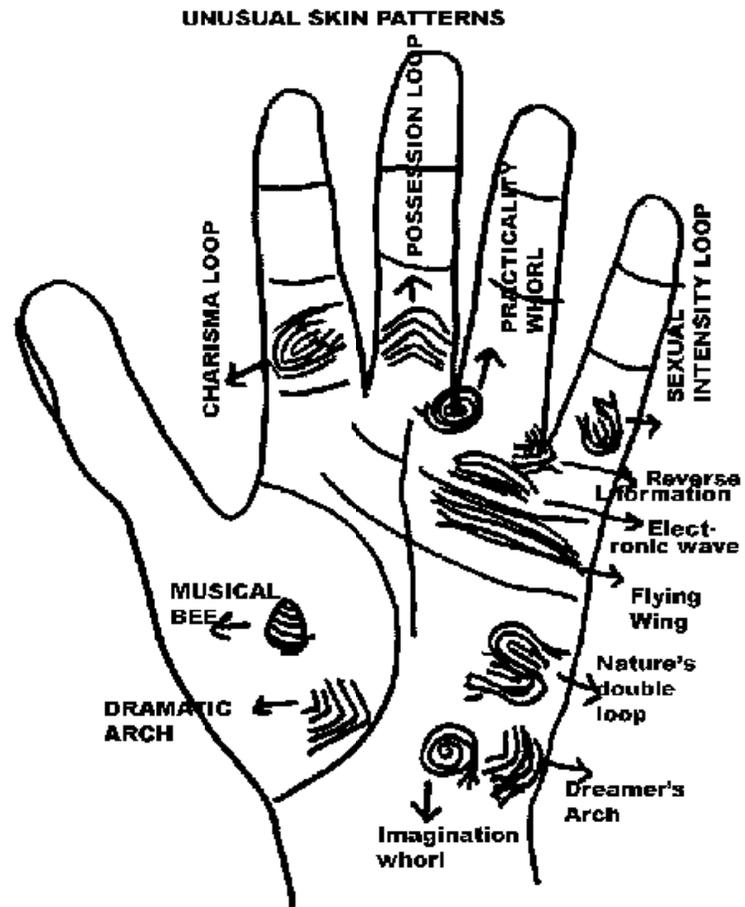
Kidneys: A puffy enlargement of the lowest section on the ring finger shows kidney problems, indicating water retention in the body.



Finger print patterns of
Dr. Albert Einstein

"God placed signs or seals in the hands of men, that all men might know their works, and there is always the timeless knowledge that God and nature make nothing in vain."

Job xxxvii verse 7



THOMAS ALVA EDISON



**The Star of
Inventive Genius**

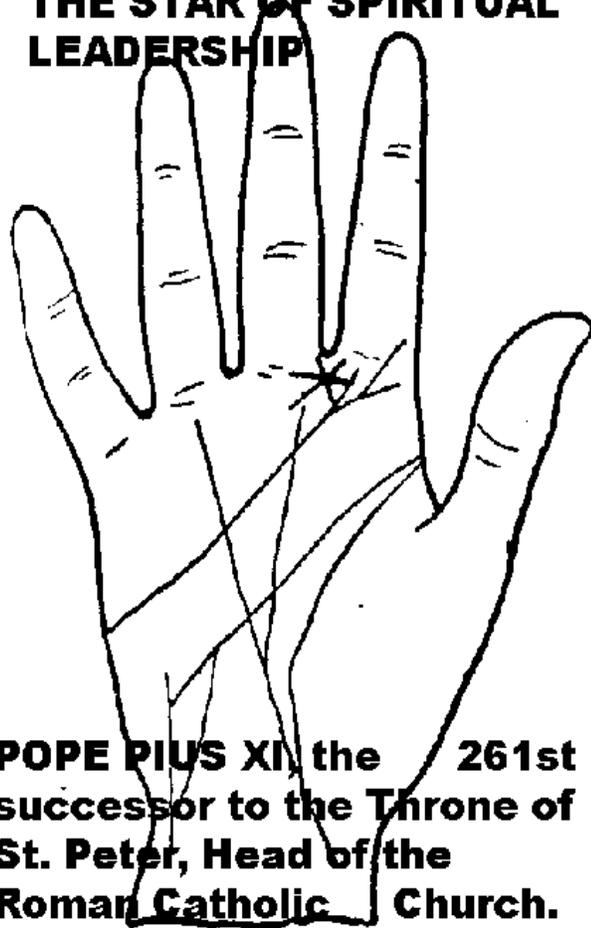
**The greatest inventor of the 19th Century
Who left the electric light, the photograph
And electric power behind as a memorial.
His genius bestowed upon the human race
blessings instead of bondage, service
instead of serfdom and construction
instead of conquest.
Born on 11th Feb 1847, Milan, Ohio.**



**THE STAR OF SPIRITUAL
LEADERSHIP**

**Born on 31st May 1857 at Desio,
Lombardy, Italy. (Achille Ambrogio
Damiano Ratti)**

**POPE PIUS XI the 261st
successor to the Throne of
St. Peter, Head of the
Roman Catholic Church.**

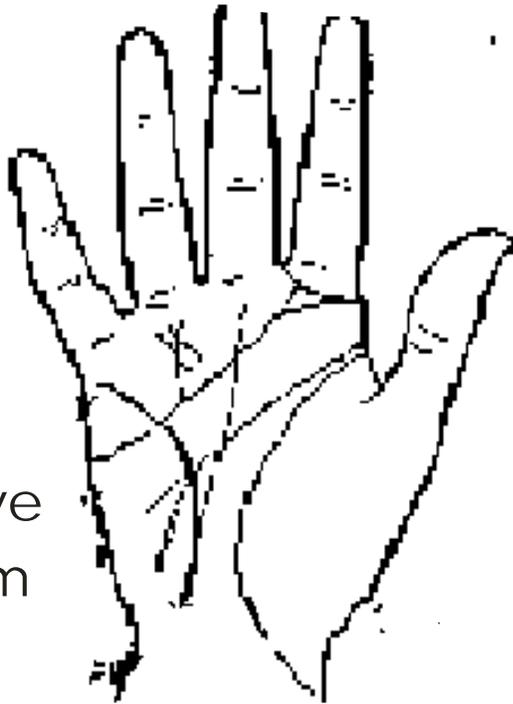


He became Pope on 6th Feb 1922. His efforts on behalf of the conciliation between the Vatican and the Italian State which finally realized in The Lateran Treaty on 11th Feb 1929.

Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore

His intuitive wisdom is manifest in art, philosophy, poetry and social justice

The Line of Intuitive Wisdom



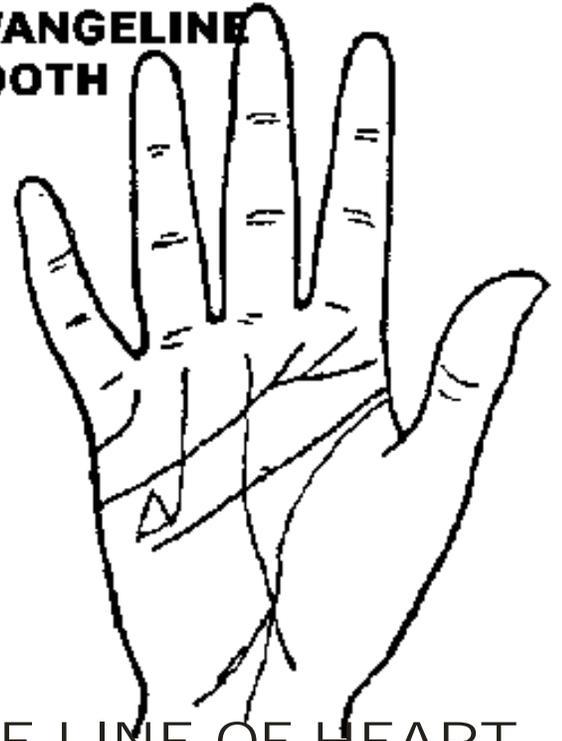
POET
NOBLE PRIZE(1913)
KNIGHTED (1915)



INTERPRETER OF THE EASTERN
MYSTICAL IDEAS TO THE WEST.
HE IS A LINK BETWEEN THE ORIENT
AND THE OCCIDENT.



**EVANGELINE
BOOTH**

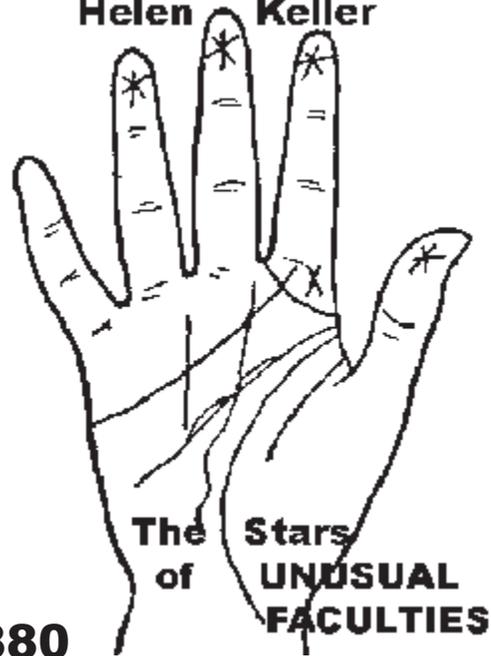


THE LINE OF HEART ENDS IN A FORK UNDER THE FINGER OF JUPITER AND THE OTHER UNDER THE FINGER OF SATURN, SHOWING GREATNESS OF HEART AND MILITANT LEADERSHIP. She was the commander of the American Branch of Salvation Army, received Distinguished Service Medal in 1919. An orator, musician, poet and composer. Her recreation was found in swimming and riding. He worked with enormous energy and enthusiasm.

HELEN KELLER



Helen Keller



**BORN ON 27TH JUNE 1880
AT TUSCUMBIA, ALABAMA.
AT THE AGE OF 19 MONTHS, DUE TO SEVERE
SHE BECAME BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.
THE STARS OF UNUSUAL FACULTIES ARE
SEEN ON THE TIPS OF HER FINGERS,
INDICATING AN ACUTE SENSE OF TOUCH
THAT IT IS POSSIBLE ACTUALLY TO SEE,
HEAR AND TALK THROUGH THEM. DUE TO
HER UNCOMPROMISING WILL, SHE
CHANGED HER LIFE AND ALSO THE OTHER
HANDICAPPED ONES INTO A STORY OF
GREAT SUCCESS & INSPIRATION.**

"God placed signs or seals in the hands of men, that all men might know their works., and there is always the timeless knowledge that God and nature make nothing in vain."

Job xxxvii verse 7

On the basis of his personality theories as assessed from the mounts of the hand, William G. Benham proposed a complete system for vocational assessment from the hand, which is the subject of his only other book '*How to Choose Vocations from the Hand*', published in 1932. He writes that "the age of machinery is making it constantly more difficult for the human machine to compete for a livelihood" He further states "every resource of his brain and hand is highly trained and ready for a definite position in a definite field of endeavour."

The times of Benham witnessed the industrial revolution where the introduction of machinery in various fields of life made its impact on different vocations. He classified the different vocations on the mount type theory, where the qualities of the primary and secondary mounts played a very important part. The second half of the twentieth century and the 21st century, which ushered in the third millennium, witnessed tremendous progress made in science and technology, aeronautics, space exploration, dynamics, computer technology, etc., has made human beings more skilled. Further easy access to new knowledge and instant communication and travel at supersonic speed, have opened up new avenues and forced the children of this new age develop their skills and abilities to face a very competitive world.

In this chapter efforts will be made to see how palmistry could enable men and women to choose a suitable vocation which could enable them earn their livelihood as well as find joy in their activities. To make palmistry a foolproof method in this field it is absolutely necessary that constant research is done due to tremendous pace of science and technology that has great impact of new vocations springing up. Based on the research of those who have done great service to palmistry efforts have been made to classify them for reference by both the students and lovers of palmistry or chiology.

Types of vocations as per the findings of authors who have written on the classical types of hand

Elementary hand : Prefer physical labour in the open air.

Square hand: They function well in occupations that involve practical activities and reasoning. They are well-suited as real-estate agents, craftspeople, doctors, engineers, teachers, lawyers, businesspeople, management consultants, etc. They are efficient in building up organizations and management. They are found in government and military circles.

Prof. Anthony Writer, Jyotisha Bharati, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mumbai

Spatulate hand: Subjects having the upper part of the palm broader are involved in mental and intellectual investigations. They have interest in new philosophies, journalism, physiologists, therapists and entrepreneurs.

When the lower part of palm is broader, then discovery is directed more towards the physical aspects life. These subjects get involved in physiotherapy, sculpting, archaeology, geology, biology, exploration, etc.

Spatulate hand with broad base of the fingers is more practical: as inventor he uses his talents for making locomotives, ships, railways and more useful things of life as he comes more nearer to the square type.

With greater development at the wrist-action in the domain of ideas will invent if he had inventive ideas. The most striking characteristic of all is the singular independence of spirit that characterizes individuals possessing such a development. It is doubtless this spirit that makes them explorers and discoverers, and causes them also to depart from the known rules of engineering and machines to seek the unknown, and thus become famous for their inventions. A singer, actress, doctor, or preacher with such a development will break all rules of precedent - not by any means for the sake of eccentricity, but simply because they have an original way of looking at things, and their sense of independence inclines them to resent suiting their brain to other people's idea.

Conic hand: They are attracted to artistic professions that enables them to realize their yearning for beauty like dancing, interior designing, models, beauty specialists, acting, music. They are good psychotherapists because of their great intuitions that gives them a capacity to tune into the psyche of their clients and roots of their problems. As they lack the practical and resolute qualities they are not the best or the first of the occupation.

Philosophic hand: teachers, writers of scientific subjects, judges, psychologists, psychoanalysts, professors, etc.

Psychic hand: excellent clairvoyants. psychotherapists, spiritual healers, teachers, preachers, monks, nuns, occult sciences, etc.

In general, to the reader of palmistry, the mounts of the hand indicate the following vocations in brief:

The Mounts	vocations
Jupiter	good ruler, leader, administration, engineer, doctor, executive, business manager, politician
Saturn	Explorer, inventor, academician, philosopher, devoted to establish or refute one single theory, researcher, mathematician, engineer, auditing, astrology, etc
Apollo	architect, inventor, discoverer, actor, artisan, painter, draughtsman, etc.
Mercury	philosophers, physicians, orators, inventors, lawyers, astrologers, historians, businessmen, comedians, tragedians, billiard champions, mimics, occult scientists
Mars	generals, musicians, composers, painters, historians, political leaders and diplomats, defence, medicine, photography, chemical engineering
Lunar	theologians, priests, monks, navigation, musicians, writers, poets, hydraulic scientists.
Venus	Polite and refined singers, painters, sculptors, dancers, musicians, authors, actors.

Benham has identified seven types along with the secondary mounts with their traits and characteristics to suit various vocations which are as follows:

The mount of Jupiter known as the leader

The mount of Saturn known as the balanced wheel

The mount of Apollo known as the artist

The mount of Mercury known as the businessman

The mount of Mars known as the fighter

The mount of Lunar known as the writer

The mount of Venus known as the lover

After recognizing its type and its qualification, the following tests have to be applied to recognize the grades of positions to be occupied in different industries.

Texture of the skin	For quality of grade
Colour of the skin	To recognize the vital force
Flexibility of the hand	To judge the elasticity of the mind
Consistency of the hand	To differentiate the energy levels
The three worlds	To classify vocations as mental, material and baser
Knotty fingers	Analysis, mental or material order
Smooth fingers	Artistic qualities
Long fingers	Minutiae, details
Finger tips	Idealism, art, system, originality
The thumb	Showing the character through willpower and reason

Further the following points should also be taken into consideration :

1. **Map of the mounts :** Whether one of the mounts laps over into another or is deflected from its proper position or whether the mounts are within their boundaries.
2. **Apices :** On coarse skin the apex is seen easily whereas a magnifying glass is necessary to locate the apex on fine skin
3. **Size of the mount:** Which mount is the uppermost. If the mount is deficient so far as the bulge is concerned then other points have to be taken into consideration for identifying the type.
4. **When a mount is prominent and the presence of markings are seen then the identification of the mount type is certain:** a) the apex of the mount should be centrally located and if it is high on the mount, then it still becomes a further consideration. b) a well-cut vertical line on the mount is an indication of great strength. c) Mounts lying below the fingers get additional strength due to the size of the fingers, particularly in cases of flat or deficient mounts. A large and erect finger could in this case become an additional strength to enable the mount to qualify as the mount type or secondary mount.

5. Elastic and hard consistency adds to the strength of the mount. The harder mount could be a primary mount if the others are soft or flabby.
6. Normal length and alignment of fingers: On every normal hand, the finger of Saturn is the longest and the normal length of fingers of Jupiter and Apollo are determined by it. A) the fingers of Jupiter and Apollo are of normal length if their tips come to the middle of the first phalange of the finger of Saturn. b) The finger of Mercury is considered of normal length if it reaches the first joint of the finger of Apollo c) In all cases, when the fingers are shorter than these measurements, it will show that the mount on which the short finger is placed is deficient in the qualities of the mound. d) Similarly, if any finger is longer than these measurements, the mount will have additional strength. e) A finger which falls below the normal alignment suppresses the qualities of that mount, thereby making it weaker.
7. The three worlds: The three worlds are shown by the three phalanges of the fingers. a) When the first phalanx be longest, it will show that the qualities of that type will operate in the mental plane. b) When the middle phalanx is best developed, it will show the subject will succeed best in an occupation in which the practical or business side of the type could be utilized. c) If the lower phalanx be developed it will show that he will succeed best in an occupation which is ordinary and much mental development is not required.
8. Finger tips: Square and spatulate tips strengthen the mount whereas pointed and conic decrease the strength of the mount.
9. Mount which do not have fingers, namely Mars, Moon and Venus, will have to be determined by a) the size and the extent to which they bulge in the hand b) by their consistency c) colour, d) lines and markings on them.
10. Influence of excess development and the bad side of the mounts: Too much of anything is bad.

Mount type	Troubles due to excess development
Jupiterian	Too much of ambition makes him unsuccessful
Saturnian	Too much of gloominess destroys the studious qualities
Apollonian	Excess makes him vain, boastful, self-centred
Mercurian	Too much of shrewdness makes him greedy and dishonest
Venusian	Too much of passion produces jealousy leading to murder
Martian	Too much of aggressiveness makes him a bully and brawler
Lunarian	Excess of imagination could lead to insanity

The Jupiterian Mount Type in combination with other secondary mounts

The forces inherent in the Jupiterian type, with apex located centrally, the finger of Jupiter normal or long and the other fingers leaning to it, are: ambition, leadership, religion, honour. Love of nature, pride, dignity. He is independent with a sense of fairness. This makes him a champion of the common people and endears him to them, thereby making him a successful politician. Being inherently religious and he could succeed in his vocation in the ministry. His love of nature makes him love all that is good.

The Mount of Saturn as secondary type to the primary mount of Jupiter: If the mount of Saturn and its apex leans towards Jupiter, it will show that Jupiter is stronger than Saturn. If the finger of Saturn also leans towards Jupiter, and no other mount shows any evidence, then the mount of Saturn could become the secondary mount to Jupiter. The soberness, wisdom and balancing qualities of Saturn supports the Jupiterian to enter the fields of research in mineralogy, soil analysis, food values, experiments in physics, chemistry, astronomy and he can make an excellent teacher in schools and university in philosophy and literature. The Jupiterian, backed with the good qualities of Saturn will be capable of occupying important positions in agrarian pursuits, mining, clay, stone and glass industries and brickyards, tile factories, marble quarries and potteries; fertilizer factories, paint and varnish factories, cartridge, dynamite, soap factories. Due to his ability to study and do profound research, he can be successful teacher in history, literature, composition, music and playing instruments like piano or violin.

The mount of Apollo as secondary type to the primary mount of Jupiter: The artistic qualities of Apollo will support the Jupiterian in forms of artistic pursuits like an interior decorator, a designer, portrait makers, landscape painting, sculptor. He can head companies manufacturing artistic goods such as tapestries, lace curtains. He can be a designer of carpets, curtains, rugs, curios, antiques, novelties. He can also buy and sell jewellery, furniture, costumes for sale or rental, a tailor, gift shop, teacher in a dance school.

The mount of Mercury as secondary type to the primary mount of Jupiter: The shrewdness and business acumen of Mercury will assist the friend-making qualities of Jupiter for a career in the business world. According to his grade he can be a successful salesman, right from a door to door peddler to the head of a national sales organization. A strong mount of and finger of Mercury with a medical stigmata can make the Jupiterian a good doctor. The other profession is that of a lawyer. The Jupiterian can also be successful in the stores or manufacture of gloves, hosiery, ribbons; the mercurian eloquence can assist him to be a radio programmer announcer or producer; the Mercurian intelligence and shrewdness can make him a bridge instructor, caterer, market analyst, counselor, insurance agent or official, real estate, department stores and positions in banking.

The mount of Mars as secondary type to the primary mount of Jupiter: In most of the cases the Upper Mars has become the secondary mount assisting the Jupiterian with courage, calmness, coolness and resistance and thereby making him determined, daring and hard to overcome. Such subjects make excellent soldiers, diplomats, missionaries, aviators and explorers. He will be successful in factories manufacturing automobiles, dealer in automobiles, in foreign trade. Builder, concrete construction contractor, dealer in power plant equipment, claim adjuster, bridge builder, salesman of heavy machinery, a ship broker and builder, railroad equipment either as manufacturer or salesman, salesman of building material, for commercial agencies, collection agencies, agriculture implement manufacturer, bank savings solicitor, armour car service, detective, detective agency, marine salvage, baggage transfer.

If Lower Mars is the secondary mount (because Upper Mars is less developed), aggression will be intensified pushing him too fast and thereby neutralizing a diplomatic approach. Unless the native is of fine grade, he will occupy less important positions. He can be successful in vocations as stock yard operator, manager of trucking company, warehouseman, sand blaster, railroad conductor, masseur, road making contractor, animal dealer, coal dealer, tanner, life guard, swimming pool instructor, in traffic service, etc. He can also be a successful fruit grower, nurseryman, lumberman, in blast furnaces, steel rolling mills, railroad shops, etc.

The mount of Lunar as secondary type to the primary mount of Jupiter: The coldness and selfishness of the Lunarian affects the spontaneous qualities of the Jupiterian. He will make a good story writer with imagination, fine command of language and a large vocabulary. The Jupiterian can conduct letter writing service, advertising counsel, outdoor advertising, poster and radio advertising. Besides this the Jupiterian can succeed in concert management, as translator, author of heroic tales, teaching, conduct of book store, in publishing art calendars, conductor of clipping bureau, information bureau, writer of movie titles, proof reader, entertainment bureau, news dealer, conductor of travel agency, literary agency, subscription agency, etc.

The mount of Venus as secondary type to the primary mount of Jupiter: By Venusian traits of love, sympathy, music, grace and charm, the Jupiterian's character is softened. He can conduct art schools, be an owner, manager or performer in amusement enterprises; a dealer or manufacturer of artificial flower, conductor of a boarding house, a music publisher, song writer, a clergyman, secretary of clubs. Can run an upholstery shop, deal in toilet articles, can conduct school of music, run a sightseeing vehicle, conduct store for military, be a perfumer, radio dealer, house furnishings, precious stones.

The Saturnian Mount Type in combination with other secondary mounts

The higher grade Saturnians are noted for their wisdom, soberness, sadness, superstition, gloom and are the Balance Wheel. The lowest grades are mean, tricky, dishonest, unscrupulous, venomous and criminal.

The mount of Jupiter as secondary type to the primary mount of Saturn: The mount or apex of Jupiter leans towards Saturn and the finger of Jupiter also leans towards Saturn. This makes the Saturnian ambitious, resulting in greater effort in all his lines of endeavours and wishes to be a leader in his profession. His writings will be optimistic, music lively, and his love nature will increase and thereby his pursuits in agriculture, horticulture, botany will be successful. He will fill positions where he will come in direct contact with the public. Sales and executive positions are open to him. He can write popular articles on scientific subjects, military subjects, campaign literature. He can succeed as a political correspondent, foreign correspondent, edit a farm magazine, prepare catalogues for seeds, flowers, etc. He can teach psychology and prepare successful syndicated articles on the subject.

The mount of Apollo as secondary type to the primary mount of Saturn: If the mount of Apollo, its apex and the finger of Apollo leans towards Saturn, then it could be considered as the secondary mount. The ability of the Apollo to write can turn the Saturnine from gloom to successful playwriting. He can turn to painting if his fingers are conic and to sculptor if his tips are square. The Apollonian can make the Saturnine's scientific subjects attractive and he can be successful in selling optical goods. He can be a successful optometrist. Due to his technical talents he can make or sell electric generators, coils, light plants, motors, railway equipment, electrical appliances, washing machines or be a successful electro-therapist.

The mount of Mercury as secondary type to the primary mount of Saturn: The bilious types of Saturnine and Mercury produces many remarkable children and some very undesirable ones. Due to his shrewdness and business sixth sense, the Saturnine becomes a better businessman who can engage himself in buying, selling and doing gainful employment. There is a demand for educated agriculturists and the Saturnine with his love and aptitude for agriculture can give his expertise for a high remuneration in fields of husbandry, surveying, irrigation, drainage, milling, feeds, seeds, nursery stock, meat and poultry, floriculture, farm machinery, publication of agricultural journals, insecticide, fertilizers, dairy products, research experts, servicemen, etc.

The Saturning is primarily a scientist and the Mercurian has a strong ability for scientific study. This combination can produce the highest grade of work in analytical chemistry, biology, pathology, astronomy, geology, medicine, synthetic chemistry, metallurgical chemistry, food chemistry, cellulose, dyes, fertilizers, gas and fuel, industrial and engineering chemistry, leather and gelatin, medical products, organic chemistry, paint and varnish, petroleum, physical and inorganic chemistry, rubber, sugar, water, sewage and sanitation.

This bilious combination produces many undesirable elements and criminals. Their activities range from petty thieving to bank and mail robbery and murder. Their photos are in the rogues galleries.

The mount of Mars as secondary type to the primary mount of Saturn: Though a pure Saturnine has a great deal of ability, he lacks the courage to let it be known. The mount of

Mars with courage and resistance pushes the Saturnine forward and opens a great range of possibilities in the mining world which requires great stamina and physical strength. He can find positions with high remuneration as mining engineer for gold, silver, coal, iron, copper, zinc, manganese mines, asbestos, nitrates, potash, sulphur, etc. He could also be a successful professor of mining engineering and write excellent articles in newspapers and magazines on the subject.

With the lower Mars as secondary mount, there will be less scholarly achievements but he could be successful in sale of farm machinery, installation of a complete dairy system, cold storage warehouse, packaging house, refrigerated vans, buyer of livestock, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses or mules, inter-city trucking, express service or an express agent.

The mount of Moon as secondary type to the primary mount of Saturn: The best use of a Lunarian to a Saturnian is the gift of writing books on technical subjects, chemistry and physics, excellent essays, articles for newspapers and magazines on philosophy and religion and can also be a teacher, lecturer or professor on the subjects. Due to the Lunarian's aptitude for ESP and the mystic, the Saturnine can become a metaphysician, theosophy, New Thought, psychology and can make an excellent writer of fiction, etc.

The mount of Venus as secondary type to the primary mount of Saturn: With the Venusian qualities, the Saturnine becomes more agreeable, sociable, seeking companionship, better adapted to business pursuits. He writes optimistically, composes music in a lighter vein. He becomes a salesman in agricultural commodities. He can become a piano and organ salesman; real estate salesman, in insurance, bond, stock, electric equipment, farm equipments, grains, fertilizers, etc. He can also be successful in newspaper field in positions such as reporter, editor, business manager, circulation manager and in retail book stores.

The Apollonian Mount Type in combination with other secondary mounts

The Leading Apollonian characteristics are : artistic sense, brilliancy, a dashing figure, always happy and successful. He is a distinct personality.

The mount of Jupiter as secondary type to the primary mount of Apollo: The Jupiterian ambition will be a great incentive to make the Apollonian to desire for a leading position in society and business. From this rank come many a leading exponents of dramatic arts with good voice, handsome appearance, commanding and attractive figures for portrayal of heroic and dramatic roles. Great success can be obtained in the motion picture industry too, which is one of the largest industry. In today's fast changing world consider the great remuneration paid to cinema stars, models, TV serial actors and other celebrities. Due to his splendid physique and appearance, salesmanship, artistic sense and other attractive qualities, he excels in the three departments of the motion pictures, namely, production, distribution and exhibition of the pictures, thereby bringing success all along.

The mount of Saturn as secondary type to the primary mount of Apollo: Though the qualities of the two mounts as pure types are diametrically opposite, the Apollonian can make him a better student as an art and music critic. This combination can make him successful as an acoustic or landscape engineer. The Apollonian's knack for making friends, salesmanship and intuitive faculties along with hard work, industry and economy of Saturn makes him a successful banker. The departmentalization of banking activities opens many positions in the executive cadres, clerks, tellers, trust officers, insurance experts, investigators, lawyers, etc. There are positions also to be filled in the welfare department and clubs. These positions could be filled by natives having such combination.

The mount of Mercury as secondary type to the primary mount of Apollo: This business mount of Mercury is shrewd, calculating and possesses an uncanny faculty of doing business at a profit. But lower grades of Mercurians become thieves and tricksters.

Mercurian shrewdness of the Apollonian and super-ability of the Apollonian fits for the most important positions in the selling fields.

The existence of big business depends upon the selling of stocks and bonds to secure capital. Further, insurance of all contingencies of life, fire, accidents, health, old age, annuity, pension, etc. These fields are most suited to the Apollonian-Mercurian subject. Great opportunity for success and profit can be found in important positions of international sales department of a prominent automobile company and a fine grade of the above type can do the job with success.

The mount of Mars as secondary type to the primary mount of Apollo: The Martian qualities of courage and resistance makes the Apollonians more self-confident. The fine address, charming manner, handsome appearance and magnetic qualities of the Apollonians assisted by the Martian qualities makes the subject to approach a diplomatic mission with tact, and unbeatable persistence.

The import and export of goods and services with foreign countries has necessitated the recruitment of people of the above combination, especially after the GATT global trade treaties were signed. This requires highly talented and trained personnel who can speak many languages of different countries, know their customs and manner of approach, The push and daring given by Mars will have a great impact on the Apollonian salesmanship and they are our real business ambassadors, pushing up the sales of our exports, farm products, importing and exporting necessary raw materials. International banking is a field of great opportunities where the knowledge of economics, banking, commercial law, exchange of money, foreign investments, credit, transportation and patent trade is necessary.

Lower Mars adds aggression to his other qualities. He is considered a pioneer in the opening of new oil fields and in their development. Success in real estate business can be a

success. Besides this, railroads and defence could bring in more opportunities in the capacity of superintendents and officers respectively.

The mount of Moon as secondary type to the primary mount of Apollo: The Lunarian is blessed with imagination, mysticism, language to express with a very large vocabulary, thereby making the Apollonian a good writer. The Apollonian who is a salesman can write convincingly with new ideas. In the field of advertising he coins new phrases to say old things in a new way, to invent slogans, prepare booklets, pamphlets, circulars, newspaper advertising, etc. Advertising forms a large scale selling and distribution of all corporation. It has enabled mass production in automobile fields and thereby goods are obtained at lower prices. Advertising creates new markets. A subject of this combination should learn to analyse, plan selling campaigns, learn type setting, engraving ad printing.

The mount of Venus as secondary type to the primary mount of Apollo: As the mounts have similar qualities, the mount of Venus makes the Apollonian intense and strengthens the qualities for the cheerful, graceful and delightful.

The Mercurian Mount Type in combination with other secondary mounts

The Mercurian becomes an important figure in the operation of the universe with qualities of shrewdness, industry, quickness, business ability and scientific attainment.

The mount of Jupiter as secondary type to the primary mount of Mercury: a strong set of forces of ambition, desire for leadership, religion, love of nature, honour, pride and dignity are of immense assistance to Mercurian. Law is one field which the Mercurian is successful and many of things which he does not have is supplied by the Jupiterian. Modern lawyers, employed by big corporations, apart from being well-versed in law, are men with broad vision, liberal education in many subjects. Lawyers practice in many courts and specialize in real estate law, business law, criminal law, corporation law, etc.

The Mercurian with Jupiter as secondary mount can be successful in medical profession. There are many branches of medicine like surgery, needing manual dexterity. Research is done in hospitals requiring new remedies for special diseases and the physicians need assistants in biological work, chemistry, physics, etc. Medical practitioners are needed in rural areas in greater numbers.

The mount of Saturn as secondary type to the primary mount of Mercury: This combination of two bilious types, if found on low grade subjects, could be criminals. The benefit of high grade types could bring great benefits in sales department to sell to the farming communities fertilizers, implements and other products in demand by the farming community. It will enable this type to write on technical and scientific subjects. He can also be a successful reporter, editor, columnist, dramatic critic or editor. This combination has the ability to teach mathematics, physics, chemistry and other scientific subjects. This combination can make the subject a mechanical engineer, chemical, electrical, ceramic, civil, radio and automobile engineer.

The mount of Apollo as secondary type to the primary mount of Mercury: The natural trader in the Mercurian and the master salesman in the Apollonian brings such forces in this combination that makes this type very successful in the business world. The mercantile ability of the Mercurian and the sales ability of the Apollonian can make this type a great success in departmental store business. They can fill in the various specializations as a great variety of merchandize is handled.

To handle all the different jobs there is a need for people to take care of the financial operations, prepare balance sheets, inventories. There is also a need for credit managers, accountants, analysts, statisticians, etc.

The mount of Mars as secondary type to the primary mount of Mercury: The Mercurian is backed by aggression, a great driving force, only next to will power. The Martian brings aggression and resistance to the Mercurian who is a good judge of human nature a superior businessman. The Martian brings in the fondness for the army and navy to the mercantile efforts of Mercury in being a manufacturer or retailer of officers' uniforms, flags, banners and insignias. All this gives jobs for cutters, designers, machine operators, etc.

The mount of Moon as secondary type to the primary mount of Mercury: Preparing copies for booklets, newspapers, magazine, letter writing, advertising, etc.

The mount of Venus as secondary type to the primary mount of Mercury : Successful in department stores, a buyer and seller of luxury goods and goods of great taste, high grade clothes, music business, etc. Purchase and sales of precious stones, jewellery, curtains, draperies, paintings, engravings, objects of art. Gains reputation for reliability and authenticity of goods.

The Martian Mount Type in combination with other secondary mounts

With the characteristics of aggression, resistance, courage, calmness and coolness the Martian is brave in the moment of danger, lacking fear and becomes the best of fighters. He is extremely energetic, restless, active and athletic, forceful and untiring. He excels in rough sports and is a very good athlete. He is a formidable adversary either in personal combat, as a business competitor, or at the head of any unit of an army.

The mount of Jupiter as secondary type to the primary mount of Mars : The Jupiterian has added ambition, leadership and political ability to the Martian's power of aggression and resistance. Many have graduated from the army to fill positions in the business, political and professional world. They could even specialize in the engineering and medical branches in the army. He can also be a practical politician with good organization. He can also be successful in the business world with his aggressive qualities.

Being fitted for a prospector of oil fields, coal lands, copper deposits, iron ore, zinc, lead, phosphate, gold, silver, aluminum and timber, he can be a successful developer of natural

resources for large corporations. They could also develop oil fields in foreign countries. He is fit for the contracting and constructing business. Here the actual contracting and construction work along with the handling of the workforce can be done by this type. There are great opportunities in construction of dams and railroads. The vocations allied with contracting and construction are carpenter, brick layer, plumbing, steamfitter, bridge builder, sheet metal worker, moulder, stone cutter, truck driver, welder, oil well driller, track layer, plasterer, etc. for which this type is fit.

The mount of Saturn as secondary type to the primary mount of Mars : The soberness of Saturn reduces the hot-headedness of Mars. This restraining factor of Saturn will enable the Martian to be fitted for other occupations where lesser amount of fighting is necessary. Saturn's agrarian instinct opens many lines of endeavour and makes the Martian successful like chemicals, fertilizers, that too at the production end. Openings will also be found in factories producing paints, varnish, cartridge, dynamite & fuse and soap. If his grade is fine then he can occupy positions of executive, superintendent or foremen in these factories or he could be a labourer in the lower grade.

The mount of Apollo as secondary type to the primary mount of Mars : This combination of Mars and Apollo can be exceedingly successful as a salesman for the natural salesmanship of Apollo can be spurred by Martian aggression and resistance, especially in factories of bakeries, butter and cheese, candy, flour and grains mills, fruit and vegetable canning factories, packing houses, sugar refineries, agricultural refineries, automobile factories, rolling mills, iron and steel factories, brass mills, lead and zinc factories, lumber and furniture factories, piano and organ factories, hemp and jute mills, rope and cordage factories, sail awning and tent factories, electric light and power plants, petroleum refineries, rubber factories. He would prefer to sell in the wholesale way rather than the retail way.

The mount of Mercury as secondary type to the primary mount of Mars : a fine mount of Mercury and Mars would be a formidable one. If the hand be coarse and with other defects, then this combination could be dangerous one with criminal tendencies. Considering that both the mounts are good, then this type can be successful in the clothing industry in the production end and also as a salesman. He can be successful in corset factories, gloves factories, suit, coat, cloak and overall factories, cotton, woolen and silk mills, trunks and shoes factories.

The mount of Lunar as secondary type to the primary mount of Mars : This combination will not have much adaptability in many occupations. It is only in fine grade Martian type could have help from the Lunarian. The great vocabulary and command of language of the Lunarian can help the fine grade Martian to write as a general writer, author of stirring tales or fiction. In low grade Martians this combination can make him as a gas worker, or labourer in turpentine distillery, broom factory or charcoal works.

The mount of Venus as secondary type to the primary mount of Mars :The Venusian has strong passion and the Martian has ardent desires. Such a combination succeeds when they come in direct contact with the public and they make headway in the army, in politics

and in business; in retail jewellery salesmanship, piano, furniture, draperies, floor manager and private secretary.

The Lunarian Mount Type in combination with other secondary mounts: The leading characteristics of a Lunarian are Imagination, fancy, mysticism, coldness and selfishness. The Lunarian is restless, changeable, lazy, loves poetry and music, expert performer on instrument. At the same has very little physical passion, lacks self confidence, energy and perseverance. Hence he is ill-fitted for the business world or the battle of life. In the case of the Lunarian the secondary mount if very important for that will indicate what he is going to do.

The mount of Jupiter as secondary type to the primary mount of Lunar: With Jupiter as the secondary mount, the desire for leadership follows. Honour and religion of the Jupiterian acts ion the cold and selfish attitude of Lunar. The qualities of Jupiter spurs the imagination of Lunar and brings in new mental pictures, thereby awakening the desire to write. This results I the production of religious books, sermons, essays, hymns, stories, where the beauty of language, breadth of view and convincing presentation cannot be surpassed. He is ought by religious publishing houses as reader, reviewer, literary editor or author. He can also be a successful political writer or correspondent, writing political speeches and editorial work for newspapers. He can also be a successful foreign correspondent.

The Jupiterian comes into direct contact with the public and the Lunarian can prepare literature for boost sales of the Jupiterian occupations. He can be a valuable copy writer in an advertising firm, department store, automobile factory, a hotel, bank or be a good press agent for dramatic or movie stars.

The mount of Saturn as secondary type to the primary mount of Lunar: Since the Lunarian and Saturnine have many things in common, it requires a great deal of will power an fine grade for this combination to be successful. It is in the field of writing that this combination can succeed, especially in the occupations of Saturn. He will have interest in mining and can prepare valuable treatise on mining of coal, silver, gold, aluminum, copper, zinc, iron, etc. Occultism is a subject in which the Lunarian too is interested and can write on spiritism, hypnotism, mesmerism and psychology.

This type can be excellent teachers in schools and colleges and can be a writer and teacher in foreign languages. He can be a interpreter or translator in foreign embassies and consulates and secure positions with publishing and business houses abroad. Due to Saturn's talent for medicine, he can become a good writer on medicines for drug houses, manufacturing chemists, chemical companies, health resorts, sanitariums, asylums, etc. on medicines and remedies of all sorts.

The type is a lover of music and with the power of imagination, he can become an excellent composer. The mental pictures are converted into spoken words and sounds. As a proficient instrumentalist he can voice his mental pictures through the instrument. As a

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composer writes classical music and produces symphonies, sonatas, et. Either for piano, orchestras, violin or voice. His best field for writing is in music for he understands that music is the language of the soul. Besides being a music critic, he can write books on music and edit musical magazines.

The mount of Apollo as secondary type to the primary mount of Lunar: The combination of this type is between the gay and happy(Apollo) and the cold and grave (Lunar), where the Lunarian's imagination is tinged with the brighter things to life. The Lunarian's gift of language can be used in the Apollonian's directions. As the mental pictures of both are same, he can write intelligently about the stage. He is in a position to see the play from the standpoint of view of the actor, himself and the public, thereby making him a good dramatic critic. He can also write in the leading dailies and magazines about the plays, actors and allied subjects.

When imagination becomes the essence of playwriting art, the Lunarian is gifted with the language that will express ideas. The field is also open to a translator of plays from other languages, as there are very few who can do it successfully. The art of translating mental pictures on the canvas is another great Lunarian gift. Other practical avenues for developing their talents are mural decorators, designers, commercial illustrators, etchers and engravers, artistic criticism for newspapers and magazines, writing of books on art and illustration, magazine articles on painting, sculptor, etc.

The need for scenario writers by motion pictures requires imaginative faculties and this field provides rich opportunities and rewards for the Lunarian-Apollonian type. Advertising matters, titles for the pictures, booklets, folders, press notices and write-up for the industry are some other openings for this type. This type is the best to prepare literature of a bank which will enable the banks to get new business. Literature for selling campaigns with pulling power is also a rewarding and successful field for him. Preparation of letters, booklets, newspaper and magazine advertisements and other allied literature is also a requirements of the Lunarian Apollonian type.

The mount of Mercury as secondary type to the primary mount of Lunar: The Mercurian brings to this combination shrewdness, industry, quickness, business ability and scientific attainment, all of which are not present in the Lunarian. The imagination to about impossible points of contention and arguments to support them is exploited by the shrewdness of the Mercurian to become excellent criminal lawyers. The Lunarian's gift of writing is utilized for preparing cases and writing arguments.

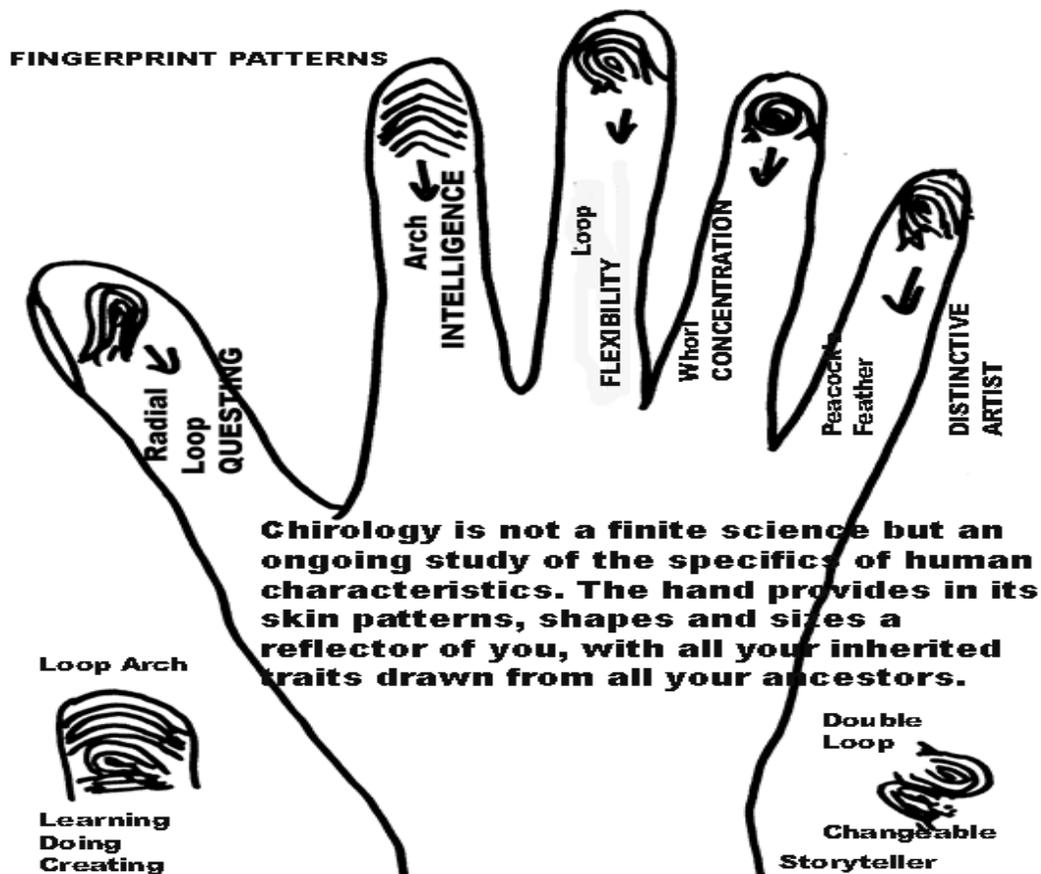
The deficiencies of the Lunarian is backed by the Mercurian so that this type becomes a good medical writer, preparing medical books, papers on various diseases, articles on medical subjects for newspapers, journals and magazines. The fine grade Mercurian can help the Lunarian to find positions in large department stores for preparation of letters, booklets, circulars and copy for advertising. Positions of this sort can also be obtained in chain stores. The best of advertising is necessary in jewelry trade stocked with gems. Fascinating booklets with sales-impelling tales can be written.

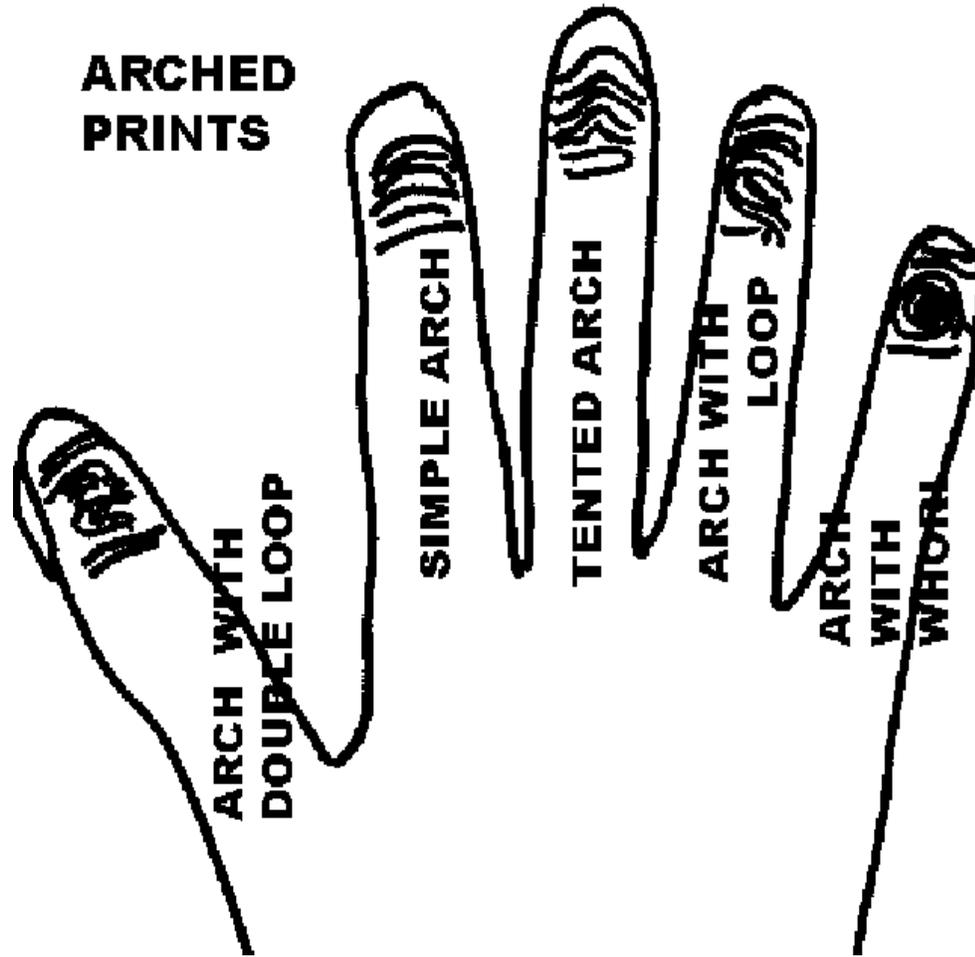
The mount of Mars as secondary type to the primary mount of Lunar: This type of combination makes good historian, writing about war, expeditions of discovery, display of bravery and hardships. He can accompany the Martian as secretary, correspondent and keeper of records on tours of exploitation. He could be biographer for the brave and great, accompany the Martian who is a prospector of gold, silver and other minerals and write illumination reports, write convincing articles for newspapers on construction and contracting, prepare booklets and pamphlets on buildings, etc.

The mount of Venus as secondary type to the primary mount of Lunar: the common quality of these two mounts is music and the Venusian will materially strengthen this quality. Due to his inspiration through his power of imagination the Lunarian produces songs and poetry that appeals to the emotion.

Unusual Skin Pattern: Career Choice

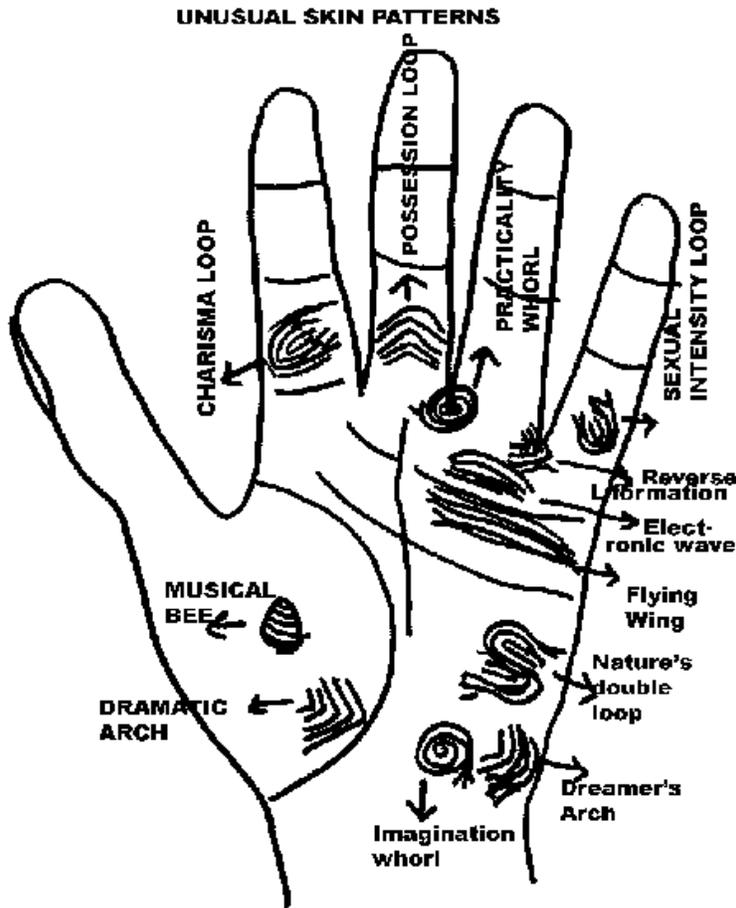
The skin patterns are indelible, infallible indicators of all our ambitions, skills and even interests. The special outlook on life are the prints on the tips of our fingers.





FINGERPRINTS	INDICATIONS	CAREER CHOICES
Simple Arch	Curious, asks many questions, search far a field for information, learning something new	Scientific researchers, learning something new, writing designing, scientific research, computer design creating, research assistant, archeology, paleontology, physicians, medical researcher
Tented Arch	Have interest in law	Detective, corporate troubleshooter, law enforcement, criminal justice personnel, judges, journalist, reporter, medical researcher, pharmacologist, highway patrol, security, justice department, novelists, historical fiction writer, biographers.

<p>Loop Arch</p>	<p>A busy and active mind, interest in new knowledge, exploring the unknown</p>	<p>Small loops – strong interest in many fields: science, arts, medicine, social work, forensic medicine and paralegal work.</p> <p>Larger loops: Wider variety of interests and creativity. They increase their knowledge and add to a specialization Vocational choices: publishing, desktop writing, reporting; television program writing, editing, producing; antique collection and sales; newsletter publication, medical specialties like emergency medicines, gourmet cooking, radio broadcasting, photography, cinematography, exploring, travel agency.</p>
<p>Arch with double loop</p>	<p>They are involved in thinking and they see all sides of the problem</p>	<p>Electronics, computer systems, owning a business, invention of new devices, model making for production of science-fiction movies, unusual types of photography, special effects productions, writing fantasy or science fiction, fantasy art, fashion, jewelry design, avant-garde artists.</p>
<p>Arch with whorl</p>	<p>Belongs to who are not satisfied in life</p>	<p>Fine arts, poetry, furniture, restoration, interior design, writing for television and play writing</p>
<p>Peacock-feather loop</p>	<p>Such individuals have a particular flair or special talent</p>	<p>Social worker, service profession like police, fireman, nurses, city planner, contractor, builder, architect, writer, journalist, successful author, antique dealer, auctioneer, specialists in antique history and techniques, artist, illustrator, fine arts, etc.</p>
<p>Radial Loop</p>	<p>A learner, a seeker after knowledge of others</p>	<p>Media, consultant, systems planner, computer designer, sculptor, mural painter, pilot, astronaut, inventor, designer, trial lawyer, real estate developer, import-export dealer, landscaping, botany, forestry, some areas of science or religion</p>



The above patterns could be located on the palm or infrequently on the fingers, at the lower sections.

Patterns and Indications

The Reverse L Formation: Acute dry sense of humour, prefers absurdities or wit to all other forms of comedy (slapstick). Prefers humorous stories to any type of joke. Anger is aroused when there are practical jokes.

The Practicality Whorl: At times this circular whorl takes the place of the Common Sense Loop. Well-organised and practical. All whorls patterns indicate intensity. The area between the ring finger and middle finger shows self-education, common sense and

Possible Career choice

Newspaper	columnists,
writers,	emergency
medicine,	paramedic,
midwife,	advertising
agency, insurance agents	
Accountant,	statistician,
safety engineer,	service
agency,	environmental
engineer,	accountant,
constitutional	lawyer,
paralegal	

practicality; talents to an excessive degree.

The Musical Bee: looks like the back end of a honey bee, a rounded oval with stripes of skin patterning within the outline. Such subjects have music played most of the times in the background or could be public or private performers. Music is a major form of expression. A long finger-tip on the little finger indicates that the person writes his own songs or composes music.

The Possessions Loop: on the base portion of the middle finger. Can concentrate of accumulating land, property or a collection of some sort.

The Nature Double Loop: Subjects having such a loop love the outdoors and nature. They spend lives of caretakers for the world. They have contact with plants, trees, mountains, lakes, fresh air and lots of sunshine

On the lowest section of the index finger. A personality that is magnetic in intensity; ability to draw others as friends and associates. Found on the hands of great statesmen, leaders who can inspire other. Found on the hands of Mahatma Gandhi, John F. Kennedy, John Wayne.

Sexual Intensity Loop: Found on the lowest portion of the little finger, has sexual magnetism, drawing individuals of the opposite sex. Sensuality and sex are very important to these people; possess a strong appetite for romance and love. Unless subjects with this marking find close and deep relationships in romance and marriage, he or she could become a miserably unhappy person

Imagination Whorl: Hand with such a marking belong to the Star Wars or Star Trek types where space and universe fascinates them. The love puzzles, mysteries and unusual subjects. They wear unusual dresses, jewellery. Their hobbies, homes and automobile. They find their own way in life.

Musician, composer, pianist, guitarist, singer, writer of musical comedies, amateur theatricals involving music, music teacher, music store owner or employee.

Real estate, museum curator, antiques collector and dealer, corporation executive.

Botanists, flower arrangers, gardeners, conservationists, artists, woodcarver, landscaper, park ranger, naturalists, astronomers, meteorologists, weather researcher.

Owning a business, stage, screen, television, minister, priest, politician, lawyer, judge, metaphysician, teacher.

Models, actor, actress, designer, musician, orchestra, band leader or singer

Writers, poets, science fiction, archaeologists, astronomers, planetarium worker, aeronautical engineer, designer, actor, actress, hair/cosmetic stylist, paleontologist, Egyptologist, entrepreneur,

The Dramatic Arch: an independent persons, mostly away from his family, they discover all they can. Posses strong desires and appetites and enjoy life to its fullest.

The Electronic Wave: Upward curving skin pattern running just beneath the ring and little fingers, above the heart line known as the electronics or electrical formation. In the women women having this marking could rewire and electric lamp or replace burned out tubes. Today the wave might be found on female electricians, electrical engineers or telephone line people.

The Flying Wing: Could have either a positive love for flying or fear and hate for flying. Found on hands of many subjects who learnt to fly an airplane. On the other hand there are persons who tense up at the thought of flying in an airplane. People sensitive to air currents like all their doors and windows securely shut. For those who love flying will have their window ns open and the fan blowing on them as they sleep.

The Dreamer's arch: A day dreamer and idealist with strong intuition . Some of their dreams may be precognitive or psychic. Always moved by the nature and natural scenes and beauties, music . Harsh music may upset or infuriate them. Dents on this place gives the ability to sense what others are thinking or what they are saying.

SOCIABILITY LOOP: located on the base section of the ring finger, will be in its elements when surrounded by friends and associates. They love parties and a great deal of time communicating with friends and family. They love cruises, tours, association of all type and work hard in groups , committees, political organizations, etc.

inventor.

Actor, actress, chef or restaurateur, naturalist, environmentalist, cinematographer, theologian, author, professional athlete, casino dealer, pharmacist, cashier, artist, park ranger, photographer, private detective.

Anything that involves wires, circuitry, gadgetry, electrical or electronics work, computer programmer, computer and TV repair and engineering.

Travel agent, tourist guide.

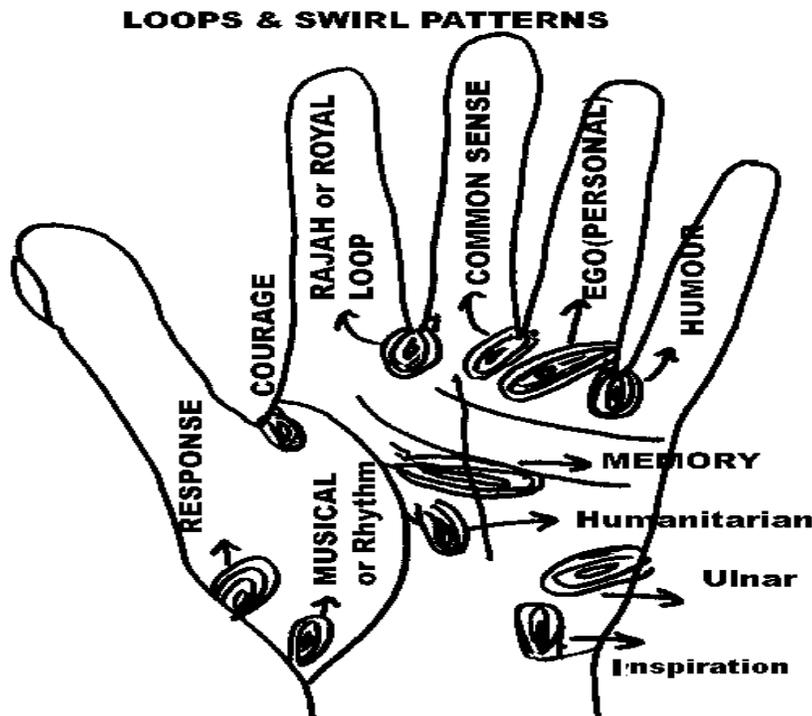
For airplane haters: map cartographer.

Artists, musicians, fabric designers, inventor, priest, nun, minister, psychologist, writer, poet, marriage counselor, social worker, pediatrician.

Promotional works, sales, public relations, advertising, gymnast, dancers, travel agency and cruise ships, TV, team sports, telephone sales work.

LOOPING PATTERNS AND VOCATIONS

The looping patterns are pooling of energies in certain known places on the hand that has impact on the character, temperaments and inclinations.



The presence of these looping patterns do give a great deal of personal information and career direction.

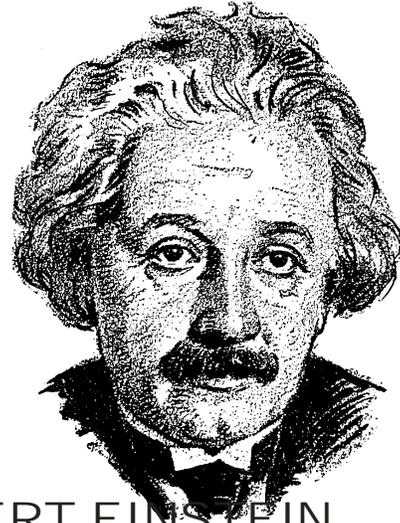
Type of Loop	Indications	Indications of vocations
Royal or Rajah Keyword: Charitable	Could have chromosomal abnormalities. But many have very strong and overpowering personalities	Actors, debaters, public speakers, jurists, specialists in juvenile legal problems.
Common Sense Keyword: Logic	Able to assess people, information and facts in a logical manner.	Doctor of medicine or chiropractic, medical researcher, nursing, nursing home specialist, emergency medicine or EMT , Science, paralegal, social worker, leader of community groups, charity organizer, police

		dispatcher, police or fire personnel.
Ego (personal) Keyword: Easygoing	Functions best in front of an audience. Generally they have to locate the type of humour they enjoy the best.	Social work, fund raising, stage or screen, computer, journalism, historic fiction, naturalist, cinematographer, social scientist, crafts.
Hunour Keyword: enjoyment	Uses sense of humour in many areas of life. Helps to keep one's temper in business.	Comedian, writer, cartoonist, actor, sports, skilled trades, carpenter, military, direct sales, telephone sales, delivery, supervisor, receptionist.
Courage Keyword: bravery	Possessing daring, logical and realistic attitude towards life and death, symbol of people who do daring deeds to have others.	Paramedic, ambulance technician, drug enforcement agents, emergency room doctor or nurse, fire jumper, toxic chemical expert, oil well fire specialist, ski instructor, mountain rescue team, firemen, police, stuntman, disaster team worker
Response Keyword: Sensitivity	Naturally and strongly affected by people around them and by events in their lives.	Psychologist, employed counselor, instructor or teacher, performer, comedian, acting, writer, scriptwriter, novelist, biographer, social work that is positive in nature, hypnotherapist, osteopath, homeopath
Musical or rhythm Keyword: Grace	Sensitive to rhythm and music; found in sportsmen who find their natural rhythm	Sports, dancer, choreographer for stage or screen, musician, composer, athlete, athletic coach, trainer, ballroom dancer, actor, musical comedy, swimmer, driver, gymnast
Memory Keyword: retention	Photographic memory, almost perfect; unlimited memory storage. Information can be retrieved by the conscious mind; can remember things through smell, colours, shapes and sounds, music, etc.	History, mathematics, writing, teaching, archeology, anthropology, science, sales, data compilation, entrepreneurship, photography, journalism, real estate sales, psychology, art, pilot, musician, singing, artist, quality control, museum curator, interior decorator.

<p>Humanitarian Keyword: Idealistic</p>	<p>Found in hands of persons engaged in earth care and human rights, an idealist, giving insight , crusading journalists</p>	<p>Counselor, teacher, motivation leader, inspirational writer or speaker, journalist, image consultant, constitutional law specialist.</p>
<p>Ulnar Keyword: Environment</p>	<p>There could be a genetic or DNA characteristic, especially in Down’s syndrome, allergy, lack of hormone growth, but it shows extreme artistic ability. They love the outdoor , nature and animals.</p>	<p>Environmentalists, seminarian, animal breeder, animal trainer, photographer, park ranger, naturalist, painter, gardener, landscaper, environmental engineer.</p>
<p>Inspiration Keyword: inspiration</p>	<p>Could be inspired by things, music, gives attraction to art, crusader or religious leader or a charismatic individual who draws crowds or large loyal followers.</p>	<p>Minister, priest, evangelist, artist, colour therapist, art curator or collector, poet, author, educator, greeting card designer, sports leader or coach, charity organizer, motivational speaker.</p>



The star of supreme Adventure
Captain Roald Amundsen, the first man to
arrive at the South Pole. One of the
greatest explorer and adventurer, born on
16th July 1872 in Sarpsburg, Norway.



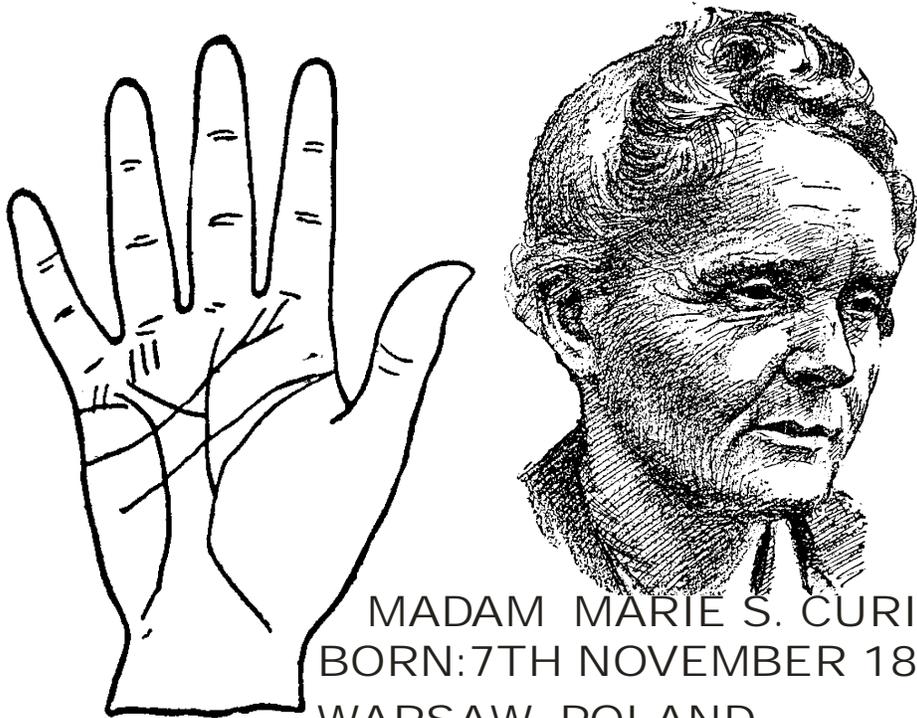
DR. ALBERT EINSTEIN
BORN: 14TH MARCH 1879
ULM, GERMANY

A SCIENTIST, PHILOSOPHER, ARTIST AND WINNER OF THE NOBEL PRIZE (1921) FOR PHYSICS. THE LINE OF SCIENTIFIC GENIUS ARE THREE SHORT LINES FOUND AT THE TOP OF THE PALM, MIDWAY BETWEEN THE THIRD AND FOURTH FINGERS, PORTRAYING A KEEN, ANALYTICAL MIND AND A BRILLIANT ABILITY FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. A TRUE HUMANITARIAN WHO TOOK UP THE CAUSE OF MANKIND AT LARGE.



CHARLES S. CHAPLIN
BORN:16TH APRIL 1889
LONDON, ENGLAND

THE SILENT MOVIE IDOL OF MILLIONS ALL OVER THE WORLD. HE POSSESSED THE LINE OF COMIC TRAGEDY, RISING FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE PALM, NEAR THE TERMINATION OF THE HEAD LINE, RISING UPWARDS AND TERMINATING IN A TRIANGLE UNDER THE FINGER OF SATURN. HE HAD THE GIFT OF PORTRAYING THE DROLLER SIDE OF LIFE THROUGH COMEDY ENTERTAINMENTS.



MADAM MARIE S. CURIE
BORN: 7TH NOVEMBER 1867
WARSAW, POLAND.

THE LINE OF INTUITION AND THE LINES OF SCIENTIFIC GENIUS-THE GREATEST OF WOMEN SCIENTISTS, CO-DISCOVERER OF RADIUM, CO-WINNER OF NOBEL PRIZE FOR PHYSICS IN 1903. SHE COMBINED HOME AND CAREER, SHE REARED TWO CHILDREN, AN EXCELLENT HOUSEKEEPER.

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