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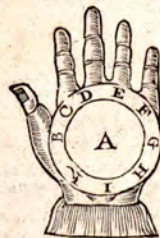
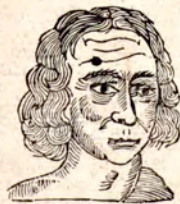
SAUNDERS
PHYSIOGNOMIE,
AND
Chiromancie,
METOPOSCOPIE,
The Symmetrical Proportions and Signal
MOLES of the BODY,

Fully and accurately explained; with their Natural-
Predictive Significations both to MEN and WOMEN.

Being Delightful and Profitable :

WITH
The Subject of DREAMS
made plain :

Whereunto is Added
The ART of MEMORY.



The Second Edition very much Enlarged

BY
RICHARD SAUNDERS, Student in Astrology and Physick.

LONDON,

Printed by H. Briggs, for Nathaniel Brook, at the Sign of the Angel in Cornhill and
at his Shop at the Eastend of the Royal Exchange. 1671.

que manuctum, atque virilem difficile reperies, I concluded. And truly Sir, I know many Noble, Rich and Wise, but I hardly found a *Real-Mercurial-Encyclopedian*, till a happy gust drave me to this *Anchorage*.

The reason of this Dedication, is principally those Merits which are inseparable to your Self, appearing in my sight to admiration, since the first time I had the happinesse of your Acquaintance; which to illustrate with my Pen, were to light a Candle to the Sun, as those many judicious Labours and deep Secrets already in the World, and (as I hear) in the birth, bearing Your Image.

Greatnesse of Personage (its possible) may be unapt for *Patronage*; *empty Titles* and *signal Births* are weak supports to *Mysterious Sciences*: *Might* with *Ignorance*, and *Learning* with *Malice*, alike bespeak their *insufficiencies*. *Learning* is best *Fortressed* by those that love and understand her *Dialect*. Things that are *High* and *Divine*, are of such worth they disdain to be owned but by Persons of Merit; for indeed, they exceeding the *Vulgar*, the eyes of the incapable and Ignorant, debase, rather than illustrate and adorn them, as not knowing their *sublimity*.

Therefore it concerns him on whom this knowledge hath been bestowed, not to communicate indifferently his Secrets to all; And if he be importuned to bring them forth into the VVorld, exposing them to the Censure of *Avistarchus* Brood (which are numerous in this Age, and increase daily) he ought to select some not Ordinary person in parts, for his Protection: VVhich I now do, publishing this VVork which hath not been conceived, nor composed of the vile seed of *Imaginary Sciences* and foolish *Controversies* of these times: but of the purity of the Ancient Sciences, which have been revealed to Men; who have

have surpassed others in *Honesty*, *Esteem*, *Reputation*, and in the Knowledge of what was past, present, and to come, (as Dr. *Gell* learnedly in his *Sermon August 1. 1649. pag. 4.*) and were thought such, who participated in the Counsels and Decrees of the most High; whose Counsels I have followed; to which is Added that poor mite the Almighty hath lent me: which I endeavour to employ to His glory, and my native Countreys benefit.

Sir, it is needlesse to acquaint you with the useful nature of this VVork, as being such whereby wise men may know themselves, and approach nearer to God; I mean in the Knowledge of his most excellent VVorks.

For the Historical notions of God in the Scriptures, are not sufficient, unlesse we also read and see him in his Creatures, which is done, not so much by outward speculation, as by a sedulous search into their Velated nature, and abscond disposition: For in the beginning God adorned all things created with signatures, that so the Ingenious might solace it self, by a disquisite search into the natural qualifications thereof, and thence with a cheerful boldnesse acknowledging the wonderful Works of his Creatour, be sweetly constrained by a Holy Violence to the love of God himself, to love him for Himself, and the Creature for his sake; which to do, is the accomplishment of the Law and the Prophets.

I hope the Nature of the Subject will plead Acceptance with the Ingenious whomsoever, (it being composed of such variety) the major part of which, as yet never saw English:

And Sir, I hope with you, to whose Protection (next the Almighty) I commit it, craving pardon for my prolixity: And that *Learning* may have its *Halcyon* dayes,

dayes, Knowledge flow forth like a Torrent, ingenious Labours, their due respects, that successful Prosperity and accomplishment of Divine *Beatitudes* may attend your worthy Self, and vertuous Lady, is the humble prayer of

Yours (in the utmost

of all true love and friendship)

RICHARD SANNDERS.

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of all true love and friendship)

RICHARD SANNDERS.

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of all true love and friendship)



THE
P R E F A C E
TO THE

Ingenious and Courteous

R E A D E R S.

SIRS,



Have for the publick good taken pains to subject my self to the common Censure, the which I expect not but to find as various as the Faces of the Censurers; I find Envy usually fastling at ingenious labours; I'venall long since resolved,

Nemo Mathematicus genium indomatum habebit.

Only this Bulwark is left me, as having conscientiously laboured for my Countreys good: therefore will I not Apologize, *Opotes ut ars in hoc naturam imitetur ut quicquid agit, propter finem agit. Arist. de Part. 2.*

The Subject of this ensuing Discourse, is a Philolophical account of that eminent and renowned part of Philosophy, as capacious as the whole Universe, *Physiognomy*, for so I principally call it, *Chiromantie* and *Chiroscopia* (largely handled in the sequel) being but parts thereof, which I have so fully cleared, that the meanly Learned may advance in the knowledge of its Principles, and become knowing in the said Science without further and greater pains. Yet, though the Lamb may wade, the Elephant may swim: This first part handleth properly the Subject of *Chiromantie*, which is as *H. C. Agrip.* defines it, *Divinationis species, qua per linearum manuum inspectionem celebratur*; or as otherwise he hath it: *Chiromantia autem in sola manus pro numero planetarum septem montes fingit: atque ex lineis, qua ibi conspiciuntur, qua hominis complexio, qui affectus, qua vita, qua fortuna sepe posse cognoscere arbitrantur per linearum Harmonicam correspondentiam*, &c. but more briefly, *Chiromantia est prudentia boni vel mali quicquid ex manuum inspectione ad hominis salutem praefigendi*. This last definition by the word *Prudentia* constitutes its genius for the causes of its divination. *Chiromantie* is derived from *χρῆσις*, i. e. the hand, and *μαντεία* a *μαντις* i. e. to divine, or divination.

The causes of this Science are the external, remote, and universal efficient: the material cause, is the good and evil to which man is subject: the formal is the fore-seeing of the good and evil by the inspection of the hands, discovering and distinguishing

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ing the diversities of the lines, the distinctions whereof are fully hereafter laid down. But it is necessary to take a brief Survey how *Antiquity* hath honoured this Science; we have many very remarkable notes thereof in the holy Scriptures: as for brevity, *Iob* 37. 7. according to S. Hieronymus translation, *In manuum omnium hominum Deus signa posuit, ut noverint signa opera sua*; God hath placed signs in the Hands of all men, that every man may know his work: I know it is in the English last translation altered in sense, which runs thus, *He scales up the Hand of every man, that all men may know his work*. But how doth this agree with the Original, *וידעו כל אדם מעשה ידיו* which is really thus: *ידעו כל אדם מעשה ידיו*. This is the true Hebrew version, in which is more to be understood to this purpose, then I have space to insert, and is the Text and ground all men must hold unto, though Policy hath given it divers Readings, which my Learned Friend Captain *George Wharton* hath judiciously observed in his neat Tract on this Subject of *Chirromancie*, pag. 53. and 54. all which render it to this sense I have urged it most exactly, and much more emphatical and true than the late translation, *The Wife man in Prov. 3. 16. Length of days are in his right hand, and in his left hand, riches and honour, &c.* words which the wife and curious do much observe as being a tract of the Divinity. The wisest Philosophers and most eminent Magistrates have respected, honoured and studied this Science of *Chirromancie*; and not the smallest number of Writers hath this Art merited.

We find in the truths of *Antiquity*, the *Hebrews*, *Caldeans*, *Arabians*, *Indians*, *Greeks*, *Latines* and *Italians*, great Students in, and promoters of this high part of Philosophy; who with no small pains, have in their several Tongues written large Volumes thereof, as *Aristotle*, *principi philosophorum*, *Virgil*, *Plinius*, and *Juvenal* have copiously observed; the last in his sixth Sargy faith,

Frontemque manumque Præbetis Fatis---

Great Magistrates have loved, used and honoured this Science; amongst whom were *Lucius Sylla*, and *Julius Caesar*, as *Suetonius* and *Iosephus* report; who affirm that by the hand the said *Caesar* discovered the false *Alexander*, who said he was Son of *Herod*. Infinite copious might I be in this Subject, should I run through the whole Classis of those famous Noble Heroes who have spent (to their eternal fame) their pains in this Science; But lest I should be prolix, I have alphabetically recorded in a following page, the names of all whom I have had the happiness to consult with in this work whom I esteem worthy of commemoration, as from whose wells I have oft filled my buckets in the building this Fabrick, obeying the Oracle of *Apollo*, who when *Æsopus* demanded by what means the *Megaraei* might order their Commonwealth best, answered, *If they took counsel of many*: which I hope is no more (in the eye of the Learned) then *assumptionem laudabilem facere*, the wisdom of the Ancients being of so honourable account in any estimation, that I shall not think my self to ire rightly, without their light (take notice, friendly Reader, that I appear not under the notion of private self-ancie) although some delight to be obnoxious, and condemn that light that others have, because they like their own darkness better: through which they oft verifie the proverb, *Causi fissidinis cæcos parit cæculos*; yet I take not all the strains of the Ancients as Orthodox; for I know they have frequently shot wide the mark, and are to be studied in this also; for oft from the variety of Writers it is, that many are rolt too and fro, as from Racker to Racker, being forc'd to change their thoughts as oft as they change their Authors; and conceiving they have pitcht upon a right point (although but of an empty windy conceit) new discoveries begetting new opinions, which raise more blustering turbulent doubts then their greatest strength of judgement can allay; (thus unhappy men) thinking themselves ready to anchor, a cross gull blows them off the shore, perhaps into a rougher Sea of debate and perplexity then before, and with greater hazard and danger of splitting, to that *male partito, male dilabuntur*.

But not to enlarge my discourse with observation of the curiosities of the Ancients in this Science and its praise, I shall desire the lovers of it to see what *Cardinal Minteshi*

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Minteshi, *Savonarola*, *Sextus*, and *Andrew Corvin*, (who have herein exceeded) say of it; it being infallible in its effects, as whereby we may foresee many misfortunes; it is a Science very necessary for *Ministers* and *Physicians*, in their visitation of the sick, that by their face and hands they may discover their condition; for the symptoms quickly appear in the face; the heart (by reason of the tenuity and subtilty of the skin in that place) paineth forth (as it were) the notes of its affections. And certainly the face is a part fit to disclose all the affections of the inward parts, that by it, is manifestly discerned an old man from a young, a woman from a man, a temperate person from an intemperate, a French man from a Spaniard, a sad man from a merry, a sound from a sick, a living from a dead: wherefore it may be affirmed that those things which we keep secret and hid in our hearts, may be understood by the face and Countenance.

Hæu quam difficile est, crimen non prodere vultu!
saith *Ovid*; and *Juvenal*
Nec bene mendaci risus componitur ore.

The lineaments of the face and lines of the hands being considered according to the divers actions of our life, and increase of our years, where there is change of temperament, whether it proceed from indispotion or the influence of the Stars, they also do change. The Stars having such an influential power over us, that we act by them, though they are but second causes, and their influences do so necessitate us that we cannot avoid their fatality, unless we have recourse to the first cause which governs this all; so that their mutability and change, changeth us and our fortunes, which is discovered in the lines of our hands, as the Learned *Manilius* notes in the Proem which he dedicates to *Augustus Caesar*.

Saying,

*Postquam omnis Cæli species redemptibus astris,
Præcepta in propriis scdes, & reddita certis
Factorum ordinibus, sua cuique potentia forma,
Per varios casus artem experientia fecit,
Exemplo monstrante viam, speculaturque longe
Dependit tacitis dominantia legibus astris,
Et totum alterna mundum ratione moveri,
Fatorumque vices certis discernere signis.*

All the *Censors* and *Syndics* of Sciences, have been constrained to commend *Chirromancie*, even those who have been most passionately animated against it; *Delrio* and those of his opinion, as may be seen in his *Rapsoide*, title *Disquisit. Magicæ*, is forced to approve *Physical Chirromancie*, dividing it in two parts, *Physical* and *Astrological*; as if judgement could be drawn from the one without the other, when as without *Astrologie* the other could not subsist, and be subservient to true knowledge. But this *perverse Priest* would not pass by this Science no more than the rest, without the pincers of his censure; being desirous to debate it so far, as to attribute the invention and greatest practise of it to those miserable Vagabonds, which we call *Gypsies*, wherein he hath palpably discovered his ignorance in, and passion against this Science.

I know full well that this so profitable a Science, hath been hitherto so improperly and perversely handled, that *non Scientia numeris, sed parvis Aniliis enisiam fabula meretur*, it hath rather merited the notion of old Wives Fables than a useful Science, and of all our English have merited the least honour, there being not any that heretofore have taken pains to the least credit of the Art, till our laborious Country-man, Captain *George Wharton*, who (to his commendation) hath lately made *Rotheman* most accurately speak English. Of foreign Nations many have taken pains

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pains herein, but as yet I have found it uncomposed, which is my endeavour in this ensuing Tract, to joyn and cement together, compacting those substantial materials, which are most proper to beautify this Fabrick; endeavouring that which is most congruous, and omitting the rubbish to be buried in oblivion. I confess it had been a Subject becoming a Physician as well as me, both to study and handle, but their neglect hath provoked me to relieve and promote the curiosity of the ingenious; and neglect I could do no less (being convicted of sloth) seeing the pains the Ancients have taken to promote the common stock of Learning; whose steps I endeavouring to tread, in my short time, laying aside all other unecessaries, have applied my self to the study of Art; and for the common good have refused no labours, nor shunned the most tedious and difficult passages; as in the Scripture, and amongst other disciplines, Natural Philosophy, and that part chiefly which concerneth the motions and influences of the Celestial bodies have I embraced with all sedulity, and have as much as in myself, applied all industry to the study of those laudable Sciences which being more occult, are with double diligence hewed out of Nature's Rocks, rendering the most sweet and pleasant taste of Wildom's fruits.

In those Sciences which hold forth the cognition of futures, as Astrologie, Physiognomie, Chiromancie, Geomancie, and others, have I travelled, and I endeavour to supply what I find pretermitted by our Fore-fathers.

Concerning the Sciences of Chiromancy and Physiognomy (the Subject of the ensuing) I have endeavoured in a familiar manner to explain to the capacity of the meanest; and those things which scatteringly were found in Authors, I have reduced and methodized; as for instance, in the descriptive nomination of the lines of the hand, *page 5*, the four principal lines have in Authors twenty fix appellations; I have comprized them under their proper heads, that so the Reader may apprehend the intricate windings of the Ancients; which confus'dness heretofore hath deterred many, and rendered the studies of others unprofitable; but now I hope (*abstulisti jactantia verbum*) is much facilitated in this Treatise, which I have so endeavoured to reduce into an Art, that it may claim the dignity of society with other noble Sciences; wherein the Reader may find epitomized, what ever his busie genius could expect in the vastness of the greater world, and may with clearness see why Man is termed a *Microcosm*, or little world, having his *Elements, Astrae, and Signs* (*nihil est inferius quod non est superius, & omnes res inferiores representativa sunt superiorum*) some fixed, others moveable, as denoting Accidents past, present, and to come. That great Creator of all things having drawn lines and marks on our bodies, that we may (in considering and discovering them) with greater admiration, contemplate his Omnipotence, Omniscience, and Infinite mercy, in stamping such his mysterious Characters on us, and forming us after his own Image.

This hath he done that we might be the more expert in the knowledge and composition of Man, to which all other Sciences are subservient; and of which Physick her self (like a diligent handmaid) is a continual observatrix; For there is not any disease or disorder in Man, for the which man hath not in himself a Cure. But this Thesis is not familiar to any, but those who are *filiis Artis*, and adopted into the acquaintance of *Sympathy and Antipathy*; *non est ultra, qui visum gloriaris posse*; for the Motto is, *visce, & fac quicquid vises*. Let no man think me fraught with emulation; it is inconsistent with me; but rather to the promotion and advancement of knowledge have I cast in my mire, which is the only duty and office of ingenuity.

Leaving this Subject of Chiromancy (courteous Reader) give me leave to take thee by the hand, and briefly conduct thee through all the parts and species of Physiognomy preceding this work, that seeing the magnitude and splendor of this Subject, thine eyes may covet after the beauty thereof. In which by way of Analogy, I thus proceed.

Physiognomy is that which from and by certain signs explicates the nature of natural bodies, as to the *genus* or *species*. In the general Physiognomy teacheth the method of knowing the internal affections of natural bodies by the external signs thereof; it is in reference to this sense called *συνεργησις*, *συνεργησις*, & *συνεργησις*; which expressions denote the reason of knowing the nature of a thing from certain signs; many distinctions there are of Physiognomy, but the full extent thereof (as I have

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have handled it) refers to all natural and celestial bodies; which may fitly be considered under these notions of *general* and *special*; as thus. All natural bodies present their natural qualifications before our eyes by certain signs: Physiognomy ought wholly to be conversant about the consideration of all natural bodies from signs; but the antecedent is true, therefore also the consequent.

Further, Physiognomical signs are certain external notes, which manifest the internal affections of body and mind.

Signs in general relate to that part of Philosophy which is not our purpose, for we intend a Physiognomical sign, which is an index of the internal parts, falling within the compass of sense, by which a man is carried on in the cognition of the affections of the natural body, which are internal, and by themselves insensible, Physiognomical signs admit (in kind) of a threefold distinction.

The first signs are either necessary or contingently probable; the first infallible, the second fallible; which distinction is exceeding necessary, least any one should herein expect oracles; seeing many things are here *certa et non incerta*.

Secondly, Signs are proper or common; the proper are reciprocal with the subject signed; the common not so.

Thirdly, Signs inhere as fixed to the body, or not fixed; the first note the internal, durable affection; the other transitory. Again, the subject or part from whence we require these physiognomical signs, are comprized under these four predicaments; viz. *Quantity, Quality, Action* and *Passion*: To the predicament of *Quantity*, appertain magnitude, parity, and mediocrity of parts, as also *Number* or *Multitude*; and here are comprehended the *Mai* and *Stilus*, the presence of a thing in place, and the disposition of the whole parts in order to a place. To the predicament of *Quality*, principally pertain *Light, Colour, Figure*, and divers other Qualities less principal. To the predicament of *Action* and *Passion*, appertain local motion, the external senses, *Laughter, Speech* and *Affection*.

To lead you a little further, view with me the Celestial Physiognomy more special, which discerneth the signs manifesting the nature of a natural body in the species, and is either *Celestial*, or *Subcelestial*: Celestial Physiognomy points at those signs which discover the nature of the Celestial bodies; and they are four, *Quantity, Light, Colour, and Motion*; as to which consider, the greater the star is, the more efficacious, unless it be farther remote than a lesser; where note, that is not called Celestial Physiognomy, which searcheth out the nature of man, from signs Celestial and Humane commixed; but that which gathereth from certain signs, the natures of the Celestial bodies. Amongst these signs, *Quantity* obtaineth the first place, which by how much the more it is in any star, by so much the greater is the efficacy thereof; for magnitude of powers, and forces in those bodies, which are called universal causes, presuppose magnitude of the subject, and that subject hath a congruent temperament of qualities. From hence the Philosophers hold, that Heaven is the most efficacious body because the most capacious. But observe this caution, that oftentimes the lesser stars act more vigorously in inferior bodies, than the greater, because of their propinquity. Again, the more lucid a star is, the more noble is the nature thereof; for light is a quality transcendent; and the more or less of light possideth the subject, the more or less noble it is: From hence we affirm the *Sun* the most noble of all Celestial bodies.

Further, the eight different Colours of the Stars are observable; for they convey their influence to us by the inferior Planets, and imprint their natures on every Creature below; *omnes res animata habet a celo stellam ad se influentem*; and by their colour is known to which of the Planets they most sympathize. Again, *Action*, by how much the more various it is, by so much the more it signifieth the various natures of the subject; as appears in the *Moon* and *Mercury*; moreover, the more slow motion of a Star, signifieth the more constant affection, and the more fixed effect.

Physiognomy subcelestial, comprehendeth the nature of sublunaries, from and by certain signs; and this is either of the Elements or elementary bodies. The Physiognomy of the elements may be called Elementary, which teacheth the knowledge of the four Elements by certain signs: These signs are, *Parity, Motion, and Weight*. Now hence

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hence ariseth this position, that an *Element*, by how much the more pure it is, by so much the more noble is the nature thereof. I urge not here the consideration of the elements as pure; but as they are impure, imbibed with certain debilitate qualities; but my meaning is comparatively to be taken; and so I affirm, that the greater the purity is, the more excellent is the nature of the element. As thus; a red flame of fire, denotes the fire to have a greater admixture of earthly substance; so the flame blewish, demonstrates a great tincture of water concurring. Lastly, the flame white, declares the most pure, and because pure, most excellent. The like may be said of the Air; by how much the more subtil and pure it is in any place, by so much the more it excels. The water the more limpid, the more wholesome; the earth, the more subtil, the more mild. The natures of fire and water are distinguished by motion likewise; for fire, the more mean and equal the motion is, by so much the more noble is the element; and running water, excels that which stands in pits: lastly, the weightiest natures of water and earth; for the more ponderous the water is, the more it sympathizeth with the terrene quality; and earth, the more weighty, the more it approacheth the nature of gold or lead. Some have made (also) experience of the air, by exposing thereto a sponge, or new bread, thereby drinking in the moistness of the air in a nightspace, and afterwards trying the weight again; but this is rather assay of vapors, than of air.

The next consideration, is the Physiognomy of Elementary Bodies, which are of imperfect or perfect mixture. The Physiognomy of bodies imperfectly mixt, may be called *Meteorological*, as delivering signs from whence the nature of Meteors may be known; the signs are thus considerable, as *light, colour, figure, purity, and motion*; now light and color appear in Meteors; as also the Planets herein principally shew; the figure of the Meteor sheweth the nature thereof, either benevolent or malevolent. Meteors the more pure, the more noble; this verity appears in all liquid subjects, as water, rain, clouds, dew, snow, and all like watery Meteors; and so understand of the fiery. Further, the equal compoite and motion of Meteors, indicate the good temperament thereof; understand that motion which is acted from an internal principium, not that which ariseth from an external original, as from the Wind. There is also Physiognomy of bodies perfectly mixt, as of minerals or living bodies: The first is *Physiologia mineralium*, and may be called *mineral*, because it informeth to find out the internal nature of minerals by certain signs; which signs are these: *Color, Weight, and Signature*; for color, the more pure, the more noble in quality; for weight, the more ponderous, the more excellent in kind; Gold is amongst other metals, as a *Man* amongst Animals, or the *Sun* amongst the Stars; and the most noble signature of metals appears in that Analogical similitude they bear with the parts of the body of man.

The Physiognomy of living bodies, is either *Botanical, Physiognomical, Theriologial, or Anthropological*: Botanical Physiognomy is of herbs, whose *idiosyncrasia* or natures are known by the signatures thereof, and relate to the stars (as learnedly Dr. Oell in his Sermon preached, August 1. 1649. pag. 17. and our learned Countryman and Hebrician, Mr. Reeve, in his Sermon, pag. 18.) of which there are four Classes, some demonstrate sympathy and antipathy, of which there are four reason of the members of the body, others by reason of the stars, others by reason of beasts; and this Physiognomy of bodies perfectly mixt, is more necessary then sympathy and antipathy of bodies, by which means all things are revealed, necessary to the health and welfare of man, and nature restored to sanity; which would be the usefullist subject in the world (deserving the discovery of the most ingenious Pen) were it rightly and fully handled; therein lieth the proper key of Physical knowledge, which I cannot pass, without giving a touch thereof, and so lead you by the hand to the following subject.

I here observe five degrees of Sympathy, and as many of Antipathy.

The first is the sympathy of Plants amongst themselves; as for instance, the sympathy betwixt *Rose* and the *Fig tree*; the *Elm* rejoiceth to co-habit with the *Vine*.

The second sympathy is between plants and other bodies, as the *Heliotropium*, or *Sun-*

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Sun-flower, and the *Tragopogon*, or *Goats-beard*, and certain other Herbs, who turn and observe a motion with the Sun.

The third sympathy is between Animals and other creatures, as *Serpents* preserve their light by *Fennel*; and the *Hinds* draw out the piercing dart with *Dittany* or *Garden ginger*.

The fourth order of sympathy, is of Animals amongst themselves, as the *Dolphin* is much delighted with the company and customs of Men; the same friendship is between the *Dog* and the *Elephant*.

The fifth respecteth Mettals, Gems, and other Minerals, related to other natural subjects, as the *Coral* is comfitive to the *Hare*; so the *Virgula Divina*, a forked twig, cut from the *Hazel tree*, hath so firm a comate sympathy with Mettals, that the Metallists use it, by applying the Twig to explore the veins of Mettals in the Earth.

The degrees of Antipathy are these.

The first is of Plants amongst themselves, as *Wine* and the *juice of Hamlock*; the *Vine* and *Brassick plants*; and whereas the *Vine* usually imbraceth all things, and windeth about them, it onely shunneth the *Brassick plant*, and inclining another way, contemns the same.

The second is betwixt Plants and other bodies; as *Rose* is an enemy to *Serpents*, and the *Asiatic* is to antipathetic to a *Serpent*; that the will not endure to come within the compass of the shadow thereof.

The third degree of Antipathy is of Animals amongst themselves; and thus a *Crocodile* is enemy to Man through Antipathy; and a *Spider* is to antipathetic to a *Serpent*, that the *Spider* discerneth the *Serpent* spreading himself in the Sun, under a tree, prepares himself, and darts a sting of poison in the midst of his forehead, making for a wound, that the *Serpent* for grief and pain, rolling himself together in a ring dyes; so likewise from the body of a man slain, there issueth blood afresh, the murtherer being present, by reason of Antipathy.

The fourth is of living Creatures with the nature of some Plants, as the *Crab* cannot endure the plant *Polypodium*; for being brought to this herb, in a small time it maketh him cast off his shells and claws.

The fifth is of Minerals amongst themselves, as also to other bodies: so the *Emerald* is wholly an enemy to the *Falling sickness*, that being applied to the diseased body, it either overcometh the disease, and forceth its departure, retaining its strength and vigor; or is overcome by the disease, and so loseth his vertue, power, or breaketh through the malignity of the disease.

Moreover, all things temperate in nature, sympathetically concord with our natures as sweet *Maridrome* and *Nutmeg* to the head, and *Wormwood* to the belly: And those which exceed the mediocrity in temperament, are contrary, as noxious to our natures; and by so much the more infectious, by how much the farther from the mean the qualities recede; as *Arsenic* and *Opium* are pernicious to the nature of Man, by means of excess: so those things which attenuate nature, to those things which are heavy and gross: and those which are emollient, to those which are durate. Material contrary qualities cannot mix and unite; as Oyl cannot admix with Water the least Commixtion.

In the next place consider the Plants and Herbs, that it may be manifest, how convenient medicines from thence may be prepared: this may be done, if these Theorems be diligently observed: As

First, The virtues of Vegetables, are known by their signatures: Natural things have by the Divine Hand impressed on them humane figures: for not in vain are those peculiar various figures imprinted on herbs, by which they do even speak forth to man their virtues: From hence it is that *Adam*, *Salomon*, and the most excellent Philosophers and Physicians, have known the Vertue and Faculty of Herbs.

Secondly, What body sever in the Macrocosm, that imparteth to another body, means, and power of existence, that serveth also for the daily conservation of the Microcosm; for Sulphure preferreth Wine, which hath a great Analogy with our blood; wood, tempered over and cables (whose life is in the water) with the oyl of Sulphure, are thereby

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thereby preserved and continued: From hence *Paracelsus* in lib. 3. de vita longa, Chap. 7, concludes, that in Sulphure is the joyce of Balm, which it flieth neither wine, nor any inanimate substance to putrefie: but so conferves the bodies, that no influence of adverse qualities can bring prejudice thereunto. And *Quercitanus* in his *Phar*, informeth, that Sulphure, rightly prepared, is the true Balm of the Lungs.

Thirdly, *What body soever that by his innate and proper Balsom can preserve from elementary corruption, that also hath power to preserve the Microcosm from diseases*: Diligently therefore in medicines ought to be considered, the quality of the medicine suitable to the humour of the Microcosme: so that it be proper to succour the same.

This is also worth consideration, that amongst natural bodies, certain, longer retain their vigor and durability than others : and for this property they are called *universal*, and the most effectual remedies : Note above all others, two Creatures carry the preeminence : viz. the *Sun* in the Firmament, and *Gold* of Sublunaries : for the *Sun* is the Epitome of Celestial powers and influences, and is an incorruptible Balme, which continually in every moment of time, by his proper light, is communicable to all creatures : and principally the Balme of the *Sun* is found in the Magnet of the *Sun*, which is the (object of all admiration : this magnet is a peculiar stone, and cannot be dissolved, but in its own proper water, after which the universal medicine may be thence extracted, which in a manner is universal, and by many so called : not that it is universal, but that it is next, or comes near thereto : for Gold is of that nature, that from the natural qualities of other elements it cannot be corrupted : If by convenient means, Gold be drawn into the *Quinta essentia*, expelleth the most dangerous diseases, by comforting the Balme of the Microcosme, and conveying it in vigor. From hence is manifest the sense of these two *Axioms*, *Contraries are cured with contraries*, as also like with like (that is to say) contraries forcibly expel their contraries : and the Balme of Gold expelleth impure tinctures adverse thereto : and like cherisheth their like, as the Balme of Gold comforteth and cherisheth the Balme of the Microcosme, sympathizing there-with.

Fourthly, *whafor* or *expellent* an alienated substance from the body of the *Macrocosm*, the same also expelleth any impure indure from the body of the *Microcosm*: So *Asiaticum* purifieth Gold and Silver, by expelling all impurities; therefore the same in the *Microcosm*, expelleth all humors in thickures, and taketh away all afflicting diseases, if rightly prepared: So the flower of *Centaurea* or *Lavender*, with *Citrin powder*, driveth Moths from hair or clothes: If this be decocted in wine, and taken, it expelleth worms; and the *Elk*, if he be taken with the *Epilepsie*, puts the hoof of his hinder foot in his ear, and cures him self.

Moreover, what Plant, soever hath the signature of any Star, that Plant participates of the nature and influence of that star: for all Vegetables relate to the Sun, Moon, and Planets.

Again, what Placens *foever* hath the figure of the parts of any Animal, the same is the temperament be, and expelleth the diseases of those parts it represents, so be phygiogomy it bearch, as the herb called *Blew-wolf*-*bane* resembleth the brain of man, which having a venomous temper and quality, destroyeth the brain; but if the temperament of a plant be pure, it helpeth nature, according to the former Rule pronounced; which is illustrated by these Aphorisms: As

Fifth, Plants which resemble the form of the *Eyes*, these are salubrious and healing to the eyes, as *Eyebright*, *Scabins*, *Marigold*, *Chamaelion*, *Sempervivum*, *Nardum*, and *Starnwort*.

Secondly, Plants which have the emblemism of the *Head*, are Cephalicæ, and help the infirmities thereof: this *Opuntia* have the physiognomy of the whole brain; from hence the *Nur*, with the *psalm* of wine, applied to the head, powerfully comforteth the brain. The hollow flower of *Psyon* that together, hath the signature and physiognomy of the head; and all the flowers and little veins circling round the brain; but openit; and take the flowers forth from that rinde or under skin, which represents the brain-pain, and the flesh violently breaketh forth: from hence *Psyon* is Antepileptica: as also the Fifth *Scilla*.

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The herb *Maiden hair*, and the moss of *Quince* have the Physiognomy of the hair on the head; therefore a decoction thereof in restoring hairs lost by *the venerea* is most efficacious.

Plants which resemble the figure of the heart, have the power and vertue of comforting and sustaining the heart; as the *Citron apple*, the fruit of *Anacardium*, like the heart; *Fennel thistle*, *Spikenard*, *Balm*, *Mint*, the white *Beet*, *Trifoly*, *Parley* and *Motherwort*, which bear in leaves and roots the physiognomy of the heart, and are confortive therunto.

Those herbs which resemble the Lungs are adjuvations thereunto; as *Sage*, and *Lungwort*, the herb *Hounds tongue*, and *Camphrey*, or *Walwort*: spotted.

Plants which have the figure of the Ears, conduce much to the adfections thereof: the leaves of *Falsen* or wild *Spikenard*, having the figure of the ears, much conduce to the benefit of hearing and memory; a conserve thereof being rightly prepared and eaten; so oil extracted from the shells of *Sea Snails*, having the figuration of long ears, tends wonderfully to the recovery of hearing.

Also those plants which phylogonomize the nose, adjuvare much the sense of smelling: the leaves of wild *Water-mint* resembling the nose, yield an exact, wonderful good for the recovery of that sense.

Plants having the resemblance of the *Womb*, conduce much to a good delivery, as the round *Birthwort*, or *Heartwort*, and the *Ladies seal* or *Briony*, the *Satyrion*, and *Penny wort*, which have round and hollow roots.

Plants which phrygnonomize the bladder and gall, comply to the good of those parts, as *Nightshade*, *Alkakenge*, or rather *Solanum vesicarium*, and *Nux vesicaria*; all which (as by a tacite language) speak forth their vertues of purging the bladder of gravel and stone.

Herbs stimulating the Milk, as *Miltwaste*, *Spleenwort*, *Lupines*, *Dandel*, *feal*, and *Soy*, are much benevolent thereunto.

Herbs which in leaves or root bear the signature of the Liver, do much conduce to a good digestion and concoction of blood, and help the infirmities thereof, as the herb Trinity, Liverwort, Agarick, Fumitory, and Elix.

Plants which figure in the *Secrets*, have a secret specific virtue against fertility, and to further generation; as *Walnut*, *Indian nut*, *Licker*, and the *Rose of Sharon*.

Herbs and feeds resembling the *Tooth*, confer much to the good and preservation thereof; as *Toothwort*, the *Pine kernel*; and in *Hemlock* be certain feeds which bear the figure of jaw-teeth.

Those Plants which have the signature of the *Kneekles* and *joyns* of the Body, are wondrously prevalent against the foot-gout, knee-guyn, and all joyne-pains whatsoever.

Plants expressing a natural fatness; increase fatness in the body, as oily plants bearing the walnut, Filbert, Almond, Pine kernels grow united with the leaves, and

Plants naturally lean, macerate the body, as *Sarcopappus*, of *hig-tow'd Raf a folis*, and others, women ediculous ai, victuaries and; excels the same delicate

Plants having a Fleshy signature increase Flesh; as the Onion, Leek, and Celery.

Plants resembling the knots of the back bone, mightily help the joints and the
Reins; as Galinule, the knotty odoriferous Rushes, and

Plants *nerve*, *bor* *lipple* and fortify the *nerues* and *sinews*, as *Fennel*, *Flax*, *Hemp* the *Nard*, the herb *Nepai*, and the roots of *Mallomy*, all which emolliate the contracted Nerves.

Herbs having a milky substance, propagate milk; as *Lactuca*, and the fruit of *Melons* and *Figs*.

Plants of a *ferous* quality, purge the noxious humors betwixt the Esch and the kidneys *Sage* and *Scamony*.

Herbs whose acidity turns milk into curds, prove much as regeneration; such are the herb *Gallium*, the *Chicory*, and the seeds of *Sparganium* are avoided from.

On the contrary, those implies which obstruct the congelation of milk, and dissolve milk congealed, are good to relieve a sore breast when the milk is knotted in it, as Rue

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by it self, or bruised in *Viniger*, mixed with *Cummin*, and applyed, in a short time consumeth the milk.

Plants that are hollow, as the stalks of *Corn*, *Reeds*, *Leeks*, *Mallows*, *Hollyhocks*, *Garlick*, and *Buglosse*, are singular good to purge, open, and comfort the hollow parts of the body.

Hypericon or *St. Johns-wort*, hath the leaves perforated, is sanative to wounds whose physiognomy it beareth.

Palma Christi in the root hath the physiognomy of the hands and fingers, and is healing the cuncto.

I might abound in this useful Subject, but I hasten briefly to remember certain Plants which having the Physiognomy of brute Animals, are available to the cure of those maladies caused by those Creatures whose signature they bear; as the greater *Serpentarian*, or *Herb Dragon*, which represents a Serpent; the Bramble called *Christs thorn*, having prickles resembling the teeth of Serpents, avail against the bittings of that Creature.

Ragwort against the sting of Bees.

The herb *Fleabane* having the signature of Vermin, causeth Fleas to avoid the room.

Scorpion grass, *Dartwort*, the flowers of *Turpiss* representing the tail of the *Scorpion*, have great vertue in curing the hurts by venomous Creatures.

The colours of Plants also set before our eyes their natural different vertues; so those Plants of white colour, avail to the cure of flegmatick diseases, as *Briony* and the *Water Lilly*.

Those of yellow aspect, purge and remove Choler; as *Barbaris* and *Celandine*.

Those which have a sanguine complexion, do not a little purifie the blood; as the root of *China*, *Fernbrake*, *Agrimony*, *Germander*, and *Sorrel*.

This is a Rule, to every Plant to many colours as it hath commixed, so many vertues is therein.

And what Plant hath the signature of any Disease, is useful to expel the disease. The flower of the *Water Lilly* having the signature of a drop of water, is good against the Apoplexy.

The *Christal*, the *Flint*, the *Lapis lycnis*, *Lapis Cyrenus*, and the *Lapis Indicus*, with the roots of *Saxifrage*, the fruit of *Alkekege*, the stones of *Cherries*, the *Perisan Apple*, having the signature of the Stone, are prevalent against the stone and gravel in the bladder and kidneys.

Lunaria, the seeds of *Marigold*, these have resemblance of the *Canker*, and avail much in the cure thereof.

All Plants of a glutinous quality, and which have their stalks signated with cuts and flits (as it were) are sanative to scars and wounds.

The root of *Galangal*, growing in low grounds, taken up in *May*, is a singular Amulet against the flux, being worn against the belly, it physiognomizes the natural excitements in figure and colour.

Against the same disease, the dysentery, is prevalent the marrow or moist substance found in Quarries in the joints of bones, which hath the former Physiognomy.

All the excrescencies of Trees, arising above the branches, are good against the excrescencies of the Arteries.

The *Strawberries* figurating the Leprosie, the distilled water is most excellent in the cure thereof; as also all leprous and red faces, being with the water washed.

Vipers having the same signature, therefore their flesh prepared is excellent good against the Leprosie.

Archangel physiognomizing the fingers, is salative for the fellon breeding on those parts, being bruised and applyed.

Further, the more multiplicitious signatures are cohering in a plant to one and the same signification, so much the more certain is their efficacy in their application; for the spirit is in quality the same in all bodies, but different in quantity. In some it is more copious and vivacious, in others more weak and debilitated; therefore by how much the more the same spirit produceth a convenient form & figure in divers things

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or subjects under the same climate, by so much the more the same subjects are efficacious to assist and help each other, and intend their relations; similitude of affections increaseth strength, and the contrary, hatred; but a word or two more of the Physiognomical part.

Plants whose parts resemble the *Scorpion*, as *Liberick-bane*, *Helebore*, and *Accotum*, are useful against hurt from that creature, as physiognomizing the *Scorpion*.

The flowers of plants having the resemblance of Butterflies, conduce to fruitfulness; as our English *Ganderings*, the flower of *Beans*, *Woodbine*, *Ew*, and *Ragwort*.

Plants spotted like a Serpents skin, as *Crown Garlick*, *Wake Robin*, the herb *Aron*, *Dragonwort*, and the *Sea-Dragon*, are sanative against all venoms from those Creatures.

In Physiognomical Physiognomy we may observe certain plants resembling the heads of Animals; as the flowers of wild *Bugloss* resemble the Vipers head, which *Discoideis* affirms good against Vipers.

The plant *Calves nose*, or *Snop-Dragon*, hath holes like eyes in the skull, and represents a Calves head.

Amongst the species of Pulle or Verches, there is one that is called by the Greeks *aris*, by the Latines *Arietinum*, which hath the Physiognomy of a Rams head, and doth much incite *Venus*.

Another kind of Pulle called *Columbinum*, white and round, prefigures the Doves head, and hath answerable properties.

The herb, *Flea-bane*, hath a flower resembling a Dogs head.

There is a plant the Greeks call *Excor*, which hath a seed to the similitude of a Bears head.

Likewise *Cranes-bill*, having the physiognomy of that Creature, hath answerable effects.

Divers plants physiognomize the horns of Beasts, as *Cornop*, *Plaintain*, *Buchorn*, figurates the Bucks horn.

Fengreek, Ox horns.

Wake robin resembles the horn of an Unicorn.

The plant *Trifolia*, hath the right resemblance of Rams horns.

Moreover *Dogs-tongue* hath the signature of the tongue of that Creature, and *Bugloss* of an Ox tongue.

Also *Elaphoglosson*, of a Harts tongue; and *Ophinglosson* of a Serpents tongue with the sting.

The Physiognomy of all the parts of Beasts are found in plants: as the plant *Alpeurnus*, like a Fox tail.

The herb *Shaver grass* like a Horse tail.

Some figurate the feet of Animals, as the herb *Foldstap*, like a Horse foot.

The roots of *Sea-thistles*, like the feet of water Fowls, as Ducks, Geese, and Swans.

The root of the *Fig tree*, like the feet of the Raven, and the like Poultry.

Thus have I briefly run through the signature and Physiognomy of Herbs and Plants, which I obagnate in this one Theorem. *Omnia planta suam ipsius infirmam virtutem certo signo hominibus ostendit.*

I have dispatched all the parts of Physiognomy except the Theriological part, of which a word: The parts of Animals answer the similar parts in man, with a certain vigorous, fortifying sanative quality, as the brains of a Cock to the brains of man, the lungs of a Wolf to his lungs; the prissus of a Bull or Hind provokes lust; the chaps and sores in womens breasts are healed by an unction prepared of a glutinous substance from the udders of Cows; the heart of man in aking and foaming fits, is corroborated by the essentia preparata made of the bone in a Stags heart; the *pulvis matriolis galinae*, injected in *solum matriolis mulieribus*, stops the courses, removes barrenness, and helps conception. Animals long-lived, being fed upon, conduce much to the production of life, the renovation of the body, and the restitution of youth; of which are the Hart, of whom *Pliny* reports, he knew divers Noble women who fed much on Venison, and never had leaver, but lived long. *Baptista Persa* gives advice to feed *Pullen* with their flesh and after eat them. The *Roe* is long lived; *Grise* likewise, being warily fed, are good dyer.

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Altho' I saw one kept three score years; and because Eggs are of good nourishment, it may be a good experiment to feed Fowls with lasting found Corn and food durable.

The last species of Physiognomy is, *Anthropological*. judging the nature of Man by certain physiognomical signs, (the Wise man saith, *Sapientia hominis ita illustratur faciem ejus ut firmetur vultus ejus dupliciter*, Eccles. 8. 1.) which is the Subject of the following work: to which I having brought you by the hand (as it were) shall leave you viewing it under these heads: 1. Considering the whole temperance of the body. 2. The parts thereof divinely. And lastly, observations from all these; hoping (friendly Reader) thou wilt excuse me for prolixity, it being necessary to delineate the capacity of this Subject, which hath been carried through the several parts thereof: I the close need not now Apologize for it, nor the Dross of the Moles of the Body, a Subject of this Treatise, which so rationally streams from the fountains of pure natural Philosophy, wherein my Reader before he arrive at his journey's end in the lecture of my papers, shall meet with more varieties than either the Title-page to my Book, or this Epistle do promise: which cannot suffer oppose with Rationals, unless it meet with Animals.

Happily Reader thou mayest slight me for my homely dress; it's true I have not furnished my Book with the filed Phrases of glittering Eloquence, I not being so studious of words as matter; and desiring to be understood of all: and it may be my lot whilst I seek the benefit of the Vulgar, to displease the Learned; for I know not, *Vulgo placere, Sapientibus esse displicere*. This I must undergo; for *Hippocoron* tells me,

*Ad turbam ego verba facere sum imperitus,
Inter sed aequales paucosque doctores.
Habet hoc locum. Nam qui inter doctos nil valet,
Gratior apud vulgus est eorum ratio.*

And lastly know that this Subject is best seen in a homely and plain dress and will not admit of a Romanical strain; for so I should carry my Subject out of its own Sphere, and lose my terms of Art through extended dislocation. *Quintil. lib.* tells you *Non esset in rebus humanis Eloquentia*. My end aimed at herein is the common utility, (to which I have been much encouraged by our famous Count yman *Mr. Lilly*, as from whom I have received much assistance, and my loving Friend (not to be forgotten) *Mr. Boker*) in these respects. As first the scarcity of this Subject thoroughly handled, this being the first of Physiognomy, that hath appeared in the English Tongue in this age; and the first discovering the Moles of the Body that ever appeared here. Secondly, to inform the Reader of that ancient adage *Nescis te ipsum*, of which *Plato* affirms, *Difficilima res est seipsum cognoscere*. For most men are a terra incognita to themselves; for

*Natura beatus
Omnibus esse dedit, sequi cognoveris uti.*

In which knowledge this Book travels, by laying before your eyes Mans Inwards by his Outwards, and the harmony of parts in the Symmetrical proportions of the body Thirdly, that all persons may perspicuously in their own mother-tongue, read and understand their own proper peculiar deficiencies, and (if possible) avert (at least) mitigate the evil threatened them; or with comfort attend, and (by humane providence) cherish and augment the good portended, whereby they may greatly be enabled to give God thanks for his infinite mercies and goodness in setting before their eyes these visible natural warnings; at the last will provide him in the midst of their greatest afflictions, *Hominum genus arte & rationum vivit, fatis Aristoteles*.

And lastly, that Physicians may by the symptoms of Physiognomy and Chiroman-ty, be enabled to judge of the temperaments of their Patients, that they may advance a rational cure, and laudably discharge their duties, as the famous Physician *Celsus* saith, *Chiromanica cognitio quantopere medico necessaria est? nam ex Chiro-*

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manicis sicuti remedia illi homini convenientia fieri possunt. De signat. pag. 72. This is sufficient to plead acceptance with them, and to prompt them on to this study. I know there is a generation of covetous idle drones, of whom *Plato* speaks,

Artes ut lateant, sua perque Enigmata crescant.

Who like a Dog in a manger, will neither feed themselves nor (by their good wills) suffer others. But I leave these, wishing all prosperous satisfaction to the Ingenious, desiring to hold forth this one request to those who shall have the opportunity of perusing this Subject, that they condemn not, before they have thoroughly and understandingly read it; which if they then do, that they rather do it in friendly writing, then in a whispering; for I will always be so avidous of learning as to shake hands being convinced; but so (*nisi fallor*) have I fortified this building with grounded Pillars, that against the most hostile shafts of envy, I shall not need much munification, I question not but here and there in a corner may peep out an *Aristarchus* or a *Ma-mus*, a *Meippus* or a *Zoilus*, and bark against the Moon, traducing that which their laziness or insufficiency will not suffer them to mend: which invites me with patience to hearken to *Emripedes*,

*Dicentibus dubitans, irato altero,
Qui non repugnat dicitur esse sapientior.*

I shall not seek revenge; *nam mihi non datur—
est possessorare Iovis.*

If any Critick shall upbraid me with insufficiency, and slight my pains, if he can do more, I envy not;

*Nam si vel parvum pergas superaddere parva,
Et crebro id facias, ingeni existet acerbum.*

If he will set too his hand to increase the common stock of Learning, I have my end, the ultimate of my emulation being to promote the Common Good, which I shall always (God assisting) endeavour to do by enlarging this hereafter (if I find it acceptable,) or demonstrating some other useful Subject beneficial to the common utility. In the mean time let him have thy hearty well-wishes, who spares not his pains to Dedicate himself to welfare,

Richard Saunders.

*Vive, vale lector, siquid scis optime illis,
Candidus imperis: si non, his utere gratias.*

The three Cranes in Chaucery-lane,
October 13. 1670.

The

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The Catalogue of *Authors* consulted with, in the following *work*,

A
Alerius Magnus.
 Adamantius Sophista.
 Aetius.
 Albertus Tutorius.
 Alcibiades.
 Ambrsius Parus.
 Antiochus Barthelemy.
 Alcibiades.
 Andreas Laurentius.
 Andreas Corvus.
 Alexander Trallianus.
 Arnaldus Villanovanus.
 Apthobius.
 Antonius Cernisius.
 Argenterius.
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 Aspharabius.
 Augustinus.
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 Avicenna.
 Antonius Cremenfis.
 Alpharabius.
 Alstedius.
B
 B. Hieronymus.
 Biblia.
 Bonaventura.
 Belat.
 Blasius de parma.
C
 Caspianus.
 Cesar Diliator.
 Caspar Bartholinus.
 Cicero.
 Collegium Conimbricense.
 Colet.
 Constantius Africanus.
D
 Damascenus.
 Demosthenes.
 Democritus.
 D. Thomas.
 Daniel.
E
 Empedocles.
F
 Fernelius.
 Fludd.
 Formica.
G
 Galenus.
 Gaudencius Merula.
 Gualterius.
 Gregorius Nicenus.
 Gerardus Cremona.
H
 Halp.

Heracitus.
 Hermes.
 Herodotus.
 Hesiodus.
 Henricus Corn. Agrippa.
 Helius Priamus.
 Hippocrates.
 Hieronymus Mercurialis.
 Homerus.
 Horatius.
 Hugo Villorinus.
I
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 Iacobus Hollerius.
 Iacobus Martini.
 Job.
 Iohannes de Indagine.
 Iohannes Rothmannus.
 Iohannes Poggius.
 Iustinus Philof. & Mart.
L
 Lampridius.
 Lactantius.
 Leoniceus.
 Leophrinus.
 Lemnius.
 Livius.
 Lucius Scythia.
 Loxius.
 Lucilius.
 Ludovicus River.
 Lud. Mercator.
M
 Magirus.
 Macrobius.
 Mantuanus.
 Marilius.
 Marialis.
 Maternus.
 Matthaeus Dresserus.
 Michael Scotus.
 Merbeck.
 Moses.
N
 Niclaus Tankeus.
O
 Oceanus.
 Ovidius.
P
 Palemon.
 Pausanias.
 Petrus Apponensis.
 Petrus de Area.
 Petrus Vissembachius.
 Porphus.
 Pomerius.
 Phoraster.

Pererius.
 Philippus Melancthon.
 Philomenus.
 Philo Iudeus.
 Philostratus.
 Philoponus.
 Phineas.
 Piccola.
 Plato.
 Plutarchus.
 Polemon.
 Ptolomaeus.
 Pythagoras.
Q
 Quintilianus.
R
 Rhafes.
 Realdu Columbus.
 Rodolphus Hospinianus.
S
 Scotus.
 Samius.
 Savanarola.
 Scaliger.
 Sebola Salernitana.
 Scribanus.
 Seneca.
 Simachardus.
 Solomon.
 Socrates.
 Strabo.
 Suetonius.
T
 Taisnerus.
 Terentius.
 Terullianus.
 Theodorus Hagenius.
 Theodorus Gaza.
 Theophrastus.
 Themistius.
 Tolens.
 Trismegistus.
 Tricassus.
 Timperius.
V
 Valerius Maximus.
 Valesius de Torante.
 Varro.
 Velsinus.
 Virgilius.
 Victor Tricavelinus.
X
 Xerophon.
Z
 Zabarella.
 Zopyrus.
 Zoroaster.

To his Honoured Friend Mr. RICHARD SAUNDERS,
 upon publishing his exquisite Piece of *PHYSIOGNOMY*
 and *CHIROMANCY*.

MY present condition renders me incapable of any
 more pleasing Poetick strain, whereby I might grati-
 fy the Industrious *Author* for his indefatigable
 pains; who from the best and most approved *Writers* of
 either past or present times, hath so ingeniously and
 Learnedly composed this accurate piece of *Chiromancy*,
Metoposcopy, and other unknown Sciences he now makes
 publique in the English Tongue; as in very truth, the
Subject of his Pen judiciously considered, I know not
 any thing in this nature more considerable, or better
 meriting the courteous acceptance of the *Learned*.

I wish his Labours may find civil respect, according to
 the merit of his pains; my self cannot sufficiently com-
 mend either the *Subject* he writes of, or the rare *Method* he
 prescribes in his whole *Progression*, far exceeding either the
 long-winded *Genius* of *Cocles*, infinite contradictory *A-*
phorisms of *Taisnerus*, abrupt and rustick considerations
 of *Indagines*, or too much brevity of *Galenius*; not a
 man of all *Europe* comes near him (*Tricassus* excepted:)
 yet is he more copious and significant even than that
 sharp *Italian*.

What shall I say? *Nothing* can be added to make a more
 compleat *Volume*, then what is performed by our *Author*.
 What he hath brought to light is candidly effected, faith-
 fully delivered, and by *Gods* Mercy may prove effectually
 helping unto all who shall seriously consider the *Subject*,
 and rationally practise it. And this I dare affirm, there
 is not in any one *Book* or *Volume* yet extant, in any Lan-
 guage of *Europe*, that comprehends so many rarities, so
 neatly couched so judiciously Methodized, as are by
 our *Author* comprized in this his Labour. The *Author*
 for his pains, the *Book* for its merits, I commend to this
 unthankful Age.

William Lilly,
 Student in Astrologic.
 To

To his approved Friend Mr. Richard Saunders, upon these
his excellent Labours.



O thee that art ART's lover, Learnings friend,
Thy pains just merit, I in right commend.
Like to the Bee thou ex'ry where dost come.
And now at last hast brought thy honey home.
Thou spend'st thy Spirits in laborious care
To find those secrets which indeed are rare.
Thou view'st the Stars, their influence dost unfold,
Which they bestow on Man so manifold.
Thou show'st the wonders in the Hand of Man,
His Lines, Moles, Features thou dost truly scan.
Then of thy own deservings take the Fame;
Those that love Learning will renown thy name.
But others (whomight better) yet forego it,
Will see their Shame, and times hereafter know it.

John Booker
Astrophil.

Richard Saunders for Astrologo & Chiromantico Carmen
ad in his gith Accrofticon, & Entomiatifcon.

Richard Saunders for Astrologo & Chiromantico Carmen
ad in his gith Accrofticon, & Entomiatifcon.

Rarest of English Men shall be his fame,
In Marble leaves written shall be his Name.

C Can but the World now understand these Arts,
How will it honour Sanders for his parts!

A Arts most occult and secret he deserves;
Reach but thy hand, and he will read the Skyes

D Desires Knowledge from its iron chains,
Searches for ART, and its redemption gains.

A All Apollo now will take him to his Hill
Nor let him within his Temple for his skill

D Direct him to the ARCADE. Natures caves
Enter he shall, and open her deep graves

R RICH in the ART of Nature he shall be
SANDERS LE Grand to all Posteritie

R. Nobilis & Medicus.

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To the deserving LADIES Satyrically.

Adies, be careful of your hand,
For here doth a bold searcher stand;
That will see how black's your heart
By the great cunning of his Art,
Fairer's your hand, your Lover faith,
Than the white Lilly by his faith,
Fair hand, foul heart; this Art can tell
By the fair hand the spots of Hell.
Have a great care; for here's one writes
Those secret Characters; indites
Your passions at the Center, by the lines
That cross the Palm; nay he defines
Whether white or black's your Soul
By the dimension of the Mole
That's on your Face, nor your black patch,
Which if you leave not the Devil will fetch.
The Haberdashers for the hand
May be L. Maiors; for now the Strand
And Ladies of the great Co-vent
To white their hands, and to prevent
The curious eye of this strange Art
Which doth Anatomize the Heart,
Will buy all gloves, and some will fear
That the small sheepskin will grow dear.
Be careful Madams, wear your gloves,
And let not wisemen see your Loves.

Veil

Veil your naked panting Breasts,
 VVhere the subtile Serpent nests.
 Put on your Masques, not for your face,
 To keep its Painting, but your grace
 And hide your eyes, and do not role,
 For here's one judges by the bole
 And magnitude of all the parts:
 Now keep pure and sincere hearts.
 If Nature's crooked, streight your Souls
 By heavenly vertue that controles
 And gives mistake to those of skill.
 Not by inclination, but by will
 You vertuous are. So you shall be
 Free from the Laws of Palmestry.

Saxoniensis.



On this Ingenious VVork, Entitled

Physiognomy and Chiromancy.

Ho would unvail Dame Natures matchless Face,
 And Paraphrase on each fair written Grace;
 Expand the bodies Symmetrie and find
 When vertuously, when vitiously inclin'd?
 Observe its signatures, and underst and
 The proper Language of the Brow and Hand.
 How Lines concur, touch, cut, and range apart,
 Protract the Angles, and survey the Heart:
 Who would (by hallowed steps, and circuits)
 Ascend the Throne where blest Urania sits,
 By Characters and force of words sublime,
 Transport th' Affairs or Follies of the Time:
 And (though as Christians grant forgiveness, yet
 Instructed be how they should not forget:
 Who would enquire the length of David's span,
 And tell fair Ladies when they dream of Man?
 Near what they have a Mole, and where a Mark
 Expos'd to view, or shrowded in the dark:
 Who would (I say) on such Arcana look,
 Forbear thy prejudice, peruse this Book,
 And pay the Author thanks, who thus imparts
 So Rare a Mixture of Mysterious Arts.
 Whilst I (Malignant!) count the meanest page
 Too much, too good, for this ingrateful Age.

G. VVharton.

The more particular Explication of the Lines.

SCIENCE, which is conversant about the knowledge of the humane body, ought not only to be employed about the intrinsecal parts, but rather to scrutinize the exterior. From and by the extrinsecal parts of the body, we may know the natural fortitudes and debilities of the same; as also from thence we discern the substantial form and qualities thereof, for which reason, *Necesse est sapientem, de omnibus his agere & tractare*: Wisdom ought to be practique in the handling and unfolding these Mysteries.

Amongst other accidents of the body humane, most admirable are those which are observable in the hand, which not only discover the whole natural condition of the body present, but also design the events of future actions; which being rightly known, would save us much labour in tracing those dark and toylsome paths, through the species of all other Arts to find out the events of future Actions: *Quid opus est Auspices adire*, saith *Antiochus Tiberinus*. What need is there to consult with other Sciences, when as every one beareth his Index of Fortune, good or bad, in his own hand? yet man is ignorant, not knowing of this treasure. In the hand every man may see the properties of his Life, and the accidents thereof, as in a certain perfect Table there plainly delineated and painted, and in reading whereof he may decline, or further his good or bad, through divine Grace assisting, and apprehend his future Lot.

If with a serious minde we thoroughly consider the works of Nature, we shall find nothing more excellent, more perfect than Man, in whom Nature hath (as it were) epitomized all her glory, and to the generation of whom, Nature hath conferred all her power, and hath, in mans formation been more accurately diligent then ordinary, by which means she hath produced him perfect in all his Dimensions. The Egyptian sages, styled man, *Animal adorandum & admirandum*, a Creature, Reverend, Adorable, and admirable. The thrice worthy *Mercury* alias *Trismegistus*, calls him *Miraculum magnum*, a great Miracle; & *Deo simillimum*, a Creature like the Creator, and Embassador of the gods: *Pythagoras* inter *animas*, the measure of all things: *Plato*, *Sacrum Sapientis*, the wonder of wonders: *Theophrastus*, the Pattern of the whole Universe. *Aristotle*, *Politicus*, a Politick Creature framed for society; *Tully*, *Divinum Animal plenum rationis & consilii*, a Divine Creature full of Reason and Judgement; *Synesius*, the Horizon of corporeal and incorporeal things; *Pliny* calls him *Mundi Epitomen & Natura Delicias*, the worlds Epitome and Natures Darling; finally, all men with one consent call him *magnum opus*, or the little world, for his body is as it were a Magazine or Store-house of all the Vertues, and Efficacies of all bodies; and in his Soul is the power and force of all living and sensible things. *Vestissimus Zoroaster* having long admired the singular workmanship shining in the frame of man, *tandem exclamavit*, at length cried out; *Ω Αρσεν, ταυτα εν τω εφωτε αγαθα*, Oh man! the glory of Nature, even in her chiefest Pride, and her Maligner being the dust contend with Heaven it self. *Abdulus the Barbarian* being asked what he thought was the most absolute thing in Nature, is reported to have answered not barbarously but wisely, *Hominem unum esse qui admirationem omnium superet*, that is only man, who far surpasseth all admiration: *Favorinus* did acknowledge *nihil in terra magnum preter hominem* nothing great upon Earth but Man: The Diviner call him *omnem Creaturam*, every Creature; And the Kingly Prophet *Michias* *enno paulo minus ab Angelis gloria & honore Coronasti eum & constituisti eum super opera manuum tuarum, omnia posuisti sub pedibus ejus*, *Psal. 8. ver. 6. 7.* *Præclara sunt hæc, ne Dicam Divina Homini Encenia*. These are excellent, that I may not say, Divine Commendations, and glorious Epithites given to man, I might enlarge ad infinitum on this Subject, but herein we may admire the incredible Wisdom of the Creator, appearing in the admirable Contrablation or Composition of the whole Body, made up of so many parts, so unlike each other, in many and various respects, yet all concluding a perfection, as *Hippocrates*, briefly but excellently expresses, *ομοιοτης ειναι τοις ποιοις, ειναι ομοιοτητα ομοιων*, one Agreement, one Confluence, all consenting, an Harmonious sympathy throughout the whole; and amongst the rest, man hath

by

by the donation of Nature a Hand (which is the Subject of our following discourse.) The Organ of Organs that therewith he might supply himself with all things necessary, The Hand tending to the use of humane life; with which he writes Laws and Ordinances for the chief People, with which he defends himself from the violence of savage Creatures, and the hostility of humane Enemies; as also therewith he is fitted to Till the ground, and in one word, to execute every needful humane office. In this to *Noble* and necessary a member, Nature hath engraven certain Lines (though man be ignorant thereof) which demonstrate the events of his whole life, that by the inspection and observation of the same, a man might be able to shun his dangers, and avoid many unnecessary misships, Nature speaks in this language to us: From hence it is that *Infants* at their first approach into the world, when they first behold the light, open their right hands, properly holding forth their Fortunes to their Friends, Nature thus decreeing. This renowned work of Nature, and these noble signes of events are the subject of our endeavours in this ensuing work: we are not to think this Science altogether the same with those the Greeks call *τὴν μαθηματικὴν*, or *Disciplinabiles*, which is a Learning treating of Lines (separate from all sensible substance; but this Science of *Chiromancy* considereth a compact concrete substance, according to *Euclid*, the Mathematicians define a Line to consist in longitude, without latitude, wanting profundity or depth; but in this sense we think it improper to use the term Line in our Science; for our Lines admit of latitude and profundity, as well as longitude, as we shall observe in the ensuing subject; for we will not consider them according to length and brevity only, but according to breadth and depth; As also in their appearance and colour, and in many other particulars, sensibly demonstrative; so that our Lines are rather Natural, then Mathematical; for the Mathematical Line is invisible, scarcely imaginable; but leaving that, the Line we discourse on in the hand, as it admits of a certain longitude, likewise it hath latitude and profundity; but as amongst the Mathematicians the Lines are considered under divers species, as Right or Straight, Oblique or Crooked, Bowed, Circular; as also is considerable their Incision, Interfection, their Application and Sejunction, their Conjunction and Separation, their Discontinuance, Disproportion, &c. So we agreeing with them, find our Lines under all these species; and moreover we consider them in reference to their Aspect, or Colour, as Pale, Wan, Blew, Red, Inflamed, Dark or Black, in the Affection their Carnosity, Levigation, and Aperity; we find in our Science, some natural, some accidental; those are called accidental, which come in the hand by labour; by wounds, by nasty usage, through infirmity, Cold, Famine, Fear, or the like; but of these we take little notice: but of the natural signatures or Lines, some are Universal, others particular; those we call Universal, which are naturally incident, especially specifically, and particularly to man, and such are found in the hands of all men well disposed, who have not altered, or defaced Nature, by the accession of any accidental misfortune: The particular Lines or Characters, are those which concomitate and adhere to the proper temperament of any person individually whatsoever; and such Lines in divers persons diversly appear; and of these, especially the most noted, we shall very largely treat, as occasion is offered in the sequel.

For the proper subject of *Chiromancy*, about which our whole speculation is conversant, is, A Line, or Lines existent in the hands, demonstrating the passions of the minde and body, as also the events of future actions; for *Chiromancy*, as the word imports, *Scientia est cognoscendi inclinationes virtutum & passionum naturalium, & existitibus hominis fortunam, per signa sensibilia manus*; is the Science of knowing the inclinations of the natural powers and passions, as also the fortune of any man, by the sensible rational signs of the Hand; or as another, *Chiromantia est Scientia, qua docet modum iudicandi per inspectionem signorum & lineamentorum manus*, is a Science which teacheth the manner and way of judging by inspection of the Hand and the Lines thereof; for *Chyr* is a Greek term, and signifies the Hand; and *Mania* intimates Science or divination; so that this is a Science teaching to know in and by the hand, the Complexions and constitutions of Nature, the sorrows, pains and labours of ill Fortune, as also the felicities and prosperity of good. The subject hereof is that part of the humane body, the hand as we said before, in which the Lines the grounds of prediction are contain'd

How Chiromancy con-
siders with
Mathematical
Definition.

The Affection
of the Lines.

The subject of
Chiromancy.
The definition
of Chiromancy.

tain'd, which principally are four, having divers appellations in Authors, by reason of the diversity of their significations: which names shew the several properties of the same Lines, and may amuse those who are not yet well read in this Science: for whose sakes I will describe the variety of names, in a familiar manner, for the benefit of the Ignorant.

The first I mention (according to my former method) hath these several Appellations.

Linea	Menfalis.	The Table-Line.	Because from one part it constitutes the Table of the Palm.
	Fortuna.	The Line of Fortune.	As having the most general signification of the good and evil accidents, referring to the temporal estate.
	Necessaria.	The Necessary Line.	Because it is chiefly concerned in the opening and exercising of the Hand and Fingers.
	Martis.	The Line of Mars.	Because it hath the signification of evil, envy, and treachery.
	Vescalis, seu Renalis.	The Line of the Bladder, or Reins.	Because it demonstrates the pains and diseases belonging to those parts.
	Generativa.	The Line of Generation.	Because it hath significations of the power of generation.
	Epidemical, seu Pestifera.	The Epidemical, or pestilential Line.	Because sometimes it denotes death by the Pestilence, or a contagious Disease.
	Thoralis Testiculorum, seu Spermatica.		As having the signification of the Testicles, Seed, and instruments of Generation.

Thus you see the Table-Line hath all these several appellations, referring to the different significations thereof.

Secondly, you may observe the several denominations of the

Linea	Media naturalis.	The middle natural Line.
	Cerebri.	The Line of the Brain.
	Capitis, seu Cephalica.	The Line of the Head.
	Vivifica.	Signifying Activity and Vivification.
	Prosperitatis.	The Line of Prosperity
	Sinistra trianguli.	The Line constituting the left Angle.

Thirdly, the Line of Life hath these several Appellations.

Linea	Vitalis.	The Vital, or Line of Life.
	Cordis.	The Line of the Heart.
	Cardiaca.	The cordial Line, the same with the former.
	Temporalis.	The temporal, or Line of Time.
	Dextra trianguli, supremi.	The Line of the right and supreme Angles, or the Line constituting those Angles.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, the Line of the Liver hath these Appellations.

Linea	Hepatis, vel Hepatica.	The Line of the Liver, signifying the constitution thereof.
	Stomachi.	The Line of the Stomack.
	Basis trianguli.	The basis of the Triangle; for this Line joyned to the other before, constitutes a Triangle in the Hand; and this is the basis, or foundation thereof.

Thus you see these four principal Lines have six and twenty Appellations.

The first Table of Chiromancy.

In all the Lines of the Hand, we are especially to observe their	1. Quantity, in Longitude. Extent and Profundity, <i>viz.</i> Length, Breadth and depth.	Crookedness, Straightness.
	2. Quality, in Colour, and Figure, in reference to	Shape and Complexion.
	3. Action, in reference to other Lines.	As touching, or Cutting.
	4. Passing, in relation to other Lines.	As being touched or Cut by them.
	5. Place and Position.	
The Lines of the Hand are Principally.	1. The Line of the Heart, which is that of Life, and is referred to the Sun.	
	2. The Cephalique Line, and parts, which is the middle natural Line to the Moon and Jupiter.	
	3. The Line of the Head to Mercury.	
	4. The Table-Line, which is also called the Line of Fortune, to Jupiter.	
	5. Venus Girdle, to Venus.	
	6. The Line of Death, or filter of the Line of Life, to Saturn.	
	7. The Percussion, to the Moon and Mars.	
The lesser Lines, which are not generally in all Hands, are,	1. The way of the Sun, or Solar Line.	
	2. The milky way, or <i>Via lacteae</i> .	
	3. The way of Saturn.	

The Situation of these Lines.

1. THE Line of the Heart, or of Life, encloses the Thumb, and separates it from the plain of Mars.

2. The

2. The middle natural Line begins at the rising of the fore-finger, near that of Life, and ends at the mount of the Moon.

3. The Line of the Liver begins at the bottom of that of Life, and reaches to the Table-line, making this triangular Figure Δ .

4. The Table-line, or Line of Fortune begins under the Mount of Mercury, and ends near the Index, and the middle Finger.

5. *Pennis* Girdle begins near the joint of the Little Finger, and ends between the Fore-finger, and middle-finger.

6. The Percussion is between φ and α . Also called the Perient, a *seriend*, from *seriend*.

7. The Wrist contains those Lines that separate the Hand from the Arm, called *Rasetta*.

As for the judgements and significations of the said Lines, we shall see them elsewhere: Let us now see our other Figures.



CHAP. II.

Of the Celestial Signs, of their Qualities, Kinds, Sympathies, and Antipathies; of their Harmony with our Science, and the other Sciences of Divination.



Although we have in the first Chapter treated of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, and of their Situation, according to the Seasons of the Year; this being not sufficiently instructive. According to our desire, we add this Chapter to demonstrate particularly the Accidents, Qualities, and Faculties of these Signs, they being referred to Chiromancy, and the other Divinative Sciences; and to make appear their Concorde, Discords, and Harmony: It is then to be noted, that of our twelve Signs before mentioned, six are septentrional, that is to say, from the head of *Aries*, which the *Arabians* name *Salhay*, to the end of *Pisces*, called *Luatem*: The other six are Meridional, that is to say, from the head of *Libra*, to the extremity of *Pisces*. Further it is to be noted, that the Line which passes through the head of *Aries*, into that of *Libra*, is the Circle we call *Equinoctial*, which is also in the Hand, between the rising of the Thumb, and below the rising of *Mercury*, towards the extremity of the Table-Line. When any one of these Signs ascends into one of these parts, the opposite Sign is opposite to that place, that is, from East to West: And this diversity makes the length or shortness of the daies, that is to say, the Diminution or Augmentation, according to the hours or ascents. Of these Signs, some are Fiery, some Earthy, some Aery, some Watery; there are some of *Humane* Form, others of *Savage* Creatures, others of *Beasts*, or *Reptiles*. Some are *Male*, others *Rational*, others *Generative*, others *Barren*, some *Enure*, others *Brakes*, some *Masculine*, some *Feminine*, some *Fortunate*, some *Unfortunate*, some *Sweet*, others *Bitter*, others *Sharp*, others *Salt*; some *Increasing* when they ascend, others *Decreasing*, some *Oriental*, others *Occidental*, some *Meridional*, others *Septentrional*. γ α and φ are fiery; φ π and φ Earthy; π α and φ Aery; φ π and φ Watery; the *masculines* are fiery and Aery; the *Feminines* Earthy and Watery; the *Masculines* are *Fortunate*, the *Feminines* *Unfortunate*; those that have *Humane* form, are π α and φ and the first part of φ , those of *Animal* form, γ

φ and the latter part of φ of fierce and cruel form, α , reptile φ π and φ : The imperfect or broken, are γ α and φ , the rest are entire. The Rational signs are π and φ , they that have Voice γ α φ and φ : The Unrational, according to *Ptolome*, are γ φ φ φ and φ : The frigid φ π and φ : the Steep π α and φ : the Oriental are γ α φ : the Occidental π α and φ : the Meridional φ π and φ : the Septentrional φ π and φ : the Fierce and cruel γ α and φ : the mild π α and φ : the feeble and weak γ φ φ φ and φ : the strong α π and φ : the direct are from the beginning of φ to the end of φ : the oblique from the head of φ to the end of π : those *figs*, according to their motions, change their Nature, and according to the places of their Circumference, for those which are *Hot* become *Cold*, and the *Cold* hot; the moist become *dry*, and the *dry* moist; φ in the East is tepid, in the West cold; π is hot and dry in the East, in the West cold and moist; φ in the East hot and dry, in the West cold and moist; α is in the East hot and dry, in the West cold and moist; π in the East is hot and tepid, in the West cold and moist; φ in the East is cold and moist, in the West hot and dry; φ in the East is cold and dry, in the West cold and moist; φ and φ when they are together in the East and West are cold and moist. So have they their terms, which are five, as they are in Every Sign. Four relate to the four qualities, *Viz.* Hot and dry, cold and dry, hot and moist, cold and moist: the fifth is of a mixt Nature of the other four, according to the Commixtion and Complexion of *Mercury*, who is sometimes dry, sometimes hot, cold and moist, according to the term he is in, and the sign which is subject to it, which we put in this Chapter, because of the Sympathy of the Celestial bodies with the Terrestrial, all being referred to our bodies, as shall be seen hereafter by the number 12, which represents our whole substance both Chiromantically and Physiognomically.

To enter then into our discourse: The Term which is *hot and dry*, wherein there is a Planet that is cold and moist, the heat and drought changes the Planet, who then becomes hot and dry. If the Term be *fortunate*, and that a Fortunate Planet enter into it, it becomes more Fortunate: and if the Term be *unfortunate*, the unfortunate Planet that enters it becomes more unfortunate. But if in the Term there be a benign Planet, all things are in Sympathy. If the Planet be fiery, and the Term so too, all is well; So *Saturn* in an Earthy sign, and the term so too, all is in *sympathy*. In the same manner they change *Qualities*. If the Quality or Colour of the sign agree with the term, they augment their colour. Example. If the term of *Mars* be in γ α or φ , both their redness, and that of the term increases. If the term of *Saturn* be in π α or φ , the blackness or obscurity of *Saturn* increases because of the term. If the Planets are in divers Signs, *divers* are their Accidents, and they are fortified or weakened by the force of the signs and terms, and *diversity* there, causes *diversity* more or less in the inferiours. The Lord of a term being in his term, is more powerful, as a sign with another of its quality, as where there is a friendship without any difference, but the signs being different, the *Chiromancer* may infer *divers* Accidents according to their diversity; for their different situation in our hands discovers unto us the diversity of our Fortunes and Misfortunes. Nay, we can see these here rather than the changes of the other in Heaven causing them, the one being placed some daies before the change, and in the other the swift moments are to be observed for to build a solid judgement upon. Which moment yet is better known in the Hand than in the Nativity, for *Chiromancy* comprehends, and hath such an *Harmony* with all the other Divinative Sciences, that without it they are nothing, nor it without them. The Harmony is all perfect, of the twelve Signs of the Zodiac with the whole humane Body, and those placed as is seen in the Figure representing unto us those parts and the Identity of sympathy. And by it we know the number of twelve accomplished in us, in our twelve parts, but every one of them hath it. So our body is naturally and Artificially composed according to the Signs represented in the Figure, worth thy perusing, thou whoever art desirous of the perfection of Chiromancy and Physiognomy, for the one and the other are under the secret of the Figure.

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The

power, which *Genm* ought to be known of those that govern this Monarchy; for by knowing him they may govern all with an extraordinary power and facility, both as to the principal in general and particular, wherein Religion is concerned, which in it self is altogether spiritual, whereof the affections of some are but diseases of minde, which turn into madness or hypocritise, wherewith the first cause is not pleased, not designing any more for the inward man then a sound carriage, and an Animal Government for the exterior, which cannot subsist in health without it, unless the mischief encreasing, we would enslave our reason; for the Law is spiritual, and is only judicative as to the spiritual, and to the whole man in order to society, that the stronger may not wrong the weaker, and so violate the Law of Nations, which unites us in the first cause; so that all is referred to the number of twelve; Our body consists of 12 principal Members, the Head, Neck, Arms, Breast, Heart, Belly, Reigns, Privy Parts, Knees, Legs, Feet, you see all in the foregoing Figure referred to the Signs according to the form that is given them; twelve Plants are attributed to them, twelve Birds, twelve Animals, twelve Trees, and twelve Hierarchies of Angels. Briefly, all is referred to these twelve, and *Aries* which hath twelve Luminous Stars, and one obscure, hath more force (because of the proper and known name, wherein there are twelve letters) then the rest, or *Aquifolius* among the Geomancers, which hath six, and is referred to *Aries*, doubling that number; for the half of these dozen, where twelve are, is the sacred writing, whether it be in the plain of *Mars*, or mount of Δ , or Φ , all happiness is to be expected. Of these recontres and sacred writings, we shall treat at large in the fourth Chapter, as also of their significations. Wherefore leaving our duodenary number, and digressing no further; let us now describe and represent the hand, and by it finde out one of the most particular secrets of our Science.



C H A P. III.

The true and perfect Description of the Hand, which must be known for to attain to any thing in Chiromancy, with the Description of the two last Figures of the first Chapter.

THE Hands are the principal parts of the Body: The Anatomists divide them into three principal parts, that is to say, the wrist, the body of the hand, and the fingers; the best description of them is in the Theology of *Hippocrates*; but by Chiromancers these three parts are called the Palm, a word which *Apulejus* useth in his Golden Asse, calling that part *Des Palmaris*, which we in Chiromancy call the plain of *Mars*. The second is called, the hollow of the Hand, which is from the extremity of the other side of the thumb towards the little finger, which we call the mount of the Hand, or of the Moon. The third are the five fingers, which are to be noted by their names, which according to the Physicians are such, *Pollex*, *Index*, *Medius*, *Anularis*, *Auricularis*, which I have represented before in three Figures, and not with any more, because I would be guilty of no confusion, as being the first, greatest and strongest, is so called, and dedicated to *Venus*, and hath Of the thumb, *Indagine*, *Cocles*, *Corvini*, and many others. You are then to note, that the thumb, as being the first, greatest and strongest, is so called, and dedicated to *Venus*, and hath Of the Index finger, such a mark Φ . The next is called *Index*, the indicative or demonstrative finger, because with it we point at any thing: the old Philologists have called it so, and among others *Socrates*, who for that reason is Painted, pointing with that finger at a woman, that

that represented Nature: and this finger is attributed to *Jupiter*, and signified with the Character of Δ . The third is called the middle finger, because in the middle, some call it *Physician*, because that with it are touched the privy parts, when (somewhat is amiss). The *Latius* called it *Popus* from the word *verus*, which signifies to rub, because at *Jovencal* tales, the *Jovis* scratched their Privy parts therewith when they had finger. Of the middle finger. And *Orus Apollin* in his Hieroglyphick, represents an intemperate person by that finger. But in old time this finger with the thumb and fore-finger represented the Trinity, or the hand of Justice of our Kings. It may be yet seen in some ancient Edifices, and particularly at *Plaisir in Galie*, whereof the President *Fausch*, in the seventh Book of his History of the declination of the House of *Charlemaigne* treats at large. This finger is *Saurin* Δ . As for the Ring-finger, which is so called, because commonly a Ring is worn on it, especially on the left hand; the Physicians and Anatomists give the reason of it, because this finger, by means of its veins, Nerves and Arteries more relates (than any other finger) to the heart; wherefore it ought to wear a Ring as a Crown for its dignity. But besides observe, that in the Ceremonies of Marriage, they first put the Matrimonial Ring on the thumb, whence they take it, and put it on every one till they come to this, where it is left. Whence some who stood (as *Durand* in his Rational of Divine Offices) to Discourse on these Ceremonies, say it is done because the finger answers to the heart, which is the seat of love and the affections. Others say, because it is dedicated to the Sun, and that most Rings are of Gold, a Metal which is also dedicated to it: so that by this Sympathy it rejoices the heart: this finger hath for the Sun this mark Φ . The least and least of all is called the Ear-finger, because commonly we make use of it to make clean our ears, as if it were some instrument. We read that *Dionysius* or *Dennis* the *Sicilian* Tyrant, would never make use of any other Instrument to cleanse his ears, fearing they should give him some poisoned Instrument, as being a Prince very fearful and distrustful, whose life was miserable in his Tyranny, because of the fear imprinted on his Soul. This finger is attributed to *Mercury*, the sign Φ . In these Verses you have a short and Learned description.

*Est Pollex veneris, sed Δ indice gaudet
Medium Sol, Medicumq; tenet;
Minimum; serenam candida Luna,
Possidet, in Cavea Mars sua castra locat.*

Thus Englished.

*Venus the Thumb, Jove in the Index joyes,
Saurin the middle, Sol the youthful toys:
Stillborn the Least, Luna the Periwigs,
In Cavea Mars delights to pitch his Tents.*

NOW all these fingers have certain things at their roots or bases, which are called Mounts, attributed to the Planets, to which is added that apparent flesh, which is and belongs to the percussion of the hand; the four principal figures have twelve joints or ligaments, to which are attributed the 12 Signs of the Zodiac (as it may be seen in the precedent figure) and to each finger one of the Seasons of the year: as to the Index, which is Δ , we give it the Spring, and to each joint one of the signs, of that Season, to the highest *Aries*, to the middle *Taurus*, to that of the Root *Gemini*, which are thus marked, Φ , Φ , Φ . The little finger, which is *Mercury's* hath the *Autumn*, and conforms to that of *Jupiter*, because they represent the two Seasons, which are equally milde and temperate, whereof the two first Signs are Equinoctial (that is to say make the nights and days of a length.) The Signs of the Seasons of *Autumn*, which are attributed to this finger, and placed as the other are, *Libra*, *Scorpio*, and *Sagittarius*, thus marked, Φ , Φ , Φ . The middle finger, which belongs to *Saurin* represents Winter, a rigorous Season; hath *Capricorn*, *Aquarius* and *Pisces*, marked thus,

♊, ♋. The Ring-finger, which is the Sun's, hath for signs ♈, ♎, ♊. And these two Seasons have in their first months two Solstices, that is, when the Sun neither descends nor ascends, but stands still in the extremities of the Zodiac, in the Zenith, as to its elevation, and in Nadir for its declination. These two Angles being represented in the hand, we must imagine the Zenith at the end of the middle finger, and the Nadir near the wrist; where ends the Line of Life, so it represents an oval Figure.

The Local disposition of the Signs in the Hands.

We may represent it according to the third following Figure, imagining the Zodiac from the fore-finger about the thumb and mount of ♀, which shall be comprised in the Oval of the Zodiac; and we will also imagine our Signs placed; *Aries* on the rising above the wrist; *Taurus* on the mount of *Venus*; *Gemini* on the branches of the Line of Life (which denote our Life.) On the first joyn of the fore-finger ♄, on the second ♃, on the third ♉, leaving the thumb apart, as being an imperfect finger, because it hath but two joyns, which is the first number according to the Arithmeticians, called flat, and hath not so many perfections as the Ternary or Three which is the second number. This half Circle we call Arctick. As for the other half Circle Meridional, which we call Antarctic, we begin it at the top of the Ring-finger, and place the first sign, which is ♈ on the first joyn of the finger; on the second ♎, on the third ♊; At the extremity of the Table-line, *Capricorn*; in the middle of the mount of the Moon ♀; and near the wrist on the other side *Pisces*, so that the seven Planets will be enclosed within the Zodiac.

A brief signification of the mounts, ascribed to the Planets.

It is to be noted that every mount (as I shall shew more at large in the Rules of the Science) signifies and denotes something worthy of special consideration; as that of *Venus* Love, that of ♄ Honors, that of ♀ Misfortunes, that of ☽ Riches, that of ☿ Sciences, that of ♂ Military Achievements, and that of the Moon Afflictions and diseases of Mind. I shall pass no further in the notion and significations of these mounts, referring it to another Chapter: But ere I conclude, I will say a word of the Lines and observations of the Hand, as much as shall be necessary in this place.

In the enclosure of the Hand there are six Lines or Cuts (as hath been shewed already) where on depend the three principal parts of man, that is to say, the Head, the Heart and the Kidneys, on which depend the three worlds; that is to say, the Intellectual, Celestial, and Elementary; they are thus placed.

The Intellectual	}}	To the Head	}}	To God.
The Celestial	}}	To the Heart	}}	To Heaven.
The Elementary	}}	To the Kidneys	}}	To the Elements.

So the Lines of the Hand.

The Table Line } } To the Head } } To God.
The Middle Natu. }

The Line of Life } } To the Heart } } To Heaven.
Line of the Stomach }

The Percussion } } To the Kidneys } } To the Elements.
The Wrist }

The Table Line.

To understand these Lines, you must know first, that the Table-Line takes its force from the whole Head, and that it begins at the percussion of the Hand (where is the mount of *Mercury*, situate under the little finger) and reaches with two or three branches and commonly without, under the fore-finger where it ends; and sometimes it is joyned with the middle Natural Line, both of them answering to the Head, and with that of Life make an Angle, which ends between the Mounts of *Venus* and *Jupiter*.

The

The second Line of the Head, called the middle Natural Line, is that which begins The Natural Line at the Root of the Line of Life, and passes through the middle of the Palm, between the mount of *Mars* and the *Moon*, and advances under that of ☿, and commonly to the Table, as hath been said before.

The third, which is the Line of Life, called also the Line of the Heart, begins at *Linea vice*, the mount of the fore-finger, and ends near the Wrist, separating the mount of *Venus* from the Triangle or Palm.

The fourth, called that of the Liver or Stomack, begins under the mount of the Moon, and makes the triangle of *Mars*, thwarting the middle natural, or straight Line, joyning with that of Life, above the mount of *Venus*.

The fifth is the Wrist, which are those spaces which appear in the joyn of the Hand, *Reflexa*, or the where there are two Lines at least, and four at most, and divers cuts advancing towards the mount of *Venus*.

As for the sixth, it is the fillet of the Line of Life, which ever follows it, whereto we add the percussion, which is the outer part, which moves when we strike any thing. These are the most remarkable parts of this Science, which are to be much observed in matter of Divination, as being the Principals of *Chiromancy*. And the better to comprehend the situation of the Lines, see the first Figure going before, and the next three following, which I have placed hereafter, as an Abridgement for to know whereto each Line is referred, and to which of the Planets.

Lifter of the Line of Life.

These Figures are the first 4. in the latter part of the first book, with the numbers 1. 2. 3. 4.



CHAP. IV.

Of the sacred Letters which are found in the Hands, and the Correspondencies which they have with the Cælestial Bodies, and how by them may be found out the secrets of good and bad Fortune.

Here are in our Hands, in divers places, certain Letters well formed, and apparent, which according to the places where they are, have great and admirable significations, as witness *Juliano*, most Learned in the Art of *Chiromancy*, and amongst the Ancient Philosophers *Helenus* the most Learned. *Patricius Tricassus* in his *Chiromancy* hath treated of them, but not so particularly as he should have done for the true discovery of them, having not allowed them that concordance which they have with the Heavenly Bodies, that by that harmony and concordance the perfection of their significations might be known, for without that knowledge, the Judgements which we draw from them, are as doubtful as those we should draw from the Signs and Planets, if we knew not their situation; for they have such a sympathy, that some can do nothing without others, no more then *Geometry* can do without *Astrology*; both which do best, when they accompany each the other.

These Letters which are found in the Hands, are called Cælestial, and are eighteen, and refer to the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, and the Figures and Characters of *Geometry*; there is a correspondency between them and those Signs, and their Capital Letters, and those of *Geometry*.

Note

<i>Aries</i> A	}}	<i>Aquarius</i> A	}}	<i>Taurus</i> T	}}	<i>Gemini</i> G
<i>Acquisitio</i>	}}	<i>Amisio</i> A	}}	<i>Tristitia</i>	}}	
	}}	<i>Albus</i>	}}		}}	

Cancer

Cancer C Conjunctio. Caput D.	Capricornus C 10 Cancer. Cauda. D.	Leo L Lettitia.	Libra L
Virgo V Via.	Scorpio S	Sagittarius S 2	Pisces P Puer.
Puella S P Populus.	Rubens R	Fortuna Major. F M	Fortuna Minor. F m M

The Ancients
have honored
this secret.

The letters
belonging to
Aries.

The Letters
relating to
Taurus

I shall herein follow the Opinion of an Ancient Rabbi, and say that they are found rather in the form of these Characters and divine Letters; and these Figures being found in the Hand, they have more power, being referred to the seven Planets. The form is such: the Letters of Saturn *C, H, M*; the Letters of Jupiter *S, T, Δ*; the Letters of Mars *A, C, P*; the Letters of Venus *B, A, T*; the Letters of the Sun *E, b*; the Characters of Mercury *II 3*; the Letters of the Moon *X, C ∞*: Being thus attributed to these seven Celestial Bodies, they have great effects, and being found on divers Mounts, or other places, their significations are various. It is to be noted in the first place, that in our Hand we imagine the four Quarters of the World, in this manner; at the ends of the Fingers the East; at the Wrist the West; the North on the Thumb; and the South towards the mount of the Moon under the little Finger. Now as we have said, that the Signs and Planets do change their accidents and qualities with their places, for (as hath been said) a fortunate Planet in the South, may be unfortunate in the West or North; another may be well disposed in the South, and ill in the East: As for Example, *Aries*, which is the first house of *Mars*, being found about the mounts of *Luna* and *Mars*, as being an Enemy of the Moon, represents all ill, as Sicknesses, Hurts Misfortunes, loss of Goods, Friends, Banishments, and other woful things, if he be there in the South part: but being towards the mount of *Venus* under the Thumb, towards the North part, because of the friendship of *Mars* and *Venus*, this *A* signifies quite contrary, as Friendships, advantageous Marriages, the love of handsome women, the delights of Love, the banishing of Jealousie, many Rich and good Wives; briefly, all satisfaction as to Love. If that *A*, be on the mount of *Saturn*, Eastward, it is benevolent enough; the worst it doth, is the loss of a Suit in Law, Imprisonment, or Sickness. But if in that place there be that *A*, which is referred to *Aquarius*, which is the second house of *Saturn*, being oriental, and near the first house of the said *Saturn*, which is *Capricorn*, it prometh a mediocrity as to Riches, but not much Health; for were it not that *Saturn* himself did somewhat moderate the matter, it should denote some ill end, and a life of one and thirty years, which are the lesser years of *Saturn*. But the second *A* being in the lower part of the Plain of *Mars* Westward somewhat, it indubitably denotes Death by Arms, or in Combat; but if there be a Triangle above the Wrist, it denotes Death by assassination; and if this Letter be near the mount of *Venus*, it signifies Death caused by a woman, either by Justice or Poyson, or some great note of Infamy: If it be towards the mount of the Moon, it signifies great weakness of Mind and Body. Briefly, let him that hath this Letter on one of the mounts of the Moon, and if he be his *Alfridary*, assure himself, that before that *Alfridary* be expired, he will fall into some great misfortune, both as to the outward and inward man; it may be into some extraordinary Madnes.

Let us now consider *T*, which represents *Taurus*, and is next to *Aries*. *Taurus* is the first house of *Venus*: If the *T*, be on the mount of *Venus*, a thousand Loves are represented; but it must be observed in what place of the mount, for it is to be near the Line of Life, and that one of the branches of the *T*, cut it, it denotes Death for Love, or ruseful enjoyments: If it be between the Thumb and the forefinger, good Marriage, and advantageous, as to Beauty, Riches, and goodness of Nature. If it be in the midst of the

mount

mount, it signifies all sorts of Loves, that is to say, that he that shall have the *T*, so, will be beloved by many Fair and Rich Women, and by their means he shall raise himself a Fortune, and nothing will oppose him. If it be in the extremity of the mount, towards the Wrist, that place is dangerous, because of Incess, and illicit Loves: Upon the backside of the Thumb it denotes Sodomies, and bestialities, the most dishonest that may be, as they are described by *Buchard*: The curious may see them in his Book *De Punientia*. If the *T*, which should be on the second joynt of the forefinger, be on the little one, or on the mount of the Moon, there hath been some great affliction for women, great Quarrels, desires of Revenge, Poysons, and Secret Enterprises, Death of Abortive Children, and odious sins. If it be on the plain of *Mars* it signifies some good hap, but a Duel for some Love occasion, wherein the party overcomes, and besides is loved by the Lady; and through this Love he shall attain to Riches and Contentment, and shall be feared by all his Neighbors. If it be on the Ring-finger, it denotes the quite contrary, though *Venus* be well in the East, and it be her first house which is *Taurus*. If happily there be in the Hand that Line which we call *Venus Girdle*, which begins (as we have said elsewhere) between the fore and middle fingers, and ends between the fourth and little one: That *T*, or *L*, which is the second house of *Venus*, called *Libra*, believeth him or her that hath it, guilty of all manner of uncleanness, nay of that sin which is against Nature, and more then ordinary, which hath been observed in some, Attached and Convicted of this Crime; wherefore Judges and Jurors ought to take notice of it, and consequently be somewhat acquainted with our Science.

As for *G*, which stands for *Gemini*, first house of *Mercury*, it is indifferent; for it is good in good places, and ill in bad, as upon *Venus* it is good, under *Mars* bad, so also under *Saturn*, but under the Sun very good: for if the *G*, be under the Sun, and that he be *Alfridary*, he to whom it happens may assure himself of Riches, which shall come unto him by some more then ordinary way, by Treasures found out casually, or by Industry, which I observed in one of my Friends who had a *G*, in this place, to whom I gave the assurance of that business, which happened shortly after through *Curiosimacy*, in which Science he did Wonders, but not without addressing himself to the *Avaton* of *Arbatel*. But the Miracles of that Branch were worthy consideration, as also the thing found by the great sympathy which there is between it and the precious Metals: for when it is gathered with the Ceremonies and Observations requisite, as that it be gathered in the Summer Solstice, and be a spig of one year forked, gathered with cleanliness, there is discovered an effect of the Secret Sciences. Therefore let him or her who hath in the Hand the *G*, or an *P*, which resembles the Rod, assure himself that he shall find something precious in the Earth. I will so far digress, as to instruct the Reader how to gather and make use of the Wand, that I may not leave any curiosity unsatisfied: And after this instruction, I shall pursue our Sacred Letters, and their significations.

It must be gathered on a certain day of the Summer Solstice, and a sprout of one years growth and must be chosen forked like an *P*, or in the form of a *T*, which is *I*, among the *Greeks*. It must be a clean Hazel and red, but some hold it best to be gathered when the Sun enters *Aries* or *Leo*, and is not Combut, but the more elongated from the Sun the better, and the best time is a little before Sun-rise, and if it be well dignified you may gather them on any *Friday*, for it is to be noted, that when the Sun is entered *Cancer*, the Woods and Plants in our Climate have more force then in other Seasons: It being gathered Astrologically, when thou wouldst make use of it, hang at the single end a piece of what metal you will, and let it be made fast at the end of a little cord; take the two ends of the Fork in both your hands, and hold it steadfast towards the Skie, and the other end towards the earth; and in this manner, when you are in a place with design to find somewhat hidden, be it Gold, Silver, or other metal, if the which is in the earth be more noble then that which is made fast to your Wand, that on the Wand will bend towards its Superior, as acknowledging inferiority; then in the place where the inclination shall be, is the Mineral or Metal, but when you begin to play it, say with Devotion the charge, and if you cannot get a forked Rod, gather two straight shoots of a years growth, and hold in each hand one by the end, and let another person hold the other ends against you, and flatten the

D

flaring

The Letters
respecting
Gemini.

The Art of
finding the rod to
find treasure
discovered.

How to gather:
the Rod of
Curiosimacy.
The Mystical
Rod.

tring and mettall to the middle of the Rods between you : but all this happens more likely to him that hath this Celestial *V.* appertaining to *Virgo*, or *G.* in the hand neer the Sun.

the Sun,
He that hath the C. of *Cancer*, under the middle finger, in the enclosure of *Venus* *girdle*, is extremely fordid and filthy wanton. If that of *Capricorn* be in that place, and that *Saturn* be *Altridary* and *Chromocruet*, there are great Vices hidden in the foul of that man; he shall come to disgrace and be flumed of all honest companies, and look'd on as an infamous perion. But if that of *Cancer* be neer the Table Line towards the Mount of the Sun, it signifies great Riches and Possessions, the greatest part whereof shall be obtained by unlawful and dishonest waies. Under the Mount of *Jupiter*, it signifies Honours received from Princes and great Persons: If it be that of *Jupiter*, it will be the contrary. But if there be the C. of *Capricorn* belonging to the branches of that Line of Life, it signifies the Ravishing of a Maid, great Lechery; if it be a Woman that hath it, she is not to be thought Chast, defrauded of many men, never wearied with the Act, but seeking out all sorts of uncleannels, though she appear much given to Religion.

The Letters appropriated to *Leo*,
He or the who shall have the *L* of *Leo* in the time of his *Alfriday* under the Mount, or on the Ring-finger, may be assured of abundance of Riches, and that all things shall prosper with them according to their desire when it is Oriental; but if it be towards the Wrist, which is the West; it promiset nothing but misfortunes, debates, Suits, Quarrels, and other Afflictions.

The Letters relating to *Libra*.

It is this *Libra*, which is that of *Libra*, second house of *Venus*, and at the top of the Line of Life, near the mount of *Venus*, it signifies Adultery, Marriage followed with miseries, as Jealousies, Poverty, and the begetting of many natural Children, whereas the most part shall be imperfect in their Members. If it be in the Wrist, adverting without the thumb, it denotes unclean Love, as Incells, Sodomies, and against Nature; If it be in the time of the *Affluency of Venus*, and be in the middle of the thumb, it signifies great Fornication, infinite Lustfulness, and a beastly filthiness in that Action: Briefly it cannot be good as to any thing that depends of *Venus*. But if it be on the little finger, its good enough; it denotes subtility, Witdom, Economy, and he that hath it is able to govern the affairs of a Monarchy; and if a King or Prince hath it, he is able to subject to his Laws the whole World; he is Ingenious, Stout, Courageous, Valiant, and redoubted of his Enemies; may all his Actions are Miracles, and Extraordinary. A certain Rabbi saies, that it was so in the Hand of *Moses* and *Adam*. If it be under the Ring-finger it is indifferent: It is good under *Jupiter*, ill near *Saturn*, and in the plain of *Mars*, and the mount of the *Moon*, it signifies great sicknesses.

If the *Scs* of *Scorpius* be towards the Triangle of the Line of Life, and the Table Line, and that under that there be two little triangles; he that hath it, may assure himself he will be Victorious in all Combats and Duels, its by this mark that the Good and Stoute Soldier may be discovered. If this *Sc* be in the other Triangle towards the Writ, it denotes little Courage, a quarellome perfon, yet a cowardly man; it is commonly found in the Merititious, for the reason is this; I have bene the most of the *Athen* it is nothing well, the nature of the Climate at Athens, Audacious, Boastful, Proud, Arrogant, but in affairs of consequence, Cowards and Puillanimous, having a maejestic Garb, but comes to nothing.

If the Letter of *Sagittary*, which hath that form S, be on the Line of Life, and that *Jupiter* be *Altridary*, it signifies a happy life, accompanied with all sorts of Pleasures, of a good length, and much health, without any infirmity. If it be on the mount of the said *Jupiter*, it denotes the same felicity. But being on any thing attributed to *h*, it will be quite contrary. The fame upon what belongs to the *Man and Mercury*; but being on the Mount of the *Sun*, it denotes great Riches bestowed by some Prince, as also great Dignities both as to the Military and Civil Affairs of that Prince, with a perfection of all happiness and content, in the Government of a City, Countrey or Province. If it be in the plain of *Mars*, it denotes all sorts of Victories, and that all his Actions are acceptable to his Prince or Principality where he lives.

The Letters of *Pisces*. In like manner, if the *P.* of *Pisces* be in the same places, it signifies the same thing.

thing, *Pisces* being the second House of *Jupiter*. So much for these three Sacred Letters of Letters, but if the *P.* which we attribute in *Geomancy* to *Puella* and *Populus* be in *Pisces*, those places, it will be quite contrary, for it is altogether evil: the form of it is before. The *R.* of *Rubens* is also ill, and portends no good, if it be not on somewhat appertaining to *Mari*.

F. and M. of *Fortuna Major*, are every where good; on the contrary, those of *Fortuna Minor* are every where ill, whether it be as to Love, Honours, Riches, &c. In like manner the C. of *Cauda Draconis*, as well in *Chirromancy* as *Geomancy* contradicts all, and is inimical and prejudicial to all things, which let it be observed for conclusion of the significations of our Letters.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a form or ledger entry, with various symbols and numbers. The text is written on a grid of lines. The first line contains a large 'H' followed by a series of characters. The second line contains a large 'Z' followed by a series of characters. The third line contains a large 'O' followed by a series of characters. The fourth line contains a large 'Q' followed by a series of characters. The fifth line contains a large 'F' followed by a series of characters. The sixth line contains a large 'G' followed by a series of characters. The seventh line contains a large 'D' followed by a series of characters. The eighth line contains a large 'C' followed by a series of characters. The ninth line contains a large 'B' followed by a series of characters. The tenth line contains a large 'A' followed by a series of characters. The eleventh line contains a large 'X' followed by a series of characters. The twelfth line contains a large 'M' followed by a series of characters. The thirteenth line contains a large 'I' followed by a series of characters. The fourteenth line contains a large 'J' followed by a series of characters. The fifteenth line contains a large 'K' followed by a series of characters. The sixteenth line contains a large 'L' followed by a series of characters. The seventeenth line contains a large 'N' followed by a series of characters. The eighteenth line contains a large 'P' followed by a series of characters. The nineteenth line contains a large 'R' followed by a series of characters. The twentieth line contains a large 'S' followed by a series of characters. The twenty-first line contains a large 'T' followed by a series of characters. The twenty-second line contains a large 'U' followed by a series of characters. The twenty-third line contains a large 'V' followed by a series of characters. The twenty-fourth line contains a large 'W' followed by a series of characters. The twenty-fifth line contains a large 'Y' followed by a series of characters. The twenty-sixth line contains a large 'Z' followed by a series of characters. The twenty-seventh line contains a large 'A' followed by a series of characters. The twenty-eighth line contains a large 'B' followed by a series of characters. The twenty-ninth line contains a large 'C' followed by a series of characters. The thirtieth line contains a large 'D' followed by a series of characters. The thirty-first line contains a large 'E' followed by a series of characters. The thirty-second line contains a large 'F' followed by a series of characters. The thirty-third line contains a large 'G' followed by a series of characters. The thirty-fourth line contains a large 'H' followed by a series of characters. The thirty-fifth line contains a large 'I' followed by a series of characters. The thirty-sixth line contains a large 'J' followed by a series of characters. The thirty-seventh line contains a large 'K' followed by a series of characters. The thirty-eighth line contains a large 'L' followed by a series of characters. The thirty-ninth line contains a large 'M' followed by a series of characters. The fortieth line contains a large 'N' followed by a series of characters. The forty-first line contains a large 'O' followed by a series of characters. The forty-second line contains a large 'P' followed by a series of characters. The forty-third line contains a large 'Q' followed by a series of characters. The forty-fourth line contains a large 'R' followed by a series of characters. The forty-fifth line contains a large 'S' followed by a series of characters. The forty-sixth line contains a large 'T' followed by a series of characters. The forty-seventh line contains a large 'U' followed by a series of characters. The forty-eighth line contains a large 'V' followed by a series of characters. The forty-ninth line contains a large 'W' followed by a series of characters. The fiftieth line contains a large 'X' followed by a series of characters. The fifty-first line contains a large 'Y' followed by a series of characters. The fifty-second line contains a large 'Z' followed by a series of characters. The fifty-third line contains a large 'A' followed by a series of characters. The fifty-fourth line contains a large 'B' followed by a series of characters. The fifty-fifth line contains a large 'C' followed by a series of characters. The fifty-sixth line contains a large 'D' followed by a series of characters. The fifty-seventh line contains a large 'E' followed by a series of characters. The fifty-eighth line contains a large 'F' followed by a series of characters. The fifty-ninth line contains a large 'G' followed by a series of characters. The sixtieth line contains a large 'H' followed by a series of characters. The sixty-first line contains a large 'I' followed by a series of characters. The sixty-second line contains a large 'J' followed by a series of characters. The sixty-third line contains a large 'K' followed by a series of characters. The sixty-fourth line contains a large 'L' followed by a series of characters. The sixty-fifth line contains a large 'M' followed by a series of characters. The sixty-sixth line contains a large 'N' followed by a series of characters. The sixty-seventh line contains a large 'O' followed by a series of characters. The sixty-eighth line contains a large 'P' followed by a series of characters. The sixty-ninth line contains a large 'Q' followed by a series of characters. The seventieth line contains a large 'R' followed by a series of characters. The seventy-first line contains a large 'S' followed by a series of characters. The seventy-second line contains a large 'T' followed by a series of characters. The seventy-third line contains a large 'U' followed by a series of characters. The seventy-fourth line contains a large 'V' followed by a series of characters. The seventy-fifth line contains a large 'W' followed by a series of characters. The seventy-sixth line contains a large 'X' followed by a series of characters. The seventy-seventh line contains a large 'Y' followed by a series of characters. The seventy-eighth line contains a large 'Z' followed by a series of characters. The seventy-ninth line contains a large 'A' followed by a series of characters. The eightieth line contains a large 'B' followed by a series of characters. The eighty-first line contains a large 'C' followed by a series of characters. The eighty-second line contains a large 'D' followed by a series of characters. The eighty-third line contains a large 'E' followed by a series of characters. The eighty-fourth line contains a large 'F' followed by a series of characters. The eighty-fifth line contains a large 'G' followed by a series of characters. The eighty-sixth line contains a large 'H' followed by a series of characters. The eighty-seventh line contains a large 'I' followed by a series of characters. The eighty-eighth line contains a large 'J' followed by a series of characters. The eighty-ninth line contains a large 'K' followed by a series of characters. The ninetieth line contains a large 'L' followed by a series of characters. The ninety-first line contains a large 'M' followed by a series of characters. The ninety-second line contains a large 'N' followed by a series of characters. The ninety-third line contains a large 'O' followed by a series of characters. The ninety-fourth line contains a large 'P' followed by a series of characters. The ninety-fifth line contains a large 'Q' followed by a series of characters. The ninety-sixth line contains a large 'R' followed by a series of characters. The ninety-seventh line contains a large 'S' followed by a series of characters. The ninety-eighth line contains a large 'T' followed by a series of characters. The ninety-ninth line contains a large 'U' followed by a series of characters. The hundredth line contains a large 'V' followed by a series of characters.

For farther Illustration, observe the Characters of the Planets, and the Divine Letters with their Significations as follow.

T Here are several peculiar Characters relating to each Planet, (as you have them in the foregoing Figure) which being observed in their proper places have much signification of *good or bad*. As in the first Line you have the Characters of *Saturn*, in the second of *Jupiter*, in the third of *Mars*, and in order as you see them noted in the foregoing Figure, which is to be understood that where you find any of those Figures they bear the signification of that Planet, to which they relate either to *good or bad*. Therefore it remaineth that we specify some of all the Positions and Properties of these Characters, and their contents of our mankind; *as for different* as are the Natures of Men and Women *so various* in the Hand are these Marks, which shew their inclinations: Those persons that are *Saturnine*, have more of the Characters of *Saturn*, on the mount of *Saturn*, in the Wrist, than any other Characters; especially that large *Saturnine* Line, arising at the Heel, and extending through the Hand to the *mount of Saturn*, which when it is well coloured, straight and fair, it denotes good Fortune. The same if any of the usual Characters of *good* be

in that signification, and plainly discernable, viz. *Crosses, Stars, Parallel Lines, Scales, Branches, Quadrates*, and the figure of Σ ; these persons are commonly Friends, of good and sound Counsel, serious in mind, and of deep Cogitations; timorous in their Actions, delighting in fair Buildings, and Agriculture; loving long Journeys, Rich, prosperous and successful in their dealings, loving money, and getting it on all hands, especially from Noble persons; of few words, very discreet and advised, and usually prosper and live to Old Age, yet with all this prosperity towards Age they usually suffer pains of the *Nerves*, as the *Palsy*, or the like; and usually from their friends, neighbours and children, shall receive the reward of ungratefulness, for all their good deeds done to them, which is a good caution to many wary Fathers: But those which have the general *fortunate* signs in the Hand, which are *Semicircles*, lines broken and *abrupt*, imperfect like *Grates*, or *Gridirons*, like hairs the Character of η thus, or when the mounts are turbid, *Crooked, Wrinkled*, or ill coloured, these persons are Proud, self-willed and conceited; great eaters, boasters and dissemblers, of few words, and unfiable, commonly poverty attends them, always plunged in unnecessary labours and troubles, procuring the anger of all against them, and unworthy and ungrateful to all persons, and usually dye wretchedly and untimely.

Of those that have the Divine Letters, or the Characters of Jupiter upon the Mount or signification thereof.

Jovial persons (as is said before of Saturnine persons) are known by the plurality of lines on the mount of *Jupiter*, i.e. they have *more*, and more *fair* lines on this mount than elsewhere, and these are *Fair, Wife, Judicious, Faithful, Religious*, fearing God, of good manners and morality, bold and confident in dangers; merciful, Almsgivers, True, delighting in and loving friends, friendship, discourse, laughter, and the sports of *Venus*, loving good and hating evil, having many children, which may be one reason why the *Clergy* abound so much in children, because as their *Fundition*, so their persons are most jovial, which inclines them thereunto. If the *Fortunate* Lines aforesaid in the section of *Saturne*, be there fair and of good appearance, they signify good both to the *Ladies* and *Clergy*: To the *Clergy*, Prebacy and Preferment; if any of the Divine Letters shall be on the mounts of *Jupiter*, they denote much good, and great Preferments to the person. The Letter *A*, denotes abundance of Riches, Contents, and the true friendship of Noble persons. *B*, signifies Fortitude and Riches, and greatly beloved by Kings and Princes, and indicates the persons, man or woman to be of honest life, much affecting the conversation of Religious persons. The Letter *C*, there, they shall be beloved of Princes, Dukes, and generals of Armies. The Letter *D*, shows them faithful, and of greater spirit than their proper species can allow, associating and conversing themselves to their superiours, and great persons, yet inconsiderate, and femininely affected, not loving as they ought their own Parents. *F*, they are familiar with Kings, their Treasurers, and Counsellours. The Letter *G*, signifies persons of good Fame, yet Luxurious, especially if there be a Semicircle in the mount. *O*, like a shield in the mount of Σ signifies Nobleness, Wildome, the person is discreet in all things; of lofty and subtil wit, of a piercing intellect, and especially diving into the secret and profound Sciences; they will be loving and kind beyond measure, yet find few faithful friends from their youth to age, yet shall grow Rich in Wealth, in Love, and good repute withal persons. The round letter *Q*, in this mount, denotes Honesty of life, and Riches all the daies of life, much beloved by women, by reason of whom they shall sustain some prejudice; they will be of subtil wit, and be subtle inventors of Arts, and be beloved of Princes, and all persons, but if any of the unfortunate Characters be found on this mount mentioned before, in the section of η they will be poor, weak, of perverse deportment, and sustain many dammages, but if any of the Characters appropriate before to Σ , they shall be rich and fat, and abound therein.

Cha.

Characters that denote a Martial signification.

Martial persons, or men of the nature of *Mars*, that have the line of Life and the Natural Line direct and of various colours; are audaciously bold, full of action, alwaies doing, prompt and ready to arms, yet inconstant, rash, fierce, impious, impudent without bashful modesty, unfociable, stout, Fornicators, little caring for riches, or fearing poverty, getting by right or wrong, without respect to Justice. If the Divine Letter *A*, be found in the Hand in the plain of *Mars*, it denotes the person to be of a stony hard heart, full of wrath and iniquity. If the Letter *B*, signifies them Rich, familiars with Princes, and oftentimes Captains of their Hosts. The Letter *C*, makethem great Masters, perfect and ingenious, much loving Geometry and Science, and such as can bridle their anger. *D*, denoteth Patriarchs, of evil condition, yet Fortunate, subject to Distempers of the Liver and Gout. *E*, signifies contentious natures, by which means they sustain much evil, affecting the society of vile women, feldome obtaining their desires as to wives, and oft-times become murderers of their wives or Husbands. *F*, Cunning, false, Lyes, Treacherous, from whence they shall sustain much evil. *G*, such as keep and frequent the company of Thieves, and wicked persons, and study close and secret mischiefs; and if any of the unfortunate Characters, (mentioned in the Chapter of *Saturne* before) shall be in the significations of *Mars*: the persons shall be audacious, pertinacious, frustrating all good actions, a waster and consumer of his paternal substance, and injurious to his Kindred.

Of the Solar signification.

Men of Solar Natures, have the *Lines* more frequent and subtil on the mount of the Sun than elsewhere; such are naturally great inventors and imitators of all ingenious operations, doing frequently such things as they were never taught; inventors of Arts, yet oft-times poor, and slighting, or not regarding to improve those benefits or courtesies they receive from their Friends and Neighbours; they shall be Honoured of Strangers, somewhat prone to anger, of a free and voluble tongue, very loving, hardly having any Faithful Friends, through their open free and harmless carriage, oft betraying their own innocency into the hands of Enemies; are Faithful in their trust, most Faithful, Wife, Prudent, Noble and Generous Courtiers, their Love to women will cause some prejudice to accrue thereby, they will have many Enemies, which shall not be able to do them prejudice, but they shall always be able to overtop their malice, and to dispel their spite, even as the Sun the Clouds. It behoves them to Study, and use open and plain dealing even in those actions where others are close and private. He in whose Hand the Divine Letter *A*, is found, in the place of the Sun, shall grow mighty and greater than his Parents, but if it be evilly disposed or with Malignant Characters, it signifies the contrary. The letter *B*, on the mount of the Sun, noteth men Wife, Prudent, of excellent genius and Wit, beloved by great persons, and eminent amongst the people, and sometimes advanced to Kingly and Princely dignities. The letter *C*, hath bad signification on the Sun's mount, signifying the men to be wasters and destroyers, and oft-times *Patricides*, that shall sustain great impediments in the Eyes and Stomack, shall be hurt by Iron, or Fire, and oft-times dye a suddain or untimely death. *D*, where it is found, denoteth them Rich, strong & powerful, and shall enrich themselves by preying on & subverting other men, and sometime advanced to Princely Rule and State. *E*, on the mount of the Sun, shews great lovers of women, using fardid Luxury, and loving and delighting therein more than in their natural inheritance. *F*, intimates persons wife, of good memory, decorated with many Sciences, Stewards to great persons, yet subject to pains and distempers of the Head and Stomack. And lastly in whose Hands are any of the signs and Characters in the Figure before going, attributed to the Sun, they signify benignity and much good, and perfections in all operations, the party shall be quickly angry and quickly pleased, yet of very good nature.

Of

Of Venus significations in the Hand.

Those of the Nature of *Venus* that have three lines beginning under the thumb, passing the superciliary Angle, and pointing towards the index, are of good Fortune, careless, little minding the cares and affairs of the world; but delighting to live delicately, nicely and idly, without labour or care, affable, are lavish in their expenses, easily struck with Cupid, quick to *Venus* and of apprehension, getting elate by women, loving overmuch mirth, Musick and *Venus*, and subject to Natural children, credited and beloved of all, of lovely countenance, sweet in speech, of graceful deportment and carriage, covering all things the Fancy affects.

But those that on the mount of *Venus* have the Divine letter *A*, are unfaithful, affecting women, poor, and of mean rank and quality, suffering much disgrace thereby, with thickens that may long continue.

Those that have the Letter *B*, in the same place, are merry, Jovial, keeping company with Noble persons, of rank and quality, growing Rich by marrying of such, and much bettering their conditions; by Religious persons and good women.

The Letter *C*, in the mount of *Venus*, are injurious, great Fornicators, offending herein with their own Linage and blood, and will receive hurt in the Eyes by Iron or Fire.

D, in this mount signifies Expositors of Dreams, and great searchers out of secret things, and indigators after hidden occult mysteries, true and faithful, loving terrene Vanities and gallantries, as Gardens and the like, yet Luxurious.

Who have *E*, in this mount, they are merry, jocund, ingenious, sporting and delighting with women, for which they will be publicly scandalized, but Fortunate in all other things and will acquire Riches.

Who have *F*, in this mount, are prosperous in all designs, they shall obtain much Joy and contentment, great content in sciences, and acquire much worldly good.

G, denotes great Lovers of Women, by whom they shall receive much Joy and content.

But lastly, he which on the mount of *Venus*, hath any of those Characters in the foregoing Figure, appropriate to *Venus*, will be a Fornicator, and Adulterer, desiring other mens wives more than his own, will be fordid in his carriage, and vile, doing vile things, and often prove Murders of their wives, or desilers of their Fathers Bed.

Of the Signification of the mount of Mercury.

Mercurial persons, that have obscure dark Lines on the mount, and on the finger of *Mercury*, are persons of light conditions, thievish, falitious, impure, inordinate, concubitors, liars, medlers with others business, treacherous, unjust; and after they have escaped deserved punishment for their demerits, yet will unadvisedly run into the same errors again, unstable, unconstant, bold and foolish; but those Lines being fair and clear, such are Eloquent, Musical, Orators, Ingenious, Arithmeticians, Geometricians, great searchers and speculators into profound deep and secret things, wonderful secrets and close, meriting great Fame and Honour by their parts and Secrecie.

They which have the Divine letter *A*, in the mount or finger of *Mercury*, shall be much inquisitive into such secrets as they shall gain prejudice thereby, and shall prove Enemies to themselves; they will be of a sly muttering tongue, but of a worse mind, which shall cause many to envy and hate them.

The letter *B*, on this finger, denotes Travels, they shall be great travellers, faithful and honest Factors, gain great substance thereby, and shall bear Rule in Foreign Countries.

Those having there the letter *C*, or half circle, are negligent persons, hauncers and lovers of Pleas, and idle toys, lovers of gain and profit which comes from wickedness and

and these, teachers of tongues and several Languages, and pretenders to books and unknown Sciences, composers and counterfeiters of Seals, and false writings, in which they will shew the incomparable dexterity of their Wits.

D, in this mount and finger of *Mercury*, intimates and discovers wife, discrete persons, teachers of Sciences, and workers of good things, skilful in Astronomy and Astrology, beloved of their Parents, poor in youth, yet doing and discovering great ingenious; but after the middle age of life, abounding in Riches, yet suffering pain of the stomach and other parts, much studying and delighting in Magic.

E, are Religious, loving to exercise themselves about the Ornaments and works of women, in Jewels, Pictures, and various curiosities.

F, are wonderful expert, and great masters of, and searchers into the vast body of Philosophy.

G, are of good and honest life, of great understanding, and found intellectuals, loving chiefly and affecting small Children, and little women, delighting in all small things that are pretty.

If in the place of *Mercury*, any of the aforesaid Characters appropriated to *Mercury* in the former Table appear, such that have them, are of Grave and solid discourse, of great judgement, and such who will allocate themselves with wife, prudent, or Religious persons, and are naturally Eloquent.

Of the Lunar significations.

They who are of the nature of the Moon, and have in the Quadrangle of the Hand a Cross well constituted, or on the mount of the Moon, these in the first third part of their lives will be poor and needy; in the second part of their lives, abounding in Riches, even to admiration, and in age be reduced to their first condition, according as their Planets increase and diminish in Fortunes. It were good advice to such not to marry, but to betake themselves to serve some Prince, Prelate, or Noble person, so they may be Rich and lead a pacific quiet life, for they chiefly affect peace and quietness, and love secrecy and honesty.

The Letter *A*, found in the Moons signification, causeth such to suffer divers sicknesses and vexations, and to be consumers of their paternal substance.

B, maketh the person Fortunate, addicted to Religious persons, or being so himself.

Having in the Moons signification this Letter *C*, they are lofty minded, subtil, owners of profound sciences, yet audacious, persevering in evil, from whence they will sustain distemper to the Eyes, and perhaps perish by untimely death, or at best, be long vexed with pain and sickness.

D, are such who are of a boise spirit, thrusting themselves into much business, and will sustain wonderful pains of the eyes and Stomach.

E, are involved, or drowned in libidinous actions having little or no stability in any thing.

F, These are Travellers, seeking Rewards, and wealth, faithful, honest and of good minds.

G, those having this Letter in the parts of the Moon, are Noble, Magnanimous, and are Fortunate to obtain great Riches, Honours and Preferments by womens means and Favours.

If any of these foresaid Figures be deformed, and not fair to the Aspect, the person will be afflicted with variety of sorrows.

Lastly, if any of the aforesaid Characters in the former Table, appropriated to the Moon, be found in the hand, in her significations, the person shall suffer all distempers of ventosity and wind, and be much cruciated with the Tifick.

But before I conclude this Chapter, having divers times spoken of *Alfridaries*, I will inform the Studious Reader what it is; for it is necessary for those that would learn *Astrology*, *Chiromancy*, *Physiognomy*, *Geomancy*, &c. *Alfridary*, or *Frinary*, is that which the Greeks call *χρονολογία*, which is a certain time or number of years of the Planet, Lord of the Nativity, who in those years dispenses his Benevolence or Malignity

nity according to his Nature. It is to be observed, that each of the Planets hath his *Alfriday* one after another, with a number of years, during which they govern us. It is further to be noted, that in all Diurnal Nativities, the *Sun* begins the first *Alfriday*, and hath ten years of Government; *Venus* succeeds, who hath eight years of *Alfriday*. Then *Mercury*, for the rest of the Planets according to their Orbes: Those that are born in the night, have their first *Alfridrick* years from the *Moon*, which are nine, are followed by those of h : All the years of *Alfridricks* are 75. *Viz.* the *Sun* 10, the *Moon* 9, h 11, u 12, d 7, 9, 8, & 13, *Caput Dra.* 3, *Cauda Dra.* 2. These two last have their *Alfridrick* years separated from the others; and they are they that exceed 70, which as they are not referred to any signs, so are they weak and Feeble, for they do not enter the *Alfridrick* number, till after the seven Planets, when they have accomplished their 70 years, when the party is 70 years old. They have no proximity nor society with any of the Planets, nor they wish them, nor have they any houses attributed to them as to matter of signification. We shall treat of them elsewhere; this shall suffice for this Chapter, for the instruction of the Lovers of *Chromancy*.

For the benefit of the studious I will affix an *Alfriday* Table, for the demonstration of the former Rules.

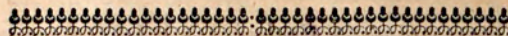
The Planets in this Domination are by the *Affrians* and *Chaldeans* called *Dominus Alfridricus*, vel *Fridericus*, by the *Greeks*, *Decemurum Dominus*; but we call them *Septimurum Dominus*, as ruling seven years jointly with the other Planets; for every Planet hath a certain, determinate set, definitive period of time, wherein he hath the Prerogative of Rule with others, and also claimeth by privileged the seventh part of the time to himself: As for Example, the *Sun* in a Diurnal Nativity, governs the first ten years of the Life of the Native, with the participation of the other Planets; yet the *Sun* claims the sole Domination of the seventh part of that time, which is own year five months, and four daies; after which time the other Planets successively have their *Alfridrican* power with the *Sun*, as is visibly demonstrated in the following table.

Two universal *Friday* TABLES serving for the Nativities of all Men.

This is for a Diurnal Nativity, beginning with the \odot .

This is the Gubernation of the y , and the other Planets, as they are *Alfridricks*, for a Nocturnal Nativity.

Years, days.	Years, Days.	Years, Days.	Years, Days.
1 15 6	h 41 208	1 104	9 40 15 6
2 313	h u 43 52	2 208	h 41 313
3 4 104	h d 44 260	3 313	u 43 104
4 5 260	h e 46 104	4 5 52	u 44 260
5 7 52	h f 47 113	5 6 156	h 46 52
6 8 208	h g 49 156	6 7 260	h 47 208
7 10 0	h h 51 0	7 9 0	u 47 208
8 11 52	u 52 260	8 10 208	g 50 52
9 12 104	u d 54 156	9 12 52	g 51 104
10 13 156	u e 56 52	10 13 260	g 52 156
11 14 208	u f 57 313	11 15 104	g 53 208
12 15 260	u g 59 208	12 16 313	u 54 260
13 16 313	u h 61 104	13 18 156	u 55 313
14 17 0	u h 62 0	14 20 0	g 57 0
15 18 52	u 64 0	15 21 260	g 58 313
16 19 313	d 65 0	16 23 156	g 60 260
17 20 260	d 66 0	17 25 52	g 61 313
18 21 104	d 67 0	18 26 313	g 62 104
19 22 208	d 68 0	19 28 208	g 64 156
20 23 156	d 69 0	20 30 104	g 66 104
21 24 104	d 70 0	21 32 0	g 68 52
22 25 52	d 71 0	22 33 0	g 70 0
23 26 0	d 72 0	23 34 0	g 71 52
24 27 52	d 73 0	24 35 0	g 72 104
25 28 104	d 74 0	25 36 0	g 73 208
26 29 208	d 75 0	26 37 0	g 74 156
27 30 156	d 76 156	27 38 0	g 75 104
28 31 104	d 77 313	28 39 0	g 77 208
29 32 52	d 78 104	29 40 0	g 78 313
30 33 0	d 79 260	30 41 0	g 80 256
31 34 52	d 80 52	31 42 0	g 81 260
32 35 104	d 81 104	32 43 0	
33 36 208	d 82 208	33 44 0	
34 37 156	d 83 156	34 45 0	
35 38 104	d 84 104	35 46 0	
36 39 52	d 85 52	36 47 0	
37 40 0	d 86 0	37 48 0	
38 41 52	d 87 52	38 49 0	
39 42 104	d 88 104	39 50 0	
40 43 208	d 89 208	40 51 0	
41 44 156	d 90 156	41 52 0	
42 45 104	d 91 104	42 53 0	
43 46 52	d 92 52	43 54 0	
44 47 0	d 93 0	44 55 0	
45 48 52	d 94 52	45 56 0	
46 49 104	d 95 104	46 57 0	
47 50 208	d 96 208	47 58 0	
48 51 156	d 97 156	48 59 0	
49 52 104	d 98 104	49 60 0	
50 53 52	d 99 52	50 61 0	
51 54 0	d 100 0	51 62 0	
52 55 52	d 101 52	52 63 0	
53 56 104	d 102 104	53 64 0	
54 57 208	d 103 208	54 65 0	
55 58 156	d 104 156	55 66 0	
56 59 104	d 105 104	56 67 0	
57 60 52	d 106 52	57 68 0	
58 61 0	d 107 0	58 69 0	
59 62 52	d 108 52	59 70 0	
60 63 104	d 109 104	60 71 0	
61 64 208	d 110 208	61 72 0	
62 65 156	d 111 156	62 73 0	
63 66 104	d 112 104	63 74 0	
64 67 52	d 113 52	64 75 0	
65 68 0	d 114 0	65 76 0	
66 69 52	d 115 52	66 77 0	
67 70 104	d 116 104	67 78 0	
68 71 208	d 117 208	68 79 0	
69 72 156	d 118 156	69 80 0	
70 73 104	d 119 104	70 81 0	
71 74 52	d 120 52	71 82 0	
72 75 0	d 121 0	72 83 0	
73 76 52	d 122 52	73 84 0	
74 77 104	d 123 104	74 85 0	
75 78 208	d 124 208	75 86 0	
76 79 156	d 125 156	76 87 0	
77 80 104	d 126 104	77 88 0	
78 81 52	d 127 52	78 89 0	
79 82 0	d 128 0	79 90 0	
80 83 52	d 129 52	80 91 0	
81 84 104	d 130 104	81 92 0	
82 85 208	d 131 208	82 93 0	
83 86 156	d 132 156	83 94 0	
84 87 104	d 133 104	84 95 0	
85 88 52	d 134 52	85 96 0	
86 89 0	d 135 0	86 97 0	
87 90 52	d 136 52	87 98 0	
88 91 104	d 137 104	88 99 0	
89 92 208	d 138 208	89 100 0	
90 93 156	d 139 156	90 101 0	
91 94 104	d 140 104	91 102 0	
92 95 52	d 141 52	92 103 0	
93 96 0	d 142 0	93 104 0	
94 97 52	d 143 52	94 105 0	
95 98 104	d 144 104	95 106 0	
96 99 208	d 145 208	96 107 0	
97 100 156	d 146 156	97 108 0	
98 101 104	d 147 104	98 109 0	
99 102 52	d 148 52	99 110 0	
100 103 0	d 149 0	100 111 0	
101 104 52	d 150 52	101 112 0	
102 105 104	d 151 104	102 113 0	
103 106 208	d 152 208	103 114 0	
104 107 156	d 153 156	104 115 0	
105 108 104	d 154 104	105 116 0	
106 109 52	d 155 52	106 117 0	
107 110 0	d 156 0	107 118 0	
108 111 52	d 157 52	108 119 0	
109 112 104	d 158 104	109 120 0	
110 113 208	d 159 208	110 121 0	
111 114 156	d 160 156	111 122 0	
112 115 104	d 161 104	112 123 0	
113 116 52	d 162 52	113 124 0	
114 117 0	d 163 0	114 125 0	
115 118 52	d 164 52	115 126 0	
116 119 104	d 165 104	116 127 0	
117 120 208	d 166 208	117 128 0	
118 121 156	d 167 156	118 129 0	
119 122 104	d 168 104	119 130 0	
120 123 52	d 169 52	120 131 0	
121 124 0	d 170 0	121 132 0	
122 125 52	d 171 52	122 133 0	
123 126 104	d 172 104	123 134 0	
124 127 208	d 173 208	124 135 0	
125 128 156	d 174 156	125 136 0	
126 129 104	d 175 104	126 137 0	
127 130 52	d 176 52	127 138 0	
128 131 0	d 177 0	128 139 0	
129 132 52	d 178 52	129 140 0	
130 133 104	d 179 104	130 141 0	
131 134 208	d 180 208	131 142 0	
132 135 156	d 181 156	132 143 0	
133 136 104	d 182 104	133 144 0	
134 137 52	d 183 52	134 145 0	
135 138 0	d 184 0	135 146 0	
136 139 52	d 185 52	136 147 0	
137 140 104	d 186 104	137 148 0	
138 141 208	d 187 208	138 149 0	
139 142 156	d 188 156	139 150 0	
140 143 104	d 189 104	140 151 0	
141 144 52	d 190 52	141 152 0	
142 145 0	d 191 0	142 153 0	
143 146 52	d 192 52	143 154 0	
144 147 104	d 193 104	144 155 0	
145 148 208	d 194 208	145 156 0	
146 149 156	d 195 156	146 157 0	
147 150 104	d 196 104	147 158 0	
148 151 52	d 197 52	148 159 0	
149 152 0	d 198 0	149 160 0	
150 153 52	d 199 52	150 161 0	
151 154 104	d 200 104	151 162 0	
152 155 208	d 201 208	152 163 0	
153 156 156	d 202 156	153 164 0	
154 157 104	d 203 104	154 165 0	
155 158 52	d 204 52	155 166 0	
156 159 0	d 205 0	156 167 0	
157 160 52	d 206 52	157 168 0	
158 161 104	d 207 104	158 169 0	
159 162 208	d 208 208	159 170 0	
160 163 156	d 209 156	160 171 0	
161 164 104	d 210 104	161 172 0	
162 165 52	d 211 52	162 173 0	
163 166 0	d 212 0	163 174 0	
164 167 52	d 213 52	164 175 0	
165 168 104	d 214 104	165 176 0	
166 169 208	d 215 208	166 177 0	
167 170 156	d 216 156	167 178 0	
168 171 104	d 217 104	168 179 0	
169 172 52	d 218 52	169 180 0	
170 173 0	d 219 0	170 181 0	
171 174 52	d 220 52	171 182 0	
172 175 104	d 221 104	172 183 0	
173 176 208	d 222 208	173 184 0	
174 177 156	d 223 156	174 185 0	
175 178 104	d 224 104	175 186 0	
176 179 52	d 225 52	176 187 0	
177 180 0	d 226 0	177 188 0	
178 181 52	d 227 52	178 189 0	
179 182 104	d 228 104	179 190 0	
180 183 208	d 229 208	180 191 0	
181 184 156	d 230 156	181 192 0	
182 185 104	d 231 104	182 193 0	
183 186 52	d 232 52	183 194 0	
184 187 0	d 233 0	184 195 0	
185 188 52	d 234 52	185 196 0	
186 189 104	d 235 104	186 197 0	
187 190 208	d 236 208	187 198 0	
188 191 156	d 237 156	188 199 0	
189 192 104	d 238 104	189 200 0	
190 193 52	d 239 52	190 201 0	
191 194 0	d 240 0	191 202 0	
192 195 52	d 241 52	192 203 0	
193 196 104	d 242 104	193 204 0	
194 197 208	d 243 208	194 205 0	
195 198 156	d 244 156	195 206 0	
196 199 104	d 245 104	196 207 0	
197 200 52	d 246 52	197 208 0	
198 201 0	d 247 0	198 209 0	
199 202 52	d 248 52	199 210 0	
200 203 104	d 249 104	200 211 0	
201 204 208	d 250 208	201 212 0	
202 205 156	d 251 156	202 213 0	
203 206 104	d 252 104	203 214 0	
204 207 52	d 253 52	204 215 0	
205 208 0	d 254 0	205 216 0	
206 209 52	d 255 52	206 217 0	
207 210 104	d 256 104	207 218 0	
208 211 208	d 257 208	208 219 0	
209 212 156	d 258 156	209 220 0	
210 213 104	d 259 104	210 221 0	
211 214 52	d 260 52	211 222 0	
212 215 0	d 261 0	212 223 0	
213 216 52	d 262 52	213 224 0	
214 217 104	d 263 104	214 225 0	
215 218 208	d 264 208	215 226 0	
216 219 156	d 265 156	216 227 0	
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218 221 52	d 267 52	218 229 0	
219 222 0	d 268 0	219 230 0	
220 223 52	d 269 52	220 231 0	
221 224 104	d 270 104	221 232 0	
222 225 208	d 271 208	222 233 0	
223 226 156	d 272 156	223 234 0	
224 227 104	d 273 104	224 235 0	
225 228 52	d 274 52	225 236 0	
226 229 0	d 275 0	226 237 0	
227 230 52	d 276 52	227 238 0	
228 231 104	d 277 104	228 239 0	
229 232 208	d 278 208	229 240 0	
230 233 156	d 279 156	230 241 0	
231 234 104	d 280 104	231 242 0	
232 235 52	d 281 52	232 243 0	
233 236 0	d 282 0	233 244 0	
234 237 52	d 283 52	234 245 0	
235 238 104	d 284 104	235 246 0	
236 239 208	d 285 208	236 247 0	
237 240 156	d 286 156	237 248 0	
238 241 104	d 287 104	238 249 0	
239 242 52	d 288 52	239 250 0	
240 243 0	d 289 0	240 251 0	
241 244 52	d 290 52	241 252 0	
242 245 104	d 291 104	242 253 0	
243 246 208	d 292 208	243 254 0	
244 247 156	d 293 156	244 255 0	
245 248 104	d 294 104	245 256 0	
246 249 52	d 295 52	246 257 0	
247 250 0	d 296 0	247 258 0	
248 251 52	d 297 52	248 259 0	
249 252 104	d 298 104	249 260 0	
250 253 208	d 299 208	250 261 0	
251 254 156	d 300 156		



C H A P . V .

Wherein the seven Planets, and twelve Signs of the Zodiac are necessary in Chiromancy.

BEFORE I advance any further to resolve this question, and to instruct the covetous of this Science, I would satisfy the Learned, and make a little digression concerning the Planets and Signs of the Zodiac, and shew how Antiquity hath disposed them, and accommodated their influences to the Sciences, Arts, and dispositions of Bodies. The Jews, from whom we have our Faith and Creed, and are our Elder Brethren, both as to the knowledge and worship of the true God, have from the beginning accommodated the seven Planets to their days. But since time brought diversity and corruption into their Religion, since that time have they the more exalted their Planets, and addressed themselves to the Greeks, who were the first that knew their forces and influences most fully, and who have given them their names. The Composers of the *Talmud* in the first part, called *The order of Semences*, in the sixth Treatise called *ספר שבועות* *Massechet Schebomith*, that is to say, *The Treatise of Seven* have very much accommodated them to their Mysteries. The *Rabbi Abraham Abeneira*, in his Commentary on that Book, Symbolises the ten *Sephiroth* of the Hebrews, and the ten Spheres to the ten Commandments; the first whereof shews the most simple Unity of the Father, which is as it were the Base and Foundation of all.

Thus the pious intent of the Hebrews was (as I conceive) to bring into our memory, and to set before our eyes the Duty, thereby to imprint in us true piety, as also the Commandments, the rule of our duty, that we might not forget our obedience.

I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the Land of Egypt, out of the House of Bondage, is referred to the tenth immovable Spher, as which sustains the Throne of God; *Calum sedes mea est, & terra scabellum pedum meorum*, *Isai. 66.* who from thence moves the *primum mobile*, and consequently all the rest. *Gaudens omnes movente patre*, saith *St. Denis* in his Hierarchy, speaking of the Intelligences, which being moved, move the Spheres and Celestial Bodies over which they preside: so that *Trismegistus* defined God to be a Circle, whose Centre is every where, and Circumference no where, because he is particularly represented by these two Notes (even according to the Rabbinical themselves in their *Ghemetry*) which are 1. 0. 1. without the Cypher is one, which is an indivisible point, where the Centre is every where; for there is no number where there is not an unit, in so much as all partake of it, and are nothing else but a collection of unites filed together; and the 0, or Cypher, which is round, in form of a Circle, is said to be in no place, because of itself it makes nothing, for which reason it is referred to the *Ensofph*, not finite, or infinite.

The second Commandment: *Thou shalt not make to thy self any graven Image, nor the likeness of any thing in the Heaven above, or Earth beneath, or in the Water under the Earth, for to worship it*; (from the word *Pesel*) relates to the ninth Spher, and *primum mobile*, which moves and promotes all under it in 24 hours; and to the *Sun*, who is the first motion of all things, proceeding from the immovable Father; To this purpose I remember what *Boetius* saith,

*Terrarum cunctisq; sator, qui tempus ab aeo
Ire iubet, stabiliq; moventis datus cuncta moveri.*

The which *Sun* hath banished and extirpated all the Idolatries of the world, there where his Gospel hath been received and preached.

The third Commandment: *Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain*: to the eighth Spher, where are all the fixed Stars, and the Zodiac, with the twelve Signs, which concern our Science; besides there are the 48 principal figured Stars, as may be seen in *Hyginus*, and divers other Astrologers

The

The Fourth Commandment, *Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day*, to the Spher of *Saturn* (which is represented to us by the middle finger) which Spher or Planet is unfortunate, malignant and hurtful. Whence *Moses* judged that nothing ought to be undertaken or done on that day, but rest, and was disposed for Divine Service, because he governs the first hour of Saturdays, as *Mars* doth on the last, who also is pernicious as to his part, and that is not found in any of the other daies; for which reason the *Zoar*, and other Cabbalists conclude that evil spirits have more power to hurt in the fourth and seven nights, wherein these two Planets govern, then in the other nights of the Week.

The Fifth, *Honour thy Father and Mother*, that thy daies may be long in the Land &c. is attributed to the Spher of *Jupiter*, which is a benevolent Planet, and represents Peace, Love, Piety and Clemency, as doth the Spher of Numeration, *Chefed*, and the Divine name *יהו* which is attributed to him.

The Sixth, *Thou shalt do no Murder*, is attributed to *Mars*, the God of War and Murders.

The seventh, *Thou shalt not commit adultery*, to *Venus*, according to the *Brachmanes* and *Gymnosophists*, because the answers to the Numeration *Nesach*, or Victory, to represent unto us the Victory which we should have over our Concupiscences.

The Eighth, *Thou shalt not steal*, is attributed to the *Sun*, who ravishes and steals away from all the other Stars their Light and Clearness, which he Extinguishes and darkens.

The Ninth, *Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour*, is dedicated to *Mercury*, the Patron of all subtilty, Craft Cheating, Cozening, Deceit and Fraud.

The Tenth, *Thou shalt not covet thy neighbours wife, nor his house, servant, &c. any thing that is his*, is referred to the *Moon*, the lowest of all the Celestial Bodies, as Covetousness is the lowest and most abject passion of our Souls, and which debaseth us most. So much for the Jews.

As for our Theology, the seven Planets are accommodated to the seven Candlesticks in the Revelation. And this Doctrine comes from *Robert* and *S. Cyrian* in his Sermon on *Pentecost*, who learnedly Moralizes on the number seven, with much more enlargement; so much for our Evangelical Theologie: He that would see somewhat rare on the Sepenary, let him consider what *H. C. Agrippa* hath written of it in the second book of his Occult Philosophy, which is now in English, where finishing his Discourse, he saith, *Denig, hic numerus & in bono & in malo omnium est potentissimus*; and *Linus* an ancient Latine Poet said of this Number,

*Sepima cum venit lux cuncta absolvere capit,
Omnipotens Pater, atq; bonis est septima & ipsa,
Est etiam rerum cunctarum septima origo,
Septima prima eadem perfecta; & septima septem,
Huc etiam Caelum bellis errantibus altum
Volvit & circuli totidem circum undiq; fertur.*

The Egyptians, Arabians, Magi and Chaldeans in their occult Sciences, have attributed to them Angels, Intelligences, and Numbers, both to the Planets and Signs of the Zodiac. Let us see how they are accommodated to the Sciences. In Logic, the ten Celestial Spheres are appropriated to the ten Categories, or Predicaments, which are thus accommodated: The Essence to the immovable Spher: Subtance to the *primum mobile*: Quality to the eighth: Quantity to *Saturn*: Relation to *Jupiter*: Situation to *Mars*: Action to the eighth: Passion to *Venus*: Habit to *Mercury*: and the other predicaments, which concern all, contained under the concavity of the *Moon*, are related to her. And thus those Predicaments are accommodated to the Heavens and Planets. As for Music the Tones and Voyces, they are also attributed to them; and for that appropriation, you have it in these Verses, taken out of *Galliad*, or the Revolution of the Arts and Sciences of the Learned *Guy de Fosse* of Bodery.

Let not the Judgements of Chaldeans, Arabians, Egyptians, or Magi found harsh in the ears of any one; for the Church of God is much beholding to them, for their excellent Comments, and Readings on the Scriptures, to this day, as witness the choice paraphrase, the Syriac, and Arabian Readers, which the Learned well know.

The Spherical
Harmony of
Musick.

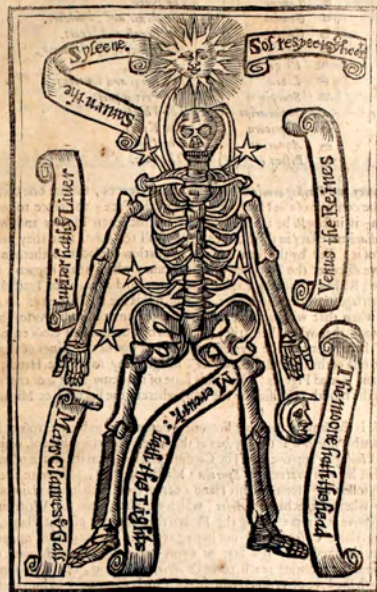
THE course of the Voice, continuance of the Ayre
By Mutes and Degrees keeps it Carere.
Till it come to Seven; there God who doth this all
Dispose, hath ordered that it there should fall
Into it self and rest. But those of old
Have not th'opinion, for they hold,
That as there are seven voices in the Skie,
They thought that to the Sphear of Saturn high
The great and deepest Note, as the lowest it
Were due; Re higher to the next Sphear; But
The scroller Mⁱ must take the happy chance
Of Mars's Sphear, the Fa that doth advance,
Phœbus doth challenge, who makes his daily round,
But because Venus and Mercury are found
Perfect in the same time, and almost the same dayes,
Some thought that Sol doth there renew his layes,
That in the same musicon it might revive,
And that the La which is of all most high,
Might rest enclosed in the Lunar Skie.

Alchemy hath
its relation to
the Planets.

Alchemy hath also a share here, for the seven principal Metals that Science, are attributed to the seven Planets; as Lead to Saturn, Brasse to Jupiter, Iron to Mars, Gold to the Sun, Copper to Venus, Quicksilver to Mercury, Silver to the Moon; and from the Characters of the Planets, they derive their secret Writings. The Abbot Trithemius in his Polygraphie, fifth Book, makes of them his most hidden Secrets. Moser himself ordained among the other Ceremonies, that a Candlestick should be made of molten Gold, of the weight of an hundred Mines, which was according to the Hebrews 70 Cincubares. And Moser had it composed (as Josephus saith) according to the Mathematicians, who divide the Planets and the Sun, to have 7 Branches separate. Numa Pompilius also instituted 12 Salian Priests in the honour of Mars; they carried on their Feast day every one a Buckler, one of the twelve they said was bestowed from Heaven. He had also seven Flamens, all which were instituted in imitation of the Hebrews. But to end this digression, let us see how the Anatomists accommodate them to the members of the Body, conforming themselves to the Astrologers.

See

See here the Figure of their Correspondency,
According to some Astrologers.



The Seven Planets.

☉	The Sun	The Head.
☾	The Moon	The right Arm.
♀	Venus	The left Arm.
♃	Jupiter	The Stomach.
♂	Mars	The Genitals.
☿	Mercury	The right Foot.
♄	Saturn	The left Foot.

Or according to the Circles of Agrippa, Mars the Head, Venus the right Arm, Jupiter the left, the Sun the Stomach, which is the Center of Mans Body, the Moon the Genitals, Mercury the right Foot, Saturn the left.

The

The Domination of the Twelve Signs.

♈	Aries	} Governs	The Head.
♉	Taurus		The Neck.
♊	Gemini		The Arms and Shoulders.
♋	Cancer		The Breast and Heart.
♌	Leo		The Office of the Stomack.
♍	Virgo		The Belly.
♎	Libra		The Reins and Buttocks.
♏	Scorpio		The Private parts.
♐	Sagittarius		The Thighs.
♑	Capricorn		The Knees.
♒	Aquarius		The Legs.
♓	Pisces		The Feet.

How to make
use of the Zodiack
imagined
in the hand

The months
are to be un-
derstood ac-
cording to
the sun's mo-
tion through
the Zodiack.

Chyromancy and *Physiognomie* exceed all these Sciences, for the one comprehends all this in the compass of the Hand, the other of the Face; therefore to come to the proposition: it is should be asked, wherein are the seven Planets and twelve Signs of the *Zodiack* necessary in this Science? We shall tell them that they are the principal parts of it: For by the situation and assignation of places to them in the Hand or Face, we discover the Fortunes or Misfortunes which may happen, both as to Life, Love, Riches, Military Exploits, Sciences and Arts, unto Traffick and commerce, Marriage and other Accidents, to which this life is Tributary. It may be also known when that will happen, and in what season or Month; As for Example, it is to be noted, that when there rises the form of a Star or half cross on one of these mounts, if there be one of the rays of that Star, or one of the Lines of that half cross reaching to one of the signs of the *Zodiack*, imagined by us in the Hand, described in the first and second Figures, where this Line of the demy cross, or ray of the star reaches, is the month (signified by the sign) wherein the Fortune or Misfortune may happen.

The case is the same as for what Fortune is denoted to us by the cross or line alone, or by a branch line, not at the top, but at the lower extremity thereof, which *Andren Corvus* and *Indagine* approve also. The Cardinal *Albiaco*, upon the death of *Julius Caesar*, tells us that he was warned by *Spurina* a Mathematician, to beware the *Calendi* of the month following, (seeing in his Hand a demy-cross risen in the plain of *Mars*, the extremity whereof reached to *Aries*, which we place near the Wrist in the rising which is above it, representing the Month that depends of that Planet. He used the day of those *Calendi*, for not having regarded the prediction of *Spurina*. It is also to be observed, that if a Star or demy-cross rise on the Mount of *Venus*, whereof some Extremities reach towards *Aries* or *Taurus*, doublets some Misfortune through the love of Women will happen in those months to him that hath such a thing in his Hand: if they reach to other Signs, it will be in those months. If there rise a line by it self in the plain of *Mars*, reaching towards the Mount of *Venus* into *Taurus* or *Gemini*, it denotes a Victory which the party shall obtain for some Lady, whether in Duel, or otherwise; But if the Line fall through the Mount of *Venus* to *Taurus*: The Lady for whom the Combat is undertaken, is an Adulteress, and unconstant: This was observed by *Dilys* of *Crete*, in the Combats between *Melanant* and *Paris* for *Helena*. Unlike manner he that hath a Line under the mount of *Jupiter*, reaching to *Gemini*, *Cancer* or *Pisces*; doublets in the months of those Signs, they shall receive honours near Kings and Princes, and demy-cross, it signifies Misfortunes, and the dis-favour of Great Persons, and loss of Honours. If upon the mount of *Saturn* there be any of these marks, as a Star or demy-cross, it signifies Misfortunes, and the dis-favour of Great Persons, and loss of Honours. If upon the mount of *Mercury*, beware in those months some ignominious death: upon the Mount of *Mercury*, beware Cheats, and abuse through *Elegance*. Upon that of the Sun take heed of Riches; for if they look towards ♈ or ♉ and the Lines are fraight, reaching towards

towards *Venus*, it signifies a Rich Marriage which shall happen in the months Governed by those Signs, according to the course of the Sun. If on the mount of the Moon there appear a star, whereof the rays reach towards ♊, beware in that month a violent disease, and some danger of death; if they reach towards ♋, which is *October*, take heed of some madness; if towards ♌ which is *January*, beware a Melancholy not much distant from despair. Let him that hath such a star not venture too much into the water. And this is it wherein the signs of the *Zodiack* are necessary in this Science, for to observe precisely the Time, Season, and Month wherein the Fortune and Misfortune may happen, which is one of the most considerable points that are to be known, and not opened by any before, to the end that he who shall be forewarned, may prevent the unhappiness that shall be portended to him by these marks.

The time of
accidents: A
key to open
that Lock.

C H A P. VI.

Which of the two Hands is most proper for the Effects of this Science.

I N this case Instruction, I will imitate the Poet *Lycophron* in his promise, which is,

Ἀντὶ τὰ δεξτέρα ἰσχυρὰς ἁποκρίσεις
Ἀντὶ δὲ ἀριστερὰς ἁποκρίσεις.

For to promise a facile and simple instruction, and do the contrary, is to imitate that Poet, who was so obscure that *St. Hieron* ingeniously confesses he understood him not. To avoid that fault, I will briefly and nakedly shew how to proceed in this Science. It might be demanded which of the hands is to be looked on for the Lines and Marks; it is truly answered, the left Hand; though a man may look on both, (seeing in the one the length of Life is known, and the other Riches and Honour, as the wise man saies). But the left Hand is that wherein the Chiromancer ought to lay the Foundation of his Predictions, as reaching to the Heart, and is governed by, and dedicated to *Jupiter*. By this hand saith *Avicenna*, and the thumb, the Physician should know the state of his Patient; all the Veins and Lines of this Hand and Arm go to the most noble parts of the body, and particularly to the Heart, which is the seat of all desires, Affections, and Concupiscences, whence proceed all the conceptions of our Actions. The Anatomists, who have discovered in mans Body 248, or 309, according to *Pareus* 105, and 520, Muscles, have divided and distributed them into seven, in relation to the seven Planets, and have attributed all of this hand and Arm, even to the Heart, to that Jovial Planet: And *Galien* gives the reason of it, saying that it is because the Heart is the Magazine and Arsenal of Life, that according to its disposition the other Members are governed: and that it gives greater demonstrations of the passions in this Hand than in the other, as being nearer it. Wherefore the Chiromancer must by all means draw his Judgements from the Hand, which he must fixly look on, and observe the disposition of the Lines, their position, accidents and colours, though he may withal look on the right Hand, and especially the Wrist, which is the place of life, and whence may be known the years, and the Diseases which may happen, and in that Hand thou needst not look for anything else. Only before thy inspection observe the temper, and constitution of the body at that time; as Negatively, that the body be not debilitated with over much Action, for action through heat draweth the blood from its due Centre unto the Circumference, and extrem parts

Which of the
Hands is to be
considered in
judgement.

The Constitution of the body is to be observed.

of the body, and so by extenuation the Natural heat is exhausted; be cautious also of the *Callus* brawny condition of the Hand, attracted by labour or otherwise; for this Clouds the Lines, and makes them not perceptible; forbear to observe the hands of Children under four years of age, or according to others, six years: Forasmuch as that time being governed by the *Moon*, the substance of the body is fluid, unperceptible, uncertain, and apt to receive divers and various forms, by reason the temperament and constitution is much subject to alter; it is not safe to judge when the body is fasting, nor when it abounds with Gluttony and Drunkenness; and when it is overjoyed with Labour, you are likewise to forbear: Your judgement fails, when ever the party judging, or judged is distemper'd through Fears, Passion, Infirmary, overmuch Joy, excess of sorrow, wrath and fury, and the excess of *Venus*; for in these cases the body is alterable, and receives a disordered impression, therefore observe a fit temperament, and you may safely conclude your Judgement.

CHAP. VII.

How we may know the day of our Nativity, by the Draughts and Lines of our Hands, our Temperaments, and whom we resemble, and have more of the Humour of Father or Mother.

How the time of a Nativity may be known by the Hand.

HAVING discoursed of the choice of the Hand, we will add this Chapter, by the Hand to know the dayes of the Nativity, and temperament, and to tell what is most to be observed in the election of the Hands. But to dispatch the first Head of the Chapter: When thou wouldst know the Nativity of some one, take the Hand wherein thou findest the Lines are most Fair, Clear, and distinct: above all, thou must consider the middle Natural Line, (which begins at the root of that of Life;) where it ends, and whether there be some Cross, or other Line, draught or cut, and what part of the Hand they bend towards; for if the Line ends near the Mount of the *Moon*, and that there be a cross, doublets the party was born the tenth day of *June* on a *Munday*: if there be two crosses, it was on a *Munday* the twentieth day, of the said month of *June*, so of the other numbers according to the branches. The most are three crosses, and a line to denote the number of the dayes of that month, which are thirty. If the Line end in the Plain of *Mars*, the party is born in *March*, or *October*, on a *Tuesday*; you must observe the crosses and lines, as they have been called before. If it end towards the mount of *Mercury*, the parties are born on a *Wednesday*, in the months of *May* or *August*. If it ends under the mount of *Jupiter*, it is on a *Thursday*, in *November* or *February*. This middle line laying towards the mount of *Venus*, the Nativity is on a *Friday*, in *April* or *September*, and there are Crosses and other Lines to the number of the daies of the said months. If the Line lay towards the Mount of *Saturn*, it denotes the Nativity on a *Saturday*, in the month of *December* and *January*. If it falls at the mount of the *Sun*, it is on *Sunday*, in the month of *July*.

In this judgement you must consider the distribution of the signs of the Zodiac in the Hand, as the Sun passeth them, so the months are found.

But seeing five Planets have each of them two Houses, and consequently two months, it may be asked, how it may be known in which of the two the party is born?

I answer, That that must be known by the colour of the Line, for if it be fair and well coloured, it denotes the person born in the first house or month; if pale, or Olive coloured in the second. As for Example, if the middle Line of Life ends under the mount of *Venus*, and be fair, the party is born in *April*, if discoloured and Lead, it is in *September*, the second House, so of the rest: Except those that are Born under the *Moon* and *Sun*, for they have that Line alwaies fair. That is not all, but he

that

that would find out a Nativity exactly, must do it by that way which is very certain and infallible, that he may know the Age and the Hour; which two things cannot so certainly be known by the Hand, though the first haply may by the Will, but not so assuredly as by the Physiognomy; for these two observations depend one of *Metascopy*, and the other of *Physiognomy*, as I shall shew anon; but as for the Will, the lines signify thirties of years; but as our age goes on, these lines go out, and if the first cut or line be half out, it denotes fifteen years expired; if the second be so, it is twenty nine, or more or less; but this is not certain, and depends on observation, and there is required much exactness in these things by the other Sciences, which are more assured.

First, we say that the hour is known by the eyes, which none before me hath so fully and truly sought after, which yet may be easily known of all. *I. Bap. Porta*, in his *Physiognomy*, the third Book, hath said somewhat of it, but not come near the truth; nor by the eyes, hath he bellowed that curiosity in it as I have. For it is to be noted, that he that is born directly at midnight, hath his Eyes all black, or none of the Clock, in a manner all one, unless it be a little more shining: At two and three it begins to incline to an Olive colour, and black about the Apples; at four and five they are white in what encloses the Apple, and for the Apple itself, it is of a whitish blew, at six and seven the Apple is half blew, and all about wall-coloured; at eight and nine the Circuit of the Centre of the Apple is blew, and the Centre of divers colours: at ten and eleven they are all blew, with some little marks: at twelve they begin to be green: at one and two they are half blew and half green: at three and four they are of a pale green: at five and six they are green and black at the Centre of the Apple: at seven and eight they are of the colour of a Cats Eyes: at nine and ten they are of the same colour, but they have red spots: At eleven they are red and black. By these colours well observed, may be certainly known the hour and minute of the Nativity. As for the Age, it is seen in the forehead, which is the principal and only place of *Metascopy*, upon the Lines which appear are the Ages, and on the first years there appears but to seven years, whereupon the left side, the Ear coming to the Temples, there is a little Line which denotes that age; and if it ascend on the forehead, it is between ten and twelve years: if it seem to cut through the Forehead, and be somewhat apparent, it speaks twenty five years, and according to its length are guessed the years under twenty five. If there be a third, it denotes thirty years, and according to its length are judged the years. If three, they signify forty, fifty, and sixty years, provided that with the three there be half a fourth: If there be five, it is seventy years: If they exceed five, they are according to the *Alfridaries*, which are not certainly known, unless it be at the Extremities of the Eyes, where you must reckon so many twenty years as there are Lines. Yet commonly these Lines appear not in young folk, and especially in maids and women, unless it be when they are angry or laugh, a thing worth the observing, and those who are curious to know their Age, may take notice of it.

The significance of the Lines of the Will.

The hour of Birth is known by the eyes, and how?

How the Age of man or woman is known by the forehead.

The numbers of years signified by the Lines.

So much for that part of instruction, we come now to the second head of this Chapter, which is, To know by the Lines of the Hand, of what temperament or Complexion any body is.

In the first place it is to be noted, that this knowledge depends wholly of the Line of Life, of its Greatness, Breadth and Colour: If the person be Choleric, this Vein or Line is Ruddy and broad: As for the other parts whereby we might know the Complexion, we shall discourse of them in the Treatise of *Physiognomy*, because those parts depend on that Science. The Sanguine person hath that Line of a moderate breadth, hath many branches at the extremity, between the mounts of *Jupiter* and *Venus*; as for the Colour, it is very Red and Citron. Those of a Phlegmatick Complexion, have the Line narrow, long, and of a pale colour. The Melancholick have it short and broad, and of a pale and Lead Colour, having the Face also of the same colour, and easie to be discovered. Now by these same Lines we may know whom the party Resembles, whether Father or Mother; for when we would say somewhat to him that desires to know any thing, we ought in the first place to look on both his Hands, and choose that which hath the Lines most apparent and fair; if it be the Right Hand, the party resembles the Father, and is of the same temperament, and hath the features of the Face alike, and they differ not much in their Gestures and Actions. It is to be no-

The Completion and temperament of the body is known by the Lines of the Hands, and how?

F

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To know by
the Hand
whether the
party resemble
Father or Mo-
ther.

How a Nati-
vity may be
known that is
about break
of the day.

ted that the party is born in the day, and hath for Lord of his Nativity some Masculine Planet, as $\text{h} \text{u} \text{d}$; and many times is the cause of the Generation of Hermaphrodites. If it happen that the Lines of the Left Hand are the fairest, we thence draw our judgements; for as I have said in the precedent Chapter, That is the Hand ought most to be looked on, as to Riches, Honours, Loves, and Misfortunes, and the Right for the length of Life. If then the Lines of the Left Hand are more Fair, the party resembles the Mother, having the same action and inclination, being of an humour delicate, or something Feminine, and for the Male more then ordinary; but as for the understanding, it is sufficiently good: As for the Nativity, it is Nocturnal, and the *Moon* or *Venus* are Ladies of the Nativity, and sometimes *Mercury*, which participates of the Female Nature, being with Female Planets, and of the Masculine with the Masculine: And if it happen that at the Nativity of any one, the Ascendant be Feminine, as *Virgo*, and the Dominatrix Feminine, you may be certain the Lines of the Left Hand will be extremely fair, and the temperament will be Sanguine, and in that Hand there will be two Crosses, at the extremity of the Line of Fortune towards the Mount of *Jupiter*, and in the first joyn of the thumb, there is the forme of an *O*. But if it happen the Lines of both Hands be of the same proportion, and equally beautiful, of the same colour, breadth and greatness, the party participates of the Father, as to the body and Features of the Face; of the Mother, as to the humour and qualifications of the mind: It may also happen, that at the break of day there may be a Nativity (which is to be observed) where the Lord of the Nativity is Masculine, and the Ascendant so too, and yet the Right Hand shall not have the Lines any thing the fairer. But the reason of it is, that it retains somewhat of the Nocturnal Feminities, that is known by a double incision on the Mount of the *Moon*, you must judge according to the Left Hand of him that is so born. And so much for this Theam, let us now consider the changes of the Lines.



CHAP. VIII.

Of the changing of the Lines of the Hands, and their Significations.

THE Heavens and the Celestial Bodies, and all that is sublunary, are subject to change, and these last change according to the mutation of those Celestial bodies; the experience of it is trivial and common: for the Analogy between the lesser bodies called *Microcosmi*, and the great one called *Macrocosmus*, is so strong, that the great one feeling any alteration, the little ones feel it also, as well in their accidents and qualities, as complexions, especially those parts which the seven Planets govern. Metals, though they are incensible bodies, as I have shewed before, in the Harmony of these Celestial bodies with the Animal parts of man, have also their Diseases, alterations and motions, and some change in their accidents, Beauty, Force and Virtue: As when the Sun is Eclipsed, the Gold which is yet in the Mine turns pale, and as it were prepared and refined in that time; and it is never so strong in colour and weight, as when the Sun enters into his only house *Leo*. The Plant called *Cyclamen*, is in its force in those *Lycophis* daies, and so is the Tree *Aesculus*. In like manner the Silver, when the Moon is Eclipsed, is not so well coloured, but is very fair when she is in *Cancer*, her own House. The Lunar Herb which is dedicated to her, is then in its force, and in those daies may certain operations and admirable Secrets be made of it. The Water of it distilled *per Alemb.* doth those effects which the simple think supernatural, as to break Iron, make Philtres, written withal

withal so as may be read in the night, and that at some distance, which is a Stenographic Secret. But when these Celestial Bodies are in their great *Affridaries*, Gold and the other Metals depending of each Planet are multiplied, Refined, and become more perfect in one year of the said *Affridaries* then in fifty, when the said Planets to whom they are referred, are not *Affridarick* nor govern the years; Nay, according to the solar Cycle in the year wherein they govern the Bodies, Plants, and Trees grow, increase in Beauty, and have more force then in other years, and when the Planets to whom they relate change their domination, they also change their Flowers, Colours, Beauty, Weight and Form: Therefore were the general *Affridaries* of the world rightly known and observed, the way of judgement would be cleared in reference to future contingencies. In like manner we see it happens to humane bodies according to the motions and dispositions of the Heavens, they change in Colour, Features, Force and disposition, and especially the Lineaments of the Face and Hands; for with the change of the *Affridaries* there is a change in the Lines of the Hand, and in the humors; and these Lines flourish both by Colour and proportion, when the *Affridary* is favourable to them, and that they depend of it. And it is observed when the *Affridary* of the Sun reigns, the Line of Life which answers to the Heart, and is referred to the Sun, is Fair, and encreases in Greatness, Quantity and Variety; and in that time may be easily known by the thicknes which may happen to the party, as also the accidents which threaten him: Its greatness diminisheth nothing all that time, but its colour may change; if it be pure, it is a sign of Health; if Red, of a Fever, if it be clear, it is a sign of much thicknes; if pale, it denotes sudden Death: If Blue, a Plurisie, or other disease through corruption of blood. If in the time of the *Affridary* there happen incisions, or Lines that thwart it towards the plain of *Mars*, it denotes quarrels with him that hath such Lines. When *Mars* is in *Affridary*, the party shall be in danger of his life: By the Branches which rise towards the Wrist, may be known the number of years, and length of life: the plurality of branches speaks many years. If these Lines bend towards the Mount of v , they denote misfortunes in Love. The Table Line is almost lost when *Saturn* is in *Affridary*, but when *Jupiter* is in power, it comes to its perfection, yea even when he is Lord of one year according to the Solar Cycle. If it be divided in two, at this renewing, and that one line reach unto, or be joyned to the Line of Life, and the other having branches separate the forefinger from the middle-finger, it signifies a Fortune good enough; but if there be two crosses, it is a sign of Honours and Riches, which will happen in the *Affridary* of u , if the said crosses disappear presently. If there be stars, or that any rise in that time, doublets he or she that hath the Hand so, shall receive some misfortune both as to Honour and Riches. If those Lines which separate the two forenamed fingers, make a part of *Venus* Girdle, (for that happens sometimes) it denotes Infamy, corporal and publick punishment for Sodomy, Bestiality, or other infamous, unclean and shameful Love. If towards the Ring-finger there rise a Line, and that at the end of it there be a cross, it denotes abundance of Riches; but if one part of the cross be forked, it signifies Riches, but unjustly acquired. If the same thing happen under the little finger, or if there be a Star at this renewing, made by a Line issuing out of that of Life, it denotes the person given to the Secret Sciences, and particularly to *Alchemy*, wherein if he play false, Justice and the Laws of his Prince will take hold on him. If there be but three or four lines, the person will receive some Honour through those Sciences, but that he shall not much stick to abuse the credulous. If the middle Natural Line, which begins in that of Life near the Wrist, and ends at the mount of the Moon, be thereto referred, it is lost in the *Affridary* of *Mercury*, but in the other years of the *Moon* it is in its splendor and Beauty: But in the Lunar years it is better coloured then in the others, therefore in that the significations and demonstrations of it ought to be the more observed, for if it be pale and Leady, there is a corruption of blood in the person, and consequently Diseases.

If the Line of the Liver or Stomack which begins towards the Wrist, and traverses the plain of *Mars*, and ends at the Table Line, change in the Solar years, if it be of a pale colour, it signifies sickness and death. But when *Mars* comes to reign, (he recovers her Beauty, because that at one of the ends of it, is the fierce seat of the Choleric Temperament, or the Signeury of *Mars*, If when it recovers its beauty ac-

F a cording

The *Affridaries* of the Planets, alter their related substances.

The number of years and length of life knowns How?

A person apt to *Alchemy*.

Learn the use of the *Affridary* Table before going which is very case, and if it be of then this Doctrine will be pleasant.

cording to the Aphorisms of the Chiromancers, it be straight, and end towards the extremity of the mount of the *Moon*, it denotes much health, a sound Brain, a quick Spirit, and a strong Memory, and the Stomack well disposed. If where it ends it makes an Angle with the Table-Line, it signifies a Cholerick and quarrelsome person, who shall have many Enemies and Enviars, but he shall have the better of them: if being in the plain of *Mars* with the Line of Life, it make near the Wrist some triangles or quadrangles, it denotes an impudent, Malicious, Foolish and quarrelsome person, who shall have the worst in his quarrels; but if these Lines or Marks change in the years of \mathcal{U} , be assured that that humor will change, and the person become Honourable. If this Line renewing become deformedly cut, being not so great as requisite, it denotes the person will be shortly Hepatick, his blood disordered, shall have obstructions in the Liver, the Dropick or Consumption. This Line being cut in the middle of the plain of *Mars* is a sign of Combates and Quarrels. So much for that Line.

How to observe the changes of the body.



The terms of the years here considered.

As for the Wrist which shows the Age, it is referred to *Saturn* the Father of many years (as also to the *Sun*) which are commonly 96, because the Wrist refers to the mount of the *Sun*, and that from it commonly the Line of the Liver reaches to the said mount, we dedicate it to these two Planets, as also to *Venus*, because her mount limits it on one side, and because these three Planets give many years. As *Saturn* 68, of the *Sun* 96, *Venus* 82. The Lines of the Wrist change in the *Affiduity* of these three Planets. If in the *Affiduity* of \mathcal{U} there be no more renewed then a Line and half, it signifies the party will not live but 44 years; but if both be large, it is 58. If two pass over to the Solar years, 'tis 45, but if the three lines are perfect, 'tis 96 years, or if these Solar lines be slender and pale recovering in the years of *Venus*, it signifies 45 years, if they are clean and ruddy, 82. If in the renewing, the Lines are fair and lively, it is a signification of good Health. If it happen that in these lines of the Wrist, there be some lines that cut them and go towards the plain of *Mars*, they threaten death by Arms: If they bend towards the mount of the Moon, they are sicknesses; if towards the mount of Love Diseases: If there be any Tfacts or Lines looking towards any of the Mounts, they have the signification of those Mounts. 'Tis to be noted that every year under each mount according to the dominion of the yearly Planets, that there arise Marks and Lines on every mount, as in the year 1651, those that were favoured of Fortune had under the finger of \mathcal{U} (that year being governed by him) certain crosses, through which sign their Honours did increase; if they did fall into contempt, there were stars and lines, or half crosses. In the year 1652, there will rise under the mount of \mathcal{Q} , about the first daies of that year, if they be favoured of Fortune and Love, the same marks that above said, in that amorous Mount: if they be disgraced as to Love, stars will appear there; but because in the *Bisextile Saturn* governing her mount, if there be stars, they signify only poisons and afflictions, if there are crosses or straight lines, there are only afflictions and mean Fortune. In the year 1653, the tenth of the Solar Cycle, the Sun being Lord; if on the mount of the Ring-finger there arise, or there be a change of a Star into a cross, 'tis an infallible mark of Riches; if there are only lines, it will be as before. In the year 1654, let those that are curious beware their Chronocanon. If the *Moon*, who is Lady of the year, cause crosses to appear, on those mounts, it is a sign of Health; if stars, they signify weakness of mind and Folly; if they are simple Lines, they are ordinary Diseases. In the year 1655, wherein *Mars* reigns; beware Death or Wounds: and to Kings the loss of their Provinces, Kingdoms, Majesty and Glory; if they have stars in the plain of *Mars*. The Triangles above towards the Table Line, signify Victory; towards the Wrist Loss. By those years may be known the rest, according to their Annual Government, and the curious will consider it, as well in those years as in the change which is caused by the Revolution of the Stars, which govern the Inferiour Bodies. Therefore I shall conclude this Chapter of the change of the Lines with the words of the Chiromancer *Iohn Taisner*, who makes the Stars the motive causes of this mutation, *Cujus mutationis causa (saies he) est varia variorum Planetarum directio*. All here below being Governed by them.

Signs of death.

A general Rule worth noting.

CHAP. IX.

How to know the Dreams that Princes and other Persons have Dreamed, if Extraordinary, by the Science of Chiromancy, joining thereto the Secrets of Geomancy.

THE Holy Scripture mentions many and divers Dreams of Egyptian, Babylonian, and other Princes; and especially those of *Nebuchadnezzar*, which were as soon forgotten as Dreamed: which was the reason (as we read in *Daniel*) that the King Assembled all the *Astrologers*, and those that professed the Divinative Sciences, for to represent unto him the Dreams which he had forgotten: the which they knew not, because they were not expert enough in the Secret Sciences, for there was abundance of Ignorants (as we have in our daies) that professed Divination in those times, as may be seen in Histories from the time of *Sennel*, who made it common, nay debased it to the meanest things. Those *Magi* did not much study the matter, but *Daniel* and his companions became perfect therein by their Affiduity, endeavouring to exceed the rest and know all; whence it is said, that they perfectly knew all the Sciences of the *Chaldeans*, and were ranked among the *Astrologers* and *Magicians*, as we read that this *Babylonian* King would have had them undergo the rigour of his Sentence as well as the rest, for not being able to call his Dream into Memory and Interpret it. Which when *Daniel* came to know, as also the Decree against them; desired to see the King, which having done, he required some time to think of it. It is here to be noted that this fight was for to know his Temperament, and the time for to invoke the Eternal, and to labour to know the whole by the Sciences. He also observed the Actions of the King, and informed himself from *Ariach* the Captain of the Guard, who was ordered for the Execution of the *Magicians*, what was the greatest desire and affection of his Prince; this Captain told him it was to know who should be his Successors (which we may infer by these words of *Daniel*, who coming to the King, said, *Thy thoughts are lifted up*) that so he might know what should happen, &c. All this being known by him, he employed the other children of the *transmigration* in the search, which being received by Revelation, and the Science he had acquired among the *Chaldeans*, he surpassed in knowledge the most exquisite of the *Astrologers*. Some *Rabbins* hold that he came to know it by certain Figures of Geomancy, and other secret Arts, whereof he had acquired the perfection, by his Leisure, Study, Sobriety, and Solitude, among the *Antient* *Rabbies*, *Benezar* hath presumed to affirm that he lighted on the sixth house, which is the Cadent house of the *West* Angle, wherein Dreams and their Interpretation are known. *Carter* which is referred to *Pisces*, which is referred to \mathcal{U} , and wherein *Saturn* governs, signifies according to the *Geomancers*, that the Dream is of something extraordinary, and of terrible representation, and because *Saturn* governs in that House, it denotes the Ages, it being the Father of the first and other Ages. In the eighth House was *Cauda Draconis*, which denoted the Prince inclined to require secret things from the *Astrologers*, *Magicians*, and others. In the third house, wherein are considered the Hands, and Lineaments, and lines thereof, was *Populus*, the first House of *Saturn*, wherein *Jupiter* governs, which signified a long Hand, the lines red and Pale, which denoted Pride, Ambition, Curiosity as to the future, and all joined with the Secret Thurgick Revelations (for without them a man can do nothing) made *Daniel* judge of the extraordinary Figure of that great Statue in that terrible Dream. *Saturn* because of *Populus*, made him say it had the Head of Gold; *Albus* represented the Silver of the Breast and Arms,

Had not God allowed their Art, and *Daniel* loved, and honoured the same; *Daniel* could not have interceded for their lives and prosperity.

This is probably supposed by the *Cabbalists*, yet I mention it not as an Article of our Faith, but certainly God hath much honoured his People by the means of Natural Art.

This was the opinion of the *Antient* *Rabbies*, but I hold it rather by special Revelation from God, as the Text affirms.

CHAP.

Arms, *Latitia* the Brags of the belly, *Tristitia* the Iron; and the Clay of the Legs and Feet, was the second House of *Saturn*, which is *Aquarius*. *Fortuna Major* signified the first, called the Golden Age, as the Greeks and Latines have represented it; called also the Government of *Saturn*: The divers Figures which they draw thence, being found in the Hands aforesaid. And those figures being attributed to the Celestial Signs, represented a dreadful Vision of a prodigious extraordinary Statue, which could signify nothing but Kingdoms, and Empires, which should be great and terrible for their Material Forces; whereof the names that should be, and the Climates where they should rise, were unknown to those Children (though they had the Assistance of supernatural Grace) who were not yet accomplished in the Astrological Secrets; as I shall shew, that this Knowledge might be attained, if we dispose our selves Laboriously to Study these Speculations, which have in them somewhat Divine. Therefore I shall conclude this Historical Narration with this Argument:

If these Children which were Learned in the Astrological Sciences, could discover the Dream of Nebuchadnezzar: And he that is versed in the same Sciences as they, shall attain the same Knowledge:

Therefore, &c.

This may be done by joyning *Chiromancy* to *Geomancy*, in this manner, which I have done myself for a Gentleman, at the request of some of his Friends: The Gentleman was disquieted about a Dream he had dreamed, dreadful and unpleasing; which Dream he had forgotten, and the only remembrance of his Oblivion gave him matter of affliction and fear. My Proceed in the business was thus: I took the hour of the question, which being the hour of *Mercury*, I observed; that done, I erected my Figure, drawing from my points and Lines a Mother; according to the true *Geomancy* of Gerard of Cremona, there happened *Populus*, which is referred to *Capricorn*, and that sign to *Saturn*, and is his first House: In the succedent was *Aquarius*, or *Fortuna Minor*, which is the second House of *Saturn*; in the Cadent *Pisces*, and *Cancer* One the Earth; in the fourth *Aries* *Acquisitio*, the House of *Mars*: The succedent *Taurus*, *Latitia*, the House of *Venus*; the Cadent *Gemini* or *Puer*: In the West Angle, *Cancer* *Albus*, the House of the Moon; in the succedent *Leo* *Via*, the only House of the Sun; the Cadent *Virgo* *Conjunctio*, second House of *Mercury*. In the South Angle *Libra* *Puella* to *Venus*; the succedent *Amisio*, *Scorpio*, *Mars*, the cadent *Sagittarius* *Cauda Draconis*, the house of *Jupiter*. This is the form of our Figure, according to Gerard of Cremona, after the fashion of Astrological Figures, wherein *Christopher de Cattan* was deceived in giving it another form, in the first Book of his *Geomancy*.

Prayer and
Helms of
Life, in a good
initiation to
such operati-
ons.

A true story
according to
Art accomplish-
ed.

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10.	11.	12.
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This Figure thus erected, I proceeded in judgement. In the first place, considering the third House, which relates to the Hands, Arms, and Humours, which House being Cadent, signifies things past, and is the second House of *Jupiter*, which is *Pisces*, and is referred to *Cancer*, I judged that the said Lord had the Hands long, Lean, with the Veins apparent, and consequently was of Melancholick Humor, because also the Question was made on a *Wednesday* after three in the Afternoon, in which hour *Saturn* Governs; as also that in the first House, by the Lots of our points, there happened *Populus*, the first House of *Saturn*, which caused that the said Lord was of a middle stature, had a long and straggling Face, Wrinkles in the Forehead, and the Veins indifferent, being thirty two years of age or thereabouts; as for the Lines of his Hands, they were small and pale. As for his Dream which he had forgotten, I found that it must needs be ill for two Reasons. The first, because I found in the ninth House, the Figure *Conjunctio* which is referred to *Virgo* the second House of *Mercury*; and that in the Eighth House, succedent to the Occidental Angle, which signifies things to come, as do the other succedent Houses as well in *Astrology* as *Geomancy*, there was *Via*, the only House of the Sun: I judged that the Lord had given credit to the vain words of flatterers, who promised him Grandeur and Sovereignities by some extraordinary waies, and so brought him to violent courses, by which means he had his imagination troubled with those foolish promises.

The second Reason is, because the first signs *Capricorn* and *Aries*, in the first and second house, gave me occasion to say, that because *Conjunctio* was in the House of Dreams, our Dreamer in his Dream had seemingly Carnal Copulation with a woman, *Bat* *Puella* in the tenth House, which is the House of Dignities and Principalities, shewed that the fruit of that Conjunction was some great and ugly Monster, having but half a Head, one Arm, proper enough as to his lower parts, but as he shewed himself in a threatening posture, this woman who had conceived it, and brought it forth, ri-

ces

How Dreams
forgotten may
be remembered

ses up against it, kills it, and puts his Father to a cruel slavery. I say, because of *Cancer* in the third house, and *Cauda Draconis* in the twelfth, that in this captivity there was no fear of his life. All this Dream being revealed, my significations came to pass, which I need not put down here. And since, the Gentleman acknowledged these things which I had said to one of his Friends to be true: Which was too late, after he had run through all the misfortunes that a person of his Quality could.

You see now how by these Figures may be known the Dreams forgotten; yet this is not for all, nor for light and ordinary Dreams, but for the extraordinary, which deserve the pains, as being such as by their Visions have caused some terror to the Dreamers, whether by the sight of some extraordinary and dreadful Monsters, or Statues, living Creatures, or apparitions, portends out of the course of Nature, and deformed into such diversity of Faces and Forms, and such Monstrosity of bodies and members, as were the Dreams and Visions of the Prophets, and others, as Emperors, Kings, Princes and great persons, whereof we read in the Ancient Histories. But for more ample instruction for their interpretation, I shall give these Rules; which carefully interpreted, you shall, if you are curious, infallibly find the knowledge of Dreams forgotten or not forgotten, and their significations.

Certain Rules
to find the sig-
nification of
Dreams.

Rule 1. As if in the ninth house, by the means of the Lot of the four lines of the points which are referred to the four Elements, and to the four Angles of the Earth, there be the figure and Character of *Aquifolius*, which is referred to *Aries* the first House of *Mars*; in the first house there will be *Via*, the house of the *Sun*; in the third will be *Puella* or *Libra*, the second house of *Venus*: All which together will denote that the person is *Luna*, hath a white, countenance, flaxen hair, the body somewhat fatt, and especially the face, as *Isa. G. of Cremona, Luna vero ibidem reperita, graciliter facie*, and of a flegmatick humor, which is referred to the water, the third house or figure of *Amisio*; the hands round and white, with the Lines appareant whitish, demonstrates Dreams of waters and Sea-monsters, fish greater then ordinary Dragons seen in the Sea, Rivers, Fountains, Fens and watry places, they denote also Inundations, Agitations and Perils at Sea or Rivers, and tempestuous Winds; briefly such Visions and Dreams as are represented in *Daniel*.

Rule 2. If there be in the ninth house *Amisio*, which is *Scorpio*, the second House of *Mars*, in the first according to the Lots of the points, there will be *Fortuna Major*, which is referred to *Aquarius*, the second house of *Saturn*; and in the third House *Aquifolius Aries*; all together signify that the Dreamer who desires to recover his Dream forgotten, is of a Martial Nature, which is of the quality of fire, and his temperament is Choleric; wherefore he is of a good Stature, red-hair'd, having Olive-coloured and sparkling Eyes, all notes of Choler; great Eyebrows, the Nose great at the end, the Hands big and long, the Lines great and red, for which reason these dreams are of great Armies, the Combates of dreadful Creatures, and furious violent deaths, Ruines and Combustions, Monsters of Cruelty and Rapine. The Dreamers do also oft-times see Dragons fighting in the Air, and Rivers of Blood.

Rule 3. If in the House of Dreams, which is the ninth, there be *Fortuna Major*, who hath for his sign *Aquarius*, the second house of *Saturn*, in the first according to the points, will be *Rubeus*, which represents *Gemini*, the first house of *Mercury*; in the third *Via*, the only house of the *Sun*, all together denote the person Mercurial; of a great Stature, his Hair more inclining to black then Chestnut, the Eyes red, straggling, and deep in the head; a Leady colour, the Hands long and Lean, the fingers turning back, and Mounts rising up, in which action the Veins and Lines appear, which are narrow and Wann. Whence it is to be inferred that the Dreams are of hidden Treasures, Rivers of Gold, Pains-taking, and seeking after Minerals; the Dreamer sees things go out of Gold and Silver Mines, and encouragements to make him seek after them, being of a flegmatick humour; he sees on the Waters Ships laden with Riches: he doth not imagine nor represent to himself any other things then the Descriptions made in the Dreams of *Poliphile*, and the Curiosities of *Flamel* and others.

Rule 4. *Fortuna Minor* being in the ninth House, which is referred to *Taurus*, first house of *Venus*, in the first will be *Caput Draconis*, which represents *Virgo*, the second house of *Mercury*; in the third *Trifolium* or *Scorpio*, second House of *Mars*, which denotes

denotes the Dreamer Choleric, of the Nature of fire, having a sad and frowning Countenance, the Eyes red as a Cats, of an ill presence, the Hair rough and Curled and of a reddish colour, the hands long enough and strong, the Nails short, the Fingers as those of *Mercury* and the *Sun*, crooked and imperfect, the Lines great, especially the Table-Line, and that of the Liver, having three or four Triangles in the plain of *Mars*, the Line of Life not branching at the Mount of *Jupiter*, which denotes that the Dreamer Dreams of nothing but Emperours, Kings and Princes, Riches, Honours and Commands; that he fights with Monsters, that he is raised to some Dignities and Commands; that he fights with Monsters, that he sees furious Bulls fighting with Lyons, Tygers and other bloody Creatures, who he sees furious Bulls fighting with Lyons, sometimes them, and sometimes that he is overcome and devoured by them, To be short he dreams nothing but great and terrible things.

Rule 5. *Latitia* being in that house which is referred to *Taurus*, the first House of *Venus*, there will be in the first and second the same signs and figures, as in the fourth Rule. Wherefore you shall judge of the Dreams according to the fore said Rule.

Rule 6. *Trifolium* being in the ninth house, which represents *Scorpio*, the second house of *Mars*, in the first house of the figure will be *Populus*, or *Capricorn*, first house of *Saturn*, and in the third *Cancer* or *Pisces*, which represents a great man, of a moist Nature (this figure *Populus* being referred to the water) having a Hawks Nose, a great and moist Eye, of a Leady colour, the hands long, and the principal fingers crooked, the Veins appareant, the Lines fair, but of a whitish colour, the Line of Life almost divided into two from the mount of *Venus*. As for the Dreams, they are of nothing but Prisons, places of Execution, lean things and attenuated, Serpents slightly infesting out of Obscure and Fearful Dens and Caves; of Devils, and Fearful and Cruel Torments.

Rule 7. *Puella*, which is referred to *Libra*, being in the ninth house, *Fortuna Major* which is *—* will be in the first, in the third *—*; or else the second figure, which is *Puer*, the first being *Saturn*, the third that of *Mars*, and the ninth the second of *Venus*, signifies the Dreamer to be of a low Stature; having no Majestique Port, but of considerable presence, having an Effeminate Countenance, Flaxen Hair, a white Complexion, a mild Feminine Voyce, a Greenish Eye, a Trout-Nose, a great Mouth, the upper Lip thick, the Hands little and Lean, very different as to the Lines; the Line of Life short and narrow, many stars in the Plain of *Mars*, many Lines on the Mount of *Venus*, being withal given to the Vice of *Venus*. As for his Dreams, they are commonly of the embracings of women and Maids, to be in the company of his Mother and Kindred, though Dead; and it seems to him, that of these embraces proceed deformed Monsters and hideous Bodies; sometimes they Dream that they see Goddesses descending from Heaven and embracing them, and imagine a thousand Ixionial Phantasies, their brain and affection being prejudiced with Unchastity.

Rule 8. If *Puer* be in the House of Dreams, *Cauda Draconis* or *Sagittarius* will be in the first, which is the first house of *Jupiter*; in the third *Amisio*, the first figure of *Libra*, which is the second of *Venus*, which relates to the first, which is *Mars*: it denotes that the Dreamer is Sanguine, Venerial, of a good Stature, the body well proportioned, the Hair Reddish, and white, the Veins appareant, the Physiognomy like that of a Lion, the mouth somewhat great, a great Blabber and Boaster, esteeming himself alwaies the best Man. As for the Hands they are little, and the Nails great, the Veins and the Lines little; he hath a double Line of Life; the Table-Line, which begins under the little Finger, ends between the fore and middle fingers; he hath three Triangles a little above the Wrists, at the entrance of the plain of *Mars*; As for the Dreams, they are commonly about seeing fire burning, Quarrels, Combates, Murders, Assassinations, Armies ready to give battle, that he is in Victorious Combates; he seems to himself to see a thousand Visions in the Air, that he flies like a Bird, and sees things great, out of the course of Nature that would fight with him.

Rule 9. *Rubeus* being the ninth, which is referred to *—*, first house of *—*, in the first by the Lots of the points, there will be one of the two figures of *Libra*, viz. *Amisio* or *Puella* in the second house of *Venus*; in the third *Cauda Draconis* the house of *Jupiter*, which denotes the Dreamer of an humor Temperate enough; having somewhat of Fire and Air; Mercurial, tall more then ordinary, of a tender Action,

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slow

flow to speak, yet discursive, truly prudent; he is Hawk-nosed, as was the Emperor *Sergius Galba*, yet not of a Hawk Nature, ordinarily he hath a very small Hair, and almost bald, blackish, and the Complexion almost of that colour; he hath his natural mark on the Arm; his Hands are of a middle size, not proportioned to the greatness of his body, the fingers much cut between the Joints, which we attribute to the Signs of the Zodiac; the Lines great and apparent, those of the Left Hand more than those of the Right, his Dreams are to see Senators assembled, he himself in the middle as President, to be in diaped and Rich places, to be advanced to Honours; to have great Herds of Cattle, to see diversity of Creatures under his power, nay to command men; he seems to see Kings and Monarchs in their Royal Robes, to fall at his Feet to receive him: That the Clergy honour him: He sees Presents of Fair Fruits made to him: He sees on the Waters Ships Laden with Riches, which come into the Port for him.

Rule 10. If there be in the House of Dreams, which is the ninth, *Albus* or *Cancer*, the only House of the *Moon*, in the first will be *Tristitia* or *Scorpio* the second house of *Mars*, in the third *Populus* the Saturnine; which represents a man of a white Complexion, flaxen-hair'd, of a decent Stature, of a Flemmatick Humour, the Eye and Face like an Ape, but the Neck long as *Pelicans*: The Hands long and somewhat Fat, as the body, the Veins and Lines small. The Dreams are Fantasticke, as to see extraordinary Meteors, Fights on the Water, Sea-monsters of hideous form, to hear violent and impetuous winds blowing, to see bodies of strange Forms issue out of the water, to see imperfect bodies grow up in moist places, to see things risen in a moment, become presently most great and terrible.

Rule 11. If in the ninth House there be *Conjunctio*, which is *Virgo*, which is referred to *Mercury*, in the first and third will be the figures of the Precedent, whence will rise the same judgements as to *Chyromancy* and *Physiognomy*; but as for the Dreams, you are further to note, he shall dream that there are born of his wife, or other women that he hath known, fine Children, Victorious great Princes, who see things appear out of the course of Nature in the woman which he hath known, as did *Philip* the Father of *Alexander* the Great, or the Mother of *Cæsar*. These persons for the most part Dream of nothing but Kisses and Copulations, whereof issue extraordinary things.

Rule 12. If in the ninth House there be *Caput Draconis*, one of the Figures of *Virgo* Mercurial, there will be the same events as in the eleventh Rule.

Rule 13. There being in the House of Dreams *Cauda Draconis*, which is referred to *Sagittarius*, first house of *Jupiter*, there is in the first the figure of *Aries*, that is to say, *Acquisitio*, according to the Lot of the points, and in the third *Rubens*, or *Geminus*, Mercurial, whence I judge the Dreamer to be a great Lad, Sanguine and Cholerick, who of himself is Jovial, though he have an Ascendant of *Saturn*, he hath a full Face and white, with a little redness, the hair half red, and flaxen, the Commencement of a Stag, given to benignity, he hath the Hands somewhat long and thick, the Lines fair and much cut, his Dreams are terrible, as to seem to fall from some high place, to be in desert and wild places, in Cisterns and Ruined places, to meet Serpents, and venomous and noysome Creatures.

Rule 14. *Cancer*, which is referred to *Pisces*, being in the ninth house, *Saturn* commands there, and in the first *Albus* or *Cancer*, and in the third one of the two figures of *Virgo*, *Conjunctio* and *Caput Draconis*, which belong to *Mercury*, which things represent the Dreamer *Saturnine*, having black hair, of a leady colour, as for the Face the *Physiognomy* of a dreaming Ox, low of speech, with a hoarse voice, the Hands are big, and of a pale colour, reflecting somewhat on the Ethiopian; his Dreams are nothing but Phantasmes, Ghosts, Gallowses, Horror, Poisons, Racks, Irons, Breakings, the visions of unclean Spirits, the study of Necromancy to address himself to, and mock the dead, and trouble their rest.

Rule 15. If in this house there be *Populus*, in the first, by the Lots of the points will be one of the figures of *Taurus*, which are *Letitia* or *Fortuna Minor*, and in the third *Albus*, the significations whereof are the same as before in the other houses of *Saturn*.

Rule 16. If in the ninth house there be *Leo*, which is the Lion, the only house of the *Sun*; in the first there is *Sagittarius* or *Cauda Draconis*, in the third *Fortuna* major

major, *Aquarius*; it denotes the person of a most neat body, of a hair more red then flaxen, the nose like a Hog, thick Lips, a forked Chin, long Arms, and Hands proportionable, the Lines thwarting one another, and the mounts of the Hands very much rising up: His Dreams shall be of Waters, about which he seems to be in some danger, to see Fountains issue out of dry places, to see the Waters of the Rivers run up some Mountain, nay, to see all things besides the course of Nature. As for the Waters, he sees Deluges, Inundations, and such like things.

Thus you have what is most particularly to be observed concerning persons and their humours, and Dreams, searching by *Geomancy* joyned to *Chyromancy*. As for Dreams, and the diversity of them, with their significations, we shall be more large in our second part, when we shall treat of somnitiating *Physiognomy*; but in the mean time consider these Rules, and their Interpretations, for they are worthy the observation.

C H A P. X.

Directions how to Discover the Genius or good Guardian Angel, and to know its name and force: With the manner how we ought to make use of him in secret things. Drawn from the Science of Chyromancy, referred to certain Figures of Geomancy.

Many of the Learned Ancients, *Hebrews*, *Chaldeans*, *Greeks* and *Latines*, have by their exact disquisition found out the knowledge of the *Genius*; but their arrival thereto hath been by waies and Rules, to obscure, difficult and toilsome, that many (though Studious persons) have declined those Labours, and shunned this great Achievement, as tedious, full of intricacy and travel; as also because of some ceremonies which at the first sight hath frightened many, and caused them to desist the Study, I also my self having belov'd my endeavours this way, and looking on this knowledge as the thing most necessarily requisite to the perfect acquisition of the Sciences, have discovered a shorter way then that of the Ancient *Magi*, which a clear and piercing understanding may, by the following work, make serve as a sufficient direction, which great secret I have been perswaded, and am willing to put it down in this place, for the satisfaction of the curious, and to notify the perfection of our Science of *Chyromancy*, and to shew that the knowledge thereof, is the perfect knowledge of all the Divinative Sciences, and the secret Rule for to comprehend and understand all laudable Natural Magick, which is the *Mistress* to many are so fervent Suitors to.

To know therefore what Angel it is that Rules and Governs us, thou shalt take the Hand (supposing thy self the Professor of Chyromancy) of him, whose curiosity makes him desirous of such a Secret, and shall observe the Lines and the Veins, their greatness, breadth and colour, and according to the colour, thou shalt be able to judge of the humor: As for instance, if they be Red, the party that hath them so, hath somewhat of the Nature of fire, and is Cholerick; and consequently his *Genius* is Fiery, of the Hierarchy of *Gargamel* Emperor of the fiery Region, or depends of some Princes under him which are called *Tariel*, *Tubiel*, *Gavriel*, thou must more fully discover him, by casting the Lots of the four Lines, and of the points in the Rules of *Geomancy*, whereof the first relates to the *Fire*, and is in the South, the second to the *Air* in the East; the third to the *Water*, in the North; the fourth to the *Earth* in the West: if it fall out to be one of the Fiery Figures of *Geomancy*, which are four, viz. *Fortuna Minor*, *Amisio*, *Rubens* and *Cauda Draconis*, if (I say) it be in this first figure, or that it happen in one of those of *Mars*, which are three, viz. *Acquisitio*, *Puer*, *Tristitia*, without all question the Angel is of the Region of fire, and is to be observed in the South; That

quarter is fortunate to him or her that hath such a genius, and *Tuesdaies* are their fortunate daies, and as for finding out his name, it is found by the figures and Tables hereafter inferred; or otherwise take the first Letter of each Geomantick Figure, with the Last, and all the Vowels, and of those Letters you may form the name of that *Genius* or Angel: A man may also take the first and last Letters with the Vowels of that Signe of the Zodiac, to which the Geomantick figures is referred (provided that the signe be the House of that Planet which is Lord of the Element.) Thus you see how all things ought to be dispos'd, and how you are to work thereupon, all which I have found true in a certain friend of mine, for looking in his hands I perceived the Lines of sufficient breadth and length, but of a pale wan colour; and that the Line of *Saturn* and his tubercle, were paler then the rest, whence I infer'd he was Melancholick, which is a Saturnine humor, and relates to the earth; and that his *Genius* was of the Terrestrial Hierarchy, under the Prince *Hanael*, who rises out of the Empire of *Tarquan*, who is considered in Autumne towards the West, being a fell, angry and ill Nature: To be yet more fully satisfied, I made the four Lines of the Points, and found *Tristitia*, one of the four figures which relate to the Earth; I cast my Lots of the points thrice, twice whereof I found this very figure *Tristitia*, and the third time *Cancer*; a figure of the same terrene signification: I take the former as having hapned twice, and the latter because the latter is not related to any figure of the Zodiac which belongs to *Saturn*; I then take the Letters which are requisite, which are *T*, and *A*, the first and the last, of *Tristitia* and then the Vowels which are three *I's*. Now it is to be noted that the name of the Angel must alwaies consist of fewer Letters by two, then the name of the figure or signe; As if it should happen to be *Fortuna Miner* where there are twelve Letters, the name of the Angel shall have but ten: If it be *Caput Draconis* where there are thirteen Letters, in the name of the Angel there will be but eleven: If it be *Puer*, there will be but two, so of the rest; as also of the figures. Having thus taken out of *Tristitia* these Letters, I added to them and found that his *Genius* was called *Tisrael*, which name I look for in the book of Nominations of our Father *Adam*, called *Scientia Patris Adami*, and I found it in the Hierarchy of the Earth, the chief ruling Angel thereof is called *Tarquan*, being thus assured he was Terrene and Saturnine; I say he must be considered in the season I mentioned before, and on a *Saturday* at ten a Clock at night, and with privacy expected, and you may have your desire; All which was observed with satisfaction by this friend of mine: Thus you must also do, and for thy further instruction I will discover unto thee the four sorts of *Genii*, by the four humors, and the four Elements, which are known by the Lines of the Hand.

If therefore the Lines of the hands (as I said before) are red, long, and narrow, the constitution is Choleric, and the *Genius* of him that hath such Lines, is of the fiery Hierarchy, under *Gargael*, and is observed towards the South, which *Gargael* is called by the ancient *Rabins* *Camael*, one of the seven Angels, which stand in the presence of the Almighty, whose Character is to be seen in the works of *Rabbi Joseph Cassileus* in form of a Triangle, and in the three Angles this name written in Hebrew Letters after this manner *יְהוָה* *Camael* which is said to be Fortunate upon Arms, being drawn upon Parchment made of the Skin of a Wolf, or He-Goat, when the Sun enters *Aries*: On a *Thursday* the first hour of the day, some other *Rabbies* and Magicians say it is *Michael* that governs the fiery Region which is towards the South, and that the other name hath been given it by some ancient *Mecubalists*, because of the divers effects of his qualities; for to be further assured that the Angel of a Choleric person is fiery, you must call the Lots of the points, and the figure that shall happen, will be one of those fiery ones mentioned before; the *Genii* are observed the first hour on a *Monday*, and at the eighth, they are also considered at eight and ten at night; the *Rabbins* say they appear in Royal Robes, holding Scepters in their hands, oft riding on a Lyon, or a Cock, their Robes are of red and Saffron colour, and most commonly they assume the shape of a Crowned Queen.

If the Lines and Veins of the hand be narrow and long, and of a whitish red colour, they denote the man to be Aerial and of a sanguine Complexion; his *Genius* is of the Hierarchy of the Air, whereof the Sovereign Prince is *Raphael*, who hath under him

two

two Princes, which are *Miel* and *Seraphiel*; these Princes are observed towards the East on a *Wednesday*, the first hour of the day and the eighth, and at night the third and tenth hour; they appear as Kings or beautiful young men, clothed in Robes of divers colours, but most commonly like Women, transcendently handsome, by reason of their admirable whiteness and Beauty: For to be more ascertained that these *Genii* are of the air, if thou call the Lots of the points, thou shalt find one of these Figures, *Cornudus*, *Puer*, *Letitia*, or *Acquisito*, figures of the Aery Trigon, these Angels are extreme subtil and fit for the Sciences, they promote a mans perfection therein, as also his experience in Mettals to find out the Secret of the Transmutation of *Venus* and *Mercury*, into the perfection of *Venus* and *Mercury*, into the perfection of the Sun; by communication with this *Genius* (which was of this Hierarchy) *Parracelsus* Learned the perfect Knowledge of the Philosophical Secret; these *Genii* do also discover things hidden in the Earth, as also they reveal things past, present, and to come; make a man courageous, and give him Victory over his Enemies, you may see the form of their Characters in the Magical *Archidoxes* of *Parracelsus* under the signs of *Gemini* and *Virgo*, which have great power when the Sun enters into those Signs.

If in the hand of any man you find the Lines long, white and apparently clear, it shews he is of a Flegmatick Constitution, which relates to the water, and that his *genius* is of the watry Region, they are observed on *Monday* towards the North at the first and eighth hours, and at night at the third and tenth hours, their great Prince is *Gabriel*, who hath others under him, (according to the Ancients) as *Samuel*, *Madriel*, *Mael*; their appearance is like Kings having Green and silver Robes, or like little Children or women, delighting in Hunting; that thou maist be the more assured of them, there will be one of the figures which relate to the Water, if thou call the Lots of the points, which are *Puella*, *Populus*, *Via*, *Albus*, these *Genii* render Fortunate those whom they converse with, and those that are of this nature and watry Complexion, are Fortunate in their Navigations, for these Spirits command the Windes, and make the Sea calm, and enrich those who live by the commerce of the Sea and Waters.

If in the hands of a man you finde the Lines broad and short, of a blackish or wan colour, the person is certainly Terrene and Melancholick, his *Genius* is according, and is considered in the West, they are under the command of *Priel*, who hath under him three Princes, *Cassiel*, *Sachiel* and *Affael*; they appear in the forms before mentioned, they are intractable and indocile, and do no other service to persons of a peevish Melancholly humour, then to vex and possess them, they are the spirits which help a man in the Science of *Onimancy*, which reveals secret things by the Vignicity of a Child, yet without speaking, when they are reconcil'd to those of a Terrene Nature, they become their Counsellors, insinuating them often to put them in mind of their good, and to divert them from evil, such were those of *Socrates*, *Cardan*, *Bodis* and others; these *Genii* or Angels have the Keys of the Divine Secrets, and reveal the secrets of God to his choien, sometimes by Dreams and Visions, by strong imaginations or impressions; by the Constellation of their Nativity, or by the Celestial intelligencies, by these means those noble Heroes, and great Schollers in the world became so Famous as *Plato*, *Aristotle*, *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, *Euclid*, *Archimedes*, *Hermes*, *Trismegistus*, the Father of Secrets, *Theophrastus Parracelsus*, hither may be referred, *Homer*, *Hesiod*, *Orpheus* and *Pythagoras*, all which were highly inspired with the Divine Secrets, the *Nymphidies* were such who had the power of invention, and the Science of wonderful secrets, as also those by the Poets fancied to be begotten by the gods, because of their so much excellling others in their times, in Prowess, Fortitude, and Science, *Achilles*, *Hercules*, *Aeneas*, also *Cyrus*, *Alexander the Great*, *Julius Caesar*, *Lucullus*, *Scipio*, *Marius*, and the like. The Histories of all Ages will inform, that *Sine signo divini omnino nihil magis aut admiratione dignum aliquis assequitur*, that without this Divine assistance, nothing of considerable consequence is by any one attainable, as saith the Poet.

Te nihil invisit, dices facisve minoris.

How necessary it is for every one to know his good *genius*, appears, that he may obey and follow the dictates and directions thereof, according to the word, and will of God, and

and shun the snares and temptations of the evil *Genii*, lest he be involved, and in'tra'd in the like calamities as *Antonus* and *Brutus*.

Delectatur omnes cacomagos, for ever be abominated and detested those *Cacomagi*, which by wicked and unlawful superstitions, hold familiarity and League with wicked Spirits, which God sometimes permitteth by way of punishment to wicked persons; who oft-times perpetrate foul abuses, the Devil being the Author, as witnesseth the Apostle *Iude* in his Epistle: Hither also may be referred all *Idolomania* false divinations, *veterum & nostræ ætatis*, of ours and the former Ages, the abuse of Lots and the like, as favouring too much of Geniilism: Hither also may be referred *Charantica*, which is the evocation of Evil Spirits, or persons defunct; as in the Conjurat[i]on of the woman for *Saul*, and the preface of *Lucan* the defunct Souldier concerning the event of the Pharsalian Battel, and the like: But to return from whence we digressed.

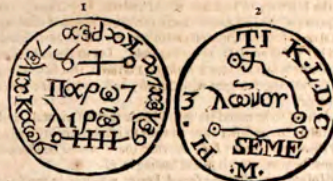
These *Genii* and good Spirits are not seen at all times according to the curious desires of some, but when a man knows their Nature, he must observe the time, the season, the daies, hours, minutes, and moments requisite to do the same; otherwise he loseth all his labour for all is done, according to the constellations of the Cælestiall bodies, and their revolutionall Positions; for if a *Genius* be of the igneal hierarchie, its in vain to observe him in any other season than the Summer, the first entrance of the Sun in *Leo* or *Aries* his proper house and exaltation, upon a *Sunday*, at the hours before expressed.

If it be a *Genius* of the Air, it is to be considered in the Spring only, when the Sun enters *Gemini* or *Taurus*, upon *Wednesday*, and at the hours before said; the *Genii* of the water are observed in Winter when the Sun enters *Capricorn* and *Aquary*, and that on *Thuesday* at the hours before mentioned, the terrestrial are considered and observed in Autumne upon *Saturday*, at the aforesaid hours, they are pleas'd with rich perfumes, and with strong and ill scents.

But here is the curious Student to note two things, the first is, that when he would find out the names of the *Genii*, having (as I said before) taken the Letters requisite out of the figure or signe, he must ad to them one of these names *Iah* or *El*, as we have shewed elsewhere, although sometimes a man need take but one of the Letters to avoid confusion, and to reconcile our encounters to the nominations of our Father *Adam*.

The second thing is that he that is curious to see his *genius* must not desire the occasion above once, and that in the most reasonable time; for in this Vision consists all we can desire, it being supposed we will not presume to demand any thing but what is just, and not against Christian Charity, but what shall be for our good, and shall concern the protection of our Life, our being, and well-being, and the doing good to, and obliging our Neighbour: And this must be done with much caution and secrecy, nor ought we by any means be so curious as to see him without we demand of him what we desire, for after the first Vision there is nothing to be attained, the after Visions are frivolous and fruitless: A wife man after the first Apparition, ought not to see or importune him any farther, but secretly make use of the gift received from him. Therefore shall I inform you, how he that desireth to see his *genius*, ought to prepare himself; As for Example, if the *Genius* be fiery, his demands must be the conservation of his person, that he receive no hurt from or by any Fire, Arms, as Guns or the like. According to *Paracelsus*, he ought to take a Lamen of Iron when the Sun enters *Aries*, in *March*, and it being well polish'd, cause to be made on it the Character of *Mars*; and if it may possibly be, let the Moon be in the same signe, or else in *Scorpio*, which is the second house of *Mars*. This Character being made, he must wear it when he intends to see his *Genius*, that he may conform it to him, and for the time to come he may not fail of his assistance and Protection upon any occasion; If the *Genius* be Aerial the preparation must be the same, for both the one and the other do at the first bestow some gift, and not afterward. The same *Genii* reconcile mens Natures, increase Love and Affection between them, cause the deserved favour of Kings and Princes, and secretly promote Marriages, and therefore its necessary that he who hath such a *Genius*, before he observe him, should prepare a Character after the form that *Paracelsus* mentions in his second Book of *Magical Archidoxes*, he knowing how to incorporate the

the four Mettals, *Venus*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and the *Sun*; and of all four to make a Lamen, and when the *Sun* enters into the signs of *Taurus*, or *Libra* to grave these *Signis*, one of each side, behold the form.



That being done, he must have it about him on the day and hour of observation, so to get it ratified and confirmed by his *genius*, whereof a man shall see wonderful effects, as saies the Learned *Paracelsus*. If the *genius* be of the water, or Earth, thou must gather by what is aforesaid, wherein they are necessary for our good, to prepare them *Signis* and Characters observing them only in our necessity; there are some of their Characters in the Works of *Paracelsus*, in the second and fourth of his *Magical Archidoxes*; as also those of some others, I hope to treat of them elsewhere to the Content of the Curious Learned, being unwilling that such rare Secrets should be absconded in the night of Oblivion, and Buried in the Sepulchre of Silence, all which nevertheless are meetly natural, containing nothing derogatory to the Glory of God, or prejudicial to Christian Religion, being such as shall not in the least oblige a man by any stipulation or unlawful parts, with Devils and Evil Spirits: But all shall be done by the admirable Secrets of the Cælestiall Influences, considered both in their Sympathy and Antipathy with the inferior bodies, their being such a symbolization between them and that; by such means as being unknown to the simple, is the reason that they believe all things that transcend their understanding, are Diabolical: These Secrets therefore are not to be prostituted to such, who like the *Cantharides* and *Spider*, suck poison out of the sweetest flowers. Do thou therefore kind Reader, of whose Capacity I presume, make thy advantage of these things, yet without visiting them, by rendering them to common, but highly esteem the same, and thou shalt find the profit thereof, and thy mind shall be extremely satisfied, and settled; and when thou makest use of them, do it wisely, with secrecy, and thou shalt find what need thou hast of them, and the same advice I give for the other Secrets, which are in a manner supernatural, and follow the general consideration of the Lines of the Hands, as they are referred to our Science of Chiromancy.

Qui secreta vult scire, debet secreta secretis custodire.

As concerning the finding out of the Names of the *Genius* according to the 22 Hebrew Letters, we shall further add these instructions, with the Figure and Tables following.

It is then in the first place to be noted, that the Names of *All* both good and bad Angels, according to the Hebrews, end in *A*, *el*, *I*, *el* or *jah*, as *Samael*, *Michael*, *Gabriel*, *Uriel*, *Abijah*, *Abijah*, and the like, but most names end in *el*, may even a great part of the Hebrew proper names of men, as *Daniel*, *Ezekiel*, *Samuel*, &c. That is the Reason say the *Cabbalists*, that all our nominations end by those two great names of God *Iah*, and *78 el*, God having so commanded our first Parents

rents, who Named all Creatures both Celestiall and Terrestrial; for this Reason also did the Hebrew Astrologers ever place these two Names in the Field of the Horoscopol Figure, with these three Letters, \aleph *Aleph* μ *mem*, ω and *Schin*, which she represent the three worlds, that according to the Letters which happen in the signe that Governs at the Nativity of him that would find out his *Genius*, they might know the Capital Letters of the said *genius*, and its termination, and consequently All, as if he be Oriental or Occidental, it must end in \aleph *El*, if it be Meridional or Septentrional it will end in ω *Lab* or *Act*: as for Example, Let us suppose Peter born under *Aries*, which hath these two Letters β *Beth* and γ *Gymel*, that signe being Oriental, the Name of his Good Angel begins with β *Beth*, and ends in *El*, which is the second Letter to be noted.

The second thing to be noted is the first house that is Oriental, and the first Letter thereof shall relate to the first Letter of the Occidental Angle, which will be *Libra* the House of *Venus* and that is *Ied*, so that there would be found *Biel* or *Biael*, or some such name beginning with *B*, and ending in *El*.

In the third place note that the second Letter which is in any signe under the first (unless it be in the signe of *Leo* and *Cancer*, which have each but one Letter, which is ν and ω) is the Capital Letter of the evil *genius*, and these names terminate as the others did, being Occidental or Meridional.

In the fourth place it is to be noted, that he that desires to know the Name of his *genius*, and to be acquainted with him, ought punctually to know the minute of his Nativity, that so a Scheme of it being erected, he may consequently find it, and when he have found it, he ought to endeavour to make himself capable of receiving any good from him; which Method you shall see made good in this Figure, by which all is dispos'd and ordered: I shall also give you a Figure of the combinations of the Letters according to the 30. degrees in every signe, of which Letters we may take that for the Capital, which is found in the degree of the Nativity. This latter way *Agrippa* would seem to follow, as may be seen in his third book of occult Philosophy, but his secret is somewhat confus'd, whether it be that he himself hath purposely made it so, or that some malicious corruption hath been exercised therein.



The second TABLE.

	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	U	A	T	F	E	N	N	E	O	N	N	E	S	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
2	K	E	A	Y	J	D	L	E	L	C	S	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
3	U	A	T	F	E	N	N	E	O	N	N	E	S	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
4	K	E	A	Y	J	D	L	E	L	C	S	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
5	U	A	T	F	E	N	N	E	O	N	N	E	S	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
6	K	E	A	Y	J	D	L	E	L	C	S	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
7	U	A	T	F	E	N	N	E	O	N	N	E	S	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
8	K	E	A	Y	J	D	L	E	L	C	S	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
9	U	A	T	F	E	N	N	E	O	N	N	E	S	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
10	K	E	A	Y	J	D	L	E	L	C	S	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
11	U	A	T	F	E	N	N	E	O	N	N	E	S	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
12	K	E	A	Y	J	D	L	E	L	C	S	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
13	U	A	T	F	E	N	N	E	O	N	N	E	S	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
14	K	E	A	Y	J	D	L	E	L	C	S	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
15	U	A	T	F	E	N	N	E	O	N	N	E	S	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
16	K	E	A	Y	J	D	L	E	L	C	S	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
17	U	A	T	F	E	N	N	E	O	N	N	E	S	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
18	K	E	A	Y	J	D	L	E	L	C	S	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
19	U	A	T	F	E	N	N	E	O	N	N	E	S	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
20	K	E	A	Y	J	D	L	E	L	C	S	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
21	U	A	T	F	E	N	N	E	O	N	N	E	S	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
22	K	E	A	Y	J	D	L	E	L	C	S	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
23	U	A	T	F	E	N	N	E	O	N	N	E	S	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
24	K	E	A	Y	J	D	L	E	L	C	S	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
25	U	A	T	F	E	N	N	E	O	N	N	E	S	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
26	K	E	A	Y	J	D	L	E	L	C	S	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
27	U	A	T	F	E	N	N	E	O	N	N	E	S	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
28	K	E	A	Y	J	D	L	E	L	C	S	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
29	U	A	T	F	E	N	N	E	O	N	N	E	S	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
30	K	E	A	Y	J	D	L	E	L	C	S	D	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I

Now it is not sufficient by the help of these Figures and Rules to discover and know ones *Genius*, but we must with all accommodate our selves to him, that so we may attain the perfection of the Arts and Sciences; when therefore thou hast found out thy *Genius*, thou must well consider of what kind he is, whether he be of *Aries*, *Taurus* &c. and know the sign to which the Planets are referred, and which is his house, for such must be the Practice: According to our latter figure, if it be of *Aries*, and that thy Nativity happen in the first degree, which is vulgarly called the Head, but mark what Letter happens on the Degree of thy Ascendant from one to 30. Degrees; take the Letter thou findest on that Degree, being the Ascendant of thy Nativity, and let that serve for the second which is in the following degree, and so the third it occasion serve, and then the Name of God according to the Climate, whether it be Oriental, Occidental, Meridional, or Septentrional as is shew'd before, and is known by the name; if it be of *Aries*, (for a more full discovery) choose a day that the *Sun* enters the first, seventh, fourteenth, or one twentieth degree, and that it shall happen that *Mercury* be in any good Aspect not afflicted; upon that day before the dawning look towards the place of the signe, whether it be East, West, North or South, and that with Prayers to God; and there thou shalt find him, and having found him, and sincerely

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CHAP. X.

Of the Predictions of the Hands in general, and particularly of the Hand-wrists.

YOU have already known the seven Lines of the Hands, answering the seven Mounts, or seven Planets; now you are to learn the judgements which you are to draw from them, that the proximity may not displease any man, and that every one may be easily instructed. I give you first of all this Hand before the Chapter, wherein is comprized a great and true part of the Chiromantick Judgements that I have found infallible; that Hand alone can instruct any man whatsoever to make judgements, and to tell particularities and rarities, to make himself to be admired in the eyes of those that affect this Science, which he will thereby render much desirable. After the meditation, and the lesson of this Hand, I will give you Rules and Tables upon every Line or part of the Hand, and demonstrate the whole Science in divers Figures, and visibly unfold the substance of the truth in above seven hundred Aphorisms, for your better instruction, to make you able to judge of things past, present and to come, with all assurance: which Rules I have found true; yet I could not possibly comprehend them in this Hand, because of their number and diversity of Accidents, both good and bad, which they denote and signify; therefore I will take them by particulars, in such conspicuous manner, that never was presented to any English Eye before this.

Observations
from the
Hand-wrist.

1. When there are four Lines in the Hand-Wrist all alike, and well coloured, they signify to him that hath them, that he shall live eighty or an hundred years; but if there be two little boughs above, making a sharp Angle, it denotes that the party shall have the succession of an Heritage fall to him by the death of some one, and in his old Age he shall rise to Honours according as he is capable; he shall be of a good disposition and Healthy.

2. It must be noted here for a second Rule, that we allow to every Line which is upon the Hand-Wrist, which separates the Hand and the Arm, so many thirty years, as it may be seen in this Figure. We may also comprehend therein all the Ages of the givers of years, as the fifty eight of *Saturn*; and by this means also may be known the humour and Complexion of the person. The forty seven of *Jupiter*, the eighty two of the *Sun*, the eighty three of *Venus*, the eighty of *Mercury*, the hundred which the *Moon* gives, and the forty nine of *Mars*, all which may be known according to these Lines.

3. When there are but three Lines in the Hand-wrist, if they be superficial and broad, the Life shall be sixty years, but abounding in Riches in Youth, and declining to Poverty in that Age; if the first Line be thick, the second thin, and the third small, that signifies in the first Age Riches, in the second diminution, in the third Augmentation.

4. If there are but two Lines, the Life will be but sixty years at most, and subject to Diseases.

5. To have but one, signifies death not afar off; but when the first Line of the hand-wrist is crooked, and the rest straight, with a right Angle and continued, it denotes weakness as to temporal things.

6. If you find the Lines scattered abroad in the Hand-wrist, it represents a man of little understanding, but courageous enough, and shall not exceed forty years.

7. Let him that hath Lines crossing one another in his hand-wrist, take heed of the sword of Justice.

8. When the first line is gross and thick, and the second subtle, and the third thick and broad, it portends in the first age great Riches, in the second diminution, and much misfortune,

misfortune, for then *Saturn* will reign in *Alfridary*; in the third age he will recover himself again in Riches and good Fortune; and in the fourth again, misfortune and Poverty; if the Fourth Line be small, Death, with the Penalty of all things, is foretold.

9. If the Lines of the Hand-wrist lie scattering and spread abroad, so that they touch not one another, but crookedly passing divers waies, they signify a man of a great ingenuity, and guilty of much curiosity; that he entertains high Cogitations, and is of a heightened Courage, aiming only at the highest things; able to violate the Laws of his Sovereign.

10. When a Line crosses the Wrist, and crookedly spreads it self towards the Line of Life, it signifies a Sickness; if it be pale, it signifies death near; if it be black, it denotes the approach of a Disease, wherein the party shall languish long, by reason of the corruption of blood.

11. When there is a crooked Line traverses (after the manner of a Bow) the Lines of the Wrist, it denotes the man shall be of a servile Relation, or that he shall be a slave; If there be two, it represents that he that hath such a thing, shall be by Justice Condemned to the Gallows, or shall end his life miserably.

12. If the Lines of the Hand-wrist are doubled towards the Mount of *Luna*, and if one Line ascend towards the Line of the Stomach, and be uneven, it portends great Tribulations and Adversities, nay secret Assassinations, Cheats, Hostilities, and all pernicious Actions.

13. If those Lines are red and pure, they denote the party Martial, and that he shall raise him a Fortune by the Wars, that he shall be Fortunate in all Combats as much as he can desire, and that he shall not want the Honours of *Mars*.

14. If you find the Lines of the Wrist in the manner of a Chain, especially the first, it signifies a Laborious Life, yet not unsuccessful; and he shall by his Labour get together much Wealth by his Commerce both by Sea and Land, and especially by Sea, if these Lines be red and Whittish.

15. When it happens that many Lines spread themselves abundantly, and end towards the Mount of *Luna*, it demonstrates long Expeditions, Voyages by Sea and Land, perpetual perigrations, and a Vagabond Life.

16. Among the Lines of the Hand-wrist if there be one that thwarts them, and all the plain of *Mars*, and advances even to the mount of the *Sun*; it prefigures unexpected Honours and Riches, which will come suddenly, as also the favour of some great Prince, and Dignities.

17. Moreover, if any Line of the Wrist fall down to the Palm, and the hollow of the Hand, through the Line of Life, and if it be red, it denotes a debility of understanding, and weakness of body, and one fit to be made a Cuckold.

18. When there is a Triangle near the Mount of the *Moon*, beginning at the Lines of the Wrist, if it be on the Hand of a Woman, it denotes she is corrupt, even from her tender Age, and shall be given to all sorts of unclean Actions in the flower of her age, and shall be infamous, and a common Whore, which I found true in the hand of a Gentlewoman, who hath since been seen in suspected places.

19. If there be Crosses upon the Hand-wrist of a Woman, it is a signe she is shamefaced, and Chaste; and if there be one in the middle looking towards the field of *Mars*, it denotes that certainly that woman shall be a Widow at twenty nine years, and in her widowhood shall take some Religious Habit, and shall live the rest of her time in great Devotion.

20. When the Lines of the Hand come to the flat of the Hand, it signifies diversity of Opinions, and a great inconsistency in Resolution.

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A Table or Abridgement of these Rules for the easier comprehension of them.

The Hand-Wrist is referred to ∞

The long Wrist without interfections signifies, $\frac{3}{2}$ *Strength of Members and constancy.*

The Short wristed, cut and dissected, signifies $\frac{3}{2}$ *Weakness of body and Mind.*

If the Lines of the Wrist look towards those of Saturn, they denote $\frac{3}{2}$ *Vanity, Vain-glory and Lying.*

If that Line branches it self towards the Mount of Jupiter, it denotes $\frac{3}{2}$ *Honours, Dignities and Riches.*

If the contrary, $\frac{3}{2}$ *Poverty.*

When it casts its branches between the fore-finger and that of Saturn, $\frac{3}{2}$ *The man shall be wounded in his Head, the Woman shall die in Child-bed.*

If there be crosses or Stars in these Lines, they denote $\frac{3}{2}$ *Tranquility of Life in Old Age.*

When there are only Stars, it is $\frac{3}{2}$ *To Women Misfortune and Infamy.*

When the Lines which look towards the Mount of Venus make a Triangle, it denotes $\frac{3}{2}$ *Incest, and other sins of Dishonesty.*

If those Lines tend towards the Hepatick Line, it $\frac{3}{2}$ *Integrity of Life and that long.*

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Line of Life, and the Judgement thereof.

THis Line is called the Line of Life, or of the Heart, because the Heart is one of the parts whence our Life depends, being the first living, and the last dying; therefore in this Line also we discover somewhat of the length of our daies, of our Health and Infirmitie; and we draw our Judgements thence, as the following Rules shall represent it to us.

1. When the Line of Life is well disposed, as to a right proportion, and of a good Colour, well answering the Wrist, it denotes a long and quiet Life; but it is to be noted, that if there be a Star, whose Beams should reach the Mount of Venus, Jupiter or Mars, &c. it portends a misfortune to him that hath that Mark or Star, either in matter of Love or Honour, or in the Wars, &c. And you must take good heed in what month that might happen by the Signs of the Zodiac, according to their position in the hand discovered.

2. He to whom there happens a double Line of Life, may assure himself of many years and Fortunate, that he shall be in the Favour of Kings and Princes; and if a King or Prince have such a Line, he may go to the Wars with all assurance that may be, for he shall be Victorious without any misfortune, and shall dilate his Kingdom and Countrey by his Prowess and Vertue.

3. If it be a woman, she may assure her self of a Fortune, and to be much loved by her Husband; if she be unchast, they shall be great men that shall Court and Entertain her; *Lais and Flora* had both of them these Lines alive.

4. When the Hand is somewhat thick in the middle, and afterwards stretched out, it signifies a changeable Person, and of an ill Life, if he receive no assistance from the Triangle of Mars, and according to the goodness or malignity of the Triangle, I hold his life in danger. He that hath this Line of Life pale, or of the colour of Lead, it shews Fury will be the cause of the shortning of his life: If it be temperate, look well to the Crosses, Lines or Stars that are in this Line; and remember their signification; the Heart governs this Line, and answers to the Basilick Vein. If when it shuts it self up between the Mounts of Venus and Jupiter there be any branches, it is a sign of perfection, Riches in his life time with Honours: If there be a Star, take heed of Diseases, and especially in old Age. Look well all along this Line if there be not some Lines that thwart it, for they are unfortunate.

Briefly, this Line signifies the Quality and Course of Life, and by it we learn what concerns the Life, and its continuance, and reacheth to the Hand-wrist.

However, curious Reader, mark these 14. Rules following, which are most true in this Table.


1. When there are three Stars within this Line, they signifie the man shall suffer by calumny and disgrace, because of Women, and shall be odious to great men.

2. If there be crosses, women shall love him, and he shall be fortunate among them, but in danger of his life, which this patten shall cause unto him.

3. He that hath this Line of Life entire, long, clear and ruddy, he shall live a long time without any grief, and not much Diseases, but he shall live a happy life both in regard of Health and the goods of Fortune; being long and clear *μακροχρονος*, it is a signe of Long life, but short or abruptly cut *βραχυβιος* a short life, they die young.

4. If

Fourteen considerable rules concerning the Line of Life.

4. If there be upon this Line a Circle thus , or one in this form, it signifies that he that hath it shall lose an Eye; and if there be two he shall become blind; *Iohu Tadam* wrote it in his *Chiromancy*, speaking of the Line of Life, an accident which he thought would happen to him, and he had (as he saies) this figure in this Line.

5. If the Line of Life close with the Mensal Line under the Mount of *Jupiter*, and make an Angle, it signifies that the party shall gain Credit and Reputation with the People, and shall come to great Riches by Industry and subtilty.

6. The Line of Life being cut at the top, that is to say, between the Thumb and the mount of *Jupiter*, it is a signe of sickness past; but if on the side of the plain of *Mars*, in the middle of the Line of Life be a Triangle, it signifies that the man shall be miserably killed. If there be two, he shall die by the Hand of Justice; if he have also a wry Line between the first and second Ligament of the Thumb, it signifies the same.

7. When there are Lines which coming from the Mount of *Venus* cut the Line of Life, it denotes a man unfortunate in the love of Women, may lose of life, whether by sickness or otherwise.

8. When the Line of Life is crookedly Forked with uneven crosses at the lowest end towards the Hand-wrist, it shews the party Foolish and without Apprehension, a runner up and down, and a Vagabond.

9. A woman having two crosses at the upper end of the Line of Life, near the Ligament of the Thumb, is unchast, unbridled, and shameless.

10. When there are three stars or three points in the Line of Life, they shew that a man hath been calumniated and traduced by occasion of women; but when those stars are without the line, the man receives disgrace, but he recovers it.

11. If that line be divided in the middle, it denotes great sickness to come, and towards old Age a languishing Disease, which will at length give way to death.


12. If this Line of Life appears coarse and red, it shews the man to be proud, haughty and cruel, and expert in those things which tend to cruelty. He hath a good Ingenuity, but employs it to evil purpose.


13. If at the end of the Line of Life, which is towards the Wrist there be a Triangle, it is a sign of much Loquacity and Falshood, and that man will prove importunate in his Discourse and Actions.


14. VVhen there is a cross between the Line of life and the middle Natural Line, it denotes the man Noble, VVise, and liberal, hath easie access to Kings and Princes, where he is well received.





A Table or Abridgement of the significations of the Line of Life.


The Line of Life being of a lively colour and large, signifies  A long Life and little sickness.


A short, or one that hath dissections, without color, denotes  A short Life, sicknesses and infirmity.


The Line of *Mars*, or sister of the line of life, being parallel to that of life, having a cross, signifies  Ingenuity, Natural Goodness, Equanimity.


When it branches towards the *Hepatick*, it signifies  Honours, Riches, and Dignities.


If it branch towards the Hand-wrist, it signifies  Poverty, Calumny and infidelity of Servants.


If this Line be diffused into divers small Lines, it signifies  Sicknesses in the third Age, with necessity.

To have in this Line of Life the Character of the *Sun*, signifies  The loss of one Eye, or both.

If there be crosses in it looking towards the *Hepatick*, it signifies  Danger, misfortune, Pestilence and sudden Death.

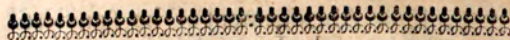
If this Line be forked, and that one of its branches bend towards the mount of the *Sun*, it signifies  Honours by Marriage, Riches given by a great Dame and Favour among Women.

If the two Boughs of it bend towards the Mount of *Venus*, it signifies  Sodomy, Incest, Beastliness, Wantonness, Fornication, Adultery.

If that be in a Woman it signifies  Shamefulness, Impudence, Harshness, a great Loss, and Infamy.

A

I CHAP.



C H A P. XIII.

Of the Mensal or Table-Line, and the Judgements thereof.

The Table-Line, lined & coloured.

THE Latines call a Table *Mensa*, from which word this Line hath its name; so we call that space which is between this Line and the middle Natural, a Table; This Line answers to the Head with the middle one. In the Head is the Magazine of Sense, and of the perfections of man, as the Fancy, common Sense, the Imagination; the Cognitive Faculty, Estimation and memory: You must therefore know that from this Line we draw one part of our judgements; As for Example, if it stretch beyond one half of the mount of *Jupiter*, it is a sign of a violent and vehement Spirit. It is to be noted, that in this very Line consists one half of all our *Chiromancy*; and the reason is, because this Line runs along the four Mounts; for if there be upon it a Star, whether upon *Jupiter*, *Saturn*, the *Sun*, or *Mercury*, misfortunes are signified; in *Jupiter*, in regard of Riches; in *Saturn* as to Health; in the *Sun*, as to Honour; and in *Mercury*, as to the Sciences; if there be a cross, it signifies a good Fortune in the same things as the other did evil.

But for the more perspicuity, observe these following distinct Rules.

Twenty particular Rules relating to the mensal Line.

1. He that hath the Table-Line broad, and well-coloured, he is jocund and courageous, but all proceeds from his dissimulosity.
2. If there be crosses in this Line towards the little finger, it signifies that Death pursues him that hath such a cross.
3. Whoever hath Lines thwarting this Line, may assure himself of so many Afflictions and Sicknesses to come; but if it be a young man or maid, those afflictions shall be caused through Love. If these Lines or incisions happen on the side of the middle-finger, it signifies the man to be a flatterer, yet his flattery shall deceive him through his own incontinency. If this line go beyond the middle finger, it denotes Felicity, but if it pass it not, beware Poverty; and in a woman debaucheries, given to all pleasure.
4. If this Line be double, or divided into three, in one of the extremities, it denotes the person Fortunate, and that he shall be jocund, Courageous, Liberal, Modest and serviceable to his Friends.
5. When it is forked in that end which is towards the mount of *Jupiter*, and full of branches in its beginning, near the mount of the *Moon*, it denotes Disquiets, and doubtfulness of mind, and Riches acquired by Violence and Deceit, though the person himself may be of a good humour, and Jovial.
6. This Line being naked and simple, near the mount of *Jupiter*, or if there be in that place a Star, it denotes Poverty.
7. When the Table-line is crooked, it promises the man shall be killed by Beasts, or casually, or that he shall be hurt by some mad Beast, which I have observed twice to have happened to two persons who had this Line so qualified.
8. If there be upon this Line two crosses, it promises Ecclesiastical Dignities, as Bishopricks, Abbacies, and Prebendaries, &c.
9. If in the extremity, near the mount of *Luna*, there be an O. which is one of our sacred Letters, and if the Line be double, it signifies Wounds both by Iron weapons and Firebrands: Let such a one take heed of Combats, for he shall not be Fortunate, neither in War nor Duels.
10. When you find these signs or marks... fair and well coloured, they shew the man shall be wife and knowing, desirous of the hidden Sciences, and attain a perfect knowledge of them.
11. When

11. When the Table-line ends between the middle finger and the forefinger, it signifies a Nature very weak and Sickly, subject to Bloody Fluxes; and a woman that hath it so, shall die in Childbed, or else by loss of Blood.

12. When two branches go out of the Table-line, after the fashion of an ∞ bending towards the little finger; it denotes the man over-covetous of Science, even of those that are forbidden, and whereof the study is prohibited, wherein he may haply lose his Honour, or his Life.

13. If there appear visible points in this Line, it signifies Lustfulness, Levitioufness and incontinency.

14. The Table-Line having a branch towards the Forefinger, and another towards the middle finger, which if it be blunted, or Obtuse, it speaks the man Fortunate, and shall by his Industry come to great Riches.

15. When in the Hand of a woman there is in the extremity of the Table-line, towards the forefinger, the B. one of our sacred Letters; it signifies, that in her youth she hath been very Chast, and had some inclinations to become a Religious woman; but that since she hath run into all Scenes of Wantonness, wherein she will continue, even to her Decrepit Age; and if there be the C. it denotes the contrary, which I have observed in many.

16. If in this line there happen a cutting between the Ring-finger, and the little finger, which separates the two mounts, thwarting this line; it signifies a loss and Ruine by a Suit in Law, and that the Suit hath been Commenced for the succession of a Patrimony, or having found somewhat extraordinary hidden in the Earth.

17. Whosoever hath two Branches issuing out of the Table-line, and reaching to the middle line, through the middle of a cross, he will find Treasures hidden in the Earth and it shall be by the means of the Ring of *Saturn*, it be under the mount of the said *Saturn*, or haply by chance, or otherwise; and he that hath such branches, shall be fortunate through hidden things.

18. If there be another line upon this Table-line (as *Indagine* and *Taiuserna* say) it signifies also much inconstancy; but I will say for the woman that hath it, that she shall take much satisfaction in the diversity of company, but the Report shall exceed the effect.

19. The Table-line wanting in the Hand, that party suffers loss of Estate, or Patrimony, and at last by his own industry gains Riches, and by some other way then the former gains an Estate.

20. The Table line making an Angle with the Natural line under the thumb; demeritizes the person superlatively Avaritious.

A Table for the Abridgement of these Rules.

THE Table-line large and clear, signifies } *Liberalty, cordial Magnanimity, long Life.*

A little Star signifies } *Exile, Imprisonment, Cowardise and Shame.*

Branches on the Mount of *Jupiter*. } *Ecclesiastical Honours, Dignities, and Prelacies.*

If it be Hayrie at the extremities, denotes } *Misfortune, Anxiety, Miseries, Disprossit.*

If it end near the mount of *Jupiter* denotes } *Vanity and Lying.*

If it call her Branches between the forefinger and the middle finger, it signifies } *A Wound in the Head, Misfortune in Combats; and to a woman, death in Childbed, or by superfluity of Flowers.*

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Judgements of the Middle-Line.

The middle
natural line
discourted in
21. particu-
lar Aphorisms.

THis *Middle Natural Line* answers to the Head, as did the other; but he that hath crosses in it, may assure himself that he shall be Fortunate as to Riches, but shall be much given to Lying, and shall be as it were a torrent of Foolish words, which yet shall not be without flattery in them. As many Lines as there shall be between this line, and the Table Line, they signify so many sicknesses to happen in the first age; but they shall not be mortal. And when the lines end near the middle finger, they signify, that those sicknesses shall happen in the second age. If they go as far as the forefinger, they denote that the sicknesses shall come in old age, and in the first beware Death. If in anyone of them there is a half cross, or if it be Branchy, if there be a branch issuing out of the Table-line, and that it thwart it, tending towards the Fore-finger, and the other towards the middle-finger, and shall be blunt and obtuse; it shews the man will be Fortunate, and that through his own Industry.

2. When the Line of Life, and the Table line joining together make a little Angle, and the middle line is not found; the man shall be Cruel, Courageous and Beastial, and he shall be in danger of his Life till the thirtieth year of his age; he shall fall out with his Father or Mother, or with his wife: he is also threatened with despair, and if instead of the Middle Line he hath some Star, let him beware the Gallows, such a one I have known.

3. When this line shall be cut in twain, and discontinued, and when certain clefs shall so cut it, let the man avoid sickness and great men, with their services; for he shall be in danger of losing his life when those Lines are pale.

4. When thou findest any clefs issuing out of the Orbicular Line, and that they be of a good colour, they signify Bruises, Wounds and Imprisonment.

5. When the middle line is rerorted, and toucheth the Table Line, it signifies some great loss that will happen unexpectedly by some extraordinary accident.

6. When this Line is great and broad, it signifies many years, and an Age of eighty or ninety years, and in that old age, Poverty.

7. But if this Line be obscure and thick, it denotes a weak, dull mind, and unwise, but if it be little with this obscurity, it signifies Folly, Ridiculousness, and abundance of idle words, tedious to the discreet and learned, and pleasing to the unconstant.

8. If this Line be red and well coloured (in a man) with some branches, making an Angle, it signifies the man to be Warlike, Cruel, Pitiless, given to all Hostilities. If it be a woman, she is at enmity with her Husband, and likely to kill him, or cause him to be killed, without any cause or reason whatsoever.

9. When this middle Line is double, it signifies Successions, and Heritages shall fall to the party when he is middle-aged.

10. This *Hepaticque* Line (being twice forked) looking towards the Hypothenar, it signifies Hypocritise, Zealousness and deceit in Religion, all which I have found true in divers devout persons that have shewed me their hands, nay some who are ranked among the chiefest of this sort in this age, and who in appearance will be such, so confident are they in the Reputation of their Devotion.

11. This Line being of a pale colour, it signifies a Nature ill disposed, and subject to all sorts of Diseases.

12. A woman having this Line half doubled, it denotes unto her a great age, and that she may marry five Husbands, yet she shall not have many Children, as being of a Nature too much inclining to the Act of Generation: So in *Phlegmomy*, it may be known by her great mouth, and the hair she hath upon her Lips, which denotes her virility.

13. If in this Line there be any crosses, or between it and the Line of Life, where though the Angle be obtuse near the mount of *Venus*; it signifies in a man, Goodness, gentleness of spirit, a Noble Courage, a good qualification; but in a woman Malice, and ill understanding between her and her Husband, and such as shall encline them to a separation.

14. But if there be a Triangle, whereof the Angles are rectified, in this Line, near the Table-Line, and the Line of Life; it denotes a man to be an Heretique, and carried away by many foolish, Sottish Curiosities in matter of Religion, and that he will believe nothing but what his own Imagination suggests unto him.

15. If there be any Crosses upon it, or haply but half crosses, it signifies the man shall be loved by some eminent Church-men, as Bishops, &c. be preferred by them.

16. If there be discovered in the same Middle-Line certain points and marks, it is a sign that his Enemies shall carry on some bloody design against his life, as also that he shall be much subject to Diseases of the Liver.

17. A demy Triangle, or Triangle being just between this line and the Line of Life, in the Plain of *Mars*, signify, Combats, Duels, &c. As for these Triangles, they are seldom found in the Hands of ignoble persons, which I have diligently observed; and the Reader may take notice that my Rules are not ordinary, nor vulgar, nor taken in imitation of *Savonarola*, *Corvus*, *Indagines*, *Tajnerus*, *Tricassus*, *Mulanatus*, *Golenius* and others, &c. but that I have found them true by my Practice and Experience; wherefore being assured of them, I communicate them to the Curious.

18. If there be a cross in this *Hepaticque* line, near the middle finger, it denotes a Violent Death, and that likely happens by a doleful Assassination.

19. The number of the crosses between it and the mount of the *Moon*, signifies the Favour of great men, but with a fear of Prison; some gifts bestowed but employed unprofitably.

20. If in this Line there be any knots, so many knots as there are, so many Murthers shall the Party commit that hath them.

21. If a woman have these knots, it signifies she shall kill her Husband, or some of her Children; "which (saith the Famous *Belas*) I have known to have happened to a woman which had two of them, who accordingly kill'd two Husbands, the first she "sunk into a Well; the other (being the second time married) she killed with his own sword. The woman nevertheless was not punished, though all this was fully proved; she was alive then when I writ this, and for my own satisfaction desired to know the substance and truth of this Rule by the sight of her hands.

A Table or Abridgement of these Rules concerning the Middle Line.

If it be right, continued, and without thwarting lines, it signifies } Much Health, Strength, Magnanimity and Courage.

If it be imperfect, it signifies } Little Understanding, Weakness, Falling sicknesses, and Poverty.

If this Line be well coloured, it signifies } Joy, Honour, Riches, a fine and subtle ingenuity.

If it be palish in the Hand of a woman, it denotes } Shamefastness, Gluttony, Drunkenness, shamefulness.

If a man hath it so qualified it signifies } A Fornicator, a Sodomite, an incestuous person, and unsound.

CHAP. XV.

Of Venus Girdle, and its significations.

Venus Girdle
judged.

¶ Hat line which we call *Cingulum Veneris*, C. the Girdle of *Venus*, hath not been much known by the Ancient Masters of Chiromancy; therefore they have given us no great account of it; but the Moderns, as *Taisnerus*, P. *Tricassus*, have briefly spoken of it, and advanced Rules well grounded, and found out to be true; yet not such as these, which are not layd down by Conjectures, and without assurance; but I my self have seen and found them true, as being not willing (as some others) to propose things in this Science, without having seen and known the truth of them: to the end to make appear to those who are Enemies and Censurers of this Science of *Chiromancy*, the infallibility thereof; and that those who are acquainted with the Secrets of it, may say things most certain, and give judgements that may render them admired of all. But indeed those that are Lovers of this Science, ought not to content themselves with the judgements and Rules of many who have presumed to write of it only by Conjectures, which render their Rules doubtful, not delivering any thing they can assure by their own Experience; which is the Reason that those that follow their Doctrines and Rules, find not any thing found, or to the purpose, which thou shalt not do (dear Student) in following the Rules which I have here set down.

Now to enter into the Discourse of *Venus* Girdle, We say that it is a Semicircle that begins between the fore-finger and the middle finger, and ends between the fourth finger and the little one; which Semicircle includes within its semi-circumference the two mounts of *Saturn* and the *Sun*, and passes near the Table-line. It is to be noted, that this Line or Girdle is not often found in hands; for among a thousand men or women, there are hardly four that have it; for it signifies a monstrous uncleanness and Fornication, as you shall see by these Rules.

1. He that hath the Girdle of *Venus* on both hands, it signifies that that man or woman is extremely given to the sin of the flesh, even to bestiality or sin against Nature. See what a Learned Chiromancer saith of it: "*Habens forerum, hominem impurissimum, & cum bestia coeuntem*. They are of most impure life, and Bestial Conditions.

The learned *Belot* (I mentioned before) confirms this, "*I have my self (saith he) found it true in two men; whereof the one was burned by the Sentence of a Judge at Villepreux, which Sentence was confirmed by the Court, and before his sin was discovered, I advertised him that he was threatened some punishment, which that sin should cause unto him, because upon this Girdle, on the right side of the middle finger, he had a half star, which signifies the reprehension or punishment for this sin. As for the other, he received great Disgraces of Fortune for this Vice; but the shadow of Religion protected him: though it hath not yet exempted him, if by the exercise of *Venus* he do not tame and mortify his unbridled desire.*"

2. When there is some dissection or cuttings in this Girdle of *Venus* on the part of the fourth finger, it denotes the loss of goods, because of a Venerous Act; or if these cuttings be under the middle finger, the person shall be Assassinated in going to, or being with women or dishonest maids. I have observed that in men that have been barbarously killed in these foolish and vicious adventures, but their quality obliges me to silence, though the thing be most certain; and having found it true in some. I speak boldly, to give others notice to beware that misfortune.

3. When there are two Crooks upon this line, and that one is on the side of the fore-

fore-finger, and the other towards the little finger, they signify that *Virtue* hath quenched the Vice; and that Piety and the Fear of God keeps him from being vicious, and that he hath gotten a Victory over himself.

4. Briefly, for the last Rule; whosoever hath this girdle of *Venus*, is no enemy of *Women*: But further, he will exceed the limits of Honesty, unless it be that the Fear of God, and *Virtue* restrain him. But there are few that have it, which are not excessive Fornicators, given to Sodomy, Bestiality, Incest, Chambering, and such dishonest Actions as *Richard* mentions in his Somnary. For to conclude this Chapter, see what an ancient Master of Palmistry saith of it; "*Si igitur appareat in hominibus cingulum Veneris, hominem salacem, libidinosum, & ingenuis prurientem, fornicum praterea & in ingressu Veneris & abominabilem denotat*. This is understood of either Sex, but rather of the woman, who if he have that, may be called a *Messalina*, or a *Fausina*, rather weary than satisfied.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Line of the Liver, or the Hepatique, her Sister, and of the Milkie way, and of the Judgements of the same.

THE *Hepatique Line* is a little line that appears not in all Hands; especially the men that take great pains, have not any, though it hath appeared in their youth, their pains taking having blotted it out. It begins at the root of the Line of Life, and extends making an Angle, through the middle of the Palm of the Hand, passing straight to the mount of the *Moon*, or to the Brawn or Forearm part of the Hand. From the same vital Root, near the Hand-wrist, do also take their beginning certain divisions or small Lines, which sometimes come to the number of five or six, which we commonly call the Milky way C. And those Lines advance toward the root of the *Moon*, conformable to that which is in the Heavens, so called by the ancient Astrologers; from those Lines we draw these Aphorisms and Rules.

1. If the *Hepatique* Line be straight, and not diffused, but be thwarted by other small Lines, it denotes much Health, a strong Understanding, and a great Memory; but an hairy-brained humor, and changeable in the most serious Affairs, and hardly to be resolved in any thing.

2. When this Line of the Liver is winding up and down, and waving, it signifies Theft, evil Conscience, and an inclination to all sorts of Cheateries and Mountebankisms; if it be otherwise, it denotes good Conscience, Honesty, and a round carriage in all Actions.

3. If together with the *Cephalick* it be forked, or make up a Triangle or Quadrangle, it denotes a Covetousness of Wealth and Honours, which the Party will be content to gain by all waies, right or wrong. A great number of those who go to the Wars, and many Noblemen, have these Triangles and Quadrangles. It is a certain Rule that by these marks the Noble may be known from the Ignoble; for few Country-people have these Triangular marks; which I have observed in above five hundred, even in some who would fain be ranked among the Nobility, and disguised themselves to me, thinking to surprise me in my Judgement.

4. When this *Hepatique* Line as well as the Line of the Head, begins at the hand-wrist, near one the other, it signifies a weakness of Brain, nay a simplicity of life subject to Madness and Dorage; And if a woman hath this Line thus qualified, it denotes she shall have great Throws in Childbed; nay that she may fall into a folly which may continue with her the rest of her Life, or a good while with an extream pain,

5. When

This is the opinion of almost all ancient Authors.

The Liver-line considered.

5. When this Line is forked, or when there is above it a figure in the fashion of the part of Fortune represented in Astrology, which is made after this fashion, it signifies great Riches and Dignity, which shall be acquired by Sciences, Art and vivacity of spirit.



6. As for the Milky way, if it be entire, and that the Lines of it are parallel and proportioned, it signifies that a man shall be very Fortunate in all his Voyages, whether by Land or Sea; and as to commerce, all things shall fall out to his satisfaction; that he hath a judicious mind, a good Memory, and easily comprehends those things that concern his Traffique or Negotiation.

7. When it happens that the Lines of the Milky way bend towards the Mount of Venus, or the Mount of the Thumb, the man shall be beloved of women, is of a gentle humour, Amiable, Officious and full of complacency; very respectful, especially to the Female Sex; and by flatteries intimates himself into their favour; for the foresaid mark denotes plenty of Language, and the gift of Eloquence.

8. If there be upon these Lines of the Milky way, certain stars looking towards the mount of Mercury, they represent great and Rich Fortunes; and he that hath such marks and stars, is very Wife and Fortunate, and all his designs shall succeed to his own contentment.

9. If this Milky way appear not much in the hand of a man, it is a sign of great sicknesses, as Headaches, Delusions, Catarrhs, Gouts, &c.

10. When the Lines of this Milky way be unequal and cur, it is a sign of infirmity of mind, slowness in all actions; but if there appear well-formed crosses, it denotes that the party shall be a Monk, that he shall much love Solitude, as being of a Melancholick and Lunatick humour; and in this retired way of life he shall persuade himself that he sees Visions of Angels, and Phantasms, and a thousand Chimæras which form themselves in his disturb'd imagination. Such persons are also known by their Lead colour, and by the shining of their Eyes.

A Table of the two Lines contained in this CHAPTER.

For the Hepatick Line.

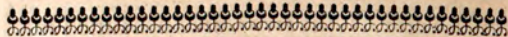
If it be straight, it signifies	{ A Healthful disposition, and Prosperity.
If it be crooked, it signifies	{ Sicknesses, and shortness of Life.
Being forked in the extremities, it signifies	{ Poverty, Contempt, Beggery, and an old Age overwhelmed with cares.
When it is crooked, and of divers colours, it signifies,	{ Sicknesses of the Liver, Debilities, Syncope, and a palpitation of the Heart.
If it be well coloured, it signifies	{ Gladness, Goodness, a jovial and subtle spirit.
But when it Angles towards the line of the heart, it denotes,	{ Covetousness, impotency of mind, a Parasite, a small feast, and a niggardly person.
If there be a cross at one of the extremities, it signifies,	{ The approach of Death, Robberies, and Theft.

For the Milkie way.

When the Milkie way is well proportioned, it denotes,	{ Happy voyages, integrity, the favour of women.
When it is cut, it signifies	{ Unhappiness, Falseness, and Poverty.

K

CHAP.



C H A P. XVII.

Of the Lines of the Sun and Saturn, with the Judgements of the same.

Concerning
the Line of
the Sun,

ALL the *Antient* Masters of *Chirumancy* have not spoken of these lines, which yet were well known; and in their Significations and Judgements they treated of them together, with the Mounts, or with the Table-line, without any further particularizing of them. But I think fitter with the Moderns (seeing they are lines separated from the rest) to dispose them into a Chapter apart, and to treat of their particular Judgements, as of the rest that follow.

We will therefore begin with the line of the *Sun*, which takes its beginning out of the line of Fortune, and ascends dividing the mount of the *Sun* straight to the ring-finger, which is dedicated to ☉, and in some it ascends even to the third Ligament very apparently, being most commonly branchy, or having lines in an equal greatness. As for the line of *Saturn*, it also begins at the bottom of the Palm, and crosses the Table-line, and ends at the first Ligament of the finger of *Saturn*; and in some it is forked upon the mount; others have it double in two parallel lines, and it passes the mount of *Saturn*, reaching to the third Ligament of the finger.

To understand the Significations of which lines, we give these Rules.

As for the line of the *Sun*,

1. When it is not at all in a man, that doth not take much pains, it shews he is of no great Authority; and that he shall never arrive to any great Dignities or Honours, but shall continue low in power and command.

2. If it be apparent, and double, it signifies that that man or woman shall come to the highest Dignities and Offices; that he shall be in favour with Kings, Princes, and Great men, who shall put much confidence in him, and shall raise him to the chiefest Charges of their Houses and Kingdoms.

3. The line of the *Sun* being clear, and somewhat ruddy till it come to the Table-line signifies Offices of Judicature, which shall be acquired by a gentle condition and knowledge; but if it be pale, it signifies the contrary, and a simplicity of spirit.

4. If it be thwarted by any lines, so many lines as there are, so many shall there be that envy his Dignities or Offices; which enemies or envious persons shall be such as secretly endeavour all means to prejudice him; but if this line be such as we have described in the second Rule, all this Envy shall not hurt the Party, but he shall overcome them; and the more is the Envy of his Adversaries, so much the more shall he advance in Honours, Dignities, and Wealth.

5. When the Circle of *Venus* makes a cut in this line of the *Sun*, wharever hand it bein, it signifies great thwartings and misfortunes that shall happen by the means of women; for there shall not be any kind of fleshly sin which the Party shall not be subject to, with an unpeakeable and most filthy wantonness.

TAH

For the Line of Saturn.

6. VVhen the line of *Saturn* goes with, or begins, or separates the Hepatique line, it denotes honesty, goodness, and a great subtilty of spirit; and that a man is very careful in his Domestique affairs, and that he is therein fortunate.

7. If this line be wanting, or bewinding, and that at one of the Angles thereof towards

wards the middle finger there be a Star, it signifies Calamities, Prisons, Loss of goods; let this Star be well marked; for I have observed, that many who have been prisoners had it: Nay, saith a Learned Author, "I myself had it before I was imprisoned," and had observed the time of it, which was in the month of *January*; this Star appeared in the second joyn of my middle finger, which joyn is attributed to *Aquarius*, the Sign of the month of *January*, as it may be seen in the foregoing Figure; that imprisonment was an honour to me, and a shame to mine enemies. Mark also (*Reader*) where these Stars appear, whether on the third, second, or first Ligament or point; the first is *Pisces*, the second *Aquarius*, the third *Capricorn*; and the accidents and misfortunes will happen the month when these Signs govern, *viz.* when the Sun passeth through them.

8. When this Line of *Saturn* descends from the middle of the finger, to the brawn of the hand, or the Hypothear, and divides it, there are the same significations as in the foregoing Rule, Prisons, Tribulations, Afflictions, Slavery, and it more particularly denotes the slavery of a Galley, which I have observed in the hands of many who have been condemned that way.

9. If this line go towards the line of Life, descending through the middle of the middle finger, cutting the mount of *Saturn*, it signifies the same as above, and further threatens an unhappy death.

10. It is to be noted that when this Line is forked in the extremities, and that they pass the Hepatique Line, or the Natural, it signifies candor, subtilty, fortunateness in Agriculture, Oeconomy, and Hunting.

11. This line being fair and entire, signifies health, with all happiness and tranquillity.

A Table for the Abridgement of the judgement of these Lines.

The Line of the Sun.

If it be entire and fair, it signifies } Favour, Greatness, Riches, Honours,
Dignities.

If it be dissected, cut, and unequal } Disgrace, Poverty, Baseness, Envy,
it signifies } Ill fortune, Slavery.

The Line of Saturn.

When it is full and entire situated in } Consols, Secrets, Follies, good For-
the middle of the finger, it denotes } tunes.

If it comes quite to the Brawn, it } Prisons, Tribulations, Slavery, Af-
signifies } fliction.

If it go towards the line of Life, be- } A shameful death, an unhappy death,
ing divided, signifies } an assassination, or self-murder.

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CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Line of the Head called Cephalica, and the Judgements thereof.

Concerning
the Cepha-
lique, or Line
of the Head.

I find not any
but *Rahmusa*
of this opi-
on, therefore
have I gene-
rally follow-
ed the Current
of Antiquity,
placing the
Cephalica in
the middle
Natural line,
although in
my opinion, so
far as I have
experienced,
it seems that
he is the Favourite
of Fortune.

Though I have in divers places of this book mentioned this line, yet do I think it fit to give thee yet this Chapter (dear Student) that thou mayst be more particularly instructed in the Judgements and Significations of this *Cephalica* line, or line of the Head, which begins at the Hand-wrist, near the line of Life, and ascends to the line of the Stomach, or middle Natural-line. *Ocellinus* the younger, is not of this Opinion in his *Chiromancy*; that this is the line of the Head; an error he is guilty of by relying too much on his own Opinion; but he assigns it another place near the mount of *Venus*; wherein he is deceived. Moreover, it is this line that makes one part of the Triangle which is in the Plain of *Mars*; the line of *Saturn* being on one side, this at the head of the other, and the line of the Liver on the other part; these three lines make a natural Triangle, which is in almost all hands. Of this line we find in our Judgements these Rules.

1. If this line, near the Hand-wrist, be not divided nor interrupted, but of a decent proportion and colour, and if it ascend up to the line of the Stomach, making with the line of the Stomach and the line of Life a perfect Triangle, it signifies a prudent person, full of Wisdom, Fortunate, upon all things to prosper according to his desire, and experienced; it seems that he is the Favorite of Fortune.
2. When this line of the Head is broken, or divided, and winding, it denotes misfortunes, weakness of Brain, and of the spiritual and animal Functions; the person is not very Amorous, as being fearful. For the woman, she is subject to Folly, having this line thus qualified, and brings forth with great pains, and dies in Childhood.
3. It is to be noted, if this line begins in the Plain of *Mars*, there be in it any farts, they signify Quarrels picked out of lightness of Heart, and denote the man Furious, Audacious, always ready to quarrel and fight. But if there be a star in this line looking towards the Brawn of the Hand, it signifies a person subject to Theft, Robbery, Fraud and other ill actions.
4. When this line begins without any breaking at the Hand-wrist, it signifies a quiet old age, honest without trouble. It denotes also Gloty, Prudence, Wisdom, and much Wealth which shall be liberally employed.
5. If this line be forked towards the Table-line, it denotes a person very active in all affairs and actions. It signifies also much ingenuity in Mercurial Secrets, whence shall arise to him some satisfaction and Pleasure.

6. When in the extremity, in the middle of the field of *Mars*, there is this Character made after this fashion, it signifies Honours, Dignities, Riches; but if there be but one half of this Figure, it signifies the contrary.



If there be one of our sacred letters in the extremity of this line of the Head, as if it be the *A* of *Aries*, it signifies Riches and Honours; if it be that of *Aquarius*, it signifies Adversity, Poverty; if it be *C. L.*, so that it be of *Cancer* or *Leo*, they signify good; but if it be of *Capricorn* or *Libra*, it is ill and misfortune; the *S.* of *Sagittary*

is good; that of *Scorpio* ill; the *P.* of *Pisces* good; the *G.* of *Gemini* ill; the *T.* of *Taurus* is good; for crotles hereabout are good; they signify a good soul, and that the person is devout and pious, having the fear of God before his eyes. There are some, who according to these sacred Letters, when they begin a journey, are curious to know the names of the first they meet, that by the Capital letter thereof they may guess the good or ill of the journey; that is, whether it shall be fortunate or not; which thing I have observed myself, and it hath happened according to expectation. If therefore (that I may disclose to thee this Secret) when thou goest in the morning out of thy house, thou meetest one whose name shall begin with either of the five Vowels, *A. E. I. O. U.* it signifies a good Voyage. For these letters are referred to the five principal Planets, which are good and benign; if it begin with *L.* and *B.* thou shalt perform the Affair which is the occasion of thy Journey; if with *C. D. T.* thou shalt be in danger; if with *S. N. R.* thou shalt find great delay in thy Affairs; if by *F. G.* thy affairs will go against thee; if the name of him that is met, begin with *M. P. R.* thou shalt have all satisfaction that may be of thy journey. Behold what hath been observed by the Ancients and myself; all which I have found very true, and that happens through the relation which there is to our sacred letters which are themselves referred to the signs of the Zodiac and the Planets. Now let us see an Abridgement of our Rules.

THE TABLE.

If our line of the Head make a Triangle with the line of the Liver and that of the Heart, it signifies

Ingenuity, good Fortune, great Riches, a happy Life, and a quiet Old age.

If the Angle be obtuse; it signifies

Arid nature, hard Recovery after a Disease, and weakness of nature.

If this line of the Head be short, it signifies

Folly, Prodigality, Beggery, Lying, shortness of Life.

If it be slarry towards the Plain of *Mars*, it signifies

Boldness, Courage, Promptitude, Stoutness, Rashness.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Plain of Mars, and Mount of the Moon.

WE allow to *Mars* all that space within the Triangle, which is made by the line of the Liver, that of the Head, and that of *Saturn*; and we call that place the Plain of *Mars*, not the Mount, as some would have it; and because this place is the strongest place of the Hand, it is attributed to *Mars*, as being the Palm; and this Planet being one of the most powerful, of a hot and dry nature, of a fiery and Cholerick Complexion, which things are discovered in this Plain of *Mars*. As for the place which the Moon hath in the Hand, it is between the Valley of *Mars*, and the hand-wrist, and that place we call the brawn of the Hand, or Hypothenar: and of these two places we shall give these Aphorisms and Canons.

of

Of the Plain of Mars

The Plain of
Mars

1. IF it happen in the Plain of *Mars*, that the Sister of the Line of Life be clear, and well proportioned, not too long, it is observed the person will be very fortunate in Martial Exercises, and that he shall come to Honourable employments in the Wars; it denotes also Honour and Courage.
2. If this Plain of *Mars* be hollow, and that the Lines therein be oblique and crooked, it signifies Death in Combates and Conflicts, or some great wound in the Head, or that the party shall receive some loosnings, or Dislocations of members, by falls from an Horse back, or from Precipices.
3. When the line of *Saturn* descends into this Plain, it signifies Prison, Captivity and Slavery which shall happen in War by falling into the enemies Hands, and great afflictions shall ensue upon such misfortunes.
4. When the lines within the Plain of *Mars* are long, beginning at the Hand-wrist, and going towards the Brawn of the Hand, it signifies much Travel in relation to Arms, a restless life, that the party cannot rest but in Arms, nor live but in the Alarms and hazards of *Mars*.
5. When the Sister line of the line of Life is short in this Plain of *Mars*, it signifies Misfortune in War, Audaciousness, Avarice, Deceit, Theft, Unfaithfulness, Idleness, Boasting, Shamelessness, Sedition, Suspicion, Impatience, Murder, Vainglory, Choller, Folly and Treachery.
6. When in this Plain there are in the middle of the Triangle other little Triangles, if they are towards the Hand-wrist, they signify Duels, which shall cause to the party Shame, and sometimes loss of life; if they are towards the Table-line, or the line of the Stomach, it signifies Victory and Honour; Few Rusticks have such Triangles, a thing I have much observed.
7. When there are in this Plain one cross or more, it signifies the person shall go to the Wars for the Defence of his Religion, and that he shall thereby gain renown, and be rewarded with the Honours of the Church. If those crosses are towards the line of the Head, it denotes the party shall not be much fortunate, neither by Arms nor otherwise.
8. When there are Stars in this Plain, it signifies Poverty, Misfortune by the War, and danger to be Assassinated, having many open and secret Enemies, which he hath raised to himself by speaking too freely; which I have clearly found true.

The Judgements of the Place of the Moon.

The Moons
position con-
sidered.

1. THE Lines being pale, and inclining to black in this *Lunar* Region, denote the person shall be Unfortunate, both in his Journeys, Negotiations, Commerce, and in his Politique Affairs.
2. The same lines being well proportioned, distinct, and well coloured, signify the contrary to the foregoing rule; and further, that he that hath them so qualified, shall be Fortunate in strange Countries, and in his Amballages. The woman shall have happy Deliveries, and shall bear many Children.
3. If there be a circumference, or roundness upon this Mount of the *Moon*, according to *Indagine*, it signifies the loss of an Eye; but I say it rather signifies, that the party, soon after the appearance of it, shall fall into a great Sickness, as the Falling sickness, Palsie, Apoplexy, Epilepsy or other Disease whereof one falls; which thing I have observed in some, who before they had these marks, were not subject to those things.
4. When Stars appear in this place of the *Moon*, it shews the person is in the design of some great Treachery, and that he is ready to accomplish it; the Stars in this place signify nothing but a person wicked, Infamous, Perfidious, Contumelious, Diffembling; briefly, unfit for to be conversed withall.

3. If

5. If there be Crosses, it is the contrary of the fore-going Rule, moreover it signifies much Devotion, which is not fained, but found, but it promises little Health; he that hath five of them is alwaies sickly. It is to be observed, that when he is near death, or the year that he shall die, one of the five Crosses shall vanish away; and the greatest age of him that hath the five Crosses, is twenty eight, which are four Climatrical Degrees, and in the beginning of the third Alfidary, when the *Moon* goes out of it, which ought to be well observed by the Physicians.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Triangle, and Quadrangle of the Hand.

HOWEVER we have spoken of the Triangle, in treating of the Plain of *Mars*, which is compassed in, and environed by the said Triangle, I have thought it fit nevertheless to bestow this Chapter upon it and the Quadrangle, since they have significations and judgements particular to them, and different from those of the Plain of *Mars*; and though I have described it before, and also represented the Triangle, I shall not stick to represent it also here.

This Triangle then is made in the Hand, by the means of three Lines, viz. that of Life, the middle Natural Line, and that of the Head; they are so disposed, that they represent the form of a Triangle, and there are three Angles, the first whereof is made by the Line of Life (some say that of *Saturn*) but I shall follow the common opinion in this description: I will therefore, as to this particular, observe the Line of Life, although in treating before of the Triangle, I took that of *Saturn*; but it was because of the Plain of *Mars*, which is enclosed by that Line, and not for to exclude that of Life out of this Triangle: The Line of Life therefore, and the middle Natural Line make the first Angle, which is called the highest or upream Angle; the second ariseth from the joining together of the Line of the Head, and the middle Natural Line, which in the right Hand is called the left Angle, and in the left Hand the right Angle, which is to be much considered; through the Antients and the Moderns have neglected it, calling it the finiter Angle, without any consideration had of the Hands: The third Angle is made towards the Hand-wrist, and is made of the Lines of the Head, Life and the Stomach, and that Angle we shall call the lowest; So these three Angles make our Triangle.

The Quadrangle is a space so called, which is between the Table-line, the middle Natural, that of the *Sun* and that of *Saturn*, where there are four Angles. Of these two spaces we shall draw these Rules and Judgements.

The judgements of the Triangle.

1. IF the Angles of our Triangle be equal, and the veins well coloured and straight, Rules of the It signifies a good Nature both as to mind and body, as also much health, good Triangle, Reputation, and a long and happy life, not thwarted with Afflictions.
2. When in the Angles of our Triangle the Lines or Veins seem to be obscure and unequal, and the Triangular form deformed; it denotes a Rustick, unmanly, Dull person, one that understands an Ass better than a Man, of a mind altogether incapable, though his Physionomy be good and fair enough, and well proportioned, and inclining to Laughter.
3. When the Triangle is of a decent form, fair and apparent; it signifies Felicity, Prosperity, abundance of Wealth both spiritual and temporal; but there will be some difficulty to preserve them, as being subject to envy.
4. When the Triangle is spacious and large, it speaks Liberality, Magnificence, and

and Courage, being little and narrow, it signifies Avarice, Niggardliness, Fear, Suspensefulness, and Poverty, &c.

5. If this Triangle be quite wanting in the Hand of a man, that is to say, if there be no form of it, some of the Lines being wanting, it portends all things evil, as a double minded man, a Liar, inconstant, a short life and much sickness.

6. If the right Angle, which is between the Lines of the Head and the Stomach, not far from the Brawn of the Hand, be decent and well formed, it signifies a good understanding, and a strong memory, which I observed in some to whom I gave the secret of local and artificial memory, who by the assistance thereof do wonders.

7. When this right Angle is little and sharp, the person is provident, sparing, and detestous to heap up Riches; but if so be this Angle is obscure and thick, it signifies Ignorance, Incapability, and a slowness in all resolutions.

8. When the left Angle is pointed, it signifies Loquacity, Sophistry, and a person maliciously industrious, and one that shall take great pleasure in deceiving, and doing some small Knaveries and Cheats.

9. When there is a brawniness in the middle of this Triangle, it denotes a man wrathful, crafty, soon ready to argue and quarrel with every one, and takes a great pleasure in Quarrels and disputes.

10. If there be a certain redness at the extremities of the Angles, it denotes Envy, Indignation, a man given to ill speaking, a Sycophant and a Parasite.

11. If in the hand of a woman there be a Star within the Triangle, the is an Adulteress, impudent, prostitutes her self publicly; and her End will be sad and fatal: nay let her beware the place of Execution. But when this star is hairy, like a Comet, the woman that hath it shall have four Husbands before the dye, if the foresaid mark happen in her youth.

12. When there are four lines in the Triangle, in the forme of a cross, in the high Angle, it signifies an envious person, a Detractor, and an ill Report, grounded on a suspicion of Their.

13. If a Star appear about the right Angle of the Hand of a man, it denotes him perfidious, turbulent, a Deceiver, an Evil-speaker, a Detractor, a Thief, given to Rapine, who seeks out all means to ensnare himself by all Inventions and wiles, just and unjust. I have observed it in many.

14. When in the left hand of a man, at the right Angle, which looks towards the mount of Mercury, upon the Angle, or near it, there be three little parallel lines, they demonstrate a great vivacity of spirit: and he that hath it, is infallibly given to the Study of Chymistry, and will arrive to the perfect Knowledge of its Secrets. This number of Three hath great affinity and Analogy in that Art; for every thing in it almost is done by Three, and by three times Three, as the separation of the pure from the impure, which is effected by Calcination, Sublimation, Reverberation, Circulation, Putrefaction, Digestion, Diffillation, Cohabitation and Fixation. So he that would harden *Isapis*, he calls it three times into a water composed of whites of Eggs and stone-Allome distilled *per Alembic*, *Venus* her self is whitened and made almost passible, and is call three times into a water made of Sublimate, Salt-peeter, Mineral Salt, Arsenick, white Tartar. To be short, the most perfect work of this Art, according to *Arnold de Villeneuve*, is effected by Three, according to these Verses:

*Maria mira sonat, breviter que talia sonat,
Gemma cum hinc fugivim fugit in unguis,
Hinc intrin tria vincula fortis hinc:
Maria lux vera legem ligat in tribus horis,
Filia Platonis confortia jungit amori;
Gaudet massata quando tria sunt socia.*

So then, this Triangle being fair and well proportioned, signifies all things good, and a great vivacity of spirit; so much shall suffice for the Triangle; now will I direct my speech to the Quadrangle.

The

The Rules of the Quadrangle.

1. **W**hen the Quadrangle is broad, and well proportioned in its quadrature, it signifies a liberal and courageous person, who aspires to, and will attain the highest Dignities through his Noble and Liberal Heart.

2. When the incisions, or lines which make the Quadrangle, are lively and well coloured, as it were ruddy; they represent a person extremely Rational, who impartially observes equity, and carries himself very prudently, and hath a great Reputation of Honesty towards all men.

3. He or she that hath the Quadrangle little and narrow, is a person extremely Covetous, Cruel, Furious, and in all actions incompassionate; and if the hands of him that hath such a Quadrangle naturally (and not by accident) do tremble, he is quarrelsome, Mischievous, and a Drunkard, yet a Deceiver, and given to Rapine and covetousness.

4. If there be a star in the middle of the Quadrangle, it denotes the person a lover of equity and virtue, and that he shall arrive to those Honours, Dignities and Offices whereof he shall be worthy and capable.

5. When there is in the Quadrangle a cross, or more, and that they be very apparent, they signify Devotion, Piety, Pilgrimage, and much change of place where there shall be profit and advantage; but if these crosses are crooked, or thwart they signify the contrary of what hath been said.

6. If upon the Table-line, which makes the upper side of the Quadrangle, there be a star, it denotes Courage, Justice, a free Conversation, and a good Conscience; and he that hath this star, may through too great liberality and goodness fall into Poverty, and want the goods of Fortune, who will yet soon raise him again, and he shall recover the favour of great men which he had in his former estate.

7. If this star appears upon the line of Saturn, which also makes one side of this Quadrangle, and looks towards the mount of Venus, it denotes a man much given to women, and such as by their means becomes Scandalous; and decrease in Fortune; if this star be on the line of the Stomach, it signifies Diseases, Poverty, and misfortune in all sort of negotiations; if it be on the line of the Sun, the signification is contrary to that of the line of the Stomach.

It is to be noted, that upon every line which makes the Quadrangle, there may happen incisions or cuts, to the number of seven, though sometimes there may be but one, two, or three, &c. to the numbers aforesaid, and on every side the same number of seven; which happens but seldom, but many times one or two, according to the approaching accidents: These four times seven, which makes twenty eight, represent unto us the twenty eight Houses of the Moon, their Intelligences, Properties and Predictions, which are infallible, as I have found true by experience; I shall put them here for a last Rule, and instead of a Table, which I think the more worthy to be observed, because it is an Abridgement or Epitome of the true Magick and Astrologic necessary for Physicians, if they would know whether Diseases be mortal or not, according to the daies which they take, and the House wherein the Moon was at that time, and the Intelligence which governed her, all which being referred to the Hebrew Cabalistical Letters.

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THE TABLE.
The seven Incisions or Cuts that may happen
upon the TABLE LINE.

	Houses.	Intelligences.	Predictions.
1	Alnach ♀	Geniel	The Ruin of his enemy. N
2	Albohan ♀	Enndiel	Reconciliation, a short Sickness. 3
3	Athoray ♀	Amixiel	Prosperity, good Fortune. 3
4	Aldebaran ♂	Azariel	Enmity, Revenge, Deceit. 7
5	Alcharaya ♂	Gabriel	The favour of great persons. 7
6	Alchaia ♀	Dirachiel	Fortunate Love and Marriage. 1
7	Alarab ♀	Seheliel	Good for to acquire Riches. 3

The seven incisions of the Line of the Sun,
and their Significations, which Line makes up
one side of our Quadrangle.

	The Houses of the Moon.	Intelligences.	Significations.
1	Alnach ☾	Amadiel	Victory to him that undertakes the Combate. 7
2	Alcharph ☾	Barbiel	Amortal Sickness. 3
3	Agaph ☾	Ardefiel	Riches, happy Deliveries. 1
4	Arday ☾	Neciel	Reverence and Fear, Death. 3
5	Alcorpha ☾	Abdisiel	Separation of Friend ship. 1
6	Alhayre ☾	Zaveniel	Peace and conjugal Unity. 3
7	Achweith ☾	Ergediel	Divorce. 3

The

The seven Incisions of the Line of the Sto-
mach, which Represent the Seven daies of the
Full Moon, and their significations.

	The Houses of the Moon.	Intelligences.	Predictions.
1	Algarpha ☾	Araliel	Obtaining of Friends. 3
2	Azabene ☾	Azariel	Gain by Merchandise. 3
3	Alchil m	Adriel	Theft, Robberies. 3
4	Allob m	Egibel	Sicknesses Death. 3
5	Alatha m	Amatuel	Health recovered. 3
6	Abanahaya 2	Kyriel	Hunting. 7
7	Alberdach 2	Bethuel	Calamity and Affliction. 3

The seven Lines or incisions of the Line of
Saturn, which Line represents the last
Quarter of the MOON.

	The Houses of the Moon.	Intelligences.	Significations.
1	Zobetholach ♀	Geliel	Flight and Banishment. 7
2	Zobrach ♀	Requiel	Destruction and misery. 7
3	Sadubath ♀	Abrinel	Fruitfulness of all things. 7
4	Saladachia ☾	Aziel	Affluence and Prosperity. 1
5	Alpharg ☾	Tagriel	A desire accomplished with doubt. 3
6	Alchyya ♀	Alheniel	Sickness and certain Death. 3
7	Albocham ♀	Amixiel.	Pains, and then Death. 3

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Here

Here are two things to be noted; the first, that in the lines of the *Sun* and *Saturn*, the incisions which are above, are the first numbers, as one, two, three; that which is in the middle is four, and those below five, six seven.

The second thing is, that in the Table-line, and that of the Liver, the first incisions begin towards the mounts of *Saturn* and *Venus*; as for the line of the Liver, towards the mount of *Venus*, and for the Table-line, towards the mount of *Saturn*; having observed that, you may easily know the predictions of each of the incisions and cuts.



CHAP. XXI.

Of the Mounts of the Hands, and their Predictions.

The mounts of the hands and fingers.

The Beauty of the Hand consists in the five fingers, in their ligaments, proportions and nails, and every finger is referred, as we said before, in the Description of the Hands, to the Planets. Now as the root of each finger there is a little rising, the which we call the mounts of the Planets, or the Tubercles to which they are referred, as that which is under the Thumb, which is attributed to *Venus*, and called the mount of *Venus*, with which we will begin this Discourse.

The mount of Venus, considered in ten particular Aphorisms.

This mount or rising begins at the Wrist, and is enclosed by the line of Life, which ends between the Thumb and the Fore-finger; all this enclosed space is commonly called the foot of the Thumb; from the said mount we draw these Rules following, besides those observations which we have made upon our Chiromantic hands which are exhibited in the work.

1. When this mount is fair, pretty roddy, having few incisions or cuts, or if there be, if they be clear and distinct, they signify the man or woman very amorous, and desirous of the act of generation, as also delighting in Dancing, Playes, Musick, and all manner of pleasure.

2. If there be in the middle of this mount a star, clear and apparent, well formed, it signifies the party shall be fortunate in Love, and that he shall receive satisfaction from all his amorous pursuits.

3. He that hath hair upon this mount, or upon the thumb, or many cuttings, is rustic, uncivil, slovenly, and of little understanding.

4. If there be a Cross near the first joint of the thumb, it signifies in that place Adultery, Lust, Incest, and all the lewd and abominable actions, as to that sin.

5. When there is a line in the upper joint or ligament, that thwarts the first joint, and comes towards the line of Life, it signifies a violent death that shall happen through fornication, may I will say it may be about the day of Marriage, or soon after.

If a woman hath such a line, we shall find that she shall perish by some incestuous act; for, whatever *Indaginis* faith of it, this cut is never good, and I have observed it in many. I grant that it denotes Riches, but those shall attend them dishonour, and a woful and rueful end.

6. When there are three or four cuttings under the first joint of the thumb, if they be broad, they signify Riches by Marriage which shall happen in youth; but if the lines be above the said joint, the said Honours and Riches will happen when the party is more aged; and if these incisions or cuts are nearer the second joint than the first, it shall happen in old age, and upon a third Marriage; which I have observed to have fallen out in many.

7. If a woman hath incisions, or cross-lines on the out-side of the thumb, near the nail, it is a sign she is mischievous, crafty, deceitful; and wife is he or she that shall avoid her company.

8. When a woman hath an *O*, (which is one of our sacred Letters) in the middle

of

of the mount of *Venus*, it denotes her a Strumpet, prostituting her body to all, yet never satisfied.

9. When there are two or three crosses on the first joint of the thumb near the mount of *Venus*, especially in women, it signifies they are litigious, hard to please, contentious, disloyal, perfidious, evil-speakers, and great Talkers and Scoffers. But if these three crosses are near the second joint, it denotes Wisdom, Humility, Devotion, Piety, and an ardent Zeal towards God and Religion.

10. When there are incisions, lines or stars near the upper joint, it signifies to a woman that she shall be Married young; but she shall not be very fortunate: nay, she is in danger to be killed by her Husband. If there be a star near the nail, and that it appears afterward that the woman is past thirty, it denotes a great jealousy, which shall make her most furious; nay, a desire to kill her own Husband.

Of the Mount of Jupiter.

The mount of *Jupiter* is under the root of the fore-finger, which in Chiromancy we call the finger of *Jupiter*; which mount is limited on the one side by the line of *Saturn*: on the other, or below, by the line of Life. From this mount and the finger we shall draw these Aphorisms.

1. If upon this mount of *Jupiter* there be a cross or two, they signify Honours, Dignities, Authority, the Favour of Kings and Princes, Fortune by Marriage, with much Loyalty. If the cross be near the first joint of the finger, it is towards the out-side of the finger, between the extremity of the line of Life, it signifies Ecclesiastical Honours, Dignities, and Means, may the chiefest Prelates.

2. When there are four or five lines between the first and second joint in the form of a gridiron, it signifies some displeasures that shall happen by the means of a great Lady; nay, there may be danger of Life.

3. If there be a star upon this mount of *Jupiter*, it signifies Disgrace, Infamy, loss of some Office or Dignity, through Cowardice, or some Error maliciously committed and voluntarily. But if there be two stars, they signify the quite contrary.

4. When there arises a line out of the Table-line, that shall cut the mount of *Jupiter*, it signifies a sudden and violent death. It must be carefully observed in which joint it is to be found; for having reference to the three Months of the Spring, questionless that death will happen in the Month where that line endeth, wherein there ought to be a very punctual observation.

5. If upon this mount there be a figure like a Lozange, and that a line pass through the middle of it, it signifies Felicity, an irreproachable life, Honesty, an honourable Old age, and a consummation of Prosperity, Honours and Wealth.

6. When a woman hath two or three lines between the second and third joint; if they be red, and fair, they denote the woman to be ingenious, very jovial, but she is in danger to dye in Childbed.

7. If upon the fifth joint of the fore-finger of a woman, there appears a star, it denotes her shame-fac'd, chaff, bawling, and honest. If there be a star on the second joint, the women when she is five and thirty years of age, shall come to some great Dignity. If she be a Religious woman, she shall obtain the chiefest honours and offices as to be Priores or Abbesses.

8. When near the first joint of the fore-finger there be two equal lines, of the same bigness, they signify Goodness, Strength, Vertue, and a noble and virtuous Courage.

9. In the same joint, if in the hand of a woman there be parallel lines, they prefigure many Children, but more Males than Females.

10. When between the two first joints of the fore-finger there is the form of the Character of *Jupiter*, noted thus by the Astrologers J , it prefigures that great Riches and possession shall fall by Inheritance, and by the death of near Kinsfolk, which he shall possess with all joy and content. But if the said mark be in the extremity of the finger, it signifies suits of Law and quarrels against his nearest kindred, with much displeasure.

displeasure and misfortune. If this Character be upon the mount of *Jupiter*, it signifies great Honours. Nay, I say, that if it begins to appear about the age of Twenty, it denotes Royalty, Principality, or other great Dignities, to every one according to his extraction, or rather more.

Of the Mount of Saturn.

The mount of Saturn considered under ten denominations.

THe middle finger (as we have said elsewhere) is dedicated to *Saturn*, and is thence called the finger of *Saturn*; and the swelling that is under it, is called the mount of *Saturn*: which mount is environed by the lines of *Saturn*, the *Sun* and the Table-Line.

From the first joint of the said finger, and from the finger it self, and from the marks we find upon the said mount, we shall draw these Rules and Canons.

1. When the mount of *Saturn* is full and manifest, without wrinkles or incisions, it denotes the person simple, weak, having no craft or deceit, but industrious in Domesticall affairs, employing himself according to the capacity of his mind, and strength of his body.

2. If there be upon this mount a line that begins at the first joint of the middle finger, and that the said line be thwarted by two other little lines, like the form of a double Cross: it denotes Baisons, Captivities, Slavery, it may be among the Turks, and that the party shall be put in, and reduced to the Chain; but if there be but one Cross, it signifies the quite contrary.

3. If from the Table-line there issue a line reaching to the mount of *Saturn*, and separating it, it signifies the person to be in great Anxiety, that he is much in care and disquiet, for to provide for this life, and yet that he is always poor and in want.

4. When a woman hath on the first joint five or six lines ascending towards the second joint, or though he should have to the number of eight, it signifies to many Male Children which she shall have without any daughters between; but these Boyes shall be for the most part unfortunate, and all poor, and as it were the dregs of the People, living miserably.

5. If a man hath a star in this first joint, it is certain he shall be assassinated, or murdered; which faith a Famous French Author, "I have known the truth of this to my great grief: for it happened to a Gentleman that was my good Friend, who was murdered in his own Wood the 22. of July 1623. He had such a mark or star, and I warned him that he was in danger of such a cruel Death. I gave him that notice about the 20. of February the same year 1623."

6. Those which have many lines upon this mount, are subject to Penury, Necessity, Beggery, Peevish Pains in all their affairs, small Impediments for civil Debts, and that procured through the conventions and devices of some subtle and malicious persons.

7. If there appear two lines (after the age of Thirty) upon the mount of *Saturn*, and that they be unequal, let the Party, if he know the state of his own affairs, desert, and convey himself away; for he may assure himself otherwise of a shameful death at the publick place of Execution; and his Offence is Coining, or some other act of High Treason. If it be an Ecclesiastical Person that hath these lines, they signify to him perpetual imprisonment, forfeiture of his Benefices, with infamy and shame, because of Rapes and incests.

8. When from the second to the third joint there are three lines, whereof two are crooked, to a woman is a great mark of infamy, and that she shall be put in Prison, and be Reputed a Strumpet; shall be in danger of her life, if she scape not with the Whip. To a man also tis a certain note of Infamy very foul, as the whip, Shackles, or Banishment.

9. When from the Plain of *Mars*, or haply lower from the wrist, there issues a Line, half apparent, passing through this mount of *Saturn*, and ending on some one of the joints of the middle finger, it shews that some great Affliction or Imprisonment shall happen in one of the three months of Winter, where that Line ends; for if it be in the first joint, tis *Pisces*, which is the month of February, if on the se-

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cond, tis in *January*; if on the third, tis in *December*, as may be seen before, the first having *Pisces*, the second *Aquarius*, the third *Capricorn*.

10. When on the side of the Nail of this finger there are stars or crosses, whether it be on the right or left Hand, the Stars signify imprisonment for some matters of State, or of great consequence. The Crosses signify death for Religion; and there have been few Martyrs who have not had this Cross. The Cross in all places doth not signify felicity; which the Student of Chiromancy ought to take notice of; It is not only my Opinion, but also of some of the Ancients; *Cross in omnibus locis non semper bonitatem naturae significantis retinet, sed interdum multitudine qualitatum inducit*, &c. says a modern Chiromancer. That is the Reason that a Cross in this place signifies death in a place of publique execution, yet honourable, as being for defence of some Religion or Doctrine that a man hath sworn to, and that a mans own honour obliges him to maintain, and to dye for the maintenance thereof.

*For never shame the just mans death attends:
And he who dyes for Science, wisely ends.*

Of the Mount of the Sun.

THis rising or swelling lies under the finger which is commonly called the Ring-finger, attributed to the *Sun*, as we have described it before; which mount is limited on one side by the line of the *Sun*, on the other side by the mount of *Mercury*; at one end by the first joint of the Ring-finger, and at the other end by the Table-line. Of the predictions of the said mount we give these Rules.

1. If there be some lines beginning at the first joint of the Ring-finger, stretching it towards the Table-line, wherein if there be no interfections or cuttings, they signify goodness, a subtle wit, that devotes it self to many Sciences and Disciplines, yet arrogant and full of an importunate Talkativeness; and by the means of his loquacious Inimities, he shall arrive to great Riches, with Relation to Kings, Princes, and great Persons.

2. But if these small lines be crooked, having divers sections or cuts, they signify the contrary of the fore-going Rule, and further great Penury and Poverty with Infamy, and some great Danger that shall cause Beggery.

3. When there is a Cross upon this mount, it denotes that the Party is an Idolater in his Money and Riches, and will not take any benefit of them, so much is he afraid to diminish them, and hath no other care then how to grow Richer.

4. If a woman hath such a Cross, it signifies that she shall raise her a great fortune by the use of her body; if she be fair, she shall allure many young men, and shall enrich her self by their Ruin, being of a neat spirit, cautious and covetous. To be short, she that hath it, is an assured Strumpet; If she be not handsome, she will be a Baud, and shall debauch many Wenches by her flatteries, counterfeiting simplicity and devotion; nay many times going to Lectures and places of Devotion, and will there do the business.

5. When some small lines begin at the line of Fortune, and ascend towards the joint of the Ring-finger, if they be parallel, and joyn not, they signify felicity, with much imaginary Satisfaction, as some Offices or Dignities, to which the Party shall aspire, and pursue, but all in vain. I have observed it in many, whom I would name, but that Civility forbids me, many of them being persons of good quality, but having that disease of the mind, which is nourished by the wind of Hope, and makes them believe themselves already possessed of those Charges and Dignities, which are but promised them. It is in this Rule that *Indagini* and *Moldenauri* have been much mistaken, promising to those that had such lines and signs, all Dignities and Riches. The truth is, *Moldenauri* could not but be mistaken, if *Indagini* was; for he hath not said any thing, nor given any Rules of his own Invention, but taken and stolen all from *Indagini*, which *Goelenius* hath done as well.

6. When there are certain lines between the first and second joint, if they be straight and parallel, they signify a good Nature, and that the Party by some secret means

The mount of the Sun explained in eleven Aphorisms.

means and waies shall enrich himself, as well by commerce as by labour, and raising of Cattle.

7. If between the same joynts there be a cross on the hand of a woman, it signifies she shall be rich by her marriage and her Dowry, and that she shall be much honoured; but if at twenty she be not married, and have this Cross, it denotes that that Mayd will not be married, but shall be a Nunne, or live in continency, Chastity and great Devotion.

8. If these Lines are from the second to the third joynt, they signify Honours, but attended with Poverty; and that the man is esteemed for some good parts he hath, but is unfortunate.

9. When upon the last joynt there is the form of a star, or cross, it denotes the man Rich by Patrimony and Successions, but extremely unfortunate; nay, so as that it should seem he were born for no other end then to lye in Prison, and to be turmoiled in his affairs.

10. If above the third joynt, towards the end of the finger (or as I shall call it hereafter the mount or rising of the Naylor) there be certain Lines, they signify Business, Necessity, Poverty; and he that hath such lines, most commonly applies himself to some secret Arts, and mines himself thereby, as I have my self observed; they are very liberal of their words, but the best part of them are vain and unprofitable.

11. When there issues one only Line from the Table-Line, towards the Joyntes of the Ring-finger, is a sign of Riches which shall happen by succession in the month that the Lines end in. This finger represents us to the Summer, the first joynt is *May*, which is the sign into which the *Sun* enters in *August*; if the Line ends in that joynt, it is in that month that the Inheritance shall fall; if it ends in the second, it shall be in *July*; for the sign is *Leo*; if in the third, it shall be in *June*; for *Cancer* is upon that joynt.

Of the Mount of Mercury.

The mount of Mercury in nine particulars explained.

VVE attribute to *Mercury* the little finger, commonly called the Ear-finger; and the swelling under it, is called the mount of *Mercury*, which hath on the one side the Line of the *Sun*, on the other the outer part of the Hand which looks towards the place of the *Moon*; at one end there is the first joynt, and at the other the beginning of the Table-Line, or the Line of Fortune. From the Speculation of this mount we draw these Aphorisms.

1. This mount being well proportioned, of a decent height, and well coloured, signifies Constancy and Perseverance in grave matters, all foolish love being banished from the spirit of him that hath such things; but he is a great Observer of Chastity, and a lover of the Sciences, whereby he shall come to some dignity.

2. When this mount is half filled with Lines which are unlike and unequal, but straight the Party is of a docile nature, Fortunate, a Reformer, Faithful, not given much to Lying, a lover of new Sects, a hater of Superstitions, and new and external Ceremonies, a Jeerer of certain Disciplines, not believing any thing of them; he shall study the secret and obscure Sciences, but shall not attain to them; for his Fortune is not limited, nor advanced by those Sciences.

3. When upon this mount there are certain Lines issuing from the roof of the little finger, if they be crooked, it denotes that the Party shall never attain those Sciences which he pretends to, but shall be more apt to Rob and deceive his Neighbour.

4. If there be upon the mount certain Lines which come from without the hand, and reach directly to the *Sun*-Line; they denote the person given to Lying, and hath no other then feigned knowledge, wherewith he abuses every one by vain promises, and especially as to secret things: If these Lines are crooked, he shall commit some Felonious Act, deceiving people under pretence of Knowledge. To be short, he that hath such a thing, deserves to be a *Scoggin*, an *Ulepiegle*, for he knows all the Tricks of Knavery.

5. If upon this mount there be one of our sacred Letters, as the *A. of Aries*, it signifies Riches acquired by Learning; if it be that of *Aquarius*, it is the contrary, through Ignorance. When the *C. of Cancer* is there, it denotes the Knowledge of Alchemy

chimy and Chymistry; if that of *Capricorn*, it is the falsification of those Sciences, and an ignominious death.

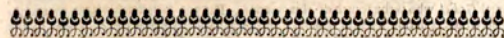
6. If in the first joynt of this finger there be the letter, or Character of *Jupiter*, which is thus Δ , it denotes a knowledge full of vanity and arrogance, which consists more in pretence then any thing else; and he that hath those Lines, thinks himself some holy Father, or some great Rhetorician.

7. If in the second joynt there be a *C*, or the Greek χ , it denotes the person very inconsistent, learned, and yet a fool, credulous and subject to all passions.

8. If in either of the joynts there be a cross, it denotes the person to be without any Religion living in all without any great affection to any, though he may seem to retain some of that he received from his mother, yet without any great earnestness, believing that God delights to be served divers ways, so that no other then himself have the glory, and that it be not given to dumb things.

9. When in the third joynt there is a star or a cross, it is an insupportable sign of poverty, though the person be learned; he shall be very likely to be deceived and robbed, and he himself shall be subject to theft and deceit.

10. Although some think that the lines which issue from the *Sun*-line, and go to the Table-line, signifies Children, yet it may also be that it signifies a curious mind, given to travel, and that by his subtilty shall be employed in the affairs of Princes, by way of Ambassie or otherwise, for all relates to his Mercuriality. As for the other Mount, supposed or called so, as that of the *Moon* and of *Mars*, I have spoken of them elsewhere; and by the leave of the modern Chiromancers, they were never reckoned among the Mounts by the Ancients; for the one hath been called the place of the *Moon*, the other the plain of *Mars*; therefore I have not put them in this rank or Chapter. Now for the significations of the Nails,



C H A P. XXII.

That the Nails belong to Chiromancy, and not to Physiognomy; and that the Sciences of Onimancy and Cosmimancy, and others, depend of Chiromancy. The significations of the Nails, and their Predictions.

Some of the Ancients would have the Nails to belong to Physiognomy, and have accordingly placed them in their books of Physiognomy, considered without making any distinction between those of the feet, and those of the hands, though some not very great Students in Chiromancy, when they tell some people their Fortunes, will see their feet as well as their hands, and thence give their judgements, which is a foolish and irrational thing. As for the nails of the feet, my opinion is with *Baptista Porta* the *Neapolitan*, that they fall under Physiognomy, and those of the hand under Chiromancy, as the lines of the forehead fall under Metoposcopy; seeing Chiromancy (as we have said in its definition) is a divination by looking on the hand, the nails that are contained in it, ought therefore to contribute to these judgements, and ought not to be separated from the body of this Science; but those of the feet not seen at the first sight by the Chiromancer, he refers them to Physiognomy, though there cannot any great significations or judgements be drawn from them, because most commonly there is some deformity, through daily travel, straight shoeing, and the weight which they

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they sustain, and other accidents which happen to this low part, as being the bottom of the Body.

When we would draw any Judgement from them, we are to observe these things, *viz.* Whether they are broad, white, narrow, long, oblique, little, round, fleshy, pale, black, yellowish, red, and marked. The Nails were made for the defence and Ornament of the fingers, as being made, as *Gal.* faith *De substantia qua carne est durior, ossi mollior.* But before I enter into my Judgements of them, I will great first of some secret and divine Sciences which depend of it, as Onimancy, which from them hath its denomination, and is commonly called the Science of the Nails, some call it the observation of the Angel *Uriel*. It is done in this manner; you take a young boy, or a young girl that is a Virgin, and upon the Nail of her Right-hand, or on the hollow or palm of the hand you put some Oyl of Olives; but the Oyl of Walnuts mingled with Tallow or blacking is better.

I am willing to communicate to the curious Student of this Science, some particularities of it, which are not ordinary nor common. He must therefore know in the first place that the Girl, having the Nail or the Palm rubbed with Oyl, must be turned towards one part of the world, according to the thing that he desires to know: If it be for money, or other things hidden in the earth, if it be required to know where they are, you must turn the face of the Virgin towards the East, where is observed the Angel *Uriel*, which is the chiefest of the Angels which are observed in this Science. If it be to discover some persons that have committed some fault, or if it be for some person that you would know out of affection, you must turn the face of the Child towards the South, where is observed the Angel *Uriel*, which is the second. If it be for a robbery or theft that hath been committed in the night, and it be desired to know the robbers or thieves, and where they have laid the thing stolen, you must turn the Childs face towards the West, and there observe *Aziel*, who is the third *Genius* of this Science. But when a friend is murdered, and that you would know the Murderer, you must turn the Childs face towards the North, and observe the Angel *Gediel*, who is the fourth of this Science. But you must further note, that for to do wonders in this Science, you must cause the Child to repeat the 72 verses of the Psalms of *David* chosen and collected by the Ancient Hebrew Cabalists for their Oracle *וְיִסְמְכוּ מִיְמֵי תְהוֹמִים*, *Thummin*, which was not contrary to this Science, when God had recalled his more particular favours from the Hebrew people for their sins and idolatry; we find in some of the Rabbies, that towards the end they anointed the stones of the *Ephod*, or pectoral of the High Priests with Oyl, whence hath arisen the Science which the Greeks call *χρυσανθρησκία*, or *Chrysalanthreus*, which hath been exercised among that people, and revered as their Oracle; and from them came these two, *Onimancy*, and *Catepseumancy*. Now these 72 verses are faithfully collected by *Ruelin* in the third Book of the Cabalistical Art, and in the Treatise *de verbo mystico*, where in every verse there is the venerable name of four Letters, and the three lettered name of the 72 Angels, which are referred to the expostive name *Schemhamphoras*, which was hidden in the folds of the lining of the Tipper of the High Priest.

The first of those verses is, *Et tu Domine susceptor meus es, gloria mea, & exaltatio caput meum*, which is referred to the first Letter, which is *u*, and to the first high name, *Vehubah*.

The second verse, *Et tu Domine ne elongaveris auxilium tuum a me, ad desperationem meam confice*, which is referred to the second Letter *z*, and to the second name *Iseliel*; so of the rest, which he that is curious will find out in the Books before mentioned.

We find in the writings of some Ancient Rabbies, among others, *Nehemias*, that before *David* had composed his Psalms, they had no other assistance but this word *Schemhamphoras*, which *Moses* by the Commandment of God put secretly into the lining (as I said before) of the pectoral of the Sacerdotal ornaments, and taught by word of mouth the secret manner of making use of it, with the other principal Mytheries of the Law, to the wife and discreet Elders of the people. Moreover this Ancient Rabby saies, that that Oracle *Urim* and *Thummin* was the work of God, as well as the Tables of the Commandments, and were all given at the same time

time to *Moses* on Mount *Sinai*. As for *Urim*, it was given as the sacred names, by virtue whereof the hidden letters appeared; and *Thummin* was that which made them legible; for the spirit of the Priest which was employed to enquire of the Lord by the means of this Oracle *Urim* and *Thummin*, being enlightened by the *Madragab*, which is one of the degrees of the holy Spirit, inferior to the Prophetical *Visions*; but superior to that heavenly voice, which they called *מְדַבֵּר*, *filia vocis*, the daughter of the voice. The Hebrews hold it for certain, that this voice foretold what was to come, issuing from between the two Cherubims of the Propitiatory; and the place where this voice was heard, was called *דְּבַר דְּבַר*, as much as to say, Oracle, or familiar discourse with God: That reigned, as faith Rabby *Salomon*, from the second Temple till our Lord *Iesus Christ*; the letters which did appear in sight might be compared to *Misraphoth*, or joyning of words, whereof some sense could be drawn, as when *David* asked God whether he should go up into one of the Cities of *Juda*, they say that thereupon there appeared these three letters *גִּדְרָה*, which signifie *Go up*: the first, *viz.* *g* of that of *Simeon*, the second that of *Levi*, the third of *Juda*, so that all that was but one divine Oracle, which they used to great and urgent affairs, as we read in *Numbers*, *Ante Eleazarum Sacerdotem habiti qui interroget pro eo iudicium Urim coram Domino*. And there was none admitted to address themselves to this Oracle, but the King or Magistrate, as may be seen at large in the Jewish *Talmud*, in the Treatise *Massechah Tomah*, of the days. From this Oracle and secret communication is sprung this Science of Onimancy; for as the Priest who was ordained to consult, ought not to be polluted, and should for one month abstain from the use of his own wife, so the consultation in this Science is to be performed by a Child that is a Virgin, the one upon transparent stones, the other upon a transparent nail, and upon the chrysal or glass of the same quality. In the first Ages of the invention of this Science, it was received by all, and recommended, but time hath cast some suspicion upon it, because some have abused it, adding to it something that was superstitious, and making it too common, and using it in the vilest and most contemptible things; besides that the compendious words of this Science have been altered and changed by some rufficks which would needs be meddling with it. I have bellowed my endeavours in this Science and secret of the Nails, and that the rather, because I would convince a sort of men who will believe nothing, but call all things into question, which comes not within the capacity of their shallow apprehensions, and by that means fall into a damnable Atheism, thinking that Spirits, *Genius*'s and Angels do things more then ordinary, and that in this Science, and others that follow, there are seen things more then natural and ordinary, when they are done by knowing men ingeniously, in the name and fear of God I say this, without any contradiction of the Laws of Christianity, or any violation to the Church of Christ, under the Gospel, of whom by the Grace of God, I have had the happiness to be a known member. In the faith of which I hope I have lived, and in the same I desire to endeavour to live and dye, without either traying from her Ordinances. As for these curious Students, do what I have said before, and thou shalt see wonders, and particularly by the means of the great names of God, which are 72. Let us now consider *Cosimancy*: This Science of *Cosimancy* is practised with a Sack or a Sieve, wherein a pair of Tonges are put into the middle of a Circle, which Tonges the Latins call *Fereps*, and each side of the Tonges is put upon the Nails of the Thumb of two persons which look one upon the other (for because these Tonges or Pincers must be upon the Nails, we attribute this Science to *Chiromancy*) yet some put them upon the Nails of the middle-finger; and when they are thus placed, they call by the name and surname those whom they suspect to be guilty of the theft, or other thing done, and after they have so pronounced them, they say these words, *Dies meus iustus, bene lassus, deus meus entemans*, and then the Sieve shakes and moves, and falls upon him that hath pronounced the name of him that is guilty; if of the two which have been named, there be neither guilty, the Sieve moves not at all. This is it *Pitarini* faith of it: I have seen some who have practised this kind of Divination, but not using these words, but some more familiar, yet did wonders; which proceedings I will never commend, because of the superstition thereof. Above all, there must be great care taken that the Tonges or Shears be placed upon the middle of the Nail, and considered whether it

be round, or good, or long; but it were mine own, the nail of the middle finger is more fit than that of the thumb. But seeing the Lots were anciently permitted, even in the infancy of the Church, as we read in the Acts of the Apostles, that they cast Lots about the Apostleship of *Indus*, to know who should have that dignity; *Barnabas*, or *Matthias*: and this custom they had derived from the Greeks and Latins, witness the Homeric and Virgilian Lots; I hope it will be granted me by our Masters in imitation of Antiquity as also because it was a thing permitted to the Ancient *Gauls*, viz. their hot water and cold, for to discover the Chastity of a man or woman, to allow the Lots of the Sieve without scandal, and such as our Ancestors have exercised, especially in *France*, as *Belote* witnesses in the Reign of *Charles-maign*, and his son *Charles the Bald*, nay in the Church it self without any question, as it may be seen in the French Ancient Rituals, in this manner. When there was a question of some thing, whether it were of Theft, or other matter, they came to accuse them that were suspected guilty of it, to him that knew how to cast the Lot; then two being together, and holding the Sack upon the nail of the thumb, or middle-finger, the Master prayed thus, *Deus qui beatam Susannam de falso crimine liberasti: Deus qui beatam Teclam de spectaculo liberasti: Deus qui sanctum Danielum de lacu Leonum liberasti, & tres pueros de camino ignis ardentis eripisti, tu libera innocentem & confirma factorem, per Dominum nostrum*. That being said, the Master named the first suspected or accused, said, *N. by Saint Peter*, by Saint *Paul* thou hast it; the other answered by Saint *Peter*, &c. he hath not. That being repeated thrice, if the accused had committed the fault, the Sieve turned, if not, it remained fixed, without moving at all, and that was a demonstration of the innocency of the accused. All this was anciently derived from the Jews, and *Vadianus* in his Commentaries upon the *Penateuch*, that the water of probation was but a falsified thing, merely to frighten the simple, who through fear admire those things they understand not, especially when they are done by those who are their Leaders, and chief Pillars in Religion, who make use of that means to retain them in their duty, and unite them to their Prince, as well by the fear of the Eternal God, as the Magistrate, there being added to this all those secret things, which as *Cicero* saith, depend of the gods. Now the moving or turning of the Sieve, denotes the accused guilty, falling on him, accuseth him, and its immobility his innocence.

So much for this Science.

Let us now examine that Science which the Greeks call *Ανακρίσις*. *Alestromancy*, or Divination by a Cock; which depends of the Nails, and consequently of Chiromancy. He therefore that desires to know something, whether it be a Robbery, Theft, or the name of a Successor, or the name of some body in any other Case, must in a good close place make a Circle, which he must equally divide into many parts as there are letters in the Alphabet. That being done, he must take wheat-corns, which he must put upon every letter, beginning at *A*, and so continuing, saying this Verse, *Eccē enim veritatem, &c.*

Alestromancy.

7.

It is to be noted, that this is to be done when the *Moon* is in *Aries* or *Leo*, or the *Sun* must be in either of them. The wheat being thus placed, he must take a young Cock or Cock-chicken all white; he must cut off his claws, and cause him to swallow them together, with a little crumb of Parchment, made of a Lambs-skin, wherein shall be these words written, *עֲוִיָּא רַבִּי*, and holding this little Cock he must say *O Deus Creator omnium, qui firmamentum pulchritudine stellarum formasti, constituent eam in se, na & tempora, infunde virtutem tuam operibus nostris, ut per opus in eis consequamur festum, Amen.*

This prayer ended, in putting the said Cock into the Circle, he must say these two Verses, which are taken out of the Psalms of David. *Dominus, dilexi decorem domus tue, & locum habitationis tue.* 2. *Dominus Deus virtutum, converte nos, & ostende faciem tuam, & salvi erimus.* These two Verses are in the middle of the 72. chosen by the Cabalists, as I have said before, they are just in the middle, having 35. of each side; and it is to be noted that there is nothing in these 72. which is not of some use in the Cabalistical Secret, as an Ancient Rabby affirms.

Now the Cock being thus placed, it must be observed from what letters he eats the grains, and there put others instead of them, because that in some names and words the same letter is used twice or thrice. Having observed or written on a paper these letters,

letters: they must be put together, and he shall find the name of him he desires to know, whatsoever be the occasion. So we read that the Emperor *Valentinus* being desirous to know who should succeed him in the Empire, had recourse to this Science. *Gregorius* reports that the Cock eat only the grains which were upon these letters, O. I. A. D. for which Reason he caused all those to be kill'd, whose names were *Theodorus, Theodisius, Theodatus, and Theodatus*: yet he could not hinder but that *Theodisius* the Great was his Successor.

This Science was much practised in the Times of the first Emperours, even in the Church, as well as *Clidomancy*, derived from the *Κλιδος*, wherefore the Greeks call it *Κλιδωμαντία*, wherein was used a Key, about which there was written the name of him that was suspected of the Theft, or other thing; upon paper: which Key was tied to a Bible, and all was born up upon the nail of the Ring-finger of a Virgin-girle, who held all hang by a thread, which she had spun for the purpose, and said softly this Verse three times, *Exurge Domine, adjuva nos, & redime nos propter nomen sanctum tuum.* These things being performed, if the Key and Book turned, it was certain that the accused had committed the thing; if there was no turning, it declared him innocent. Some Ancients add thereunto the seven Psalms with the Litanies, and the secret prayers, which were pronounced high, and were formidable because of the repetition of some Hebrew words contained therein, with the names of God. And when they came to pronounce therein the name of him that had committed the Theft, the Key and Book turned; and there was an impression found upon him that was guilty, in the form of a Key, or else he lost an eye; whence came the proverb, *Ex oculis quoniam excussus Hodie fur cognoscitur.* This was to be performed when the *Sun* or *Moon* were in *Virgo*.

Clidomancy was performed by Rings put on the nails of the fingers, made when the *Sun* entered *Leo*, and the *Moon* was in *Gemini*; or else the *Sun* being in *Gemini*, cy. and the *Moon* in *Cancer*, her own house, and *Mercury* also in *Gemini*; or else they were to be made when the *Sun* was in *Sagittarius*, and the *Moon* in *Scorpio*, and *Mercury* in *Leo*; they were made of gold, silver, copper, iron, lead.

The Lots also of the holy Scripture were much in request and use, all the time of the Primitive Church, with Ceremonies concerning the Nails, which I will not bring upon the Stage here, because I would avoid prolixity. There is somewhat yet to be seen of it in the History of *Gregory of Tours*, which happened in his time upon the Tomb of *S. Martin*, when *Meroveus* being in perplexity what should become of him for the future, went and consulted after this manner.

But we have spoken sufficiently of these Sciences; let us now advance to the predictions and significations of the Nails. Although we have at the beginning of this Chapter laid down the forms of the Nails, it is nevertheless necessary that in this place also I should express them by way of a Table, that so I may render them more easie to be understood, and make their Significations more readily conceived.

The Table follows, wherein I shall briefly handle their significations; which as this knowledge is of much use to Physicians, to know of the Temperament of their Patients; as also hereby every particular person may rightly know his present state and Qualifications.

A

A T A B L E .

- The Nails broad.
1. He or she that hath the Nails thus, is of a gentle nature, and good enough, but yet guilty of some pusillanimity, and a fear to speak before great persons, having not his speech at command, and being guilty of a certain bathfulness.
 2. If about these Nails there happen to be an excoriation of the flesh, which is commonly called points; in these large Nails it signifies the party given to Luxury, yet fearful, and commonly guilty of some excess at his Ordinary.
 3. When there is at the extremity a certain white mark, it signifies ruin as to means, that shall happen for want of providence, through negligence; the party hath more honesty than subtilty, and fears more a frost in the Month of May, than the loss of a Battel.

- The Nails white.
1. He that hath Nails white and long, is sickly and subject to much infirmity, and especially to Feavers; he is neat, but not very strong, because of his indispositions, but subject to the use of women, who shall deceive and abuse him, though he do no great effects with them.
 2. If upon this white, there appear at the extremities somewhat that is pale, that denotes a short life, that shall happen by sudden death, it may be the Squincy; for such persons are fat and of a jovial humour, yet participating with melancholy, or h, and are not merry but by chance.
 3. When at the beginning of the Nails, or at the root, there appears a certain mixt redness of divers colours like the Rain-bow, it denotes the man choleric and ready to strike, who delights much in Combats, Battels, Conflicts, and Duels, contemning every one without any respect.
 4. When the extremity is black, it speaks the man given to Agriculture, and that his desires are not extraordinary, but content themselves with a mediocrity.

- Narrow Nails.
1. Whosoever hath such Nails, it may be presumed he is a person covetous of the Sciences of Ventry and Falconery; that he smells of the bird of prey, *viz.* is prone to do his neighbour a damage, and cannot live without hating his neighbours and kindred.
 2. When the Nails are long and narrow, the person hath somewhat of the nature of the Eagle, will command lesser Birds, and kill them; fly high in contempt of those who are more than himself, having the heart always raised to ambition and Sovereignty.

- Long nails.
1. When the Nails are so, it notes the person well natured, but distrustful, that will not confide in any man, as being from his youth conversant with deceits, yet not practising them, and that because the over goodness of nature, which is in him doth rather love reconciliation than differences.

2. Signifie

- Oblique Nails.
1. Signifie deceit, and that the person is given to over-reach his neighbour, to make deceitful bargains, that there may be matter of convention and deceit; he hath no courage, nor any greater desire than to see a full Parliament, and when he sees it, thinks himself one of the greatest Law-givers of the world.
 2. When upon these crooked Nails there are certain white little marks at the extremities, it signifies a slothful person, of little judgement, yet desires most to be heard, though he hath offended no body; there is an inseparable cowardise in his minde, and that through the avarice which governs it.

- Little Nails.
1. Little and round Nails denote a person obstinately angry, of a distasteful conversation, that is more enclining to hatred, than otherwise, believing all things to be subject to him.
 2. If the little Nails be crooked at the extremity, it denotes the person fierce and proud, and entertains no desire which doth not speak Pride and high dignities.

- Round Nails.
1. Signifie a Choleric Person, yet of good nature, and soon reconciled; he is desirous of, and loves the secret Sciences, yet with an honest minde, without any design to hurt any body, doing what he doth for his own satisfaction.

- Fleshy Nails.
1. Signifie a calm person, given to idleness, and will rather sleep, eat and drink, then take a Town by warlike stratagems, or have any evil design against his neighbour.

- Pale and Black Nails.
1. Denote a person *Saturaine*, subject to many diseases, and withal guilty of many cheats and tricks to deceive his neighbour, for these accidents are derived from *Λ* and *♀*.

- Red and marked Nails.
1. Signifie a Choleric and Martial Nature, given to cruelty; and as many little marks as there are; they speak so many evil desires, which tend rather to the hurt than the good of his neighbour; these Nails have the nature and complexion of *♂*, and of *♀* for their variety.

And this shall suffice for the Nails, let us now consider the Hand in general.

CHAP.

C H A P. XXIII.

Particular Rules for the Hands.



More particu-
lar Rules by
the hand.

For the general Predictions of the Hands, what my judgement is of them, I shall deliver with as much Brevity and Truth as I can possibly; the Hands being as it were the Looking-glasses, wherein we see the Soul and the Affections.

1. If thou findest any lines at the top of the fingers, beware drowning or falling into the water; and observe in what finger it is, that thou mayst know what month this misfortune will happen to thee, and prevent it.

2. If thou find two lines under the joyn of the thumb, it denotes great Inheritances and Possessions; but if there be but one, it denotes no great wealth. If these Lines be great and apparent, the person hath some Riches, about which he is in Debates and Law-suits.

3. If between the joyns of thumb there be two lines (stretched out and well united, the person will be a Gambler; but by means of his Gaming he shall be in danger of his life: but if they be disjointed, or winding and crooked, he is like to fall into Thieves hands, and be robbed.

4. If there be a hand that hath two lines joyned together, within, under the last joyn of the thumb, it denotes danger by water: but if they are pale, it signifies that it hath hapned in Child-hood, or that it will hapen late: but if these lines are without, they threaten some loss by fire.

A woman that hath lines at the root of the thumb, upon the mount of *Venus*, so many lines as there are, so many Children shall she have: If they verge towards the outside of the hand, so many men shall have to do with her, or marry her.

6. If thou find the first joyn of the thumb having a line that joyns to it within from the part of the fore-finger, he that hath it shall be hanged; and so much the more certain, by how much the more the said line represents it, and descends from the Table-line: but if the said line be united without, and not within, it is a sign the person shall lose his head; if it be environed all about, the man shall be hanged.

7. When the Table-line is crooked, and falls between the middle and fore-finger, it signifies effusion of blood, as I said before.

8. When thou findest upon the mount of the thumb, called the mount of *Venus*, certain lines thwarting from the line of Life to it, the person is luxurious, and for that reason shall be hated of his Friends and Superiors; but when thou findest two lines near the thumb fair and apparent, they signify abundance of Temporal Wealth.

9. The mount of *Venus* swelling up and high in the hand of any one, signifies luxury and unchastity.

10. If thou find a hand that hath a cleft, with three small branches, the person that so hath it, shall be hated of great men: but he shall be a great dissembler, and for that reason shall not fear them much.

11. If thou finde the line of Life separated, or divided into halves the person shall be wounded with a sword in his body.

12. If a woman hath the palm of the hand short, and the fingers long, it is a sign she shall bring forth with great pain and difficulty: the reason of it is, because the privy parts are narrow; for the one is semblance of the other.

13. When thou seest a hand something long, and the fingers somewhat thick, it is a sign that the person is slow, idle, of a phlegmatick Complexion, yet a good body and very modest.

14. When thou findest the palm of the hand long, and the fingers of a good position,

portion, and not soft in the touching, but rather hard, the person is ingenious, but changeable, given to Theft, and Vicious.

15. He that hath the hand hollow, solid, and well knit in the joyns, is likely to live long; but if over-thwarted, it denotes shortness of life.

16. He that hath the hand according to the quantity of his body, and the fingers too short, and thick, and fat at the ends, is denoted to be a Thief, a Liar in war, and furnished with all evil, a Paragon of vice; the more he hath the fingers fill towards the ends.

17. When the Palm of the hand is longer then its due proportion requires, and the fingers more thick, by how much they are the more short, it signifies the man, idle, negligent, a fool, and proud, and that so much the more, by how much the hand is more brawny.

18. He that hath the hands long and great, is liberal, good conditioned, crafty, hath a great spirit, and is a good Counsellour, and faithful to his Friends.

19. He that hath the hand shorter then it should be, according to the proportion of his other Members, it is a sign of a great Talker, and that he is a Glutton, insatiable, injurious, and a Censurer of other mens Actions.

20. He that hath the fingers turning backwards, is an unjust person, subtle, ingenious: and the more near his fingers seem to be as being more dry, the more malicious is he, and advances into all Evil, as if he were at enmity with Virtue; when the lines of the joyns are all alike, take heed of such Servants.

21. He that hath the fingers well united and close, so that the Air can hardly pass between, is a curious person, and very careful about his Affairs.

22. When thou seest one that hath the fingers reerored at the highest joyn, and turned backward orderly, as it appears here, it is a sign of an envious Person. *Indagines* and *Savonarola* say that he is envious: but it is a virtuous Envy or Emulation, and the person a professed Enemy of Vice.

23. If thou find one whose fingers are dispersed, and thicker at the joyns, and between the joyns small and dry, as if the flesh were taken away, it denotes Poverty and Misery. The men that are thus qualified, are great Talkers, and suffer Poverty by their over-great wisdom.

24. Who hath the fingers in such a manner as that they strike one another, as if he were bearing a Drum, it is a sign that he is changeable in his thoughts, and hath ill opinions of others.

25. He that when he is in discourse with others, hath a custom of striking with his hands, and cannot abstain from it, hath some imperfection in his understanding, and his mind being overwhelmed with many affairs, is as it were confused.

26. If thou find one whose hands shake when he reacheth them forth to take something, it denotes that he is no cholerick person. There are others that have this infirmity through the too much use of Wine; therefore caution is to be used.

27. When you see a man who when he eats, opens his mouth, and stoops it to his hand, or to the meat which he holds, it is a sign he is a Glutton, and an enemy to all the World; and he that in the same action pulls down his hat over his eyes, is a treacherous person, and given to all manner of vice, and such a one as Wife men avoid.

28. Observe the finger of *Mercury*, or the little finger, if the end thereof exceed the last joyn of the Annular, or Ring-finger, such a man Rules in his House, and hath his wife pleasing and obedient to him; but if it be short, and reach not the joyn, that man hath a Shrew, an imperious commanding woman, that wears the Breaches; if one hand differ from the other (as it may do) having in one the little finger exceeding the joyn, in the other shorter, then it denotes one Wife a Shrew, the other courteous; and you may know how to distinguish by observing the hands, for if that hand that shews the lines most conspicuous, have the little finger long, passing the joyn of the Annular, then the first Wife is good: if that hand have the shortest finger, then the first Wife is a Shrew, and so of the other.

The last of these Rules is worthy observation; for on it depends Chiromancy, or the Science of the sight of the hands, very necessary to those who desire to be Gamblers.

N

CHAP.

C H A P. XXIV.

That the Hands are an abridgement wherein are observed the three Worlds, and certain secrets of Astrology and Astronomy.



LI Aniquity, as well Divines and Philosophers have divided all into three Worlds, that is to say, the Elementary, the Celestial, and the Intellectual; and each inferior World is governed by its superior, as the Elementary by the Celestial, and that by the Intellectual; and the force and power of the one is communicated to the other, as the great Archetype and great Creator, the only Intellect infuses his power into the Angels, Heavens and Stars, which make the Celestial World; this again derives somewhat to the Elements, living Creatures, Plants, Metals, Stones, &c. and all through the influence which operates in all, and through all. Now these three Worlds are observed in the hand of man; taking, and supposing the Elementary at the wrist, as being the lowest part of the hand, as the Elementary is the lowest of the three Worlds: And in the said Wrist there is commonly three Lines or Incisions, which represent unto us the three Degrees of the Elements, that is to say, simple, compound, and compounded; and the four parts which concur to the composition of Bodies: viz. Flesh, Bones, Veins, and Nerves are there also; and that represents to us this Elementary World, and the four Elements; the Veins represent the Fire; the Flesh the Water; the Bones, the Earth, and the Nerves the Air; their qualities, hot, moist, cold and dry; the mixt bodies of divers kinds, as living Creatures, Plants Metals, Stones; the quadruplicity; progredient Creatures, Volatile, Aquatick, and Repile; the four Relations of Plants to the Elements, Seeds, Flowers, Leaves, Roots; the four Humours, Choler, Blood, Flegme, Melancholy: the four Terms of Nature, are Substance, Quantity, Quality, Motion: the four Motions of Nature, Ascend, Descend, Progression, Circulation: the four principal Winds, East, West, North, South; the four parts of this Elementary World, East, West, South, North; the four Angels, *Theophanes, Amadich, Emachiel, Damalich*, who fortifie the Elements and whose Characters are to be seen in *Picatrix*; the four Angels of the Elements, *Silphavi, Aeri, Nimphes, Pigmet*; the four sorts of Angels which hurt the Earth, *Samael, Azazel, Azael, Mahazael*; the four Angels which govern the four Elements of this Elementary World, *Orison, Paymon, Egin, Amaymon*. As concerning the Body of Man, the Spirit, the Flesh, the Humours, the Bones; the four Spirits, Animal, Vital, Engendred, Natural: the four Complexions, Impetuousity, Agility, Idleness, Slowness: the four Seasons, the Spring, the Summer, the Autumne, the Winter: the four Spirits which govern these Seasons: *Talmi, Casparan, Ardarat, Farlat*. So here is a number of other Quarternaries which answer to this Elementary World, and have an Analogy with the other Worlds to which they are referred: and all these we place upon the Hand-wrist, according to our Art of *Chiromancy*. The Celestial World we imagine placed in the circumference of the Hand, beginning at the first Line of the Wrist, under the Mount of *Venus*, passing under the first Joynt of the Thumb, as also under the first Joynts of all the other Fingers, and so upon the Mount of the *Moon* I joynt again this Circle to the Wrist, or the place of the *Moon*. *Venus* is upon the Thumb, *Jupiter* under the Fore-finger, *Saturn* under the Middle-finger, the *Sun* under the Ring-finger, *Mercury* under the Little-finger, and below that the *Moon*, and in the middle of the Palm *Mars*: As for the 12. Signs of the Zodiac, they are as they are placed in the Figure following of the Hands which are in the 5th. Chapter following. So that thus you have the first Stars and Celestial Bodies placed; for the others

it is as easie to place them, the Meridional near the Mounts of the Moon, and the Septentrional on the side of the Mount of *Venus*, or of the Thumb according to what Lines, Stars, and Crosses you meet with: the Star called *Delta* figured thus Δ , is our Triangle; upon the Quadrangle there is the Bear or *Arcturus* which is the Arctick Pole, which hath seven Stars, which are the seven Lines beforementioned, placed upon the Table-line; so the other Antartick Pole, and the other Stars upon the middle Line or Natural Line, we discourse whereof would be too tedious to repeat. We may also do the same as to *Astronomy*, or supputation of weekly days, and Epacts of the Sun, which begin every 28. years according to the following artificiall Verses. As for the days of the week, we note with these Letters *A.B.C.D.E.F.G.* which we turn backward in this Fashion, *G.F.E.D.C.B.A.* according to these Verses.

Gaudet Placens Equo, Dormi Cane, Bosphorus Agno.

Contrary to the method of the Epacts, according to the following order of the Letters, which goe according to this Verse.

Astra Benta Colam Deus effice Fata gubernari.

In the same manner we place the Thefes of the weekly Cycle, these two words *Gaudet Placens*, under the bottom or extremity of the Fore-finger, the third word which is *Equo*, under the root of the middle-finger; the fourth word which is *Dormi* under the fourth finger; the fifth word, *Cane*, under the root of the little-finger. And these two words *Bosphorus Agno*, in the middle of the root of the fore-finger; so running over them again, thou shalt finde on one side the Epacts; observe if the Epact this year be *G.* it is seven; if it be *B.* it is two, so of the rest. For the use of the Epacts is such with the Letters of the Calends of the moneths, that it must be found by these verses, it being supposed you first knew the Dominical Letter; as this year 1652 the Dominical Letter is *C.* the Calends of *January* were on a *Thurs*day; those of *February* and *March* upon a *Friday*. The first Letter of these Verses shews the Calends of the Moneths.

*Acri Danubium Dominis Geta Barbarus Esse,
Grandeavam Cibelem fugit Atys Dindyma Frangens.*

Acri is *January*, so of the other words and moneths following; but being only a nice curiosity I forbear.

This shall suffice as to these things; let us now Treat of the third world, which is the intellectual, which we place on the ends of the four fingers, as being the highest, and that which contains the other; these ends or extremities, represent, both by the Nails and their Mounts, the greatness of the Divine Intelligences, which as they do by their composition, so also by the number of four, which number comprehends all the Divinity, and especially the great name of four Letters $\gamma\eta\omega\alpha$, which four lettered Name, hath been as it were imitated in all other Languages, as I shall have occasion to mention anon. The Divinity is comprehended in it, Father, Son, Holy-Ghost, and Soul; the four faculties of the Soul, Understanding, Reason, Fancy, Sense. The four principal orders of Angels: nay, it comprehends all that is intellectual and invisible, as it may be seen in the Cabalistical Art of *Rensin*.

CHAP. XXV.

That Chiromancy comprehends all the Divinative and Magical Sciences by the Rules of its Principles.

BY our Science of *Chiromancy*, we can (as we said before) exercise and know the perfection of all Divinative Sciences: *Geomancy* is comprised therein in its Rules and Figures, which are fifteen; the interpretation of the principal Dreams is comprised in it, with the secrets of *Geomancy*: *Onimancy* is a part of it because of the Nails, and *Christallomancy*, and the most excellent secrets of *Judiciary Astrology*. What wants there? unless it be that which Antiquity esteemed a great secret amongst the Sciences, that is to say, the way of drawing certain conclusions from the hands of our friends or others deceased, which may be known by the Lines of the hand; now the manner of proceeding is thus, If we desire to know the state of a dead body, or with what desires he departed, if he died with some discontent, or for what cause he is dead, if he intended to give any thing to others, and what it should be: If he concealed some crime that he had committed, which he would not reveal, or if it be about money and Riches which he hath buried in the earth, and being suspicious and covetous, would not reveal in what place they were hidden, or of any other things: In the first place we take the hand of this dead person, and observe the colour of his veins and lines. If the Line of Life be red and well coloured, it signifies the person died with a desire to be revenged of certain Enemies, whom he would by no means forgive, because they had greatly offended him. But if there be some whiteness in the extremities, it denotes that the party died with some inclination to forgive, or haply leaving these things in question he died with some satisfaction because of some things that had answered his expectation before his death. Secondly, if this Line appear very black after death, it signifies the party died with great pain, and quitted this life with some grief, because of the pleasures which he received therein, and that he had an intention to give Legacies and lay foundations of Charity: But if there appear certain white marks with the said blackness, they denote that he had a design to do some good for some women and Children, and give them some of his Riches, but that he was in great pain at the hour of death, &c. When the Line of Life is white, and appears not much, it is an assurance of a concealed death, and that the dead person hath been free in his actions, left his Divine part to be immortalized in the true Immortality, which is the good report of honest actions, and a remembrance of himself to posterity, not dying like an Ox or Horse without reward, which being the surest purchase of time, makes us live without life; yet a life it is of the memory, then which there can be nothing more temporary better. If the extremities of the Line of Life, or the branches of it be at their ends, wholly black or pale, it is a sign that the dead party hath been given to covetousness, and that he hath some Money and Treasures hidden in the earth, which he hath not revealed; if there be some wannels towards the mount of *Jupiter*, or certain marks like the marking of the Purples, it denotes that that Money is hidden within the compass of a Rod, or near some place where some Cattle feed: for to find it, there needs no more then the Divine Rod of *Cosmimancy*; for it is not yet possessed, not obfuscated; but it is his who hath the subtilty to find it, as saith an Author of credit, "I have seen the experience of these things; being at the death of one of my Friends in the year 1611. where by this Line I found out the matter, and that easily." Fourthly, when

when the Line of Life is pale and of an ugly colour, it signifies no good at all, the party died in fear of some future imaginary punishment, overtaken by the fear of that death, and of the affairs wherein he is at that present. It is to be further noted, that he who dies full of affectionate zeal to some Religion, what ever it be, and that with constancy, and that freely and resolutely, and that he dies out of no other motive then his resolution to defend it, hath a fair hand, the Lines clear, and there is discovered in them somewhat Divine or extraordinary; for that death is glorious when a man dies for God, and is accused of no other crime; to die so, is to be still among men, when a man blushes not before the Magistrate, but is innocent, is no death but a privation of life, to live again in the memory of honest men; to die in the maintenance of an Opinion, whereof the Principles are derived from the Faith received, is to die verminously. Fifthly, if the Lines of the Hand seem to be earth at the time of death, it first signifies a sickness that hath been long and languishing, no great willingness to die, little resolution in the person, and one that never was guilty of any courage: If the Lines appear great and well marked, they signify a contented and Religious departure, that the party feared not death, but died with much satisfaction, grounded upon imaginary promises, speaking comfortable words to all such as were present at his death. As for the more secret Sciences, as *Genia*, and *Turgia*, they are also in the hands; for take at the hour of death some blood of the departed person out of the Line of Life, it is necessary for the unguent, whereof I shall Treat hereafter, which is called *Unguentum Sympatheticum*, or *Amarium*, which the most stout may use when they are ravished into extacies; nay the Ancients made use of it in their night entertainments, when they thought they were with the fair *Helen* or *Herodias* at sumptuous Banquets. As for *Turgia*, some by the help of those hands have made things appear quick. As for *Genia*, some by the help of those hands have made things appear out of the ordinary course of nature, which it is to no purpose to advance in this place, least I should offend those scrupulous souls that believe that these things surpass Humane power and the obscure motions and consultations of the Stars, which are unknown to most men, unless it be those who by long exercise and speculation have attained some part of it: which at the present is the principal part of all Divination, and the most certain, as having been by Antiquity (as far as it possibly could be discovered disposed into such an order) to facilitate the judgements of particulars reduced to the hand, wherein they have placed the Planets, and fixed Stars, attributing to the seven Planets seven places from which the principal points of general judgements are drawn, which are as it were the seven principles of our Science of *Chiromancy*. If some would attribute it to that Science of Divination used by the *Hebrews*, *Greeks*, and *Latines*, called *Gematry*, and *Arithmancy*, there are the three and twenty places where are placed the twenty three Letters which are all numeral; out of the which by virtue of their number, and from the place where they were placed, the judgements are drawn, having before found out the square number of the said numbers, as finding the *Gamma* 7, or the *Gimel* of the *Hebrew* 3 on the first joint of the Thumb; for you must begin at the end of the Thumb, and end in the middle or center of the hand, which is the plain of *Mars*, which Letter aforementioned holds the place of the third; the square root is nine, which happens at the end of the fourth finger: he or she to whom this shall happen, if the question be, suppose whether he be Richer then some other that hath been named, you may give an assured judgment he is Richer, but that his fortunes depend on some great Persons, and consequently subject to the revolution of Fortune. In like manner mayest thou give other judgments according to the places where thou findest the square roots. Lots were commonly used among the Ancients, and from them is lifted the Science of *Onimancy*, or Divination by sight, the which is attributed to *Pythagoras*: and some Authors have endeavoured since this invention to accommodate the numbers found upon the numeral Letters of the proper names of persons, and those of the names of their Mothers, having divided the said numbers by 12. or 30. taking the number which remained, and which was under the number 12. or 30. then finding out the sign wherein that number fell: as if there remained four, the twelves being deducted, that number happened in 4: if 5. in 5, if 6. in 6, if 7. in 7, if 8. in 8, in 10. of the rest; and then they conclude the person unbridled that sign being found,

found, and as for his complexion, in all their judgements they derive it from the Ascendens; but there is much uncertainty if there be not somewhat in these Sciences of greater assurance than the *Gemary* of the *Hebrews*, and their general numbers wherein there are admirable secrets for Nativities. I have made use of them for to finde out some, wherein I have fortunately found out the year, the moneth, the day, the hour and minute of the Nativity, which I have found to be true afterward, by the notes which have been given me of the said Nativities by the Fathers and Mothers. True it is, it must be confessed that the *Hebrews* have had, and have still great secrets for Divination, for their principal study tended not, nor doth not tend to any thing else. It was they that invented the Cereimonial *Theurgy*, or the invocation of good Angels: *Chirismancy*; the Lots of numbers: nay *Necromancy* it self, which was at the highest in the time of *Samuel*, all which Sciences were partly effected by some parts of *Chirismancy* (as I have said) and of *Physiognomancy*, whereof I shall speak hereafter.

To be short, the hands of man are wonderful, and it hath not been without reason that some Poets have called them the Apes of God; the abridgements of the more perfect things of Nature; the Heaven wherein our good and misfortunes are read, the Epitome of this All, and the Ornament of this little World, whereof I shall treat in the other part of this Work, and consider the Aspects of it.

In the mean time for the completing and beautifying this Science, you may see in the following Figures (besides the body of this Work treated on before) above seven hundred Aphorisms of consequence, plainly, and conspicuously demonstrated, so plain and full, as hath not been before in the least measure the like in the English Tongue.

I question not but every man may find the signification of his Marks and Lines, for it is a wonder in seven hundred particular Characters (as are noted in a delightful method in the following Figures) any Mark should appear, which should not come within the compass thereof, you may observe the method lies thus; every observable Character is noted with a Figure, which Figure hath its Aphorism following in orderly method.

Ip

In this Figure you have plainly discovered the places in the hand wherein the Planets have signification.



BEfore I come to the particulars of the hands, I shall premise some special Observations, in which the Learned have much delighted, according to the method of the Planets.

1. First note, if the Letter *A* be found in the place of *Saturn* his signification; as in his Mount or Line, denotes a man that will be covetous and hold his Riches; the same if *P*, or *M*, be there found.

2. If *H* *X* *E* be there found, denote the person laborious all his life, shall gather Money, heap up Riches, and live well in Old age, he shall have the favour of great Persons, and be counted Wise, but let him take heed of his Kindred, which will endeavour to persuade him out of his Estate, and in the end be most ungrateful.

3. Furthermore observe, if the Letter *A* or such a mark be found in the signification of *Jupiter*, the party abounds in Riches, is Honored, and a Friend to great Persons; if the Figure or Letter *B*, be found there, he is Powerful, Rich, and Fortunate, beloved

loved and a Favourite of Kings; if such a *B* be found, he is meanly Rich, Religious and esteemed: if *C* be found, he is beloved of Kings; and is made General of an Army; if the Letter *D* be found, he is most perfidious in all his Actions, yet shall he accompany great Persons, and with the Wife of his Father or near Kindred shall he commit Incest; if the Letter *E* or the like, he is Rich by Women, yet hated by his Parents; if the Letter *F* appear in any form, he shall have the managing of the Affairs of State, shall be beloved of Superiors, most Grave, Wise, and fortunate in Council; if the Letter *G* in any form, he shall retain a good Name and Fame amongst his Acquaintance, but in truth he will be Luxurious towards Women: if the Letter *H*, or such a Character *A* appear, the man is of Noble Quality, Wise and Discreet, of a penetrating Judgement, understanding all Sciences, and specially searching profound occult Secrets, and shall be loved beyond measure of all Persons for his deservings; shall have truly faithful Friends from his Youth to Old age, and shall be Rich and Honour'd for the same.

§ If the Letter *A* shall be found in any of the significations of *Mars*, the Party shall be Unmerciful, of a *Slopy* Heart, and full of Wrath and Ire: If the Figure *B* be found, he shall be Rich, familiar with Princes, and have great Command in the Wars; if the Letter *C* appear, he is an excellent Master in the Sciences, and *Geometry*, and is very Ingenious, yet shall he suffer prejudice by some secret grief, or a dangerous fall from on high: If the Letter *D*, he will prejudice his Father, and will be afflicted with the Spleen, defect in the Liver, and Ache in his Joints: if the Letter *E* appear, he shall be Contentious, and shall suffer much by Reason thereof, he will accompany vile unworthy Women, and shall hardly get a loving Wife, which if he have he will go neer to cause her death; if the Letter *F* be found, it denotes the Person False, Crafty, a Traytor, and a Liar, for which things he shall suffer much Evil; if the Letter *G* be found, he accompanies with wicked Persons and Thieves, and secretly will perpetrate wicked Machinations.

⊙ If the Letter *A* be found in the places of the *Sun*, he is happy, as also his Father likewise, but if it be not perfect, judge the contrary; if the Letter *B* be there, the party is Ingenious and of a good Wit, beloved of great and small, high and low, and oft-times prefer'd to Princely Dignities: if the Letter *C* appear, it indicates pain and loss of the Eyes, as also weakness of Stomack, and hurts by Fire or Iron a sudden Death, and he shall do his Father mischief; if it be like the Letter *D*, he shall be great and powerful, and heap up Riches gotten from Strangers; and often times the party is advanced to Princely Dignities: if it be the Letter *E*, he shall be a lover of women, he shall abound in Inheritance, yet will he be addicted to filthy Luxury, and delight in most wicked Sodomitical actions: if the Letter *F*, he shall be VVise, and of good Memory, adorned with divers Sciences and Arts: if the Letter *G*, he spends his time in mirth, in Princes or great Mens company, yet shall he be subject to surer, and be afflicted with pain of the Stomach and Head; if such an *O* or such a one *O* be found in the Mount of the *Sun*, the man shall be of honest life, and Rich all the days of his life, beloved of women, and shall suffer some loss by them; he shall be a subtle cunning inventor of Arts, and be beloved of Princes and all men.

¶ Moreover, if the Letter *A* be found in the places of *Venus*, he is unfaithful, affecting poor, beggerly women, sick and unwholesome, from whom he shall receive hurt: if the Letter *B* be found there, he shall have the good will of great persons, and shall be happy in Marrying a Noble VVoman, by whom he shall receive Riches and Honour; if *C* be found there, he is an injurious person, much affecting Luxury, a wicked Fornicator, committing wickedness with his near Kindred, and shall at last Marry one he knew before, and in the end be hurt by fire or sword in the eye: if the Letter *D*, he will be an expounder of Dreams, a searcher of hidden Secrets, one that speaks Truth, and loves Journeys: if the Letter *E* be found, he receives much joy and contentment from women of Quality, and shall be fortunate in all things; if the Letter *F*, he shall dispatch abundance of business, by reason of which he shall receive much good, he will be a searcher into Secrets; if the Letter *G*, he shall receive much joy and good by women.

These Divine Letters being in the place of *Mercury* signify many things: As first, those which have the Letter *A*, shall be inquisitors searching into all Secrets,

Secrets, or they study the Philosopher's stone, from whence they shall receive great prejudice to themselves; these are slow of speech, of a perverse mind; others shall envy them and speak against them, and they themselves will be ready to impose those burdens they would be loath to bear.

If *B* be found there, these are Marchantes, or Dealers who are faithful and honest, having much substance, and honoured of the people.

If *C* be found there, these persons are negligent of their own good, loving Play-games and Sports, and goods gotten by unuit means; they are learned in the Tongues, Write well, yet ready to compose false Writings, searching after hidden Sciences, and performing divers excellent Conclusions by their own industry.

If *D*, these are wise men, and delighting to do good, they are Doctors in Science, and chiefly in *Astronomy* and *Astrology*, and beloved of their Parents; but if that letter be unhandomely found, and of an ill colour, then they are poor, in youth doing great things, but after the middle age of Life, abounding in Riches, suffering pain at the Stomack and other parts, and desiring Magick Arts.

If *E*, these are Religious, doing womens business, as Taylors or the like, or busied in various Pictures, and loving to study the Fashions and Ornaments of women.

If *F*, these are most expert, and most excellent searchers into Nature, and knowing the whole body of Philosophy.

If *G*, these are of good life, and great understanding, loving little Girls, and little Women, affecting all things little and small.

Those which are of the Nature of the *Moon*, and have this Character *X* in the Quadrangle, such are poor in the first part of their age, but in the second part of their age to Rich, that all shall admire them; but in old age they shall be reduced to their first estate again, like unto the *Moon* increasing and decreasing again; wherefore it is best for these not to Marry, but joy themselves in the service of some Prince or great man, because by this means they shall prevent Poverty; these love a peaceable quiet life, and are easie to believe and trust their acquaintance with their Secrets.

Now if the letter *A* be found here, these are afflicted with many sicknesses, and consume their Paternal Inheritance.

If *B*, these are Fortunate, Religious, and joyning themselves to such Persons.

If it be *C*, these are Noble, Subtle, and Penners of profound Sciences, as also bold, being subject to weakness of the eyes, and either a long and tedious sickness, or a sudden death, may be feared.

If it be *D*, these men love to intermeddle, and put themselves upon many things, these are subject to the pain of the Stomack, and much affliction of the Eyes.

If it be *E*, these are involved in filthy beastly Lust, having little stability in all their actions.

If *F*, these are Strangers, seeking their Fortunes, Faithful, and of good condition.

If *G*, these will be Noble and Great, and receive much good and gain by Women; but if the letter be not fair and perfect, they shall be vexed with many Diseases.



Observations from the Thumb and all the Fingers.

Sufficient hath been said of the Characters and Divine Letters appearing on the Mounts appropriated to the Planets; now by order of Method we ought to proceed to the Fingers, and for as much as they have their Characters also, it remaineth that we observe their significations in particular.

And first, we begin with the *Thumb*, called the Finger of *Venus*, because of its Connection to the Mount of *Venus*; which if it be found of a lively clear and bluish Colour, it denotes a good disposition of Body, and shews a man to be Amorous of women, and Near, and Spruce in his Clothes, Courage, and behaviour.

First observe, that if a short Line pass the Root of the Thumb, near the Line of Life, called the Sister of the Line of Life, as in the Figure the Letter *A* denotes; it is a sign the Person delights in Venerie, and shall always abound in Riches, and the longer it is without interruption, and the nearer to the Vital Line, the better; but if it appear higher upon the Mount, and more remote from the Root, as the Letter *B* discovers, it implies scarcity and want in the first Age, but abundance, and superfluity in the after Ages; oft-times appear four Lines, equally distant each from the other, as in the Letter *C*, which extend and run from the Extremity of the Mount or Root of the Thumb, towards the Wrist or back part of the Root of the Thumb; these promise Riches and Honours in the first Age.

If in the last joint of the Thumb, a little under the Nail, or near the Joint, Lines appear clear, bright, and well composed, as in the Letter *d*, they presage sudden Riches and Honours; those which have good Fortunes suddenly, and oft-times unexpectedly fall into their Mouths may observe these Characters.

Again, a subtle Incision or Line from the top or upper joint of the Thumb, stretch-

ing towards the Line of Life, denotes violent death by Iron, or Weapon; as in the Letter *e*, let such beware of Quarrels and Duels.

Certain small, bright and plain Lines rising at the Root of the Thumb near the Index, as the Letter *f* implies, are Indexes of great and long Travels, through many and strange Regions.

Certain Crooked Lines fracted, broken and imperfect, and irregular marks at the Root of the Thumb towards the Line of Life, as in the Figure *g*, more, an Ambitious Prodigal, boasting, Libidinous Person.

Certain little Lines, Red and well Coloured, from the Root, passing the Mount of the Thumb, as in the Character *h*, appears; signifies Inceit, and Concubination with Kindred, or very hardly an abstinence therefrom: but that these things may be better understood, and with the more certainty, it's very necessary we contemplate, and consider herewith *Physiognomy*, and to examine warily and judiciously each particular through both these grounds, that thereby our judgement may be the more infallible for all things in both concern and correspond to a true testimony, viz. the Lines of the Hand and Fore-head, for by the help of those we may discover the most occult Nature of man, and predicate of his future concerns and Fortune, and finde out the true temperament and constitution of the Body: In Health and Sickness, this ought to be observed in all Judgements, that we take them together.

Stars on the Thumb, as the Letter *i* denotes, signifies Persons of Sweet and Amiable Conditions and Manners, of pleasant Life and merry conversation, facetious and jocund in their Carriage; this Region of the Thumb belongs wholly to *Venus*, and their Carriages and Deportments are Venerial that have such marks thereon; this Mount of *Venus* is frequently cleft, and cut with many little clear Rits, or Lines, such Persons are of beauteous and amiable Aspects, of comely and decent corporature, having blackish persilgent eyes, yet lovely, of cheerful Aspect, and modest gesture; yet they are in all things Venerial, much affecting *Venus* sports, and the best Natures in the World: where these treasures are bounded and runs in their right Channel, thinking no hurt, but delighting in harmless Sports, Pastimes, Musick and Dancing, mirth and jollity, and the like; loving Company, feasting, mirth and drinking, proclivious to all the lights of *Venus*, their Natures less inclined to others, they delight in, and covet sweet Odours, Perfumes, Flowers and Roses, and all the delight of that sense; they are usually Liberal, Free, Just, Merciful, light Hearted, Faithful and Pious, true in Friendship, affecting Pictures, Statues Painting, beauteous Images, and rare Workmanship: of splendid Life, affecting the mean, nor griping nor covetous, loving to do good and to rejoyce others with their charitable and good Acts and Deeds, not affecting their Spirits with anxious careful distracting thoughts, slighting Cares, contenting themselves with, and rejoycing in the present condition, and as they live merrily without cruciating Cares, so they dye comfortably.

Again, those which have in their hands little Scissures and Rits disorderly and unequally placed, carttered here and there without any method, without doubt these Persons are Luxurious, Libidinous, Unchast, consuming themselves with Lust, Contentions, Morose, and abusive towards women, bating in Lust, and not easily satisfied, but with unreasonable things, and monstrous unnatural Actions; of sullen disposition and four carriage, disaffecting Witdom and Learning, of dull capacity to all good, ready and ingeniously dispos'd to baselines and mischief; they which are such, and have such marks in their hands, usually have *Venus* in the 6, or 8 House in their Nativities. Such is the Concordance between Astrology and Palmistry.

They which at the first joint of the Thumb (as the Letter *L* shews) have Rimulæ, Chinks, Clefts, or Lines more or less, circumferencing the Thumb near that joint; such suffer death by hanging, as oft hath been experienced; yet this Rule in some cases admits of exception: and there are other Indexes and signes of Hanging.

They which have three or four Lines appearing equally, or crossing under the first joint of the Thumb, as the Letter *M* denotes, are amplified with Riches, and Honours, in youth and young years; but if these Rits or Lines be above the joint of the Thumb, they signifie Riches and Honours in Ripen age, or in Old age, if these Lines be found near the joint of the Thumb. In a Woman these marks denote her of fraudulent and bad conditions.

O 2



Women having the sign of the *Sun* impressed on the Mount of *Venus*, as is observable by the Letter *N*, are overmuch Libidinous, Luxurious, and Lecherous, prostituting themselves to Adulteries, Lulls, all intemperance, and unsatiable therein.

What woman having in the first joint of her Thumb three or four Lines intersecting and crossing one the other, as the Letter *O* intimates, she will receive wounds, and be eminent peril of death, from and by her own Husband.

They which under the second joint of the Thumb, have many and little crosses, are addicted to Religion and Piety.

Lastly, two Lines under this second joint, only denote the person litigious, unfaithful, peccant, shameless, wanton and foolish; the same ought to be thought of them that have branches in the same place, no man need doubt.



Of the Index or Fore-finger appropriate to Jupiter.

The most benevolent and Prince of all the Planets is *Jupiter*, and those which are born under him, (as the Mathematicks affirm) if the malice of other Planets impede nor, are almost immortal, which retaineth his seat and place under, and on the Index or Fore-finger; which if those places are plain, smooth and clear, and well proportioned, denotes honesty of Life and a good Nature, and the more good it certain small obscure Rimulæ, or Lines like clefts appear on *Jupiter's* signification, a little a sunder, at equal distances, then they portend, Honours and Dignities, from Princes, and great Persons.

A straight, right Section, rising from the Root, transverfing it self towards the Natural Line; and the Supream Angle notes greatness and Magnanimity of mind, and the care and charge of great things, coveting and desiring, Fame, Glory, and good; a little, or small Line from the Mental, pointing to the Mount of the Index, hath the like signification with the former; and if these Sections be cross or cut disorderly with little Rimulæ, wounds on the Head are signified.

A Line separating the *Index* from the middle-finger, if it be conspicuous and red, it argues the vitious Qualities of the Bowels, and great weakness, both in man and woman, and threatens great danger in Child-bed, and the greater danger, the bigger and redder it is.

Its affirm'd by most that a Line from the end of the Table-line, passing to the root or mount of *Jupiter*, is a prodigious Sign of a violent death.

Crosses on the mount of *Jupiter*, presage increase of Honour, Riches, and the accession of good things.

Crosses on this mount signify Ecclesiastical Dignities, Riches, and Honours, and a great affluence of Ecclesiastical preferments: they who have these crosses are most happy in the successes of Fortune, for Fortune seems to drop her favours in their mouths, as they lye sleeping; these are of comely personage and lovely, decent and graceful, fair and of comely Countenance, naturally good Hair, Eyes decently compos'd; they are neat in their carriage, and addicted to Mirth, they are of magnanimous and elated Nature, Liberal, yea, oft-times beyond their Abilities; are covetous of Rule, yea, desiring nothing more than to command over others; impatient crosses, fighting mean things, honest, Noble, coveting Fame and Honour, merry and given to mirth, but not without some Pride and Arrogance, breathing after Rule and the highest of Things; found in Opinion, studios of Friendship, hating Frauds, loving Peace, and simply Honest, Honest in all things; of great Wisdom and Prudence, and excelling in Counsel, and not wanting Eloquence; their pace and gate hath a modesty in it, neither too swift nor slow, of constant mind and resolution, and true to their words, always favoured by Superiors, and Honoured by their means; they love well their wives, their Children, Kindred, and all that belong to their Relations; moderate in Diet, Drink and Exercises; yet sometimes desiring to exceed, which causeth them to Labour, of crudity of the Stomack, and the plurisie or weakness of the Liver; they have usually strong Voices, great and large upper Teeth, little experiencing Poverty and want. This is the signification where *Jupiter* Rules alone.

Furthermore, any Woman having many and small transverse Lines at the Root of the Finger of *Jupiter*, towards the out-side of the Hand near the Mount; by the death of Kindred or Friends, she shall receive and gain ample Inheritances.

But if such cross transverse Lines are found upon or near the second joint of the Fore-finger, it argues her to be Fraudulent, False, Envious, and a Lier.

To the same purpose are they signified, that have the Mount of *Jupiter* cleft, to be warthful, morose and infamous.

Its an apparent Sign in a Woman of many Children, if she have three fair apparent Lines or Sections on the Mount, or running equally along this Finger.

If the middle Line be shorter than the other, and the other bigger at one end than another, and not even nor well composed, its a sign of Immodesty, Shame and Impudence in a Woman; the same if a Semicircle be found there thwarting the straight Lines.

Three Lines curvewighting variously at equal distance, and towards the out-side of the last joint of the Finger, argues impurity in women.

But if a Line or Lines pass along the Finger, and after appear thereon near the middle, its an Argument of Modesty, Chastity, and Vertue.

He which on the out-side of *Jupiter's* Finger, hath a Cross or Star of lively colour not intersected or confounded with Wrinkles or other Lines, having likewise a certain Line from the Mount of *Jupiter* stretching through the Hand, and extending to the Wrist, denotes weakness, pusillanimity, fearfulness; but such are covetous, and envious: Others affirm that this Line being found in the Hand, cut or intersected; it betokens ill, for if they be taken and put in custody or Prison, they will either dye there, suffer very great punishment, or be hardly delivered.

Of

Of the Middle-finger, the Finger of Saturn and significations thereof.

I^T hath been said before that the *Middle-finger* is graced to *Saturn*, because it exceeds the Mount; which if it be plain and smooth without Wrinkles or Sections, it denotes in the general a man to be plain, simple, honest, laborious, diligent, and without fraud.

If a Line or cleft pass from the Mental Line over the Mount of *Saturn* to the root of the Finger, denotes a man wondrous, anxious, perplexed, and turmoiled with Quotidian Cares, which give much uneasiness; always striving (like a man against the stream) to bring things to a wished effect, and when he hath done all, he is little the nearer: Many cross Lines on this Finger, denote an anxious careful Life, with penury and want, with labours, cares and imprisonments.

Certain interlaced Lines passing from the mount of *Saturn* to the mount of the *Sun*, declare a man to be Lazine, Slow, Dull, Careless, Foolish, Simple, Timorous and Stupid, doing nothing in Reason and Judgement; sometimes he discovers his Impudence by a rude intellect and a foolish Mind.

Women having here more Lines and Sections passing long between these mounts, then between the mount of *Mercury* and the *Sun* (if they are capable of Generation) are more apt to bear Males than Females; yet this Rule may admit of some exceptions, for it is experimental true, that if any little Sections from the principal Lines be extended to the mount of *Saturn*, you may judge that person to be of evil Life, and no good Behaviour.

If in a *Woman's* hand, in the first joint of this Finger, there are found little Stars or a Cross, these are Arguments of Sterility and Barrenness.

The person that hath many and various Rimules, small Lines or Clefts on this mount of *Saturn*, and more then on any other mount, is without Question *Saturnine*, and accordingly the habitude of the body; they are in Countenance, wan, pallid and uncomely, they walk slowly, with their eyes fixed on the ground; and oft-times melancholly persons are bowing in the back, full shoulders or crooked, and is usually a sign of wicked, and malicious; *Saturn* maketh deceptions and fraudulent, they delight in solitude to be alone, and to live to themselves, little regarding their Friends or Kindred; they oft desire to Indulge themselves with Meat and Drink, and will sometimes do both lustily; they are agitated with continual miseries, which they bring upon themselves by inequitude, and overmuch solicitude of cares, being never free from anxious and most bitter cogitations, always sorrowful, timorous, and of a pensive Spirit; delighting in solitary places, and near Waters; loving Homeliness and forlorn living; speaking little and slow, and through the depth of melancholly contemplations: oft not hearing, nor heeding what others say or do; cold of Nature, weak in Body, tickly, of hollow inarticulate hoarse Voice, muttering or flammering with the Tongue, envying others and their prosperities, much willful of all people; where they set their malice, they are implacable, and irreconcilable, and where their fancy takes they love; their minds run out about Building, Planting, Tilling of the Earth, and they infinitely affect durability in all things: if they be truly *Saturnine*, they care little for Women, nor Children, and oft dye without Issue; they are of obtuse sense, and dull understanding, wretchedly miserable, averse to Chastity, wonderful filthy maintaining their Liberty, and most filthily and doggedly asserting it: they brook not to be commanded, and to serve they count the worst of evils; most impatient of Government, of all men; all *Rebellious* dissatisfied pivein persons, are more or less tainted with this Qualification, and are of this malecontent dissatisfied Humor; they delight in black, and dark melancholly colours; very suspicious, and easily jealous, and fear at the shaking of a Leaf; great Dreamers, and much heed them dreaming and cogitating low, mean, and fearful things. Thus far of the *Saturnine* Qualification.

Further

Further, such a Character impressed on the first joint of the Finger; if of a woman it signifies good, but to a man the contrary.

A *Woman* bearing in the first joint of the middle-finger 5 or 6 Lines as in the Figure, separate and even, signifie that she shall bring forth a Son, which may come to some great Ecclesiastical preferment; but a star in that joint, most commonly declares the person to be untimely slain.

Of the Mount of the Sun and Annular Finger, and the solar signification.

T^Hat swelling and protuberating part between the Table-line and the Root of the Annular Finger, is called the mount of the *Sun*; if certain little Lines parallel, are stretched on this mount or finger, it signifies the same with *Mercury*, an Ingenious Person, of sharp, quick and happy Wit, addicted to variety, and general knowledge, somewhat arrogant and affected in his speech, capable of Dignities, both Spiritual and Temporal.

Is observable that when Lines are doubled equally distant as parallels, that they differ nothing from the other, but that they signify a grace in speaking, and sobriety and honesty, but they signifie otherwise, if others pass over them, and cut them disorderly in a chequer fashion, but if they are equal, fair, and well coloured, and interlaced not amongst themselves, they are lucky and ominous, for such a one shall conquer his Enemies, and subdue them under his feet; but if no such Lines touch the Finger, nor are equally extended from the Mental Line, but stretch towards the next Finger, they note a mutation and change of Life, according to the alteration of the Lines.

Also if many slender small Lines, red, and well coloured, spread themselves upon the mount of the *Sun*, they signifie the person merry, jocund, and prudent; but if they be torted, crooked and red, indicate pains and vexations; pallid Lines in like manner declare vexations and griefs, but passed and gon, unless they intersect and cut one the other.

Lines protracted from the Table-line to the Root of the Ring-finger, declare a provident person, one that in his actions useth Prudence and Moderation: and this is a true Judgment, if the Lines and places, are fair, even, and well coloured.

There ariseth another observation very remarkable, *videlicet*, if two tortuous crooked Lines run parallel from the Wrist towards this Mount and end near the same, these pronounce most happy Fortune, in acquiring Dignities, and whatever tends to Verue and Happiness, as Knowledge, Science, Prudence, Liberality, and all Vertues; the same also, if they run together above the first joint, the same by these Lines is predicated to a woman with this addition, that she shall be enriched by her Husband, and receive Honour by him likewise.

If in the second joint these parallel Lines are found, or as they are in the Figure, the person shall always live in Honour, and to those that are of the same blood, as well men as women, they denote and signifie much Riches; but the contrary and worst of all, if these Lines be extended and spread upon the end or last joint of the Solar Finger, as in the Figure appears.

Of the Mount and Finger of Mercury, and of the Nature of Mercurial Persons.

T^He Auricular or mount of *Mercury*, is that space between the Table-line, and the Root of the Little-finger, its of great consequence, if it be plain; and to consider of the colour, and whether it be covered with Lines, and of what form? If this mount be clear free from Warts, crookedness and deformity, and of good colour, decently compos'd, it denotes a man of good Nature, and of a constant Mind; and in a Virgin, Integrity and Honesty.

A

A Line graceful (small, even and well coloured, arising from the Mental Line, and extending to the Root of the little-finger, well formed, and Diametrically passing the mount, denotes Liberality.

In like manner, certain Lines more or less arising at the Table-line, and reaching to the Root of this Finger, so many Lines as there be, so many Marriages are signified; and if the Lines are pale, they signify Marriages past: Herein we are to consider the Longitude, the Contraction, the Exility and Colour of the Lines, as pale Lines signify Marriages past, so if they are Long, well Coloured, Beautiful and Fair, they signify Contracts to come.

But it comes often to pass, that if any of these Lines are found more gross, squalid and red, that they signify men to be Destroyers, Thieves, Robbers, addicted to Rape and Ruin, and contaminated with all kinds of Vice and vicious Qualities. Thus much of straight parallel Lines.

If any Line be recurved or circular, and tends from the Root of the Finger to the middle of the mount; this denotes a person of excellent Wit and Capacity, of whom there is great hopes, that he will timely reach the top of all good Fortune.

A Woman having little and retorted Lines from the superior part of the Auricular or Ring-finger, shews a condition that is common almost to all the Kind, viz. Infidelity, Garrulity and Inconstancy.

The Physiognomy of *Mercurial* Persons is thus most commonly, the colour, a mean betwixt White and Black, the Fore-head high and elevated, the Face round; the Eyes wondrous fair and piercing in manner of Cats, but not so black; the Beard dark and thin, of graceful well proportioned Body, of decent Stature, Lips of mean bigness, Nose sharp at the end, the Voice small, prompt and ready, quick in motion.

In like manner it may be prefiged, if this Finger and Mount be covered with many straight Lines, variegated of divers forms and colours, As to his conversation, he will be of docile wit, but a lover of Sects; bold and impudent, a Whore-master, prone to Lying, a hater of Superstition, not caring much of regarding Temples and Oracles; apt to all Arts, especially the Mathematicks and Geometry, a man of all hours, Poetically affected, apt and prone to learn Languages, a searcher into Nature's Secrets, a Philosopher, stout Hearted, Verbose, but hurting no one, studying the most polished of mechanical Arts, as Limning, Pictures, Sculptures and the like; wherein Neatness and Ingenuity are concern'd, abounding in new Devices and Fancies more than other men, but little caring for Agriculture, or any thing of a Husbandman's life.

He that bears these Characters on the first joint of the Finger, as appears in the hand, will be studious of Rhetorick, Arrogant, Superstitious, Malapert, and warren.

He which bears these Signs on the second joint of the Little-finger (as appears in the Figure) will be an excellent Preacher and Orator; but if those Characters are turned upward obverse, he will be obnoxious to various passions, horrible Dreams, and evil Fancies.

That Character which is in the third joint near the end, is a Sign of Poverty, Want and Indigency. Thus much for the Finger of *Mercury*, and the Fingers in general,



THE Sisters of the three Lines most commonly signify good, and as they rather confirm the significations of the principal Line, so they adjuvantly supply the defects thereof, as if either of the four Lines be abrupt broken off or impeded; As for example in the Line of Life, if it be abrupt and impeded, the Sister thereof, which is called the Line of δ , or of Death, continued or joyned thereunto preserves a man from Death, which otherwise was signified by the Vital Line.

They have likewise their peculiar significations, which shall be demonstrated in the sequel.

There is often a double Sister Line accompanies the Vital Line, interior from the trine in the Hand, exterior from the mount of the Thumb.

This by its proper signification, denotes most wicked Luxury, as also Riches according to the length and position thereof.



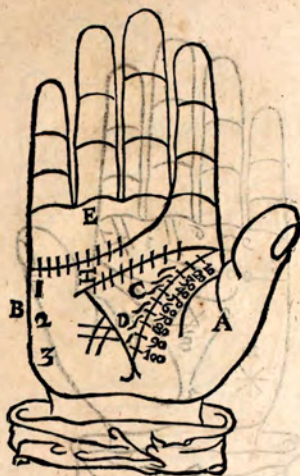
A. THE space intercepted in the point, is called the hollow of the Hand, considered from the Line of Life, and of the Liver, and the Middle Natural-Line; so as the Line of the Liver with the Natural Line, and the Natural Line with the Line of Life, in like manner are understood to be joyned together.

B. The Girdle of Venus denotes another Line.

B. The Girdle of *Venus* denotes extream Luxury; if there be Lines that thwart, or cut it, the signification is diminished.

C. *Via Lactea*, notes levity of mind, by reason of Lust, that being broken off, or cut by others, is the better.

D. The Line of *Saturn* through the middle of the hand, according to its position and form, signifies the goods of *Fortune*; this is some part of it where the Sister of the Line of Life is said to be.



A. SO is the distinction of the times of life, the Line of Life is to be divided by equal parts or portions; so Diseases, the times, and many other things are hence to be judged.

B. So the first, second, and third Age is computed in this Line by the Figures in the Mount, and if there be also found the Figure of a Star or Gridiron, they predict things to come.

C. The abruption or breaking of the Line of Life is to be considered, according to the foresaid division of Times; but if the terms of the Line broken be joynd as here you see; it signifies the term of Life through Infirmity and Sicknefs.

D. If the Line of Life be broken short, or suddenly off, as here in the point D. it signifies sudden Death.

E. Other Lines also may be divided into equal Sections, as the Table Line, the Natural Line, the Quadrangle and Triangle, which are all to be parted into equal portions, and according to proportion shall shew the time and age of life in which every accident shall happen which the Characters shall signifie, in their several Natures.

H. This space is called the Table of the Hand, which hath on the one side the Mental Line, on the other the middle Natural Line.



1. THE Table Line ending against the middle finger without Branches, signifies a man under peril of death, and that through his own negligence.
2. The Natural Line bowing towards the middle of the Table-Line, signifies a man to be the cause of shedding his own blood, with manifest peril of Life.
3. Little holes or Trenches in the Table Line, signify infirmities of the Reins or Matrix.
4. An ample plain space without lines, Denotes Cruelty, Covetousness, a Liar, a bad Life, and consequently a worse end.
5. A visible distance between the Line of Life and the Hepatick or Liver Line, denotes Folly, Prodigality and a Liar.
6. Labors, Afflictions, and depressions.
7. So many Lines here, so many Wounds on the Head; if they be cut with another, it signifies Ecclesiastical Goods, or wealth gotten by Clerkship.
8. Cut off with a Line in the left angle, signifies a Parricide.
9. This Character signifies an ungrateful person, and a Thief.
10. Signifies Riches in the time, according to its place.
11. In the end of every Act it promiseth good; the same in the beginning, but loss of Means and Dignity.

Apho.



Aphorisms explaining this Figure.

1. THE Natural Line not constituting the Angle, but coupled with two Lines, shows a liberality against his will, for the defect of some duty or payment; but being cross cut by other two lines, denotes envy and oppression from Adversaries.
2. Denotes the person, Perfidious, a Thief, poor and lousie; and the deeper they are, the more sure the Prediction.
3. An eminent and excellent wit; but being cut cross, Impediment of Wit.
4. Lines thus traversed, signify good Parentage, more or less according to their proportion: but crossing downwards denote Incest.
5. Clearly cutting, as XX, denotes Sacrilege.
6. The Liver Line failing, and discontinued, denotes Barrenness, unless it constitute a sanguine Complexion.
7. The line forked towards the middle finger and the forefinger, shows him to be of a double Face and changeable: but if both the branches point at the forefinger, it denotes Labours and sorrows.
8. Quarrels with vulgar people.
9. These being straight, denote so many Wives; but being cross, predict a single life.
10. Quarrels with Priests.
11. More cross than ordinary, the party is ungrateful.
12. Cut Crosswaies, or broken off, the party will be much pained with the Collick;
13. To represent *Aquarius* in the last joint of the fingers, is danger of drowning.

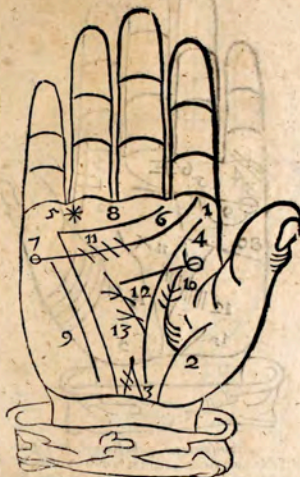
1. The



Aphorisms explaining this Figure.

1. THE Angle imperfect, and coupled together with connexive Lines, declares the enmity of Neighbours, Kindred, and near friends, as also Exile; if intersected with a line across, denotes Exile, with Wounds or slaughter.
2. Wounds by Instruments, hurting at a distance.
3. Lines little and well formed, signifies Dignity: lines great and extended, he hath honour by his Art or Profession.
4. A Line going from the hollow of the Hand, beyond the first joynt, denotes imprisonment; if it be black in the end, it denotes Pains and Torments; but if it extend to the second joynt, the life is finished.
5. This Character is a certain prediction of drowning.
6. This line denotes, he shall be defrauded by his Parents; if it come or appear on a sudden, so much the worse; and the more it appears, the other he is Cheated.
7. A Star in the Triangle, he is the Heir of the House of the Kindred.
8. The right Angle long towards the mount of the Hand and the Wrist, denotes Drowning.
9. The Natural Line in lining equally, denotes a man worthy of Honour.
10. The left Angle obtuse, or not united perfectly; argueth much weakness of the Head.
11. Shews naturally a Fool; if it be in a Womans Hand, she is a Strumpet.
12. Groit and long, declares Death in Labour of Child-birth.
13. Ordinary and straight he is Expert, and apt to all things.
14. The Table Line extended beyond the middle of the mount of the forefinger, signifies the party cruel, and a Murderer, which if it be without Branches, he ends his days miserably.

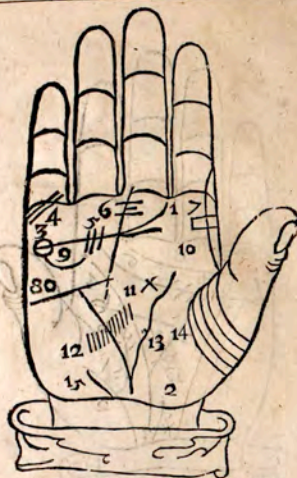
Aphor-



Aphorisms unfolding this Figure.

1. IF the Natural Line end in, or near the Mount, prenates loss of Substanc.
2. From the Wrist to the Mount, he is Magnanimous.
3. He dies in his own Country; if cut or cross, perhaps he dangers his life by a fall.
4. The Saturnine Line, in this manner to the Index finger, shews long Journeys.
5. This Star incimates in-reale of Goods and Substanc.
6. The Table-line to the Index without branches, renders him unfortunate, and in danger of death, by a blow or Stab.
7. Holes round like Rings, denotes the Diseases of the Secret parts, as also a lousie poot condition.
8. Cruel, and quickly wrathful, and of long continuance.
9. Having one Line, he is a Scoffer, Derider and Repiner; if there be two lines, he hath Fortune with Prelates.
10. A femy Circle, pointing towards the fingers, he is a troubler of his own house.
11. The points being red, declares continuance.
12. Not exceeding the hollow of the Hand, demonstrates a Rustick Coverousness.
13. Likelihaits cutting the Liver Line, declare infirmity of the Liver, and weakness of the Stomack.

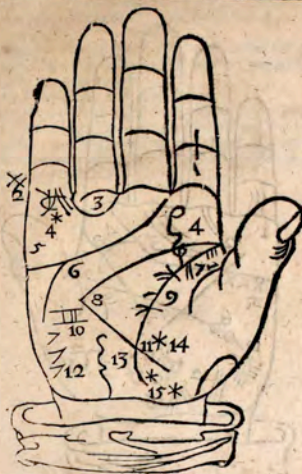
Apho-



Aphorism reading the sense of this Figure.

1. THE Table Line divided, and the branch inclining between the finger of *u*, the Index, and the finger of *n*, denotes the party much to love Children.
2. Good from the Death of some one, and signifies an Age of 80. years.
3. Denotes one that extraordinarily loves Children: and is infinite indulgent towards them; but if this be found in more places then one, and joynted to the Mental or Table line, the party is incestuous.
4. Predicts a woman incontinently Luxurious.
5. To have the Table-line cut with crosses over against the mount of the *Sun*, predicts Persecutions from great Persons.
6. Denotes Wounds; if the intersecting lines be large, Wounds in the Head; if they appeared, Wounds in the Breast; if small, wounds in other places.
7. Persecution from Ecclesiastical persons; let such keep themselves from Papills and Presbiters.
8. A Circle in the end of the Natural Line, shews the loss of an Eye; in the Right Hand the Right Eye; in the left hand the left Eye: if there appear two, it shews the loss of both Eyes.
9. This near the Table-line, shews him to be the Death of a Neighbour or Friend.
10. The Natural line joynted to the Line of Life, denotes the person exactly Studious.
11. A cross in the upper Angle shews Inheritance by and from Women.
12. These obscure indirect Sections shew sickness near.
13. The Line of Life thus crooked in many places, declares hurt by Fire.
14. Four parallel lines in this manner from the back-side the Thumb to the Mount, promises good from the substance of others; but to appear in the bottom of the Mount, shews the good shall come in the first part of his Age; but two or three only appearing, diminisheth the signification.
15. Describes the person Faithful, yet having unfaithful Friends; in like manner, if it incline from the Mount of the Hand towards the Hollow or Palm.

1. Bold



Aphorism demonstrating this Figure.

1. B Old and Audacious, yet honest in his mind.
2. This Character denotes a Whore.
3. A Back-biter, and one that wounds or kills his Neighbour and Friend.
4. Double-tongued, a murmuring repining person.
5. The Table-line discontinued, small in the beginning, and gross in the end, and continued, such a person shall have his Enemies Lord it over him; but if it be gross in the beginning, and small in the end, judge the quite contrary; for he prevails against his Enemies.
6. This Character hath the signification of a Parricide, a Murderer.
7. The Line of Life forked or Brancht, as in the Figure, the person is lovely, and of a sweet and good Wit.
8. The left Angle long and sharp, pointing to the Percussion of the Hand, signifieth Drowning.
9. Those intersections and Branches, signifie for many Diseases and Sickneses in the answerable time.
10. Such a sign indicates him to be killed by his own acquaintance.
11. The Line of the Liver cutting the Line of Life, denotes long life and Martial.
12. These hairy streaks in the Percussion or Brawn of the Hand, signifies the heaping up of Money, in such an age answerable to the rules of time.
13. A Line stretching from the Wrist to the mount of the Hand, the party shall suffer Imprisonment for his own Crime.
14. A Star in the mount of the thumb, denotes Infamy by reason of Luxury, keeping of Concubines and lewd company.
15. In like manner little flurs at the end of the Line of Life (as it were circling the thumb) threatens Infamy by reason of women, yet he shall evade it.

1. Visually

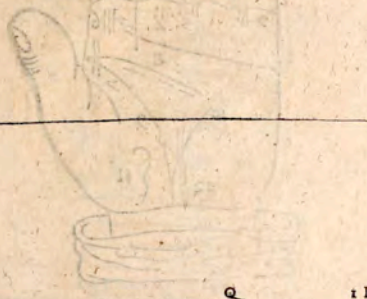


Aphorisms explaining this Figure.

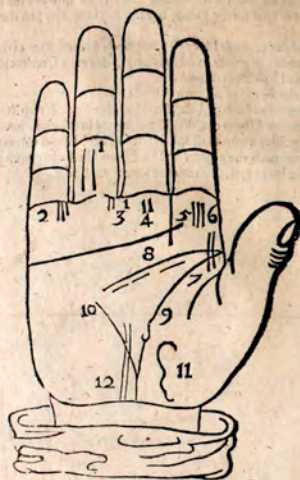
1. Usually so many Lines as are straight, we predict so many sons; and so many as are crooked, so many Daughters; yet by reason of the various accidents of these lines, there is not alwaies truth appears.
2. Crooked lines from the root of the Mount of the *S* towards the mount, declare wounds of the Reins.
3. Branches between the finger of *h*, and the Table-line, denote the Gout, and so much the more, by how much the more they abound.
4. The Table line forked, one end bending toward the mount of *V*, the other towards the Thumb, denotes the person Fortunate, liberal and lovely.
5. Such intersecting cross lines from between the place of *V*, and the *Q*, denote the Gout.
6. Circles in the middle Natural Line, denote so many Murthers; if they are imperfect Circles, they signifie Wounds and hurts, in the beginning, in the first age.
7. Branches or short lines in this manner, denote an Angry, Envious, Bistial man.
8. The Line of Life, gros and big in the beginning, shews a man to be a Martial shedder of Blood.
9. By such Lines in the first joynt of the Thumb, the time is signified of Venery Acted, or to be Acted; the first Branch towards the Line of Life, signifies in the 16. year of age; the second signifies the twenty; the third, the twenty ninth year of Age.
10. Such a sign in the mount of the Hand, signifies drowning.

11. A

11. A Line crossing the Vital, Natural, and Table Lines to the mount of *g*, signifies Death from a wound on the Head; but if it be cut or crost in the end, he escapeth Death.
12. Two or three of these Lines signifie good to come after evil received.
13. Unusual points or pricks in this manner, denote a Contentious man, and one that will shed blood by reason of women.
14. He sheds the Blood of his own Friends.
15. A Circle neer the Line of Life, he loseth one Eye: if two, he loseth both.
16. Lines from the Arm to the Wrist, not joynted in the end, but beholding themselves oblique, signifies a man shall inhabit out of his Natural Country, and shall die there; and by how much the greater they are found in the beginning, the sooner and the bigger they are in the end, so much the longer ere he die.



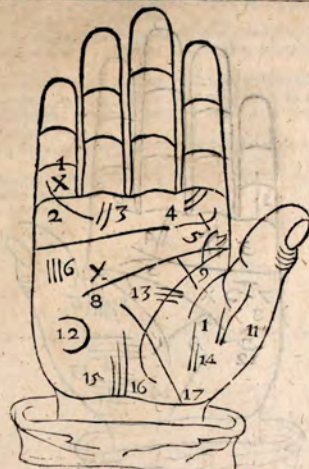
Right



Aphorisms unfolding this Figure.

1. Right and straight Lines, signifie a sharp and piercing wit; cut through or crookt, a wound on the Thigh.
2. Wounds on the Arm, right or left, according to the Hand it is seen in.
3. These Lines signifie wounds in the Feet.
4. Lines grofs and short, predict a quiet life, but cut or crofs, signifie labours, troubles, and vexations.
5. From the partition of the Index, and the finger of *Saturn*, stretching to the hollow of the Hand, and there ending, signifie death from a blow on the Head: but if the Table-Line extend and cut it, he shall be cured.
6. Two or three Lines on the mount of *V*, towards the middle, signifie good Fortune from great men, and the longer the lines are, by so much they shall be the more potent, by whom his good Fortunes shall come.
7. So many lines as are clear to be seen yet little, so many Children he shall have of his own getting.
8. The Natural Line being grofs and deep, associated with little Lines, denotes such Wrath and Anger against the Mother, as may cause effusion of Blood.
9. The Vital Line crooked towards the Natural, signifie a Perverse and Luxurious Person.
10. The Liver Line drawn forth long, towards the percussion of the Hand, denotes a short life.
11. Falling or bowing, as it were from the Mount, discovers a wicked Fraudulent deceitful person.
12. Right Lines from the Wrist to the the Natural or Vital Line, promise Travel, or Navigation with Gain and Profit.

1. Such



Aphorisms unfolding this Figure.

1. Such a mark denotes a Thief, and a Fool also.
2. Prejudice through the suspicion of Theft.
3. Two Lines signifie a wife man worthy of Honour.
4. Signifies so many Cuts or Bruises in the Head.
5. Signifies a miserable life and a weak Brain.
6. Lines ascending towards the mount of the Hand, signifie the Gout.
7. A little Line touching the Vital and Natural Lines, signifie the Party to be afflicted with Witchcraft, Poysons or a Toxicated Brain.
8. Lines near the Natural Line, describe wounds; if they be conjunct or crookt, they shall come by means of Iron.
9. A Line from the mount of the Thumb, cutting the Vital and Natural Line, signifie Wounds by a Gun Bow or Stone at a distance.
10. And 14. The filler of the Line of Life being divided and doubled in many places, denotes a Lascivious person, Poor and Needy; but if it be divided without doubling, it diminisheth the evil thereof.
11. A Line strong and conspicuously enclining crofs the Thumb from the Mount, declares an incestuous person.
12. This mark in the mount of *Luna* describes an incestuous person.
13. These Lines from the mount of *?* cutting the Line of Life, declares hurts and wounds.
14. These Lines denote Navigation and Travels, but if they extend far to the mount of the Hand, he shall dye by Sea.
16. The Line of Life inclining much towards the mount of the Hand towards the Wrist, predicts long life.
17. A line descending from the Wrist, and cutting the Line of Life, promotes the Loss of a person or Friend dearly beloved.

Aphorisms



Aphorisms explaining this Figure.

1. This line rightly continued, and straight, denotes a good Genius.
2. These lines denote a Melancholy Choleric person.
3. These lines being right, declare a person excelling in Wit, and a serious Investigator of good and profitable Arts; but if they are cut or cross, expect Impediment; but if the Lines are little, and not absolutely cutting the Hand, they nothing prejudice.
4. These denote a sharp sickness from Melancholy and Choler; and by how much more they are Accute in the end, by so much worse is the Disease.
5. A branch from the Table-Line, towards the Natural-Line, discovers a Prating, Babbling, Incredible Person; this is in many persons hands.
6. Lines pointing from the Root of the Thumb, towards the Index and Vital line, denote a Vainglorious person.
7. Such a mark in the Quadrangle, denotes a person apt to shed blood.
8. A little cross pointing to the mount of the Sun, and Saturn, indicates a short life.
9. A Line from the Vital Line to the middle Natural Line, denotes danger of Wounds: if it be forked, or as Branches, it comes by Arrows or Darts from a far off.

10. The

10. The Line of Life, forked towards the Natural Line, signifies the person Faithful, much beloved, and of good Capacity.

11. Long and deep lines from the mount of Venus towards the line of Life, signifyeth so many Wives: if they are crooked, a dissembling fained love in reference to Marriage.

12. These Lines from the Percussion of the Hand towards the Mount, signify a fall from a steep place: by how much the more acute the Angle is, by so much the worse is the signification. Another cutting the Angle, as in the Figure, the person shall be delivered from peril.

13. Disordered lines in the mount of the Thumb, signify a Liar, and a Luxurious Person.

14. A line from the mount of the Hand, passing by the Wrist, to the Arm, signifies a man shall always be a Debtor, and behind hand.

Aphorisms



Arborisus rendring the sence of this Figure.

1. **G**Roſs lines in this manner and form, diſcover a Thief.
2. A Semicircle in the fiſt joynt of the *ſhulder*, denotes unhappineſſe.
3. Lines cutting the root of *ſawne*, Denote a man Martiall and quarrellome.
4. One Line cut with others, diſcovers alteration and change of Conditions; if it be ſtraight and perfect together, it is the worſe: but if it be abrupt or crooked, it is the better.
5. The Table-line ending betwixt the finger of *Jupiter* and *Saturn*, ſignifies a man or woman Fortunate, yet ſubject to Flattery, and to be fully wrong'd by their Friends and Neighbours.
6. Such a line with Branches, ſignifies the Apoplexy.
7. Such a ſign in the Quadrangle, in the end of the middle Natural Line, denotes Pride and Ambition.
8. The Natural Line crooked bowing, abrupt, and of evil appearance, denotes hurt by fourtoothed Beaſts.
9. The Siller of the Line of Life, high upon the Hill of *Venus*, ſtraight and continued, ſignifies harmful Luxury.
10. Such a mark upon the back of the Thumb, denotes Drowning.
11. A Star in the back of the Thumb, denotes good by reaſon of women, in the time and age according to its Poſition.
12. Two lines running along tranſverſe, in this manner, denote improvident and unſpectred Death.
13. Points and Pricks in the Line of the Liver, ſhew Pain and Impediment in the belly and ſhort Riſe.
14. The Viral line forked in the end, towards the Wriſt, denotes a man ſhall travel into two Climates or Countries, before he ſhall receive good, or his good Fortunes ſhall come unto him: he ſhall not thrive in the place he was born: if there be three or Branches, he ſhall not be happy till the 30. year of his Age expired.

Aphorismi



Aphorisms demonstrating this Figure.

- A** Semicro. (in this place) denotes sudden death.
 1. A fair straight line, here signifies Magnanimity, Nobleness of heart, achieving noble actions, and so much the more, as it is extent and fair, if it be nearst the finger of the Sun, it signifies good by friends shall come hereafter to him, but if it be near ♄ he shall have good by his proper virtue and industry.
 2. A crooked line from the mount of the Sun to the root of ♄, denotes presumptuous folly.
 3. Small unequal lines denotes labours, troubles, and afflictions.
 4. The Table line forked, pointing with one branch to the index, the other between the index and finger of ♄, shews a sufficiency in worldly accommodations, a quiet life, chaff, and most commonly single.
 6. These lines straight, shews good to be gotten by Ecclesiastical persons, to have them crossed, denotes hurts in the head.
 7. A crooked warping line from the Angle, above the hill of *Jupiter*, denotes a hasty furious quarrellous condition.
 8. Twolines curving there, predict blows, and a violent death.
 9. A line descending from the Quadrangle by the Table line, predicts a man shall receive wounds for the maintenance of his own Goods and Riches; if it be cross in the end, he dies for the same cause.
 10. Crosses thus, signify great drivings, labours and sorrows, for the upholding of his credit and honour, least it should come in disgrace, which if they be small he dies for that cause, yet with Reputation; if they be doubled, he is vain-glorious.

R

11, Lines

11. Lines joyned together in the end, threaten imprisonment; the longer they be, so much the worse.

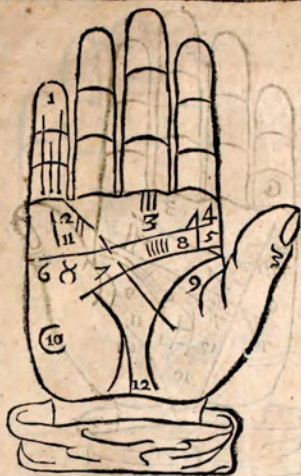
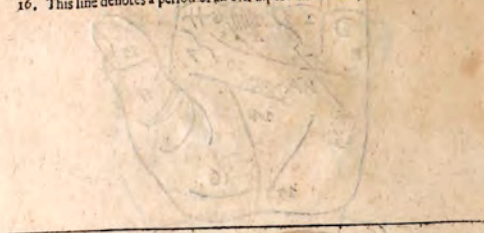
12. A perfect line circling the thumb in the second joynr, denotes hanging.

13. Like a star in the Quadrangle, denotes the person liberal and faithful, and that of poor, they become rich; yet let the man take heed of women, lest he be hurt by them.

14. The natural line ending in the concave or hollow of the hand, and joyned to the vital line against the mount of h , denotes a base and unworthy life, and short, with greedy covetousness.

15. The Liver line at a distance, and not touching the vital line in the right angle, denotes a prating, brawling, ridiculous condition, with a shallow brain, a person of an evil aspect and fearful.

16. This line denotes a person of an evil aspect and fearful,



Aphorisms rendring the sence of this Figure.

1. **L**ines from the root of the finger of $\overline{7}$ to the third joynt, denotes a Fantastical seeker after Sciences.

2. A line thus ascending, denotes the person bursten; if the line have branches, it is so much the worse.

3. These lines predict wounds in the breast.

4. A line from the table-line to the Index, to whom another is joyned, and constitutes thus an angle, declares a suddain death.

5. The table line straight, making a triangle in the Mount of \mathbb{M} , denotes loss of substance.

6. This mark above the Table-line, opposite to the ☉ finger, denotes travail and labours.

7. A line from the vital line cutting the Table-line, the party will either be be-headed or hanged.

8. Little dents or lines in this manner, in the hollow above the Table-line; denotes an humble well mannered disposition, good conditioned, and one making conscience of his actions.

9. A little line descending, touching the line of life, and the natural line making an angle where they are disjoyned, threatens poyson, mischief, and perhaps to be killed violently.

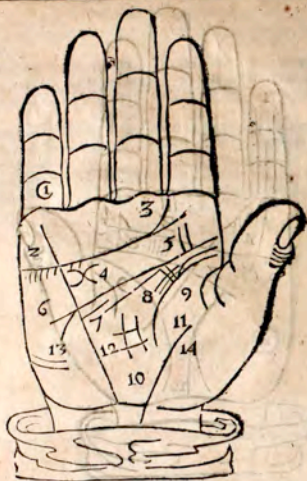
10. A half circle in the Mount of the hand, towards the hollow, signifies a violent death.

11. This line denotes a subtle, covetous person, which consents to the deceitful misdoings of others; yet in youth it denotes Virginity.

12. The line of the Liver forked towards the wrist, threatens a violent death, by reason of his own criminal actions, as in the seventh Aphorisms.

R 2

Aphorismas



Aphorisms demonstrating this Figure.

1. Such a semicircle in the first angle above the joint, in the finger of *Mercury*, disjoined, as this, such a person is in danger of being beheaded, or hang'd for his wicked perpetrations.

2. The Table-line discontinued, and formed with many little lines like hairs, (as it were) denotes frigidty of nature and constitution.

3. The Table-line forked between *Saturn* and *Jupiter*, signifies a laborious and painful life.

4. Such a Character in the Quadrangle of the hand promises Riches to come unlook'd for, and unexpected, and that in the age according to the proportionable dimension of the hand.

5. These lines from the angle above, towards the Mount of *Jupiter*, denote the person liberal and faithful.

6. The middle natural line forked in the end, denotes a dissembling Hypocrite.

7. Little Lines concomitating the Natural line, denotes a prudent, quick foreseeing wit.

8. These lines denote a contentious person, sowing discord, who shall receive hurtful wounds by reason of his dissention tongue.

9. The vital Line forked, towards the mount of *Jupiter*, denotes a Vagabond, one of an unsettled running head.

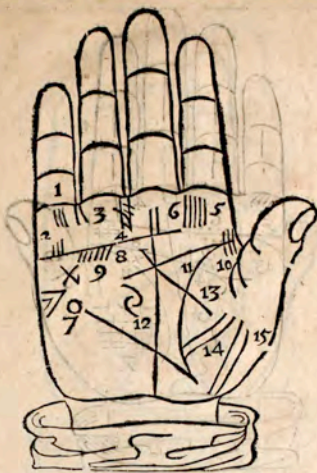
10. Such a mark in the triangle of a woman, denotes the bearing of a male-child: but if they be cross, it signifies abortion.

11. The line of life gross and dull, in the hollow of the hand, denotes a rude, slovenly disposition.

12. This line thrashing from the wrist, by the mount and hollow of the hand towards the mount and finger of *Mercury*, signifies good to the person from ill Fortune and from a fall.

13. Little lines ascending the brawn of the hand denotes long and short journeys at his own charges.

14. A line ascending from the arm immediately to the wrist denotes activity in the person in the dispo-



Aphorisms explaining this Figure.

1. These Lines gross and short in the mount of γ , describe a Thief and a Lier.

2. These Lines thick and short from the Table-Line toward the Mount of γ , predict wounds on the arms.

3. These Lines straight and subtil, inclining to the mount of \odot , denote wildome and gravity, but if they be gross and thick, they predict wounds or hurts about the Reins.

4. Two lines here straight, discover a good genius, and apt wit: if they are cross, they denote impediment, and prejudice by his own wit, and contriving; if they cut each other, and are gross, really the wit is little or nothing at all.

5. Many lines from the Table-line towards the index or finger of μ , predict a sudden death.

6. The Table-line ending between the finger of η and μ , touching the Saturnine line being joyned in the end, denotes wounds on the face, and to a woman danger in child-birth.

7. A circle appearing in the quadrangle of the hand, denotes a singular good nature, and perfection of science; but if it be not perfect, it signifies the less good: a triangle adjoining diminisheth the signification for good: two triangles alike, afflict the spirits in like manner, two being opposite as in the (9.)

8. Little lines upon, or near the Table-line, denotes diseases according to the proportional age.

9. This signifies an increase of Science, as in the seventh Aphorism.

10. The Mount of γ elevated, and lines from that straight towards the Index or finger of μ , concludes the person loves another mans wife, or another womans husband better then their own.

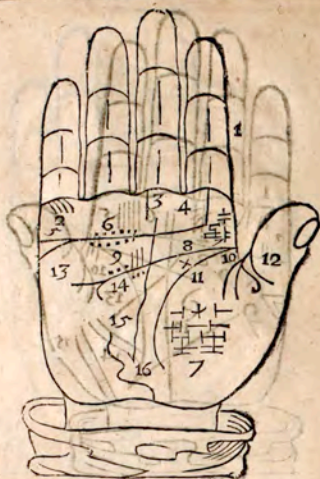
11. The Vital line long, and the Natural line short, denotes a long life, but a foolish, as also death in a strange country; he propounds many things, but performs nothing; the party is a vain babbler, perfidious and of a slippery memory.

12. Such a mark in the Triangle denotes a bloody murderer.

13. Such a line cutting the vital and natural lines, shews a man able to bide his passions.

14. Lines from the thumb cutting the vital, denotes wandering travels.

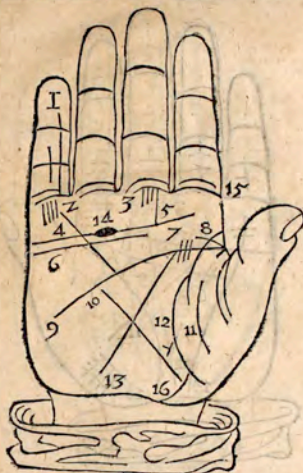
15. Lines from the thumb cutting the vital, denotes an unwearied covetous person.



Aphorisms explaining this figure.

1. One only line in the joint of the four finger, denotes a violent death.
2. Lines like points in the root of the finger of 2, denotes a luxurious woman.
3. If this line touch the root, it denotes great sorrows and oppressions; if there appear many lines, it signifies Imprisonment; if they be black, they denote more coverments.
4. The Table-line entering the Index by a direct continued line, denotes an honest and an honourable person.
5. The table line proportionably gross and red, predicts wounds on the head, moreover this threatens with the Pestilence, or swellings.
6. Red unusual spots, denotes infirmities in the Genitals.
7. Such Characters appearing on the mount of 2, and the thumb, crossing on the thumb, declares the woman (although she be never so religious) to be a Whore, or a great lover of the Priests.
8. The Natural line inclined to the end towards the Mount, notes an injurious foolish person.
9. Lines from the Natural line to the Table line, denotes an honest faithful person.
10. The vital line swelling bigg between the thumb, and 2, signifies the party of a spurious offspring.
11. This cross in the upper end of the Angle, prenotes persecutions.
12. Such lines cutting the thumb, transverse in the second joint, denotes hanging or heading.
13. The Table-line forked in the beginning, denotes troubles and persecutions, and so much the more as the branches are, the more extended.
14. These unusual points denote infirmities, after the proportionable place and age.
15. The Sister of the line of life, descending towards the line of Saturn crooked, denotes great weakness of body.
16. Otherwise if it crosses the line of life, it denotes imprisonment.

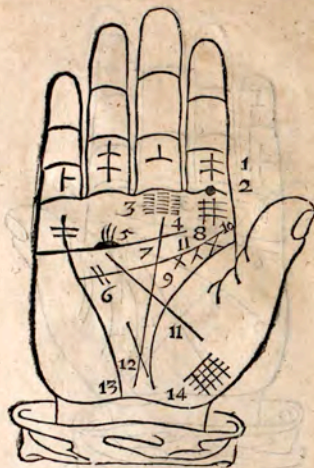
Aphorisms



Aphorisms explaining this figure.

1. A line from the root of the little finger to the third joint, shewes the party to be expert in many things.
2. How many lines at the root, so many illegitimate sons.
3. Lines from the root to the mount, denotes wounds and hurts on the breast.
4. A line from the natural line to the little finger, denotes modest virtue.
5. A line to the middle of the mount, predicts good to come, or is the fore-runner of good fortune.
6. The sister of the table line, by how much it is the longer, by so much it is the more malevolent.
7. Lines cutting the natural, denote the practice of deceitful and false Arts.
8. The natural line cutting the vital, and a little line descending, if it cut them both, renders the party obnoxious to mischief and poisons.
9. The Natural line directly cutting the Palm of the hand, denotes a short life, if it be deep and bowed towards the wrist, it denotes a laborious old age.
10. The left angle straight, denotes a sharp piercing wit, and a long life.
11. The line of life divided, predicts death at that age; but if the sister of the line of life be continued against that fraction of the line of life, the life is prolonged.
12. This X in the right angle, denotes a good end, the more perfect and plain it is, so much the more good is promised.
13. A line from the wrist by the mount of the Moon, to the middle natural line, confecting a Triangle with the line of the liver, the party is a Necromancer, a searcher into secret Sciences, or an Alchymist.
14. A hollow in the table line against the Mount of the ☉, signifies diseases of the reins.
15. Right and straight lines in the first joint of the forefinger, overthwart the fingers, denotes drowning.
16. A line from the wrist to the line of life, near the end thereof, signifies to such a person good by his Parents.

Aphorisms



Aphorism explaining this figure.

1. Lines between the first and second Joynts intersected, denote an incurable Disease.
2. A hollow or holes in the root of the finger of *Jupiter*, denotes so many Bastard sons; if they be something above the root, so many daughters.
3. Little subtle lines on the mount of *h*, denotes a lazy, idle person.
4. Like scales on the mount of *Sagittarius*, denote much weakness and infirmity.
5. Hollow and little lines ascending from that towards the finger of the *Q*, that hollow being opposite to the mount of the *Q*, signify diseases of the Womb and Privy parts.
6. Lines cutting the natural line, discover the wrath and indignation of the mother.
7. The line of *h* cutting the table line under the finger of *h*, and the natural line short, notes a greedy covetous person.
8. Lines gross and deep from the natural line towards the table, threaten the party to many times as there is lines, to fall into the hands of his enemies.
9. Like crosses in the upper angle, denotes persecution.
10. The natural line distant from the vital line, and extending upwards, predicts danger by combat, and hurt from four footed beasts; two lines there cutting one the other cross, denotes a drunken beastial condition.
11. A line from the vital line extending towards the mount of *z*, promifeth good fortune after 30. years of age.
12. The line of the liver ending in the hollow of the hand, and not joynted to the line of life, denotes a sickly weak temper, and death.
13. A line from the wrist, stretching to the mount of *z*, and crost with sections, prenotes loss and damage by women.
14. Many lines cutting themselves cross in the mount of the thumb, signifies future inheritance.

Aphorism



Aphorism explaining this figure.

1. Two lines between the first joynts, and one between the second, signifies the loss of an eye.
2. Lines from the root of the Sun-finger, verging to the Mount of *z*, denotes diseases of the reins.
3. The table line forked, whose branches tend one towards *h*, the other towards *z*, signifies deliverance from enemies.
4. A right line between the thumb and the forefinger, crost in the end, denote inheritance.
5. Two lines joynted, and cutting the middle natural line, denotes the anger of the mother, and that the mother dies first.
6. The Natural line extending it self in the Palm of the hands towards the brawn thereof, denotes poor, needy, and unfortunate old age; if it be crooked, the party is a greedy covetous Usurer.
7. Crost lines near the line of life, in the upper angle, signify loss of honour and substance.
8. Lines in the brawn of the hand towards the hollow, describe a wicked and perfidious person.
9. The line of the Liver, not constituting an angle with the Table-line, but passing it, and ending towards the finger or mount of *h*, prenotes a Consumption.
10. Lines ascending from the lower part of the thumb, predicts drowning.
11. This Star denotes inheritance, after the proportional time of age.
12. The same which the * signifies in the former place.
13. A little crooked line near the wrist, denotes infirmity and weakness.
14. Two lines in the Mount of the thumb, about the end of the line of life, just passing over the Mount, or longer, signify death before the death of the mother.

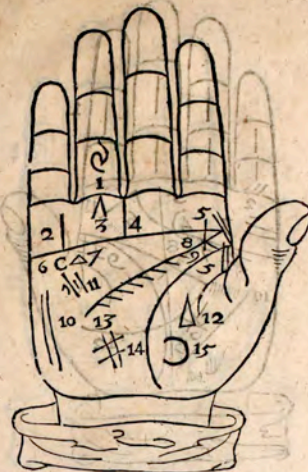
Aphorism



Aphorisms explaining this Figure.

1. Two lines in the joynts of the four fingers, denote a person faithful in speaking.
2. A line from the radix of 3 towards the mount of the ☉, denotes a change of the state and condition of life into better.
3. A line from the Mount of the thumb, near the upper angle, descending towards The Table-line, signifies death from the superfluity of blood.
4. Two half circles in the Table-line (as in the Figure) in the beginning thereof delivers diseases in the privy parts.
5. As many bowed lines, curving the Natural line, so many infirmities expect.
6. The first of upper angle, being very acute, discovers the person accurate, but faithful: and one that can keep secrets.
7. Lines intersected and crossed by transversion in this manner, between the Index, and the thumb, predict offence and hurt by fire, or fiery materials.
8. A line from the root of the thumb, running through the root, and inclining towards the Mount, denotes a most foolish, foolish, beggerly base condition.
9. A line something thick and gross, cutting the thumb cross, the party is threatened, and hardly escapes healing.
10. Lines cutting the mount of the hand in any manner, especially with an X, intimate rude, unpolish manners.
11. The line of the liver spreading with branches at the end, demonstrates the opilation of the Liver and Spleen and the dropsie.
12. The line of Saturn crooked in the hollow of the hand, denotes infirmity and a dropsie in the head.

Aphorism



Aphorisms explaining this Figure.

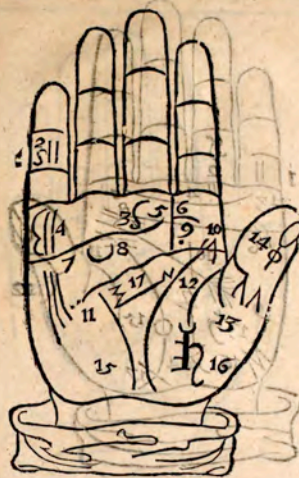
1. A Half circle in the first joynt of the solar finger, the party shall be bitten by fourfooted beasts.
2. This line small and straight, denotes a legal honest man, to a woman it denotes chastity.
3. This Character predicts a dangerous fall from an high place.
4. This line thick and gross, denotes afflictions; the smaller it is the better.
5. Lines going along in the mount of the thumb and ☉, towards the angle (as here) prenate hurt by fire.
6. A half circle in the Quadrangle, looking upwards, prenates hurt by fire.
7. Triangle in the Quadrangle near the Table-line, predicts hurts from four-footed beasts.
8. The Table-line, joyning to the Natural, or sending branches thereto, denote a double tongue, a lyer and a flatterer.
9. Hairy lines joyning to, or cutting the Natural line, foretell wounds; if they appear in the beginning of the line, the wounds shall be on the head.
10. Lines going along towards the Table in the brawn of the hand, discover hurt and prejudice by four footed beasts.
11. A line or lines near the Natural line towards the Table Line, denotes wounds and hurts on the legs and shins.
12. A Triangle near the line of life, foretells loss of Honour and Dignity.
13. The middle natural line evil formed, and (as it were) set in with many other hairy lines, signifies pains of the members, ofimes changing like the stone.
14. A Quadrangle in the left angle, signifies hanging.
15. A half circle in the mount of 3 prefigeth a man to marry a whore to his wife.

Aphorism



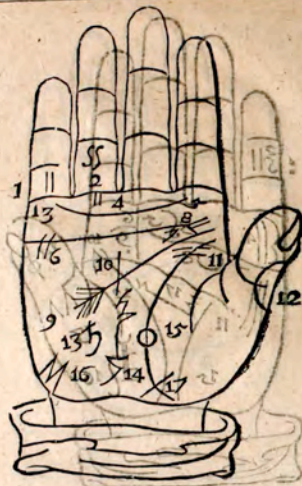
Apherisms explaining this Figure.

1. Only one line in either of the first or second joynts, presage an incurable Disease.
2. Short lines from the Root of the little finger towards the second joynt shew Abortiveness.
3. These lines visible and deep, so many wives the party shall have, or women equivalent to wives; if these lines be intersected with others, they denote a single life, if they be cut or cross with other lines towards the Mount of γ , the man shall die; if towards the back of the hand, the woman dyeth.
4. This Character shews the party takes many peregrinations on his own head, as also contempt of Parents.
5. The Saturnine line passing and bowing towards the middle somewhat crooked, denotes afflictions; if it touch the root of the finger, it denotes imprisonment.
6. The Table-line ending between the fingers of Saturn and Jupiter, describe a man living without care, yet receiving benefit by others.
7. This Character denotes injury by fire, two fo cut in the nature of trigones.
8. A crooked line cutting the vital line, signifies passions of the whole body.
9. Such intersected lines, above the line of life, denote a fall from a fourfooted beast, the shorter they are the worse.
10. The natural line dispersed and scattered in the end, and of evil appearance, signifies infirmity and loss of goods.
11. A line from the Mount of Δ towards the root of η , predicts death by reason of a violent Fever; the more acute it is in the point towards the root of η , the worse is the signification.
12. A line from the root of the thumb to the Natural line, denotes wounds and bruises.
13. Such a cut Character, denotes a whore.
14. A hollow, or such confused Lines in the mount of the hand like a round trench, discover abominable shameful luxury; if a woman have it, she is a Concubine to a Clergy man.



Apherisms demonstrating this Figure.

1. If these Lines are straight, they denote Sons, if crooked, Daughters; some ancient Authors affirm it, but I have seldom found it true.
2. If that first line be only crooked, always all things go contrary to him.
3. Such a Character the greatest part below the Mount of η , denotes a Flegmatic constitution.
4. These Lines straight, the person is a lover of noble persons his superiors; but if crooked, then he loves ignoble fordid persons, and associates with them.
5. The Table Line somewhat turvid or crooked, towards the Triangle, denotes the person just and honest.
6. A line ascending to the natural line, the party dies being maimed with a wound, but if it cut the table-line, the party escapes death.
7. Such Lines from the mount of the hand towards the Table line, denotes to many Capital enemies.
8. A line circular in the quadrangle, denotes diseases in the secret parts; if it be over against the finger of the \odot , prejudice and hurts from four-footed beasts; if it appear evil-formed, the party will be slain.
9. A hollow in the Natural line, near the uppermost angle, denotes weakness of the eyes.
10. One only line between the Index and the thumb, from above descending towards the Natural line, notes hanging.
11. The natural line crooked, denotes hurt from four-footed beasts.
12. The cheif angle ending in the hollow of the hand, denotes Imprisonments by reason of Enemies.
13. Such lines angular, denote an excess of Rheume.
14. This Character near the nail of the thumb, describes a Leprous person, a Thief, and an Adulterer.
15. The line of η straight to the Natural line, denotes a long life.
16. Such a Character in the mount of the thumb, denotes infirmity through flegm, as in this Apherism.
17. This Character found in the latitude of the triangle, is a sign to a woman that she always keeps her Virginity and filed.



Aphorism rendering the sense of this Figure.

1. These lines deep, shew wounds on the legs.
2. These lines crooked, the party will be bitten by fourfooted beasts.
3. A short and gross line from the root, denotes a thief.
4. Short and gross lines, describe wounds upon the Reins.
5. A line from the forefinger, to the middle of the little finger, shews a most excellent wit.
6. Lines cutting the Table-line in the beginning, describe benevolent and profitable friends.
7. The Table-line beholding the natural line (and as it were) cutting it, shews dangers and perils of death.
8. Right lines in the Mount of V towards the Natural line, denote so many marriages; be-friends, or the-friends.
9. The Natural line branch at the end, denotes most odious Luxury.
10. A line so short and deep, prenote wounds and hurt in the Reins, according to the time in proportion.
11. The chief angle dis-joynd, two lines cutting the vital line which toucheth not the Natural line, signifies a Drunkard and a Glutton.
12. An arch on this manner inclining to the backside of the thumb, signifies crosses.
13. Such a sign in the upper angle of the hand, signifies the party apt to be entangled.
14. Lines so in the manner of a triangle, denotes Virginity.
15. A line like a circle or half circle on the line of life, prenotes wounds near the heart, according to the artificial proportion of time.
16. Such Lines in the pericution of the hand, denote drowning.
17. A line cutting the vital towards the wrist, prenotes a fall from a high place.

Aphorism



Aphorism demonstrating this Figure.

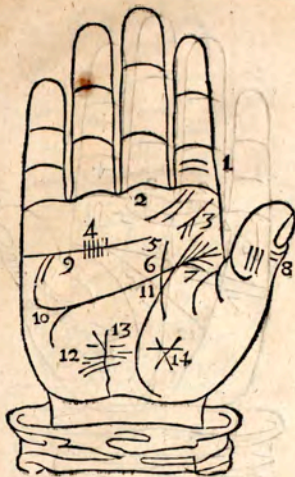
1. A line from the bottom of the Mount of V, up to the finger, denotes a single Levitical Priest; yet loving a Lemmon.
2. A hollow or hole in the root of the O finger, predicts infirmities of the eyes.
3. A line from between the fingers towards the vital line, prenotes the Native to finish his dayes by a miserable death.
4. Almost like a semicircle from the Table-Line to the finger of R, denotes imprisonment.
5. From the Table-line, to the parting of the fingers of R, denotes death by wounds; and if the Lines be gross and big, it will be by wounds in the head.
6. This character, acute and sharp, without a basis in the quadrangle, denotes domestic enemies, but with a bottom or basis, it denotes them the more numerous and boile.
7. A cross with Little lines in the quadrangle, prenotes the person to be an exile, banished out of his own country, and perchance deservedly.
8. Two Lines a cross from the Natural line to the Table-line, promisseth good by Ecclesiastical preferments and persons.
9. A line in this manner extended by the mount, notes a vile, shameless, luxurious person.
10. This line not touching the natural line, describes the party to be unfaithful, and of a shallow capacity.
11. Little Lines intersected or crossed about the table-line, how many crosses there are, so many Adulteries with other mens wives, or womens husbands shall be committed.
12. A semicircle near the end of the line of life, predicts hurts in the eyes.
13. The natural line very gross and thick, describes a natural fool.
14. A half circled line towards the end of the mount of the thumb, denotes hurts to the eyes by fire or iron.
15. Many lines ending in the hollow of the hand, indicates death to be very near.

Aphorism



Aphorisms rendering the sense of this Figure.

1. Such a thwart line, short and thick, threatens mischief by poysons, and other base means.
2. Transverse lines between γ and the *Sun*, indicates wounds and hurts to the eyes.
3. These lines prenote a Quartane Fever, and often imprisonment.
4. The Table-line by degrees, or something indirectly, entering the mount of the forefinger, signifies honours to come by degrees *gradatim*; but entering straight and entire, intimate a suddain accession of honour and preferment.
5. A line from the upper part of the Mount of γ , verging towards the Natural line, denotes an acute Fever.
6. A line from the line of life, or the wrist, extending to the mount of γ , prenates long life.
7. The Table-line, branching at the end, denotes infirmities, or a disease on the exterior parts of the privities; but if the branches be cut by any other lines, the infirmity is more inward afflicting the privities.
8. The Quadrangle long and large, denotes enmities, discord, and wrath.
9. Lines cutting the triangle about the upper end of the same, shew the present condition of good or evil, and have no future signification.
10. The Natural line cut with one or more lines, over against the mounts of the *Sun* and *Mercury*, indicates a short life.
11. One or two lines perpendiculous and ascending towards the backside of the thumb, let the party beware of drowning.
12. Two lines joyned thus, discover infidelity.
13. The upper angle neither flat nor sharp, prenates sublimity of honour, and dignity.
14. A crooked line from the wrist, tending towards the line of life, discovers a weak and infirm body.
15. Lines intersected in the *Table*, denote a Choleric, Melancholick disposition.



Aphorisms explaining this Figure.

1. Lines cutting the finger cross ways, denote a Choleric, Melancholick disposition.
2. Two lines from the root of the Table-line, passing to the root of the forefinger, indicate a suddain death.
3. Such a little line branch in the end, denotes the Apoplexy or Falling sickness.
4. Little small lines cutting the table-line cross ways, denote a weak stomach, and an infirm digestion.
5. The Table-Line, ending at the Mount of γ , denotes a Vagabond and an exile.
6. A line cutting the upper angle, so as the greater part extends towards the Table line, prenates offence by fire, and perhaps death thereby.
7. The Table-line branch in the beginning, prenates fidelity and superiority over enemies, but if the branches be towards the Palm of the hand, it denotes a Lunatick Luxurious person.
8. Two or three lines here, denote fidelity.
9. Lines from the Table line towards the Natural line passing the Table, signifies Plux, or the like disease.
10. The Natural line forked in the end, with large branches, denotes a weak head, rude and foolish.
11. The supremum angle, being straight, denotes a long life.
12. Short lines in the place of the Liver line, prenate a short life.
13. The line of *Sagura* like hairs in the hollow of the hand intimate many diseases.
14. Lines so intersected, denote extreme luxury.

Aphorisms



Aphorism explaining this Figure.

1. These Characters being well formed in the first and second joyns, denote the woman to be an Adulteress, but the man shall receive good by women.
2. Lines small and short, denote liberality, faithfulness and kindness.
3. The Circle of 2 doubled, prenotes that person capable of the Commission of abomination with beasts.
4. The Circle of Venus in both the hands, single or doubled, denotes the most wicked abominable Luxury with beasts by him, or her self.
5. These lines from the root to the mount of the forefinger, indicate wound upon the head.
6. This line large denotes a liberal person, by the woman luxurious.
7. The fillet of the Table-line somewhat extended; denotes the power of natural heat, namely a strong constitution.
8. Little lines thus upon the Table-line, denotes much frequency in natural copulation.
9. Three principal lines joyned, constituting the suprem angle, prenote so great perils and dangers, that death would be more welcome, then to bear them.
10. Lines joyned together in this form, denotes a Dicer and great Gamester, but if they cut each other, he will be in danger of death by reason of Play; if they be crooked, he loseth by Dice, and undoes himself.
11. Lines thus joyned from the root of the thumb prenote hurts by fire.
12. A line extending from the wrist toward the little finger thus, denotes luxury; if it be cut or discontinued, intimates lightness and folly of mind.
13. The line of h extending from the wrist to the finger of h, intimates much melancholy, especially if in the beginning it incline towards the line of life.
14. Crosses in the Mount of the thumb, denote Adulteries.
15. This Character in any angle, or the Triangle, denotes hanging.

Aphorism

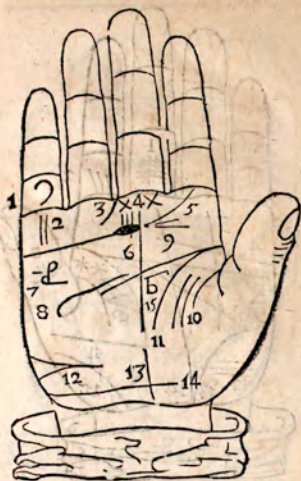


Aphorism explaining this Figure.

1. The form of a Gridiron in the first joyn of the fingers, denotes a Melancholy person.
2. Lines thus on the first joyn of the finger, describe a just and Religious person.
3. Such a line intersecting and crossing in the quadrangle, predicts the party to be slain for his money and goods; if it be discontinued, it signifies wounds only; in like manner if it be crook.
4. The fillet of the Table-line much extended, and long, denotes a luxurious condition.
5. Something long and slender, predicts wounds on the breast.
6. The Table-line joyned to the line of life, the natural line falling, intimates a violent death, perhaps by the hands of Justice.
7. Like Stars in the beginning of the vital line; denotes an Honourable glorious person.
8. Infirmities through the excess of Rheum.
9. A Triangle in the quadrangle alone, this person shall be enslaved and taken by his enemies.
10. To be so joyn'd, predicts prejudice and hurt by fire.
11. This line denotes capital enmities; if it toucheth the Vital line, he is overcome of his enemies; if it be cut the person is delivered.
12. These lines indicate Navigations and travails; transverse (or cross) as well as long.
13. The line of the Liver, much distant from the Vital line of life, prenotes hurt of the legs, and probably the breaking of the bone.
14. The Saturnine line ascending to the finger of h, in which many little lines are likewise found, denote a person of a thieves, and naughty disposition.
15. This line indicates the person to be deceived and cozened, chiefly and principally by his own kindred.

T 2

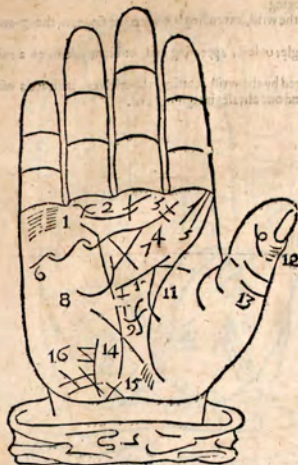
Aphorism



Aphorisms rendering the sense of this Figure.

1. This Character large, and inclining towards the root, describes a litigious contentious person.
2. If these lines touch not the root, they imply hurt in the Arms.
3. This signifies hurt of the legs.
4. Two flairs in this manner, signify Prosperity and good Fortune, especially in the hill of Jupiter.
5. The Table-line intersected over against the finger of h, extending a right branch to the forefinger, intimates a lousie, base condition; if there be a red or well coloured point in such a line, it shews the condition not to be bad.
6. A hollow over against the finger of h, sending forth little lines signifies Travel without profit.
7. Such a mark in the Quadrangle denotes a cruel Murderer.
8. The Natural line crooked or discontinued, denotes a wicked arrogant person, devising Thefts and all manner of evils.
9. The branches straight in the end of the Table-line, denotes Honour, Esteem and Riches.
10. Discontinued with his kindred.
11. The vital line short, indicates a short life, unless the sister line make it up.
12. Lines thus joyned, denote mortal enemies; if they be double and near the wrist, they are kindred; if one exceed the other in the angle, it signifies victory over these enemies.
13. The line of h broken off in the hollow of the hand, denotes infortunes to the legs, as the Gout, and hurts.
14. A line cutting the arm between the mount and the wrist, signifies a jovial person, fortunate and prosperous.
15. This Character in any angle, or in the Triangle, hath a signification of a violent death by hanging.

Aphorisms



Aphorisms explaining this Figure.

1. G Ross lines, and little appearing, denote Theft.
2. The Guide of Venus, whole or divided, cutting the lines of h, u, or the Sun impedes prosperity.
3. The Table-line divided at the forefinger, predicts wounds on the forehead.
4. From the beginning of the Natural line towards the forefinger, intimates faithfulness and honesty.
5. The line of life inclining near the end as a half circle, denotes pains and griefs of heart.
6. The Table Line, like as it were chains, denotes death in a strange Country.
7. A cross in the Quadrangle, between the G and h, signifies labours, pains and cares, for defending and conferring his degrees and honours.
8. The Natural line divided, part thereof inclining towards the Table line, denotes a short life.
9. Such a sign in the triangle, discovers a treacherous, lying, wicked person, which shall suffer punishment for his demerits.
10. The sister of the line of life, appearing in the hollow of the hand, with a cross intersecting the lines, threatens the person with a fall from on high to his great prejudice.
11. The supream angle not joyned, and if a femicircle cut it beholding the thumb, predicts loss, or great hurt of the eyes.
12. Such a Character near the nail of the thumb, indicates a thief.

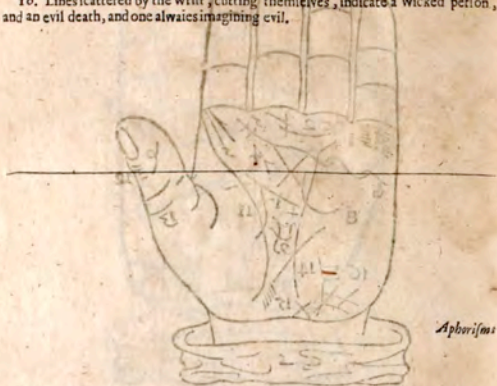
13. The

13. The interior and exterior line making a circle in the second joint of the thumb, denotes hanging.

14. A line from the wrist, extending between the finger of the ☉ and ☿, prenotes good fortune.

15. The right angle, or left, appearing evil, or blunt; denotes a rude, and wild wandering brain.

16. Lines scattered by the wrist, cutting themselves, indicate a wicked person, and an evil death, and one always imagining evil.



Aphorisms

1. This line small and subtil, denotes a man wise, of good counsel, and keeping secrets.

2. This line shows the party ingenious, which shall leave his memory to his posterity.

3. A line from the line of life to the mount of h, defines the man to be an able Diviner, and the longer it is the more able he is.

4. Such a mark ascending the Moon, such a one shall rule over others.

5. This mark like a shield or Triangle, indicates nobleness and a lofty mind.

6. Two branches here, signifie molestations at 30 years of age, and three branches signifie afflictions at thirty.

7. Lines arising from the natural line towards the Table-line, verging towards the Mount of i, renders the person civilly model.

8. This line broken off, denotes falsehood and deceit of heart.

9. The line of life to be, if the branch extend and joyn with the Natural line, it discovers an honest faithful person.

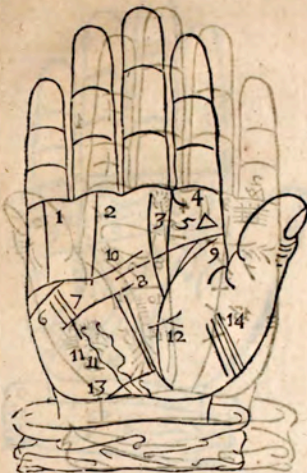
10. The Table-line inclined in the beginning or middle to the natural line denotes a short life.

11. Lines crooked from the wrist towards the Natural line, shew an evil and unfortunate person.

12. A forked line cutting the vital line, shewes wounds or ulcers.

13. Lines inclining from the wrist to the vital line in the hollow of the hand, demonstrate a fortunate and a happy wife.

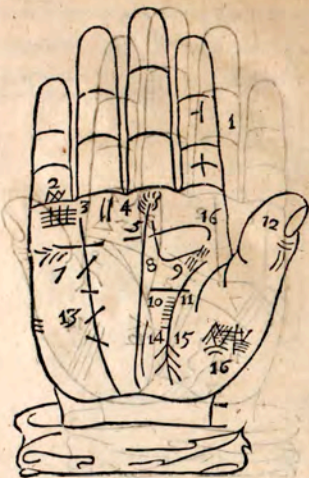
14. In the beginning of the Mount of the thumb, four lines as it were on the back-side, indicate good in the first age, or young years.



Aphorisms explaining this Figure.

1. This line small and subtil, denotes a man wise, of good counsel, and keeping secrets.
2. This line shows the party ingenious, which shall leave his memory to his posterity.
3. A line from the line of life to the mount of h, defines the man to be an able Diviner, and the longer it is the more able he is.
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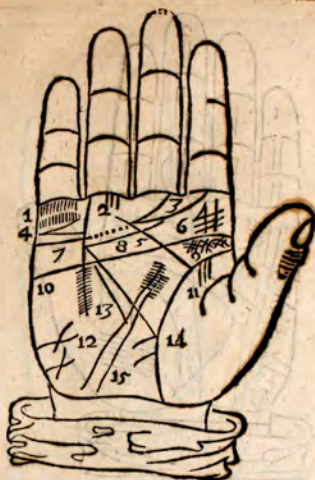
Aphorisms



Aphorism demonstrating this Figure.

1. A Cross in the first and second joint of the forefinger, the finger, of Jupiter, promiserh the person the friendship of great men.
2. As many Lines as are intersected, signifie so many Abusive fine.
3. The form of a Gridiron in this place, signifies misery and poverty by reason of women.
4. These lines equal, indicate losses and prejudice by women.
5. The line of Saturn ascending, by the middle of the hand, having at the end certain little lines knotted, added thereto, indicates cruel imprisonment.
6. This table line forked at the end, denotes a woman luxuriously wanton.
7. The table line short or discontinued, having like hairy lines at the end thereof, discovers peril of Childbirth, as also lasciviousness.
8. The middle Natural line short, inclining to the Table line in this manner, denotes a violent death in young age; but if it touch not the table line, it signifies onely drunkenness.
9. The supream angle dis-joynd, having little lines is the Character of infidelity.
10. A line from the vital line to the hollow of the hand, notes a lascivious unfortunate person.
11. Points in the line of life, denote a Melancholick person, of profound and deep cogitations; if they are red points, the more he is obse vable.
12. Two on the back of the thumb, gross and thick, denote a chieftain, perfidious person.
13. A line from the wrist to the little finger, intersected with other Lines, prenotes ill fortune by reason of women.
14. The Line of the Liver not joynd to the Line of life, and ending in the hollow of the hand, shews unfaithful lines.
15. Branches in the end, and beginning of the line of Life, shew an unconstant unsteady brain.
16. Lines knotted together in the mount of the thumb, declare a deceitful person.

Aphorism



Aphorism demonstrating this Figure.

1. These transverse lines in the mount of V, denote a person addicted to dissipation.
2. More lines in the root of the Sun finger then elsewhere, denote prejudice and loss by women.
3. One branch to the middle finger, another to the mount of V extended, signifies barred from Parents, as also the evasion of enemies; if it be not extended, he suffers evil for womens causes.
4. Such a sign in the Mount of V, he shall die in travel.
5. A line from the line of Life to the Mount of the O promiserh honour by great persons.
6. These lines indicate losses, crosses, damages and persecutions by great men.
7. The discontinuance of the Table line shews unfaithfulness.
8. This table line discontinued with points, discovers a weakness of the body as to procreation.
9. Lines woven like a Net, as in the supream angle, and not joynd, note a lascivious, scornful, jeering person.
10. The Natural line cutting cross waies, quite through the Palm, indicates a simple, foolish unhappy person.
11. Branches in the mount of the thumb, arising from the line of life, prenote persecutions.
12. Lines cross, discontinued, and inclined towards the wrist, denotes fained, disssembling friends; if the lines be straight and continued, they shew friends willing, but so weak they shall do him little good.
13. A line from the Line of life, or the wrist towards the little finger, signifies instability, and principally if it be broken off.
14. Little branches, extending from the Line of life towards the wrist, declare want, poverty and ill fortune in old age.
15. Lines from the wrist to the hollow of the hand, and obicure in the end, denote the person poor, and of a vagrant condition; but if it be united, and seem one at the end, it is the better.

V

Aphorism



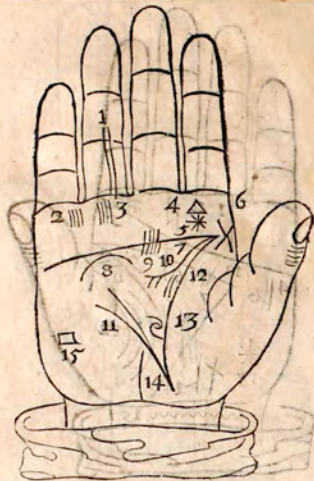
Aphorisms rendring the sence of this Figure.

1. Such lines in the joints of the finger &, indicate wounds on the arms.
2. Lines in the first joint of hand &, declare twelfth in the body.
3. A cross near the mount of &, signifies a journey of Embassy with honour.
4. The line of & passing to the middle finger, there being more lines on that finger than on the other fingers, resolves a Scouting disposition.
5. The Table Line extending upward towards the mount of &, and another upward before gain and plenty, and signifies a man delighting in benefits.
6. Lines woven together at the root of the forefinger, predict a crowning.
7. Lines transverse there over the hand, show a person speaking truth.
8. Such a mark in the second joint of the thumb, shows deceit.
9. These three lines, & it were joined to the Table line, prefigure to great torments, their death will be rather desired.
10. Oblique lines toward the side line, declare to many times, those which are great in the Table line, signifies strangers, those which are cross show friends, but poor, having no help in their hands.
11. Two lines from the wrist, extending towards the little finger, declare the person to undergo travel in the service of others; but if they be cut off with cross lines, they threaten imprisonment.
12. A small line in the mount of the nose, denotes Luxury.
13. A line from the perception of the hand to the mount of &, is concluded in prison and crossed predicts drowning.
14. A transverse line, transversely cutting between the wrist and the arm, signifies a man or woman to be of foul nose and approved honesty.



Aphorismus explaining this Figure.

1. This line signifies Honours by or with great persons.
2. Thee lines short, simple and fair, signifie a quiet peaceable life.
3. Thee lines thus cut between, shew poverty by reason of women.
4. The table line large and deep, extending even to the mount of Δ , signifies audacious fortuneless.
5. The table line right, cutting the mount of Δ , denotes the person to be irreligious.
6. Fair conspicuous lines, from the Natural line towards the table line, denote a faithful person.
7. Thee lines cutting the Natural line, signifie this person shall have much trouble by the mother.
8. A line from the triangle to the quadrangle, predicts a violent death.
9. The Natural line little differing from the line of life, shew a splendid glorious condition.
10. The left angle very acute, denotes a litigious, troublesome, contentious person.
11. Branches in the beginning of the line of life, shew honour with Riches.
12. Many lines by the mount, after the line of life, denote an effeminate person.
13. A line in the hands in the mount, denotes drowning.
14. Lines dis-jointed from the wrist, stretching towards the hollow of the hand, and interseced, discover rudeness.
15. A crooked line discontinued, cutting the arm above the wrist, discovers a man more wife, provident, and busy in others matters than his own.



Aphorisms explaining this Figure. 147

- T**ransverse lines as in the example, denote a person delighting himself in thefts.
2. A triangle in that finger and joynr, shews the person infortunate in all things.
3. Lines overthwart, signifie bites or swellings in the body; if either be longer then other, it denotes profit by women.
4. A line from the Table line to the Natural, in this manner, or otherwise, predicts loss and prejudice by great persons, with danger of life.
5. The table line in this manner cut, signifies labour without rest, a continuance in troubles.
6. The table line not inclining towards the fingers, but passing by, denotes a wandering condition, and a fearful temper.
7. The Natural line joyn'd to the table line, indicates loss of Riches; and chiefly if it send forth branches, the person is audacious, bold, and undaunted.
8. Lines ascending from the percussion of the hand to the mount, joyned in the end, denote deadly enemies; but if one exceed the other in length, he shall overcome.
9. Two lines from the root of the thumb to the second joynr, denote an incestuous person.
10. These cross lines in the mount and brawn of the hand, denote drowning.
11. This character, denotes honour with Riches.
12. A line passing from the Wrist, extending by the hollow of the hand, and inclining towards the line of Life, denotes the loss of some most dearly beloved friend.
13. A line from the Wrist, or line of life, to the mount of 3, threatens loss by reason of women, and imprisonment.

Aphorisms



Aphorisms explaining this Figure. 148

1. Two lines shew a most magnanimous spirit; if but one line, it hath the less of good.
2. Trenches, or holes like pores, signifie drowning.
3. More lines there then any where else between the ① and ②, predict the party to have most male children.
4. A triangle in the mount of ②, denotes honour and Riches.
5. A Star or crois, and ill formed, discovers sorrow and misery of mind, as also a weak brain.
6. A cross, or intersested lines above the mount of *Jupiter*, signifies he shall be smitten or suffer prejudice from Ecclesiastical men.
7. The Natural line cutting the line of Life, to which the Table line is joyned in the beginning, denotes a Murtherer, a person crafty, and expert in all evils.
8. An arch in this form, denotes perfidious friends, who in the greatest and weightiest occasions, will most principally desire and endeavour to betray him; all things will be difficult for him, and he shall surely be deceived by servants.
9. Many lines cutting the Table line, over against the mount of ②, signifie loss of substance, and trouble with great person.
10. The Natural line inclining towards ②, shews a wicked person, and of short life.
11. The line of the Liver forked at the end, declares a violent death.
12. Transverse lines, crossing the thumb, and not cutting one the other, denote a Prodigal, yet penitent in the end.
13. A woman having such a sign in the right angle, she conceives a male Child; but if it be formed contrary, it will be a Female.
14. An oblique line cutting the arm, tending towards the line of life, intimates the loss of a most dear friend.
15. Such a figure in the mount of the hand, denotes a man famous, increasing in credit and riches.

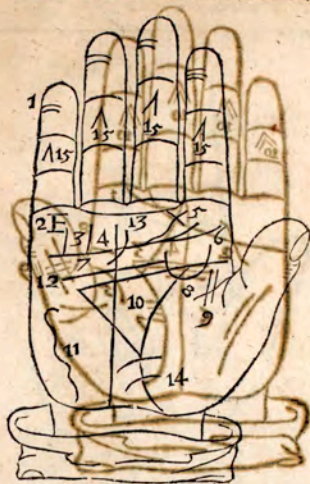
Aphorisms



Aphorismi explaining this Figure.

1. This character, denoves weakness and infirmity of the eyes.
2. A branch inclining towards the mount of ϕ , predicts ill fortune by reason of women, by too much loving of them.
3. A line from the natural line pointing at the forefinger, signifies good against all ill fortune.
4. A star in the beginning of the cable, signifies good to accrue to him in a strange Country.
5. A cross denotes enmity; if it be intersected with lines, the discord shall be with Parents.
6. This half circle, depicts a man to abound in his own sence, and such a one who neglecting his Parents, shall wander through divers Regions.
7. A hole like an eye in the middle of the Natural line, signifies a thief.
8. The suprem angle not joynd, and the space brauny or rugged, signifieth one using evil means, addicted to poysons and evil actions.
9. The Natural line thus forked, intimates a double dissembling tongue, and perhaps lame to.
10. Two lines running together, and inclining in the end together, indicate a violent death.
11. These hairy lines in the mounts of the thumbs, prenote the party to live in a poor beggerly condition with his family.
12. A semicircle in this manner, crossing the line of life, predicts an unexpected suddain death, from some undouled for danger or suddain disease.
13. So many lines, as from the wrist to the petuclusion of the hand, denote so many journeys he shall make.
14. Such a character as this, in all, or any of the last joynts of the fingers, prenoves drownings and caducious affims, if it appear on the little finger or next, he is drowned in youth. If on the middle finger, in his middle age; if on the forefinger, in old age: and if it be on the thumb, then he will be drowned in decrepit old age.

Aphorismi



Aphorismi explaining this Figure.

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Aphorismi



Aphorism explaining this Figure.

1. The Table-line ending thus, and cutting the root of λ , indicates a wound on the head.
2. A line ample and short, cutting The table line, signifies a danger of an Epidemical disease, as the pestilence, &c.
3. The natural line ending in the hollow of the hand, the sister of which, leaning it self towards the Table line, denotes the fraction, and breaking of some of the bones; but if another sister shall accompany it in the hollow of the hand, he hath many wives in act.
4. A line from the supremum angle to the root of η , to whom the line of *Saturn* is joynted in the end, denotes imprisonment.
5. This line signifies power to overcome a resolute, though not a powerful enemy.
6. Lines from the wrist to the mount of the ν , indicate a treacherous fool.
7. Such points upon the Line of life, intimates a man to be a Traitor to his associates.
8. Two lines cutting the second joynt of the thumb, and those intersected, indicate a perfidious person and an infidel.
9. Lines from the nail to the second joynt of the thumb, signify a faithful trusty friend.
10. Such a Character in the second joynt of all, or any of the fingers, denotes a great Gamester at Dice, by reason of which his life will be endangered.

Aphorism



1. Such a sign in the beginning of the Line of life in children, if it be perfectly seen, signifies the child shall be choked, or killed with worms; but if it be imperfect, implies extreme danger of death from the Maw-worms, according to the proportionable time of age.
2. In these lines it is diligently to be noted, whether they be such really as we declare them to be; for they may often deceive and seem such when they are not; also the fraction and discontinuance is to be noted.
3. In these lines it is to be observed whether they go by the mount or brawn of the hand from the wrist, or otherways, for those signify the accidental goods of Fortune, but these denote the gifts of Natural good.
4. Between these lines there is also difference; the Schems of the hand are in the 39 and 13 Figures of one manner, in the 32 and 12 Figures of another; also there are other lines placed in the place of the Liver line, but broken and discontinued, and that not rightly; so as the Line of the Liver often seems to be wanting; but we may not so pronounce as if it were indeed wanting, but testimonies ought to be gathered from all other observations.
5. Such a Character in the Quadrangle near the end of the Natural line, denotes an ambitious, proud, self-conceited, evil person.
6. Such a sign in the mount of the hand, denotes drowning.
7. If such a Character turn about the end of the finger towards the nail, in any of the fingers, it signifies hanging, strangling, or the man to be a leaper, an odious thief, and an Adulterer.

X

Aphorism



Aphorisms explaining this Figure.

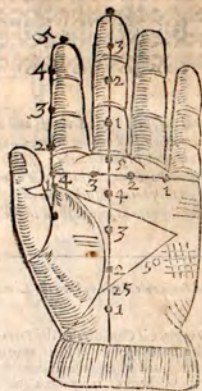
1. The line of Wedlock for formed, signifies Marriage amongst his Kindred or Friends; and so much the rather if it resemble the Figure in the line of life, or that near the first joint of the thumb, or in the line of Saturn.
2. This line signifies Incest in this place, that is to say under 7, and the rather if the line of Life be so formed under Jupiter.
3. This is a note of Incest, as also such others in the Line of Life.
4. A line (as it were) falling near the line of Life in the mount of the thumb, large and sected from another oblique line, intimates griefs and sorrows, by reason of some of his posterity; and the more, by how much the more large and crooked it is.
5. These signs in the hand, pointed by the Characters, 1, 2, 3, 5, denote Marriage with those who are left in the stead of Fathers or Mothers, to oversee, and are Superior, or else Natural action with them; this is comprobated by most certain experience.
6. Any of these characters in the mount of the hand, threaten death by water.
7. Such a character near the middle of the fingers, shews the party shall be questioned, and punished for Theft, but shall always peremptorily deny it.



Courteous Reader, several disaffers (as Sickness and Fire) have nearly concerned us since this impression first began, which have caused some irregularity in the method of this Book in some places: These three following figures should have next followed Page 107. which was overseen, but rather then they should be wanting (they being of such concern to the perfection of the Subject) I thought good for thy benefit to add them in the close of this Subject.

Here follow Pleasant and Profitable Rules, to know the Dimensions of the hand to every use and signification.

IN the Next place is Considerable the Proportion of the Hand, for this holdeth a Due Proportion of Parts, as to it self, and likewise to the whole Body; and when we find a due Proportion in the Hand, as to the parts thereof: it signifies a just Symmetrical Proportion of the Body, and so consequently Good Fortune, Courage, Equality of Temperaments, and a Healthful Constitution, which Due proportion of the Hand is thus demonstrated: The Palm of the Hand transversely under the Roots of the Fingers, ought to be divided into four equal Parts, beginning at outside of the Root of the Auricular finger, as you see in the following Figure, to which proportion, the middle finger is to answer in length, setting your compass in the Root thereof at the figure 5, and to the foresaid parts, the Palm of the hand from the root of the Middle finger to the root of the Thumb, is to answer in just proportion as you may discern in that Line, from the figure 1. to 5. And from the Root of the middle finger to the *Raceta*, the Wrist is contained just 5 of those Equal parts; so that the Length of the Hand Exceeds the Breadth in just Proportion; one equal part, as may be seen in the following Figure, to which proportion of five parts, the Altitude of the forefinger or Index, just answers from the end of the finger to the Root of the Thumb, as appears likewise by the following Figure. Further observe, that the thickness or grosseness of each finger (measured as laying your hand upon the back, the Palm open, and the fingers extended) answers to almost the fourth part of the *Longitude* of the finger: As suppose, the finger divided into four equal parts, and one of those parts subdivided into eight equal parts, the *Crossedness* of the finger doth answer to, and contain just seven of those parts, the *Polex* or Thumb is thicker and stronger then any of the other fingers, this being complicated and bowed towards the Index, the end thereof ought to touch the Root of the fore-finger, and to exceed one half part of four of the length thereof, beyond the Root of the Index or forefinger; The Index or forefinger is to contain in length three parts, and one fourth part of the Middle finger: The *Auricular* or Ringfinger is to contain in *Longitude* three parts and one half part of the Middle finger; And the *Auricular* or little finger is to contain two parts and one half part of the Middle finger, the said middle finger being equally divided into four parts as aforesaid, and as the following Figure aptly Demonstrates, Thus have you the whole Proportion of the hand, which as it is pleasant & Useful for



all, so especially for *Painters, Statuaries and Architects* to take notice of: This being the true and just *Symmetrical* proportion, from which if any one differ more or less, he swerves from the true proportionate quantity, and likewise from the right *Medium* in temperament and qualifications as well as in quantity. Lastly, in this figure, behold the true Mensuration of the *Liver-line*, which keepeth no due proportion in the hand, but is sometimes longer, and sometimes shorter: Therefore let the foot of your *Compass* in the utmost end of the line of Life, on the *Rascetta*, and extend the other end of the *Compass* to the middle of the Line of Life, and unto the same to the *Liver-line*, keeping the foot of the *Compass* on the Line of Life last, and divide that proportion into two equal parts, counting to the first twenty five years, beginning at the line of life, and twenty five years for the second proportion and what exceeds, (as in some hands this line is long) count it according to the same proportion beyond fifty years, which will clear to you the several times, and years in which accidents shall happen, answerable to the significations of the *Liver-line*, behold the figure following will in all things apply inform you.

Tricassus

Tricassus, Cochlin, Corvus and others, have proposed certain Mensurations of the Line of Life, and as they differ one from the other, so have they all deviated from the Truth, therefore have we here added a more perfect Geometrical Mensuration, Arithmetically suppartated wherein the perfect Symmetry of the hand appears, by which the *Life and Death, Sicknesse*, and other Accidents of Life may be discerned to the true time, and this Division is manifest in the ensuing figure, that a mean capacity may with much facility comprehend it, as also the *Mensal* and *Natural* lines are *Symetrically* considered; By the Mensuration of which, the times of all Accidents of Fortune may be beforehand understood.

1. And First, of the *Vital* line, or Line of Life, Prepare a Neat, Handiome Pair of *Compass*, and let one foot thereof in the middle of the Root of the Index or forefinger, extend the other foot thereof to the middle of the Root of the Annular or Ring-finger, (as in the Figure following) and remove the point of the *Compass* from the Root of the Ring-finger to the Conjunction of the *Vital* line, and that space from the beginning of the Angle to the Figure 10. shall point out the first ten years of life, and look what lines are in that Division, the Effects will shew themselves in the first ten years according to that time of proportion: Then,

2. Secondly, open the *Compass*, (setting the end upon the Root of the Index stand still fixed) and extend the point to the pitting of the Ring-finger, and little finger, and draw another line Quadrantwise, and where that toucheth upon the *Vital* line, there observe the twentieth year of Age, after that.

3. Thirdly, place the point of the *Compass* next, in the midl of the Root of the little finger, as in the preceding Examples, and where that toucheth the *Vital* line, is the Demention of Thirty Years, which according to the greatest Masters in this Science falls in the midl of the *Vital* line, so that there will appear a perfect Geometrical Proportion from this point to the *Wrist*, and from this point to the *Suprem* Angle the beginning of the *Vital* line.

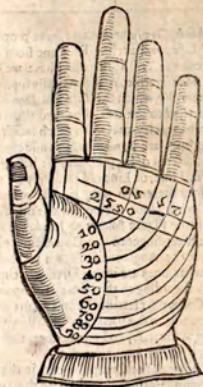
4. Fourthly, Fix the Foot of your *Compass* in the midl of the Root of the forefinger, as is before said, and Extend the other point to the Out side of the little finger and draw a line to the line of life, over the percussion of the hand, and this shall demonstrate the fortieth year of age.

5. Fifthly, which is chiefly to be Noted, (because some differ in Opinion) but our Resolve is, the *Compass* being fixt as before, extend the other part to the end of the *Mensal* or Table line, and draw a line over the Percussion of the hand, to contact, or touch the line of life, and this point in Mensuration shall constitute the fiftieth year of Age.

6. Sixthly, The foot of the *Compass* fixt as before, consider upon the outside of the Percussion of the hand, just the same *Amplitude* of space that was betwixt the years fifty and Forty before, and from that part draw a Line to the Line of Life, and where that point doth touch, there it be noted the sixtieth year of Life, which Method will make unequal proportions in the Line of Life, which must be allowed, and not otherwise expected, yet constitute distinctly the years as you see in the following figure.

7. Seventhly, In the next place, if a third part of the *Amplitude* be taken away upon the Line of Life, i. e. If by removing your *compass* from the point sixty years, the space of two thirds (of the last demention) further upon the Line of Life, there you shall observe the 70. year, and by removing two thirds from that further, shall

shall note the 80. years of age, and by removing the Foot of the Compass two thirds more of the last mentioned, shall make the bound of the 90. year, and in like manner to the hundredth, and beyond if such Age be in the hand, by this method most easily may be observed the exact times of mans age, upon the *Vital* line, which hitherto under correction, no man hath found out, nor attempted without the ship-wreck, and loss of their Labours,



The



THe true Mensuration of the *Vital* line thus demonstrated, (behold the Figure,) Next are observable the Geometrical proportion of the *Mental* and *Natural* lines; These two as they differ in Method and Operation from the *Vital* line, so they hold a Uniformity, (as to Mensuration) between themselves being both to be equally divided (as to their Longitude) into three equal proportionate parts, which parts respect the three principal ages of Man. The first part proportioning the first twenty five years of mans life, the next, the second twenty five years, which brings out life to fifty years; the last, proportioning the last twenty five years, which brings out age to seventy five years, or the utmost term of life; But here is chiefly and wily to be noted, that these lines are not in measure always to be considered, as they are found in the hands, but to be considered in measure, according to their proper, natural and certain proportion that they should bear in the hand (as thus) the middle natural line ought to begin at the *Supra-m* Angle, or the *Thumar* part of the hand between the Root of the *Pollex* and the *Index* finger upon the middle of the Mount of the *Index*, and to extend it quite cross the hand, over against the middle of the Mount of the *Articular* or little finger, and just there to terminate, which if it be found longer or shorter, it implies the extremes of Fortune; The *Mental* or *Table* line, ought to ascend beyond the Mount of the middle finger, if it be longer or shorter, of greater or lesser quantity, it then answers not to the right proportionate Rules of Mensuration, for the proportionate measure of the middle natural line, for the first age or term of years, *viz.* Twenty five, it is to be measured from the beginning of the line to the opposite place just against the middle of the Mount, to the middle finger for the first twenty five years, and for the next twenty five years, measure from the afore said place of the middle finger, over against the middle of the Mount of the *Ring* finger, what remains of the line, is to be considered for the remaining term of life, The *Mental* or *Table* line, for the first twenty five years of Age is to be measured from the beginning thereof, (which is on the outside of the hand) unto that part of the line, which is just against the middle of the *Articular* or little finger: For the second age, or space of life, the next twenty five years, it is to be measured from the last point, over against the Mount of the little finger, to the point of the line just against the middle of the Mount of the *Articular* or *Ring* finger (as appears in the foregoing figure) the remainder of this *Table* line is to be considered for the remaining part of life, according to the former proportion: So that here you may see plainly that this proportionate Mensuration is rational, and may give an apt conjecture of the Times of Life, and length thereof, As also by help of this Mensuration, Predictions are made, judgements given of *Dignities*, *Offices*, *Honour*, *Riches* and good *Fortune*; when and in what times of a Mans age, such or such a thing shall come to pass, as also if Marks in the Hand appear, signifying *Death*, *Sickness*, *Imprisonment*, *Poverty*, or any other mischance, it is discerned according to the Position of the several marks in the hand commensurately proportionated, according to the afore said demention, their places and significations being considered as to good or bad.

This



This Figure discovers the Times of Marriage in Man or Woman.

This Figure represents the lines of Matrimony, in whose hands they are found, the times and ages of a man or womans life, wherein their loves and amorous fancies shall chiefly be manifested, and the times of marriage celebrated, if according to this Example you measure these parts, which are capable of menuration. As first, according to the example before going, consider the space between the Root of the little finger and the end of the mental or table line, upon the mount of *Mercury*, measuring from the Root of the finger upon the middle of the mount of *Mercury*, not on the edge or outside of the hand (for here lyes a great mistake and error) and account the middle of the mount to 30 years, and on the other half from that middle part to the Table line account thirty years more; and so begin at the Root of the finger according to proportion, counting half of the first half 15 years, and so according to proportion, 10, 18, 20, 25, and the like, observing what year according to this proportion toucheth the first line, and then is the time of the first Marriage. If more lines appear, measure from 30 to 35, 40, 45, and all years betwixt, and according to this proportion shall note out the times of a second, third or fourth marriage, if any such thing be designed in Nature, it may be thus known in counting from year to year. For the more manifest and clearer demonstration of the thing, have adored the division and exposition of the line of life in reference to this business of marriage, according to the opinion and judgement of the best Philosopher, which is to be measured as you see in the Figure preceding, and as the lines are found upon the mount of γ according to this proportion of the line of life, is the time wherein such a signification shall obtain its effect in, *viz.* marriage or marriages shall be accomplished, according as the lines answer the proportionable menuration of Age.

Note for a conclusion of this Subject, that Planes in the hand is counted happy in signification, in whose mount the usual characters are fair and plainly discernable, such are parallel Crozies, Stars, lines, three or four Scales, Branches, Quadrats, all well proportioned, and the Character of γ .

Unusual lines and unfortunate Characters are the mounts Turbid, Crooked, wrinkled, and ill coloured, as also semicircles, imperfect lines, broken and abrupt like grates or Grids, iron, the character of γ , and the resemblance of hairs.

The end of the first Book the Subject of Chiromancy.

THE Second Part, OR Second Book:

Wherein is *TREATED* of

PHYSIOGNOMY,

METOPOSCOPY,

ONCHIROCRACY.

With many *SECRETS* thereunto belonging.

Sapientia Hominis ita illustrat Faciem ejus, ut Firmitas vultus ejus duplicetur. Ecclesiast. Cap. 8. ver. 1.



LONDON,
Printed for Nathaniel Brooks, 1670.

ving great eyes and marked with drops of blood: some being crooked-nosed, others short-nosed, others great-nosed. To be short, this Science hath been so much recommended among the Ancients, that no man pretended to any esteem that was not acquainted with it, so much was it exercised among the Hebrews, Caldeans, Egyptians, Arabians, Greeks and Latines. Of the affliction, intemperance, disturbance, and diseases, as well of the Mind as Body, known from the only aspect of the Face, the holy Scriptures have made, in many places, plentiful mention, from whence it is most evident to us, that *Physiognomy* is one of the chief principal Sciences of the nature of Prognosticating, although the ignorant vulgar seem to asperse and deride it; from hence it is that the Socratician, and Pythagorian Philosophers have recorded so reverently thereof: as also *Hippocrates*, according to the testimony of *Galen*, by reason of the utility thereof, saith, *Qui Physiognomica sunt ignari, animarum eorum errore defatigari & confici solet*: those usually consume and defatigate their minds through error, who are ignorant in this Art: and this I attribute thereunto will seem no wonder, if we rightly observe the Etymology thereof, according to the wisdom of the Ancients, who render it derived from *γινωσκω*, which is a Figure, and *νομος*, that is Nature (that is to say) *Physiognomice*, a sign or Index of Nature, from whence is manifest, that this Science (which by exterior signs and evidential tokens, discovers the interior dispositions of the mind as well as the body) is approved of, and justified as well from the Records of Divine writ, the Dictates of the Holy Spirit, as from the fulness of Humane reason and wisdom: From hence it was that King *Astaxerxes* said to *Nehemiah*, *Why is thy countenance sad, seeing thou art not sick? this is nothing else but sorrow of heart.* Neh. chap. 2. ver. 2. As if he had said, I see plainly by the significant Characters of thy face, that thy soul is vexatiously perturbed, as *Solomon*, Prov. 15. 13. *A merry heart makes a cheerful countenance, but by sorrow of the heart the spirit is broken*: no wonder then if the troubled afflicted soul alter the Fabrick of the countenance, as witnesseth *David*, Psal. 69. 20. *Reproach hath broken mine heart, and I am full of heaviness*: and elsewhere he complains his strength failed,

failed, and he was a fear to his enemies, *Psal. 31. 11. 12.* From whence *Job* also, *My face is foul with weeping, and on my eye-lids is the shadow of death,* Job. 16. 16. Lastly how vehement and powerful are fears, cares, and horrors to alter the aspect of the Patient? no man need doubt, when as the Psalmist saith, *Fearfulness and trembling are come upon me, and horror hath overwhelmed me,* Psal. 55. 5. and Psal. 38. 3. 5, 6, 7. From whence is fully argued, that the passion and vexation of the mind, affects and afflicts the Heart, and the affection of the heart necessarily appears in the Face and the whole body, saith *Job*, *Thou liftest me up to the wind, and dissolvest my substance,* Job. 30. 22. Infinite are the Prognostick symptoms by which the nature of man expresseth his inward passions by external signs, which pleadeth a necessity for the subject of *Physiognomy*, of which more fully in the ensuing Work. Nay, those that have in all Ages been the severest Censurers of these Sciences, have been forced to admit and commend it. One of them speaking of it, says, *Physiognomia consistens intra cancellos naturalis Philosophia, licita est, & habet aliquid probabilitatis*: yet this good man makes distinctions as he pleases, that so while he approves a Science according to his desire, he might dislike the method and principles which other men hold; being unwilling that any Science be received in this Age, if it hath not passed the searce of Censure, at least that of those of his own profession, as being ambitious for the title of Illustrators of some Sciences, and of destroyers of those which please them not. 'Tis an abuse that reigns at the present, and which causes Antiquity in its simplicity to be extinguished and maim'd by these expurgators; and good Learning, and Sciences banished, or kept in slavery within the minds of some Learned men kept in awe by these men, who endued with a monstrous power, ruine the ancient Sciences, and introduce Novelties both into Religion and Policy, to enslave the souls of simple men and women.

But how comes it to pass? 'Tis ambition is the source of all these evils. And this qualification principally appears, in those whose scandalous lives, or peevish, wasteful Natures have rendred them unworthy esteem in the eyes

eyes of the honest peaceable part of Gods people: then to draw after them some Factions, and to raise themselves in the opinion of the simple; like malicious, ignorant Dolts, they to their own shame bespatter those Beauties, which if they were not Owl-eyed, would amuze them to look upon. But it is the Will of the most High that it should be so, that the words pronounced by his Apostle might be accomplished, *That in the last days shall rise up in-
solent and proud men, lovers of pleasures more then lovers of God,
having a shew of godliness, but denying the power thereof, who shall
enter into houses, and take captive silly women, laden with sins,
and who are carryed away with many desires.* Are not all these things fully accomplished in these men, who certainly are those meant by the Apostle? Excuse me (friendly Reader) for this digression; but it is the zeal of the House of God (as the Royal Prophet saith) that hath urged me: and when the calumnies of those that hate Him shall fall upon me, I will bear them patiently, even till death; seeing that out of his goodness toward me, he hath given me the quality which I have (though unworthy of it) amongst his people.

But leaving off these discourses, my suit to thee (friendly Reader) is, that thou wilt entertain these Sciences of *Physiognomy*, &c. The which in themselves are sufficiently recommended, and for their profit, very necessary to all, that so they may know the humors one of another, & consequently be more confident or diffident one of another. That which I do, is out of no other design then to satisfy thy curiosity, and thy good; desiring no other recompence of thee (dear Reader) then that thou wouldst acknowledge me thy affectionate Friend, as I am of all the Lovers of those Sciences which are above what is ordinary. *Farewel.*

THE



The Second Part.

CH P P. I.

*What Physiognomie is, and what of it is requisite for the
Chiromancer to know.*

Hippocrates, *Principi medicarum*, says, that the Physician cannot be accomplished in his Art, if he have not the knowledge of *Astrology*; so I may say that the *Chiromancer* is not perfect nor accomplished if he have not *Physiognomie*, which is *Scientia quæ naturam hominis ex aspectu corporis judicatur, seu ex aspectu faciei, ex facie adducitur, & per naturam indicia cognoscere.* Or otherwise, for a more clear definition thereof, It is a Science whereby the conditions of men and their temperaments are fully known by the lineaments and conjectures of their faces. It consisteth in two things, that is to say, the complexion and composition of the body of man; both which manifestly declare and shew the things that are within the man by the external signs, as by the colour, the stature, the composition and shape of the members. These two Sciences are so joyned together and united, that they never go one without another, and to make profession of the one without the other, is a vain thing: These Sciences are joyned together by the Ancients, even by the Satyrist, *Juvenal*, *Satyræ*: 6.

*Spatium iustitiae strigine,
Metarum & fortis ducet, frontemque manumque,
Præbet viti crebrius poppyma roganti.*

— One Scheme will compass them;
In one, Mans Fore-head and his hand is shewn;
And to the teller kindreds is bestown.

And yet when he describes his *Zoilus*, he doth it by the filthy spots and signs of his body, and not by those of his hand: for the *Chiromancer* may not see every ones hands, and sayes of this *Zoilus*.

Z 2

— *Tristis*

Tristia
Occurras fronte obdolla, cum Marfia villus.
Post

Valtus gravis, horrida fœce
Sylva coma, nulus tota vitor in ente, qualem
Præstat calidi circumlita fasciæ vises,
Sed fruticante pilo neglecta, & squalida erma.

How
Like conquered Marfia, with a cloudy brow?
And afterwards,

A heavy countenance and bristled hair,
Like a rough Wood, naught fashionably fair,
But as ore laid with Birdlime: on thy thighs
Though mesgre, ugly strubs of hair arise, &c.

So Martial describes his,
Crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pede, lumine luscus,
Rem magnam pressas Zoile si bonus es.

Squint-ey'd, club-foot, red hair, and swarthy face,
A wonder Zoylus! if the least of grace.

Homér in the second of his Iliads, and the 18 of Odysse describes *Thersites* and *Irus* mischievous and evil speakers by the lineaments and composition of their Bodies: see here the description.

It seemed here that nature needs would be,
Employ'd to forge out all deformity,
He was punkish, crumy shoulder'd too and lame,
Sharp head, and ill bin'd body out of frame,
But little hair, a long and folio ear,
In brief so ugly as to wonder were.

As for the second, he sets him forth without ought of beauty, big, and cowardly, and such as *Lucian* represents his *Hæpælopin*; for the greatness of the body diminishes the courage, as *Arifotle* says, and the soul follows the composition of the body, that is to say the marks: so the same Poet describes *Hissel* and *Achilles* of a middle stature, and consequently courageous.

By *Physiognomy*, the humours and the inward part of the soul is so truly known, that *Socrates* the most virtuous Philosopher, whereof the Oracle itself hath given this Testimony, *Andylos æterton & æterton æterton* *Socrates* the most wise among men, yet being described by his *Physiognomy* (by a Philosopher skill'd in that Science) was the most naïty and unhumane of all men living, and totally lost to lust and luxury. His disciples laugh at his judgement as utterly false. *Socrates* reproving them, said; My Friends, these things according to Nature should be so indeed, but I have corrected the vices of my nature by the rule of Reason; as if he should say, the imperfections of Nature may be reformed by Virtue, and that a man may in some sort resist his destiny, if he be wise, and ally his ill fate with a stirrup of the punishment or shame that must follow. There is a story to this purpose taken out of the learned *Pasquier* in his curiosities of France. In the Reign of *Lewis* the 12, the Duke of *Nemours*, Nephew to the said King and his Lieutenant General, in all the Countries beyond the Mountains, deliberating to give battle to the *Spaniards*, some days before the Battle was at *Capy* together with most of his Captains; the Lord of that town was called *Albert Mirandula* a very Learned man and Cousin germain to the great *Piccu Mirandula*: This Lord in his entertainment of the said Prince and his Captains mentioned a Judiciary Astrologer which was with him, a man very expert in that Science aged 60 years, and very famous for his Predictions. At the request of the Duke of *Nemours* he was sent for, to whom the Duke

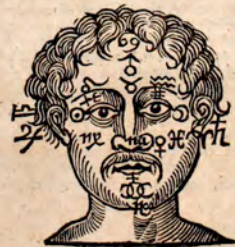
Duke presented his hand, who after many words of complement, told him, that he should give battle to the *Spaniard* and the Viceroy of *Naples*, and that he should gain the victory; but he advertized Monsieur de *Passe* and de *Bayard*, to have a care of him, for he should be kill'd in that battle; he told the said Gentlemen all that should come to pass; and more particularly he told one called *Jacquin Caumont* an English braver, in the Company of Captain *Malard* (who had done him some injury) that he should be hanged within three months, which happened accordingly; and to all those to whom he had told their Fortunes, it happened according to what he said; and he looked as well upon the Face as the hands, as the said *Pasquier* saies, and yet he did not look upon the hand of the said *Jacquin*, but only on his face.

In the same manner *H. Savorenda* the good Monk, revealed to *Charles* the 8. King of France his Adventures, by his Physiognomy; and told him the success of his Voyage, and return from the Kingdom of *Naples*, which business rendered the said *Savorenda* suspect to the Pope. Therefore not to insist any farther on these discourses and Histories, which the Reader may find if he please, in the Authors before mentioned; I shall only for to conclude, say, that I may without tediousness advance into my instructions, that no man can well foretell any thing, and judge of *Chirremancy* without *Physiognomy*. Therefore I shall here give an Epirome and Abridgement, such as I shall conceive necessary for Instruction.

CHAP. II.

An Epitome or Abridgement of Physiognomy.

THE Hebrews have extremely honoured this Science of *Physiognomy*, and the Scripture gives you the Physiognomy of *Jacob*, *Moses*, *David*, *Abraham*, *Jonathan* and many others. The Compilers of the *Talmud* have made a Treatise of it, both of *Chyromancy* and *Physiognomy* called *ספר פנים* *Massecheth Ladaim*, that is to say, The Treatise of the Hands, where they distinguish *Physiognomy* from *Meteoprosopy*, which is indeed but a part of *Physiognomy*, which the *Greeks* understood well, saying, *κατὰ τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὸν πόντον οὐρανία, ἢ, 2. a Science whereby things to come are known by the aspect of the forehead. These *Greeks* knew also *Emblematery*, and divers others, but as for *Physiognomy* they placed it according to this Figure*



And

And so represent it more clearly, the whole is placed after this manner.

The Forehead
The Right Eye
The Left Eye
The Right Ear
The Left Ear
The Nose
The Mouth

Mars
Sol.
The Moon.
Jupiter.
Saturn.
Venus.
Mercury.

And as for the Signs of the Zodiac upon the Face, they are Attributed, Accomodated, and placed thus.

♋ Cancer
♌ Leo
♍ Virgo
♎ Libra
♏ Scorpio
♐ Sagittary
♑ Capricorn
♒ Aquarius
♓ Pisces
♈ Aries
♉ Taurus
♊ Gemini

In the Forehead the Zenith.
The Right Eye brow.
The Right Cheek.
The Right Ear.
The Nose.
The Left Eye.
The Chin which is Nadir.
The Left Eye brow.
The Left Cheek.
The Left Ear.
The Middle of the Forehead.
The Left Eye.

So the Greeks and Hebrews have ordained and constituted them for the profit of the knowledge of this Science: But before I bestow a particular Chapter upon *Mezoprosopy*, which shall be the eighth, let us first Treat of some particularities depending on these Sciences, and which are somewhat of ornament to them.



CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the Natural Marks and their Correspondencies (according to their Position) to the Signs of the Zodiac, and how we may by knowing them make the Horoscope.

IT is a certain thing that every Homine Creature when it is born hath in some part of the body the mark of the Sign or Planet that governed at the hour and minute of their Conception and Nativity, which Marks are in the parts of the body which are referred to those signs and Planets: for if the son at the Nativity of any body be in *Aries* or other sign, and be ascendent, the mark of that sign is in the head; and because it is the first house of *Mars*, there is also a mark in the Privities, which are governed by that Planet; and further if any Planet govern at the instant of the Nativity, or be Chronocrator, there will be the marks of it. And that is the reason that sometimes there are three or four marks on the bodies of some, in which case we must take heed that we be not deceived in the sign of the Zodiac, which is the ascendent, the mark of the Sun, or of any other Planet that governs. For it is to be noted that the mark of the Ascendent is ever the highest; that of the *Sun* below it, most commonly on the left side, where the heart is, which is referred to the sun; and the other which is below these two, is that of the governing Planet. By the knowledge of these marks we may find out the Nativity of anyone, taking by these marks the three principal parts requisite to do it, which are the true Hylegiacal places; we place them thus, he that is born under *Aries*, hath the mark answering to that sign, that is in the head, whether it appear in the face, or be under the hair of the head; if it be in the hair towards the Crown which the Greeks call *κροτων*, or in the occiput, or hinder part of the head called *ισθμ*, he that is born and hath the mark in those places, is born in the first part of *Aries*, which is called by the *Arabians* *Salhay*, and hath four stars, and this mark is in the form of a little bladder or Wen. If the mark be upon the face, on the forehead, or under one of the eyes, or upon the upper lip, and that it be in the form of a Pea, Wart, or Mulberry, having hair on it, he or she that hath it, is born under the second part of *Aries*, that is from the tenth degree to the twentieth, which the *Arabians* call *Allothain*; but if this mark be below the mouth, or towards the chin, the party is born under the third part of *Aries*, called by the *Arabians* *Albathon*, that is, from the 20th. degree to the 30. In like manner are all the signs of the Zodiac divided into three parts into 10, 20 and 30 degrees: those who have this mark of *Aries* in the face, have that of *Mars* which governs at the Nativity in the Privities, or above it in the form of a Wart or Pea, because *Aries* is the first house, and most commonly this mark is in the ballance or neer it. When the person is born under *Taurus*, the mark is in the neck; if it be in the first part which the *Arabians* name *Adoldaya*, it is in the throat, in the form of a Raspberry, or little red spot, or like a Cats foot, which mark is alwayes ill. If the person be born under the second part, which is from 10, degrees to 20, the mark is of one side of the neck, or the form aforesaid: If he be born under the third, the mark is behind, but in the form of a little bubble or a Wen; beneath these marks upon the left arm is the mark of the *Sun*, and that of the Planet which is Lord in that part whereof he governs; as if it be the *Sun*, his mark, as I said, is on the left side; but if the *Sun* be Chronocrator, his mark is towards the left ear in the form of a Raspberry or little Pea: you must observe from the place

of the marks of all the Planets, when they are Lords of the Nativity, the places where they are figured: as if *Jupiter* be Lord, who governs the Liver, the mark is on the right side, where the Liver is, whether it be, on the neck, or on the arm, or on the thigh; if it be *Saturn*, the mark is also on the same side, because he governs the Spleen, but that mark is always black in the form of a Mulberry or a Vetch or other black spot, hairy, most commonly: this mark is more backward on that side than otherwise. If *Mars* be Lord, his marks are in those parts on the right side, and commonly in the head before, or else on the belly, near the privy parts, or on the groins; these marks are red or purple, and commonly great as Roles or drops of Wine, or like Warts, coloured like Raspberries or Cherries. If *Mercury* be Lord these marks are on the left side, and sometimes on the privy parts, or upon the legs, they are of an Olive colour, and in the forms above mentioned. It sometimes happens that these marks are right one against another, that of *Saturn* being on the right side, and that of *Mercury* on the left, upon the heart, the reason of it is because *Saturn* was in the ninth house of the Nativity, which is the House of Religion and of long Travels. It is said that Saint Jerome and Apollonius the Thyracian had them so, and many others.

When the *Moon* is Lady of the Nativity; the mark is in the head on the left side, not only one, but commonly two or three; that is the reason that sometimes in the face there are to six or seven; and ordinarily these marks in women are warty and white or pale like scallions. When *Venus* is Lady, these marks are in the Reins, Cods, Thighs, or haply in the Neck because of *Taurus* her first house, which governs that part. The form of these marks is like a bulbe or flat mark, of a Violet colour or whitish, and shines nothing but lasciviousness. When one is born under *Gemini*, they have their mark in the arms: it is the late or first part of this sign, the mark is on the right arm, near the shoulder, or towards the elbow. If one be born under the second part, called *Aleat*, the mark is on the left arm, in the same parts as the former; But if under the third called by the *Arabians*, *Adamant*, the marks are towards the hands, from 20. degrees to 25. they are in the right arm; from 25. to 30. on the left, and those of the Planets are in the places before mentioned. When *Cancer* is ascendent, the marks of the ascendent are on the right breast, in the form of a flower, or track of a Hares foot, whitish, and having a very small hair on it. Some credulous People, as *Sprayers*, *Bodins* and others, have thought they to be the marks of the Devil, and have been the cause of the death of many poor souls that have been accused for Witches: A foolish mistake that hath long reigned among the simple, and reigns yet, because this mark to many that are *Linear* is insensible, which our Magistrates and Senators ought to take notice of, whence it shall come to pass that the places of Execution shall be no more filled with such odious spectacles and punishments inflicted on innocent creatures. If the party be born under the first part of this sign of *Cancer*, the mark is above the breast, and shall be more insensible, nay so, that if it be pecked with a bodkin, pin or needle, the party shall not feel it. When one is born under the second part of this sign called *Aleat*, the mark is on the side of the Face, like a Cherry, or a flower, and that is very tender: But when it is under the third, it denotes the person born under the third part; if it be in the likeness of a track, it denotes the person born under the third part; if it be in the likeness of a flower, it denotes the person born under the Moon in this sign as high as her house, and wherein the two days insensible, but not always. When *Leo* is ascendent, the only house of the *Sun*, the marks are on the left breast, or at least on that side, because of the heart, which the *Sun* governs. If the mark be above the breast, the party is born under the first part of the sign: if it be beneath, under the second, and when it is on the side towards the arm pit, he is born under the third; the marks are like a Vetch or a Lentil; and observe that the marks of *Leo* are very small, and hardly visible because of their littleness. The Nativity being under *Pisces*, the marks are in the stomach, to the Navel, not rising in the flesh, but flat, like black or reddish spots. Those that are born under the first part of it, have the mark on the upper part of the stomach, near or between the two breasts; those of the second part have it under; those of the third, near the extremity or lower part of the stomach; those that have this mark, are very inconstant: for *Mercury* governs there. When *Libra* is ascendent, the mark is in the navel, or Reins; the

place

place of *Pisces*, they rise up like warts, and are small, soft, and hairy, and in the form of a mans yard: those of the first part have it in the Navel the place of the strength of *Pisces*, the second have it beneath, on the left side, which place is called hollow veins, and are in form black and very hairy. The marks of the second house of *Mars* which is *Scorpio*, is referred to the privy parts, both of man and woman; on the left Cod; those who are born under the second, that is from 10. to 20. have privities, in the form aforesaid; and those under the third part, have it under the so fitheins and cithonely; And those that have it in that part or under the privy part, and that they meet with men that are so too, the act of Generation is always like that of an *Incubus*, and was so esteemed by the Ancients, who are thought to be abused with foolish credulities; for such people wherever they meet, advance their unclean desires. Those who are born under *Sagittary*, have their marks in their buttocks or thighs, the which marks for the first places are like a bulbe, & big enough, born under the first part, have the mark on the third part of *Sagittary*. Those who are right; and those of the third, in the places aforesaid. Those that are born under *Capricorn*, have their marks in the knees, the which marks are flat, and seldom rise up; which if they do, it is a sign of a Goutish or Buckish humour. Those that are born under the first part, have it in the right knee; those under the second, in the left, and those under the third, under the knee at the places of the garters. The legs are governed by *Aquarius*, and those that have this sign ascendent, their natural marks are in the legs; those that are born under the first part have it on the right leg, and it is somewhat long, in the form of a wave, and seldom rises above the superficies of the flesh; those who are so marked, are very light and inconstant. Those who are born under the second part, are marked in the left leg in the same form as that of the right; who are born under the third are marked in the calf or Muscles of the legs in the fashion of a Mulberry, Cherry, or a Scallion; and those born under this third part, are good Footmen, and fit to be Laqueys. The last of our signs is *Pisces* or the Fishes which govern the Feet; those which have it their Ascendent, have their marking the Feet. He that is born under the first part hath them on the left foot; they never rise above the superficies of the flesh: Those born under the second part, have them on the right Foot, as the former; and those under the third, under the Feet (which are the Royal marks) or haply in the heels, for *Jupiter* governs there most strongly; and those which are marked in those places are assured of the honours of the houses of great persons in Military charges, which I have observed in many of equality, who at the present enjoy those honours and dignities. The marks in those places are great and spacious, and inclining to red. Those who are born under this part have a pleasant countenance, having fair eyes, a handsome face, proper body, somewhat fat, a good wit, ingenuity, subtilty and courage, yet with a sweet and pleasant discourse, and an humour liberal enough. These are the natural marks briefly manner mentioned before in *Chirurgery*. For the perfection of the whole humane figures, as I there be one that hath a mark behind in the neck in that form as we degree of *Taurus*; if it be in the 27. degree, *Gemini* shall be in the succeeding house in the 26. degree, and under the earth will be *Cancer* in the 28. degree; and in the succeeding house of this Terrestrial *Aleat* will be in *Leo*, in the 12. degree. So shall thou find the other positions successively by the place where the marks are: and for a full example, I will here give thee a Figure out of *Belo*, and his judgement thereupon, "which was, faith he, made for a young man a friend of mine, who was barbarously killed about the month of May, in the year 1623. Having therefore first known his Natural mark to be on the right knee, upon the top of the knee drawing a little backwards; I thence inferred he was born in the end of the first part of *Capricorn*, which is the ninth or tenth degree; which having known and he desired

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"to know what should befall him by the other marks, both of the Sun and the Lord of the Nativity: I erected the following Scheme according to the position of those marks which is the true Astrology, and which those who are least acquainted with Astrological and Astronomical Learning, may imitate; such was the Figure and its exposition, all which happened true.

The Time is thus taken, 1619. *Hor.* 5. 31. P. M.

The
 { First House 9 °
 { Second House 24 °
 { Third House 17 °
 { Fourth House 16 °
 { Fifth House 3 °
 { Sixth House 11 °

Their opposite Signs and Degrees, constitute the Figure.

- 1. In the 11 of II in the 5 house.
- 2. In the 3 house in 18 degrees of ♋.
- 3. Upon the Cusp of the 7 house in 7 degree of ♋.
- 4. In the sixth in 22 of II.
- 5. In 25 of II.
- 6. In the 4 Angle, in her exaltation in the 20 of ♋.
- The 5 In the 9 in 22 of ♋.

Thus is the position of Heaven, Geomantically considered,

And from this Figure, I thus draw my Judgement: "Mars being in his fall from the earth, near the West angle in Cancer, and opposing the Horoscope of the Nativity, gave me reason to say that the blood of our Friend should be treacherously spilt; Saturn being in the sign of the sixth, and in the fifth house, which is that of servants, that the murder should be committed by one that was near, or related to the person, and Mars being in a Placid aspect to Venus, who is posited in the fourth in her own house, signified all this should be caused by an undiscerned love: This murder happened at the time that I foresaw it should, and this miserable accident was effected by some servants that he loved well, and all through the jealousy of a simple love. By this Figure any one may learn to calculate a Nativity upon the Natural marks, provided that he punctually know their situation, and thereby in what degrees of the signs those which have such marks are born, that so he may erect right Schemes, and draw true significations.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

How the Nativity may be found by Physionomie; the which is demonstrated by that of a Prince done by this Science with its true significations advanced in this place for an example to the curious.

WE have Treated in the foregoing Chapter of the manner how to calculate the Nativity by the means of the Natural marks: But because the marks cannot be always seen, being oftentimes in secret places and the privy parts, I think it fit to lay down another way to find out the Nativity of any body whatsoever, by the sight of Physionomie, especially of the face, which every one may see and examine, and judge of it accordingly; for by the face the temperance and complexion is known; as also assuredly, the Planet that was Lord of the Nativity, putting all to the Question, taking the hour, the day and minute of the Question, and knowing the seven Planets, the four Humours or Temperaments; which is to be very carefully considered, for to make any thing certain. And that is seen and known by the lineaments of the face, as you find in the Rules: I have here put down,

First, he that is Choleric having Saturn in his Radix ruling, is pale, having his eyes deep in his head, looking downwards, slow-paced, red eyes, or like those of a Cat, and little. Secondly, if Saturn be in the Nativity in the Flegmatic Radix of any person of either Sex, he is naturally fat, the colour of the eyes, and the eyes themselves like Lead, and all about them there is as it were a bristledness; he is slow in all his actions and carries himself herein in a Courtly manner. When Saturn rule hath in the Nativity of a Melancholick person, it causes the man have his face awry, ill favoured, and a fool, being of divers colours, sad, fearful having the eyes most commonly a squint. He is nasty, slovenly, clownish, unconstant, hath a sinking breath, is thoughtful, desiring great things, but most mischievous, may shall be hard to believe any thing of the Divinity, but a mocker and insolent, going proudly and gravely; he shall have thick lips, the shoulders very fleshy, and marks at the knees, and heels; he shall pass away his life in a Tavern, or in a Cloyster being in extremes.

But Saturn participating of the Sanguine humour, which is the Royal one, and the best of the Temperaments, the properties are these: They have the voice sharp and strong, they are merry and jovial; but there are very few that have Saturn Chronocrator, are of a Sanguine humour; as for the face they have it fair enough, but the colour like an Olive, red eyes with bloody spots in them. So much for the Physionomy of the Saturnines; now for the Jovialists.

1. He that hath Jupiter in his Nativity, in the Choleric significant, is of a white complexion, hath a long beard, and is bald in the forehead; the hair reddish or yellowish, very soon angry, yet wise. 2. If the said Jupiter rule in the Nativity of a Flegmatic person, he is of a good stature, and well proportioned, fair-haired, his nose like a Trout, black eye-brows, a green eye, and bleared. 3. For the Melancholy, Jupiter is seldom in such Nativities. 4. As for the Sanguine Humour, its there that Jupiter governs most; a Sanguine person, hath the body white, the face somewhat red, the eyes not altogether black; white teeth, high forehead with four apparent Lines therein, the which signify good husbandry, wildome and liberality.

5. When Mars is Lord of the Nativity of a Choleric person, the party is red as if he were sunburnt; hath a round face, Cats eyes, and bleared, a cruel countenance arrogant and proud; he is bald on the Crown of the head, of a middle stature, the forehead of the head big, the nostrils issuing out, and when he goes he makes

makes but short paces, he goes lightly, and is of himself given to evil. As for the woman of this Humour, she is described by *Marialis* in their Verities, upon the kisses of *Philena*.

Cur non basio Philena? callosas.
Cur non basio Philena? rufa et.
Cur non basio Philena? infusa et.
Et.

2. But being in the Root of the Nativity of a *Flegmatick*, he makes him reddish or yellowish of a small and sudden nature, a great Contention, Talkative and a Liar; he is bald on the crown of the head, hath a broad face and great head, he looks on the one side in an arrogant manner: His nature is much given to be vicious. 3. When *Mars* is Lord of a Melancholick Nativity, it makes the party have a threatening countenance, and have the marks in the face. If *Aries* be ascendant, he is crumpled, hath a long face, the head in a form of a Pyramid, the hair of a Chestnut colour, great eyes and yellowish; so he short, the person is guilty somewhat of folly. 4. If *Mars* be in a Sanguine Nativity, which happens very seldom, the person will be very well featured, round-faced, flaxen-hair'd, green-eyed, the countenance gentle at first, but the speech bold, proud and menacing. As for *Mercury*, he never is but in three Complexions; if he be a choleric, the person is of a great stature, lean and of a leaden colour, and ad, having not much hair, wild eyes, and deep in the head, with narrow lips and short teeth. 2. When he is in the Nativity of a Melancholick and is retrograde, the party is incredulous, subject to many vices, and is always marked by nature, looking a quint, wry mouth'd wry neck'd, and crumpled-shouldered. 3. When it is a Sanguine humour, the man is well disposed, both in his Corporal and Spiritual proportions, when *Mercury* is Lord of his Nativity. But for the *Sun*, when he is Alfridary or Lord of a Choleric, he causeth him to be of a brown colour with some small redness, fleshy, having very great eyes, well bearded and well haired, the head great and round, and of a middle stature; he is a great dissembler and cautious.

1. The *Moon* is most commonly significatrix in *Flegmatick* Nativities, for which reason, they are called *Lunar*, they are very white intermingled with a little red, having the head great and thick, the eye-brows joyning together, fair eyes, but haply unequal: if *Cancer*, be the ascendant of those persons, they are are far beyond measure. 2. When she is in that of a Melancholick, she makes him corpulent, fleshy, fit to make a Monk on, having the head fit to wear the Cowle, curled hair; a long beard but not handsome; there may be also some signification of Gloriony, as having a great mouth and thick lips, especially the under lip.

1. *Venus* is never but in *Flegmatick* Nativities; the persons are fair, courteous, amiable, gentle, having the body white, gentle speech, the hair thick, handsomely curling or crisping; their Natural mark is in the neck, which is very fair: they have black eyes, whereof the Ball is yellowish, which doth as it were burn or shine. A Maid born in this constellation will not long keep her Maiden-head, it is be high-nosed, which commonly happens. Now by these *Physiognomies* well considered (which he must needs do, who pretends to the knowledge of these Sciences) one may make the Horoscope very easily, taking one or more questions concerning some one whom we wish well unto, and would know his present and future contingences.

First, having by the lineaments of the face known what Planet was Lord, let us see if he derive of the nature of that Planet, having the lineaments of the face (such as we have described; if they are conformable without any difference, then infallibly that person is born in the first house, or face of that sign of the Zodiac which is referred to that Planet. As here we have a man that is white, fair spoken, having a long nose, fair hair and thick, a brown eye; he is born. *Venus* being *ad infior* in the first part of *Taurus*, which is the first house of that Planet: so proceed by way of Question, having propos'd it to your self, and observed the hour and minute, taking the month and the day, you will certainly find this sign *Taurus*, whether it be in the house of life which is the first, or it be the tenth which is Helygiak, and is the house of dignities and honours; and from the Figure you shall thereupon erect, you may

may draw most certain significations, as *Belot* did for a young *German* Prince, whom he had the honour to see in the Suburbs of *St. German* at *Paris*. "My proceed (saith he) was thus, without desiring to know the day or hour of his Nativity, or his Age. Having observed his Physiognomy; I saw he was *Flegmatick*, had black hair, red eyes, great eye brows, the mouth sufficiently rising up, great teeth, a few week and all the body full enough; my Question being made the 18-day of March 1627, of the week in the morning, in the year 1623. I found that the Ascendant of this Physiognomical Question was *Libra* in the 10 degree, which is the last of the first part. My Question was to know how long this Prince should live, what should be his Affairs, Fortunes and Misfortunes; briefly what should happen in his days: I erected this Figure and thereupon made certain *Quadrants* and *Resolutions*, that my Friends might understand the significations of the said Figure, and the things pertended to this young Prince. Which here for the obscurity thereof I have omitted, the Figure will inform you, I confess he hath left it dark, but there is a key to unlock this *Mystery*.

The Figure is thus to be conceived.

The	Tenth House	12 of ☾
	Eleventh House	19 of ☾
	Twelfth House	17 of ☾
The	Ascendant	10 of ☾
	Second House	3 of ☾
	Third House	3 of ☾

The opposite Signs and Degrees make compleat the Figure.

The Position of the Planets.

- 1. In the 5 of ☾, the North Angle.
- 2. In the 13 of ☾.
- 3. In the 2 of ☾.
- 4. In the 2 of ☾.
- 5. In the 13 of ☾, the North Angle.
- 6. In the 22 of ☾.
- The Moon in the 3 of ☾, the Angle of the ninth House.

This Figure is Geomatically formed.

CHAP.

CH. P. V.

That the Veins belong to Physiognomy, and are the principal parts for Phlebotomy, and how that by them, future sicknesses are known, and thereby their remedies.

Seeing the Veins make a part of our Bodies, and that they are apparent, and that by them the temperament of the blood contained in them we judge of things to come; I have thought fit to discourse of them in a particular Chapter, as also of Phlebotomy. The Veins belong to Physiognomy, as appearing in all the parts of our body, and being as it were small Channels or little Rivulets that moisten this little World, as we see the Rivers, Fountains and Brooks moisten this great Terrestrial body; and by the waters we judge of the fertility and sterility of the place by the moisture or drought of the years. So in the little Terrestrial body we judge of things to come, as by the colours and accidents of the Veins, the sicknesses and misfortunes to come are known: As if the Veins which appear in the Face are small and white, it denotes a man Feminine, and without courage, but if they be somewhat big, and of that colour, they demonstrate the person to be of a mild spirit, subtil and cautious; But if they are big, and especially those of the forehead above the Temples, and that of the middle of the forehead, called *præparata*, they signify a man free, liberal, subject to some slavery of *Venus*; and after the addition it is easy to know him; for they will be swollen, and of a violet colour, which is some symptome of a Plurisie or Apoplexy. If they appear not but upon the doing of some violent action, or when one laughs, it signifies treachery and perfidiousness.

When in the Neck the Veins are large and great they represent a strong anger and passion, especially when they are red; which is affirmed by *Polemon*, *adamantes*, and *Albertus Magnus*. *Siqui venas illas que sunt circa collum & tempora, turgidas habent & manifestas & sanguinei coloris, intus fervere iram ostendit*. If about the Neck they are not much apparent, and pale, they signify the person temperate, wise, and reserved: If they are meanly apparent and clear, especially in a woman, they signify Chastity, Honesty and Modesty in all her actions; and to a man that he shall be honoured in Council, and in all his Enterprises. The women that have the Veins thus, are fair, and have a delicate white complexion.

When the Veins appear great and red in the arm, they denote the party Saturnine or Martial, being stout and strong; but if they be small, and clear, he is solar: if they be somewhat pale, he is *Lunar* and Melancholick; if they are somewhat reddish, and if there be near the muscles certain vessels very big, it signifies the person venereous, and subject to the diseases of *Venus*.

When they are in that manner on the legs, they demonstrate that the person hath a weariness and weakness through all the body, having Ulcers within, and not appearing: If they are black and pale, they denote a great crudity of stomach, and an indigestion that causes vicious humors, which oft-times through their Acrimony cause Malignant Ulcers and Cankers, and to women abundance of Flowers. Wherefore it should much concern the Physician or Chirurgion to know them, their colours, accidents and qualities, that so he may faithfully make use of Phlebotomy, which according to *Avicenna*, is nothing else but *Evacuatio humorum propter validitatem recuperandam*. They should also know the number of the Veins, the place where the blood is to be let; they should at least know the day of the New Moon, her

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Fall, and Quarters, the ill signs, and the signs which govern the parts of the Body, or the signs which are *Solar*, wherein there should be no bleeding nor touching in those places: they must choose the days which are good for Phlebotomy; The vein which is in the middle of the forehead called *præparata*, it is to be opened in case of *Liberty*, when it appears ill-coloured; so also for the *Hemiplegia*; the two veins which are on the sides of the two ears, they are to be opened for to clear the Spirit and the hearing; that upon the bones of the temples called *Astria*, there may be blood drawn of them, that the brain may be furnished with blood. Under the tongue there are two veins which may be let blood for the *Epilepsy*, *Syncope*, and the *Asthma* which comes upon the throat. On the neck there are two veins called *Original*, which may be opened, if the Chyrurgeon be expert, for the Leprosie, and that is discovered when the said Veins are leady and pale; and they may be especially opened for *Peluxia*, for it proceeds from a corruption of blood. The Cordial Veins are upon the arm, whence blood is commonly drawn for the evacuation of ill humours, which might hurt the heart. The lines of the Liver are also on the arms, the which are let blood, for to comfort and refrigerate the heart. Between the middle finger and the fourth, there is a vein may be opened for pains in the stomach and sides; the same place also may be opened for the Plague or Carbuncle. Between the Belly and the Hanches, there are two Veins, which may be bled; the right for the Dropic, and the left for the pains of the Spleen. In each foot there are three veins, whereof one is upon the Ankle-bone, on the outside, which vein is opened for to expel pestilent Humors, and Impoisthumes, and to provoke Flowers to women that are bound. Between the neck of the Foot, and the great Toe, there is a vein to be opened for the Epidemy and other evil Humours; the party must be let blood within 24 hours after he feel himself seized by the Epidemical disease, that is to say, within a Natural day: At the corners of the eyes there are two veins, which are bled for the redness of the face: at the extremities of the mouth there are two veins above and two below, which may be opened for the Tooth-ache, and Canker. Between the under lip and the chin, is a line that may be bled, for the stinking of the breath; Upon the two arms there are four veins, the upper comes from the head, the second from the heart, the third from the Liver, and the fourth from the Spleen. The vein of the head, is on the right arm, and it may be bled for the repletion of Humours and Blood; The vein of the Spleen is opened, for to cure *Tertian* and *Quartan* Fevers. In both the hands there are three veins; from that which is under the thumb, blood is let for to moderate Cholera: that which is between the middle finger and the little one, is opened against Fevers. On the thighs there are two veins; one on the plain of the thigh, which is opened to stave the pain in the Genital parts.

Behold what may be observed from the principal Veins, and those which depend on Physiognomy. Let us now see what may be apprehended of Physiognomy by Geomancy.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

How to know the Physiognomy of any one whatsoever by Geomancy,
and judge of their Manners and Actions.

*****E have spoken somewhat of Physiognomy discovered by Geomancy,
in our first book of Chirurgery, but that sufficing not, and the
more fully to shew the Secrets of our Chirurgery. I have thought
fit, and the Reader will not take it amiss, if in this second Book I
bestow this Chapter, which shall be more instructive then what
hath been spoken of it elsewhere: besides that, the Secrets of Geo-
mancy shall hereby be more perfectly known.

To begin then, when we call the lots of the points to make our figure, desiring to know the Physiognomy of some person whom we have never seen; upon the four first lines of the points, whereof arises the first mother, which is referred to the first house of the Figure, which is the house of Life, which comprehends the manners, temperaments, stature and lineaments of the body, nay of the mind; there you must make a stay; for it is enough to one that is versed in this Science of Geomancy to discover by this first figure, what composition of body, and what manner of face the party hath whom we in this manner desire to know; if *Fortuna Major*, or *Fortuna Minor*; one of the two happens by the lot of the four first lines of the points: These Figures referring to the *Sun* and *Leo*, denote the person *Solar*; of a good stature, having the eye red, marked with red spots in the Apple, a long nose, like that of an Eagle or Kite, rising up high, or commonly great at the end, the mouth well formed, the under lip big, the cheeks full, the ears great and thick enough, commonly red hair, or flaxen; the man Naturally loves to transigrate from one place to another, being a little guilty of a vain presumption, and walks with a proud and limping pace, will pretend much to Sciences, but shall hardly learn the Superficies of them, and desires to be heard through, in all his loquacity.

2. When we would know the lineaments of any one of whom we are asked: if in the lot of the points there be *Via* or *Populus*, such persons are *Lunar*, white, somewhat more then ordinary, fearful of their very shadows; and this colour, humour and the actions of the persons are more proper to women then men: they have the face somewhat long, a wan colour, and the eyes walled, yet fair enough; the persons are cold, because they are unfire, and flow in motion, cowardly and negligent in their actions: they have their hair flaxen and very small, soft in feeling, and a short sight; for their stature, it is not great, small and feeble, not much fit for the warfare of *Mars* and *Venus*: As for the mind, they have it gentle, when they come on to the age of 20 years. If they are born in the first part of ☿, they will be more lean and meagre then in the second and third, they shall have the hair and the eyebrows small and narrow; the nose somewhat big, the nostrils open, their anger is hot for a start; they are eloquent enough, yet full of vain presumption, thinking they know all things; they are much subject to diseases, especially Dyenteries, Plurities, and pains in the stomach, and that because of the small heat which is in them; they are of the Nature of Apes, which is the reason that *Pavia* puts them into a conformity in his Figures, such was *Maria* Duke of Milan.

3. If upon the lot of the points there happen *Acquisitio* and *Latitia*, which followeth the two houses of *Jupiter*, he for whom the Lots are cast, is of a jovial nature, and of a reddish colour; if they are born in *Sagittary* they are cheerful and well

well disposed; if it be in the first part, which *Haly* the Arabian calls *Abraham*, the person hath a fair body, a modest look, a small head, a thick face, handsome nose, fair and white teeth; for the mind, it is very subtle and pleasant, yet constant; for which reason he shall be much given to love Wife and Politick men, and they who shall converse with him, will be well pleased and satisfied: He will be somewhat covetous because of the governing Sign, he will attain to the highest Honours. If the Jovial person be born under the first part of *Pisces*, which is the second House of *Jupiter*, he will be yellow or whitish and tender; he will have a large breast (this sign is referred to *Latitia*) a decent beard, and a fair forehead, fair eyes, rather black then white, as being born before day: He is naturally inclined to fidelity and wisdom, though he be given much to laughing, Jovial, a lover of pleasures, frequenting Balls, Sports, Comedies, Tragedies and publick Recreations: He will be naturally subject to the Head-ache, but his mind shall be found, and of a sound complexion, as being *Sanguine*, persons of which humour are moderate, favourable, pleasant and courteous.

4. When there happens *Puella* or *Amisus*, which are the two houses of *Venus*, the one representing *Taurus* and the other *Libra*, in the lot of the points they denote the man or woman *Venerous*: If they are born when *Puella* happens, or *Taurus* is the Ascendent, they are of clear colour, the body being heavy, clear, fair, pure, neat and spotless: the lips thick, and hanging out, especially the upper lip, they are of a low stature, having a fair countenance, long hair, not crisped, enquiring great eyes; if they are born in the evening or at night, they have them of the colour of Cats eyes, or black, they are magnanimous and officious, and especially towards women, they are very sickly, and of a weak complexion. Those that are born when from the lot of the points there arise *Amisus* or *Libra*, are fair countenance, laborious, they have a perfect Symmetry and composition of body, they are amiable, having a decent laughter, and a gracefulness, full of insinuation, they are great lovers of women: and if women, great lovers of men, which is the reason that both the one and the other will be much given to the flesh, though they are unfortunate in their loves, which will be unchaste and dishonest.

5. If *Conjunctio* or *Albus* happen by the points, those being referred to *Mercury* which represents unto us 11 and 12 they denote a person of a decayed hue, dark and swarthy, sharp-sighted, black-hair'd, having a good pleasing voice, a great mouth, thin small lips, the breast very hairy, they will be prompt, and fit for positing; their fancy or imagination will be somewhat touched with folly, believing they see Devils and Spirits possessing them, and such foolish opinions torment them much. Moreover they intrich themselves with vain promises of hidden Treasures which they imagine they shall find, and transformation of Mettals, as of ☿ and ♃ into Gold and Silver; and they build imaginary Castles in their mind upon these promises. If they are born when there happens *Albus* or *Virgo*, the persons are of a decent Stature, white breasted, reddish hair'd, having much hair and curling, they shall be lovers of virtuous things, but somewhat hasty in their actions, and inconstant, changeable as to their promises, though they be desirous of Honour, and the company of great persons, from whose frequentation they shall promise themselves great matters, which expectation will cause them to undervalue their friends and kindred.

6. When there happens *Puer* or *Rubens*, which Figures are attributed to ☿, and those who are born *Martial* and under ♄, which is referred to *Rubens*, they are red or flaxen hair'd, a rough sort of people, rude and invincible, they are great talkers, rash, strong and imperious, having bloody eyes, and being hasty through the heat of their mind; yet are they somewhat slender, faced like Lyons, soon angry, given to Riot, Furious, Fornicators, Rustick and given to gaming: If the party be born under *Scorpio*, which is the second House of *Mars*, he is well coloured, having much hair Chestnut-coloured, or sometimes red; they have the nose Freckled, and somewhat deformed, the eye-brows meeting together, the cheeks somewhat thin; ready to injure and offend other people, but his offences are easily pardonable, because he will acknowledge himself, and make satisfaction; he is a great Eater and great talker, taking pleasure to set neighbours at odds, as being a lover of suits and contentions. As for his temperament according to *Albomacrus*, it is most commonly

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Sanguine,

Sanguine, a lover of those Arts, which make use of fire and Iron; will live long; it may be 92 or 100 years: he is fortunate in War, and all the exercises of *Mars*.

7. When there happens *Cancer* or *Trifolia*, the persons for whom the lots are cast, are *Sauvages*, and are born under *Capricorn* or *Aquarius*, they are churlish, Melancholick and ill conditioned; dull, lean, and lovers of solitude and solitary imaginations, who when they walk, look downwards: if they are born under *Capricorn*, they have little heads, hollow eyes, whereby may be seen the little solidity there is in their minds; they have a hoarse voice, are deceitful, and faithless, and are chearless though not guilty of much conversation, and when they are in company they bring nothing thither but their distastefulness. If it be *Trifolia*, which is referred to *Aquarius*; the colour of the face is black and leady, pale, or silberd-like; he is great-nosed, and commonly high, (melling of an Ethiopian), having great lips, the hair curling or frizzling, and very black: such persons are great Fornicators, and malicious, very undisciplinable, and yet ambitious to be near Kings and Princes, though they are ordinarily most unfortunate in War: unless it be at Sea, where they are the more fortunate, because of the Nature of the sign; the greatest Fortune they are to expect, is upon the waters; they are reddish or red-eyed, which signifies their malice; most commonly they are the disciples of any new opinions.

8. If by the points there happen *Cauda Draconis* which is made after this fashion, which is referred to the fire, and consequently to *Aries*, the persons for whom the lots are cast, are born Martial, and their *Physiognomie* is Martial, and they are enemies to all the World, without friendship, as this figure is contrary in all good things promised by the Celestial Influences. When there happens *Caput Draconis* which is of this form, and is attributed to the Sun, the Lineaments of their Face are like that of *Solar* persons: and as for the hair, they have it longer and more flaxen; so they have a short sight, and are more calm ordinarily than the Solar; for the *Draconi head* is in all things contrary to the *Tail*.

Now seeing we discourse of the *Draconi Head*, which relates to some parts of the Head of man, the which it governs, we shall in the following Chapter Treat of the judgement of it, as also of the diverse forms thereof.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Head and its Judgements.



LHE Learned and knowing *Hippocrates* in the sixth Book which he wrote concerning ordinary Diseases, saies that by considering the head of a man, it may be judged of the whole body, that being the most apparent of all the parts of the body, and is not covered nor masked, and especially the face, which at the full sight is seen of all, that so may be judged of the temperaments and actions of the Person. Now in our Science of *Physiognomie*, the form, proportion, and dimensions of the head are to be considered; for by it, and its form we judge of the mind contained therein, which is that that distinguishes us from beasts, and makes us know the breath which is said to have been blown into our face by the perfection of all things, that so he might give us the Epithite of Saints, which is the mark which all wise men aim at, for the obtaining of that immortality which is desired by pure wisdom. That therefore we may come to this discovery, it is thus;

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A little head is never without vice, and most commonly is guilty of little wisdom, but rather full of folly, which is naught and malicious.

A great head doth not signify any perfection of manners, though there may be sometimes, but not often, goodness of Nature; the most perfect is the round head, which is somewhat depressed on both sides after the fashion of a Sphere compassed about with its Zodiac. The best form of a head is moderate, as greatness and thickness, and of a decent and convenient roundness, which before and behind is tempered with a little compression. The reason why some have little heads, and so consequently no great plenty of sense, is, as the Physicians say, want of matter, or the firmness of the place where the child is formed, and the great head is caused through the abundance and superfluity of seed in the formation, or happily some thing artificial which the mother might use, or her imagination; but if there be a little matter with the force of the first formative power, the head will be of a decent form, and not much malicious; for the malice is represented in a man by some deformity or monstruousness.

The Brain one of the Noblest parts of the Body is according to the form of the *Cranium*, for if the *Cranium* be corrupted, the brain is so too. The head of man, hath proportionally more Brains than all other living Creatures; and men have more brains than women, and the head of man hath more joynts than any other creature. So the well formed head is like a Mallet or Sphere, there being some emency before and behind; the form of the middle ventricle should be a little compressed, so the cogitative faculty is the more notable. If the forehead be depressed, the man is of no judgement; if the hinder, he hath no memory, having a great weakness in the motion of the Nerves, and consequently of all the parts of the body. The strength of the Brain is demonstrated by the strength of the body and Nerves, as also by the breadth of the shoulders, the breast, and the lateral parts, called *Hypochondria*, which are the junctures of the Liver to the Spleen. The head which is of a handsome and decent form, augments the sense and virtue, and denotes in the man magnificence and honour; but if deformed, the contrary: the judgements we shall therefore draw are these.

1. A head not beyond measure great, denotes persons fair, wise, and well conditioned, studious, having a strong and great memory, given to the reading of good Books.
2. Those that have the head out of measure big, are commonly foolish, indocile, not far from a little madness: they do nothing that speaks any gentility of spirit, but live sadly in a perpetual Melancholy, or happily gluttony.
3. When the head is big, proportionable to the body, the fineness of the neck big, and the neck itself strong, it is a sign of strength, choler, magnanimity, and a Martial Humour.
4. When a man or woman have the head long and sharp like a Pyramid, or Sugar loaf, it denotes a man shameless, who in his youth had a vivacity of spirit enough, which at the age of twenty years vanished away: many such heads may be seen amongst us; such persons are gluttons and great eaters, rash and bold, which proceeds from the dryness of the brain.
5. A head well composed, and of a good form, according to the dimensions of the body, and if the ventricle before be well formed and well tempered, for the apprehension of species proceeds from heat, and moisture, and the retention proceeds from the draught in the hinder part; a Head thus formed, signifies goodness and Wisdom.
6. A head having the middle ventricle somewhat compressed towards the sides, denotes the cogitative faculty, Natural, diligently comprehensive, ratiocative and eloquent, which proceeds from the union of the spirits that are in that place; those who have the head thus, are learned and knowing.
7. A head that is altogether spherical, signifies mobility, inconstancy, forgetfulness, little discretion and wisdom.
8. The head very little, is necessarily an evil sign; and the less it is, the more folly there is; the person is subject to sickness, because of the small quantity of brains, the

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ventricles

ventricles being narrow, wherein the spirit being pressed, cannot exercise their functions, as being shuff'd together and smothered; whence it comes that their imagination is neither free nor good, and their Memory is slippery: such persons are very choleric, and hasty in all their actions, and are more like St. Mauburn than Socrates, and are commonly vertiginous, and exceed not 56. years at most.

9. A Head out of measure long, and oblique in the organs, denotes impudicity and imprudence, they are like the Swine, as Porta says, wearying themselves in the disservice of venereal actions.

10. A Head that is low and flat, denotes impudence, and dissoluteness: a Head high before, folly and stupidity of spirit.

11. A Head that hath as it were a ditch behind, and is depressed and hollow, denotes a man subject to wrathfulness, being of a Melancholic humour; this head hath some likeness to that of a Camell.

12. A big Head with a broad forehead, is like that of an Ox, having a large Face, like a Gyrant, it denotes a man slow, gentle, yet laborious and extremely indolent.

13. When the Head is straight, and almost flat in the middle, of a middle size, it denotes that man hath a good strong understanding, that he is courageous, and fears nothing as to the affairs of the World, that he is indefatigable in the vicissitude of fortune, and that all the afflictions that can happen to him, cannot make him quit his constancy and conduct, but is firm amidst the most outrageous accidents; if he have a high forehead, he is perfectly Martial.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Metoposcopy, and the significations of the Forehead, and the Planets placed thereon, according to this Science.

Metoposcopy is a Science depending of *Physiognomy*, which we have defined in the second Chapter, to be a Science of judging of things to come by the aspection on the Forehead, as also of knowing the temperaments of any one. No Divination is certain, unless it be joynt with, and assisted by *Astrology*, which at present is the certainest Science for the prediction of things to come, and the joyning it to the other Sciences of Divination, renders them more recommendable, and more perfect: for *Astrology* is the foundation of whatever concerns the prediction of things to come. That is the reason that in our *Metoposcopy*, for the greater perfection thereof, we accommodate the seven Planets, as you find them in this Figure,



Of the significations of the said Planets, we shall discourse after the description of the forehead. The forehead is a part of the Face, situate in the *frontispit*, confined by the Eyes, the root of the Nose, and the Temples; and by the accidents thereof is discovered sadness, joy, clemency, gentleness, severity, humanity, forwardness, wisdom, folly, silence, whence came these Proverbs, *Frontem experrigere, frontem extrahere*: and Aristotle says, *Fronti veronanda & honoris sedes*; For it is a neighbour to the place of the Fancy, being as it were the enclosure of the common sense in the higher part of the brain. The forehead hath its dimensions, that is to say, Latitude, Longitude, Roundness and Fullness: the Latitude begins at the root of the Nose, where the eye-brows discontinue, and ends with the first hairs near a branch of the hollow vein: the longitude is from one temple to the other: the Longitude and Latitude make the roundness, when all things are well joynt together; and the plain foreheads are such, because they are depressed and without elevation. The diversities of foreheads, are, the great, the little, the round, the oval, the lean, the fat, the broad, the narrow, the collected, the confused; as for the lines and veins, they are, the cloudy, the straight, the concave, the slender vein. Upon the forehead we place the seven Planets upon the lines as it is to be seen in the Figure; On the first line near the hair is ♀, on the second ♄, on the 3. ♂, on the 4. ☿, on the 6. and lowest ♃, and ♀ upon the Nose.

The Moon on the left eye, and the Sun on the right, Venus at the Root of the Nose. Of the situation of the said Planets and their significations we shall speak of after the significations of the diversity of foreheads, for these two are all that is comprehended in all the Science of *Metoposcopy*.

1. A great and spacious forehead signifies a sluggish and fearful person, that is compared to the Ox; most of those that have the forehead such, are people of good consciences, not given to do any hurt; they are very fit to become Lawyers.

2. The little forehead, denotes the person indolent, wicked, and given to mischief, believing nothing but his own foolish opinions, they are compared among the Beasts to the Cat or Rat of Pharaoh. The Emperor Caligula had it so, so also was he an Epitome of all cruelty and cowardise, and would never believe any person of Authority.

3. The broad forehead represents a person gluttonous and unclean, especially in regard of the act of generation, as having somewhat of the Nature of the Swine: such persons are given to flattery, professing in shew all manner of friendship, but behind a mans back they are his enemies, speaking evil and offensive words, and scandalous to those whom they pretend an affection to. Bartholinus Caelus of Bullinger says, that a forehead great and broad on all sides, without any hair, or as it were bald, signifies an audacious and understanding person, but sometimes malicious and very wrathful, and not legal, and oftimes a great Liar.

4. A forehead pointed at the Temples of the head, so as the bones do almost ap-

pear without the flesh, signifies vanity, inconstancy, little capacity, and not much resolution in business, but changeableness every moment.

5. He that hath the forehead somewhat swollen by reason of the thickness of the flesh, at the temples, as if he had jaws or cheeks full of flesh, it denotes the person very courageous and Martial, it is one of the marks that a great Captain should look for in the choice of his Souldiers; moreover those that have such foreheads are proud, easily angry, and forward to engage themselves in combats.

6. A square forehead, denotes according to Aristotle magnanimity: *Quadrata frons* (saith he) *proficiat ratione mediocriter magnanimos ostendit ob similitudinem leonum*. Those that have such a forehead are courageous as Lions, and are compared to them because of their strength, courage and Prudence. See *Porra*.

7. He who hath the forehead wrinkled and low in the middle, and seems as it were double in the face, near the nose, that is to say frowning, wherein there is a valley or descent, is a simple person, magnanimous in adversity, and fortune is very cruel and crooks to him.

8. He that is bald, or hath little hair on the forepart of the head, having the forehead plain, and the skin delicate and smooth, which the Greeks call *Ephebeia*, unless it be the superfluities of the nose, is unconfront, wrathful and ill-conditioned.

9. He that hath the forehead gathered together and wrinkled, is a flatterer, and hath somewhat of the nature of a Dog; he flatters, but it is for to deceive.

10. The concave forehead, which hath pits and mounds, is a sign of fearfulness; deceit, cheating and ambition. *Adamantius* saith *Apera fronte non gaudent, neque que solas nuntios habet omnia namque hac signa veritatem & infidelitatem nuntiant, et interdum similitudo & infamiam*: he which hath a frowning wrinkled, and caped forehead, which is a word comes according to *Varro*, from *Caperata*. & *Crissus* *caprarum cornibus assimilatur*, is of a Saturnine humour and Melancholick, and denotes one that thinks more than he speaks, premeditating his conceptions before he speaks them. Such a one was *Phily Melastolus*; these persons are of a gentle humour and familiar conversation; if the person be very rich, the greater is the Melancholy, as saith *Albertus Magnus*; *Quissemper frontis ruga contracta habent, Melancholici & res magnas cogitari consuevit*.

11. A clear forehead without wrinkles, signifies a fairness of mind as well as of body, but a malicious disposition given to debates, suits, and contentions; the most part that have it so, have not much devotion; the great *Sidonius*, *Apollinaris* saith, that *Epicurus* had it so.

12. A forehead neither flat, nor lean, nor smooth, nor rough, but between all, signifies a round-dealing friendship without deceit or circumvention.

13. The cloudy forehead, and having black marks, signifies boldness and such persons are likened to Bulls and Lions, who are in perpetual choler.

14. Those who have much carnosity about the eyes, so that their eye-brows hang down like those of hounds, are fraudulent, cruel, and unmerciful; deriving their cruelty from beasts of Prey. *Selymus* the Emperour of the Turky had them so, and he was cruel, bold, a great, indefatigable and severe Warriour; it is said also that *Charles Duke of Burgundy* had them so too.

15. A forehead, that upon the first sight appears sad, severe and austere, shews a strange and barbarous humour, prone to all cruelties. Such are the *Arabians*, *Canibals*, *Anthropophagi*, people that know no pity; if it happen they be of a Melancholick humour, they are likely to devour their own children, as saith a learned Author, *Whom I have my self observed in one of that humour, who was Executed at Euxen, His name was Yautin, living near a Town called Les Venes, who transported with madness and cruelty had eaten his own children; there were some thought him a Wizard, which was not true, at being only fully possessed with melancholy and solitude had transported him to that inhuman action*.

16. A depetted and low forehead, denotes an effeminate person; this kind of forehead suits well with a woman; for a man that is so, hath a low and abject soul, is fearful, servile, effeminate, cowardly, and carried away with the many words of a great talker, for there is not much assurance in their words, yet he is overcome by the speech of the most simple man that he stands in fear of.

Now

Now seeing we have represented all the forms of the forehead, in pursuance of our *Attophery*, we must treat of the lines of the forehead and their significations, and afterwards of the Characters of the Planets, and of the Planets themselves, which signify, according to the places where we place them in the forehead, an abridgement of this great World.

The lines of the forehead have Longitude, Latitude and Profundity, and begin at one temple and end towards the other; the which lines by their aspect, represent unto us the evil or good Fortune of the Person; those veins are Planetary. A Planetary line is that which is referred to some of the Planets, which are placed on the forehead, as is before mentioned; but because that in all Foreheads there doth not appear perfectly all the lines, we shall draw our more particular Judgements from those of the Sun and Moon which infallibly appear on all Foreheads; upon the eye-brows, that of the Sun upon the right, and that of the Moon on the left; but it is more easie to judge of those who have all the lines, some having them more apparent, others less. The first line which is that of *h*, appears near the hair; that which is under it is *Jupiter*, the third belong to *Mars*, the other four are in the superfluities of the forehead, as the Sun and Moon upon the eyes, *Mercury* near the gristle of the Nose, *Venus* above it between the eyes. So there you have the number of the Planets observed, and them placed according to the Celestiall Rule, *Saturnus* highest, *Jupiter* next, then *Mars*, the Sun under *Mars*, *Venus* next, *Mercury* under her, and the Moon near the left eye-brow, and the Sun at the right, and *Venus* at the root of the Nose; and by these places we are shewed the Analogy and proportion which there is between the great and little World, even as experience confirms it, and reason demonstrates these motions, being like those of the Heavens; the Nose and the bone of the Vertex being the imaginary Poles whereon these Planets move.

To these lines we must observe the Characters which are given them as marks of the Planets, and are the infallible signs of the temperaments, and of mans life, that we can discover, whereby we also know the duration and length thereof. Their marks are crosses, circles, warts and such like Characters, which commonly are found in mens foreheads, and it is to be considered upon which veins they are; for without doubt, the man shall derive somewhat from that Planet where the Character shall be, rather than from any other. The significations of the Planetary lines are either general, when they are accommodated to all the lines of the Planets, or special. The general significations of the Lines of the Planets, affords us these Canons and Aphorisms.

1. The lines of the Planets either all in general, or each in particular, some are fortunate, others unfortunate: those which are fortunate are those which are flat, or bend a little towards the Nose, if they be equal, continued and not diflected, nor distracted, nor barred in like obelisks.

2. Those that are not well placed and unfortunate, are those that are much winding, approaching a Semicircle Globe, or obelisk.

3. Simple and straight lines denote a simple good and honest soul without any malice.

4. The oblique, inflexed and sometimes the distorted lines denote variety, craft, cheating: to be short, all mischief and deceit.

5. If the right line of the forehead be oblique, that is on the side attributed to the Sun, it signifies malice.

6. If the veins of the masculine Planets look towards the left side, and be plain; and if that of *Mercury*, which is sometimes Masculine and sometimes Feminine, look towards the Feminines in the same manner, it denotes nothing but evil.

7. Many lines signify nothing else but a multitude of changeable affairs.

8. The fewness and simplicity of the Lines, denotes a certain simplicity in affairs.

9. When the lines encircle and deplete, they represent some great affair, according as the Character of the Planets shall denote.

10. *Jupiter* line being mean and reflected, shews some great and happy gain with honour and good report.

The

The general significations of the Planets most commonly include the special, that is to say, some Planets are referred to certain Lines, as we said or judged of them.

1. If the Lines be great and not winding, long, (especially that of *h* and *u*, as also those of *h* and *g*) and very apparent, they denote most exorbitant and mischievous actions.

2. If the line of *Jupiter* be longer then that of *Saturn*, it denotes Riches, and all other things that are obtained by *Jupiter*.

3. If the line of *Mars* exceed the others, let the Captain that chooses Souldiers observe it; for those that are so, are great Warriours, and have no other ambition then to raise a fortune by the War; and especially, if there be a cross upon that line, and not a semi-circle, it speaks a very choleric humour, and a good Fortune by following *Hellena*.

4. A line broken or discontinued, especially that of *Saturn* and *Mars*, denotes misfortune in War.

5. If two lines or three be in the place of *Mercury*, and if they be apparent and straight, simple and equal, they denote the person eloquent and wise, and very honest.

6. If there be more then three lines, and be straight, and bending at the extremity, they signify loquacity, prating, detraction, deceit, inconstancy, lying, simulation and dissimulation.

7. If the lines be such in the forehead of a woman, she is talkative, abusive, prating, a scold, a Sorceress, given to unlawful Arts, knowing some foolish Verses useless in instruction.

8. Two or three lines being at the root of the Nose and cut in the middle, signify a Venerous person, and one much transported with that Vice.

9. The line of the *Sun* being perfect, long enough, and not interrupted or cut, signifies Honour and Riches given by Kings and Princes.

10. The *Moon* line being clear, distinct and perfect above the left eye, signifies much travel into strange Nations, and some abode by the way.

And this is all we have as to the Judgements of the forehead, of which depends *Metempsychy*. Yet to satisfy the ingenious Reader, I will particularly demonstrate the same, and then I shall bestow the next Chapter for to treat of what is supernatural in this Science.

CHAP. IX.

That the seven Planets, being placed on the forehead, the twelve Signs of the Zodiac are there also with their Spirits and Intelligences.

Here can be no greater sympathy, then is between the Celestial and Elementary Bodies. There is (as I have often said before) such an Analogy between all our Members and the Superior bodies, that there is no member which is not governed by those influences either generally or particularly. The Harmony of these fiars is the total of our body; as to the particular parts, all in all, as the Face in general, and in particular the Forehead.

And therefore the ancient *Heirens* called these Celestial bodies by the names of spirits

spirits and have attributed to them secret Intelligences and Genii; and those over whom any particular Star, as *h*, *u*, *g*, &c. do powerfully govern, are powerfully actuated by the influence of the Star or its Genius. Now upon the forehead may be discovered the Spirit or Governing Genii; as if it be *Saturn*, it is *Sababiel* who hath two under him, which are referred to his two houses, that is *Capitol* to *m*, and *Aquarist* to *u* or else *Gediel* and *Deliel*. If it be *Jupiter* that governs the Forehead, it is *Zadokiel*, who hath these two, *Sagittarist* and *Pisicist*, on *Acabiel*, *Dagimiel*. If it be *Mars*, it is *Madimiel*, and his houses, *Telartarist*, *Acabiel*, or else *Ariel*, *Scorpiel*; if it be the *Sun*, it is *Simiel*, and *Lemiel*. If it be the *Moon*, *Larabael* or *Levanuel* her house *Sartamiel*; if it be *Venus*, *Magabiel*, her houses *Surriel*, *Maniel*. If *Mercury* *Cochabiel*, his houses *Tenniel*, *Betuel*; the latter of these referred to *Mercury*, was that which governed *Apollonius Thianensis*, which he knew by the *Brachmanis*; and that is it which with that of the *Moon* that is next the Earth, and consequently easie to be allured and drawn to us: *Arbatel* gives the faculties of this Spirit, *Betuel* to *Aratron*, whose faculties and spirits are: 1. To transform the most vile Metals into fine Gold and Silver. 2. To turn Treasures into Charcoal, or Charcoal into Treasures. 3. It teaches Chymistry, Magick, and Physick. 4. It appears like little men as Pigmies. 5. Makes men invincible; and 6. Makes idle things fruitful. It is an easie matter to know whether the person be governed by it; for if he have four lines above the root of the Nose, and if those lines be hollow, and make the extremity wrinkled, doubtless the person is governed by it; if besides he be Melancholic; sometimes the lines are fair and clear, as *Apol. Tyan* had them. And that denotes a great force in the possession of this Spirit, nay, speaks apparent Miracles. I believe that the Brothers of the *Isacian* possess it; it is an order sprung up within these late years in *Germany*, that at present doth Miracles through all *Europe*. These Brothers have some admirable secrets of the Sciences mentioned before, together with an ardent zeal towards the Superior Powers, and enter acquaintance with all knowing Men who acknowledge the true God, and part not from them without doing them some good: They know almost all things to come, as may be seen by their Predictions. They have taken the name of Brothers, to avoid the vanity of that name of Fathers; forbidden in the Scripture; they know the Languages of the Countries where they are to dwell, they are well acquainted with the Tongues, the *Hebrew*, *Chaldean*, *Syrack*, *Arabick*, and all the Oriental Languages, the *Greek*, *Latine*, *Italian*, *Spanish*, *French*, *Sclavonian*, *German*, and make Lexicons of them; moreover they are skilled in the Civil Law, the *Galenick*, and *Paracelsick* Physick, the *Aristotelick*, and *Ramist* Philosophy, the Liberal Arts; to be short, they are an Epitome of all Sciences. As for their Religion their Tenets are very pure, *Henry Nehusin* a *German* Physician, accuses them for *Anabaptists*, for having the opinions of *Socinus*; tis true they have no certain place for their Prayers, which require great meditation; they live in an unanimous Society, abounding with money; their vows are somewhat near those of *Apollon Tyan*, but besides the plurality of the Gods they also possess his Genius; they have the lines before mentioned above the root or gristle of the Nose, and so they are discovered, as also may be known the diversity of the lines where the Planets are situated, and their Characters which may be seen in *Cor. Agrip.* in the 3. Book. and 29. Chap. of his *Philosoph. Occult.* which I would not put down here, to avoid prolixity. But when once they are known, it may be judged of the Genii and temperament by the inspection of the forehead, which is the only subject of *Metempsychy*.

CC

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of the Judgement of the Manners, and of the Body, by the Colour and other Accidents.



THE colours of the Body, and especially of the Face, denote the Humour and inclination of the person; and by the external colour and accidents, the Physiognomist must judge of the internal faculties of the Soul. As blackness in a man if it be shining, is a sign of adulation, as well in the members as in the hair. The black colour denotes a man flow in his actions, not much given to War, as being of a heavy and fearful Humour, without Courage, if not occasionally; but he is cautious, neat,

and subtile, and fit for Counsel; for some secret enterprise, say a Treason if need be; such was *Myser*, who carried the Garland in the *Trojan* Victories, and was preferred before *Alex*; the most part of those who are so coloured are born towards the South parts. A green colour that is oblique and black, speaks a Choleric person; those who are ruddy, or altogether red, and are lean withal, are neat, cunning and subtile; which is the reason of this Proverb: *Few Little men are Humble, and Red Faithful*; but those that are big, fat, and have the hair of the head of another colour, whether it be chestnut or olive colour, are Jovialists and honest people, open without painting of cheating; but if the hair be black, boware; the Proverb saith,

*Of a red Beard and black Hair,
If th' art wife, thou'lt have a care.*

Those that have the face pale, and leady, yet have the forehead red, and the eyes depressed, are extremely suspicious, much subject to passion and choler; they are never at rest within themselves, thinking always that some others plot and conspire against them; all Fancies are Phantasies to them. If Melancholick; the fingers of their hands seem Mountains to them; the least sight unaccommoded to them seems to be Hell full of Furies, which is the subject of their Discourse; and indeed by such sick minds as these, these places have been invented, and Poets and others have drawn their descriptions from these fantastic Imaginations, and thence describe the pains and torments which are their exercise. The Abbot *Odo* was of such a colour; and he was the first that since the year of Salvation, hath given us these Descriptions, which have been subscribed unto and received by them that believed them.

A whitish red colour, which the *Latines* call *Candoruber*, and the *Greeks* *Adonis* *Calidus*, signifies a man debonaire and familiar, courageous and gallant as to matters of War. The Learned *Galen* in his Art of Medicine, saith, *Signum optimæ temperaturæ, id est calida & humida, esse colorem semimixtum ex albo & rubro*. And *Aristotle* as to the significations of it, says, *In idea ingeniosus, moribus amabilem colorem, optimam ingenium denotare*; and Thrice him, *Alborem Martem*. *Color mediū inter album & rubrum, dicitur ad principium se esse clavi, hinc ingenui & bonorum index*. It is held that *Alexander the Great* was of this colour, though *Apelles* painted him sordid and dark coloured; but *Plutarch* represents him to us of this white ruddy colour, a colour whereof the sweat is very sweet and pleasant, and such had the said *Alexander*, as *Aristoteles* represents him: for my part I am of opinion that such persons are jovial, and of good conversation, desiring nothing so much as mirth; they have a good Understanding, but not so much as to employ it in the study of the Sciences; they are Choleric and Contagious, but their Choler lasts not long; most

part of your Northern People are of this colour and complexion. A high white colour is to be admired among those that profess they love Beauties; it is very commendable in women, and much desired by those who affect to pass half their Age in the pleasures of this Life, which are for the most part the pains of their lives; that they may afterwards bait the hook for the zealous ones of their times to catch others. This true this colour is very fit for a woman, who of her self is luxurious and fearless; but not to a man, for it would speak him effeminate: *Arist*, in his *Physiog*, says, *Albus color in homine excedens, demonstrat femineum*. We have amongst us some kindreds that are thus excessively white; and the women are extremely luxurious; and the men tender, fearful, shortighted, and like to take the occasion of doing any impollute.

The Brown colour mingled with pale, which the *Latines* call *Sublividus* the *Greeks* *Chrysæus*, i.e. *subflavus*, denotes a glutton, a great talker, one easily angry and one that speaks immoderately; it also signifies folly joy'd with cruelty; and the most part of those that embrace novelty in matter of Divine Worship, are of this colour: they will have men receive whatever they conceive in their corrupt imagination, and advance with their flattering speeches, as Articles and Decrees of Heaven; by this reason, and by their foolish Inventions they make men believe and adore things whereof Antiquity that adored a plurality of Gods, would be ashamed; and *Herodotus* would blush to write, as being too apparent impostures. These persons do much envy others, and especially those of their profession; as for the pale, *Martial* says,

Omnibus invidens Livide, nemo tibi,

Those that have a flushing colour, are not far from madness, as having extraordinary heat. *Polemon* says, *Color flammens furiosus indicat*: *Albert*, *Magnus*, *Ignis color cum incensibus oculis ad insaniam vergentem hominem notat*. This colour denotes not only an ardent desire of things present and of small consequence, but also things to come; for there wants not a vivacity of spirit. 'Tis thought the Prophetess *Cassandra* was of this colour, having shining eyes; such were *David*, *Daniel*, and *Esdra*, who in their fury have spoken great things at certain times. A squalid colour doth not signify any thing but strength, as *Aristotle* witnesses, *Qui in figura fortis viri tribuit colorem squalidum*. The most part of those that are given to the Wars, are no sheep or Cowards, and hate those that trim up and varnish their Complexion: as for them, they are equalled, and all dully through their Military exercises, not studying any thing but Stratagems and fears of War, to the end they may transmit an immortal Fame to Posterity.

CHAP. XI.

The Judgements of the Hairs according to their Substance and colours.



HE Hair is one of the parts that adorn the Head of Man, but especially of a Woman; for a Woman of quality husbands them to the advancement of her Beauty: the Apollo permits her to please her Husband: The ancient *Gauls* wore long hair in token of their Liberty: in the Old Testament there is mention of the Hair of *Samson* and *Abraham*, which was also bestowed upon the Daughters of *Jerusalem* for to adorn themselves withal. *Lycurgus* commanded his Citizens to wear their Hair long, that they might be more fair and decent. *Charilaus* being asked why he wore his Hair long, answered, *Quia ex omni ornatu hic pulcherrimus foret, &c.* *Silvius Italianus* in the commendation of *Seipius*, says,

*Martia front, faciesque comis, nec pone retroquet
Caesaries brevis.*

Fair Hair, as the Poets say, are the Prisons of *Cupid*, and heretofore, say it present, the Ladies make Rings and Bracelets of it, as *Marialis* witnesses.

*Ut de toto peccaverat orbe comarum
Annulus, incerta vix bene fixus acn.*

The Hair therefore being a part of *Physiognomie*, we draw these Judgements from their substance, which we shall lay down here by way of *Aphorisms* and *Canons*.

1. Hair that is thick, and soft, denotes a man of much mildness, and of a constitution cold and moist; for the farther the brain is from heat, the head is more hairy; the heat of man that goes to the superior parts pierces everywhere the skin of the head, and makes a certain Humour to issue out of the pores; and the more subtil part of this Humour vanishes away, but that which is more gross remains within and turns into hair, which is more solid than the fleshy skin, and the hairs are broader than the pores, so long as the impetuosity and force which drives them out is great.

2. When the Hair hangs down and is soft, it denotes a humid complexion and Sanguine, and when they grow fast, it is a sign the body will shortly decline to dryness, and not to moisture. And when the heat and drought are joyned, the Hair comes out stiffest, and more thick.

3. Much Hair denotes a hot person, and the bigness thereof his choler, and that he is soon angry: this plenty of hair happens more to young, than to old men and children; for in these the matter is more vaporous than moist, but in young men the contrary; wherefore contraries follow their contraries.

4. Abundance of hair in young children, shews their complexion increases, and augments with Melancholly.

5. Curled hair and black, denotes heat and drought; the people of the South have it for the most part alike, especially the *Ethiopian*; it proceeds from the crookedness of the pores; as for their signification, *Arist.* says, *Qui capillus nimis crispus habent timidi sunt, & ad Ethiopeos referuntur.*

6. Hair

6. Hair standing up an end like the prickles of a Hedge-Hog, signifies a fearful person, and an ill courage; of the hair that falls upon the forehead towards the Nose, *Aristotle* says, *ἐν τῷ μετώπῳ τὸ πρὸ τοῦ ὤφθαλμοῦ ἐκείνου τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, ἀπὸ τοῦ τοῦ αἵματος.*

7. Smooth and plain hair, denotes a person of a good understanding, placable, courteous, tractable, and somewhat fearful.

8. When the hairs are delicate and clear, they signify a man of a weak complexion, and subject to sickness. As for the colours of hair, we must in the first place consider the Climate; for the Meridional people are for the most part black and curled; the Northern, who inhabit cold Countries, are flaxen-haired, of a yellowish colour, their hair being full and close, and therefore they are not altogether cold, but rather their temperance and humour is very hot, the heat in the Winter time, being locked up as we see in the bosom of the Earth. As for the rest, The Oriental have their Hair of a Chestnut colour, fair and very small; the Occidental have it blacker and more rough; yet it is not absolutely assured that all of those Countries should have them so; for such a one is black that hath black hair; he that hath them yellow or flaxen, white, red, or brown, may be said to have them fair, &c. As for their significations they are these.

1. White Hair signifies a great frigidity, as may be seen in old men, whose hair becomes white by reason of frigidity and acidity, as it happens to vegetables which when they dry, change their black or green into white; and that happens many times after great dying Diseases.

2. We are to mark that there are but four principal colours of hairs, viz. Black, Red, Flaxen, and White or Grey: the White proceeds from want of Natural heat, or corrupted Flegm, yet they signify slippery and evil conditions.

3. Black Hair proceeds from an excessive adult choler, or adult and hot blood,

4. Red Hair denotes a head not adult but diminished and moderate.

5. Hair of the colour of Gold, denotes a treacherous person, having a good understanding but mischievous. Red Hair inclining to black, signifies a deceitful and malicious person, whose sweat is most loathsome and fit to make the *Narcissus* ungent with the blood of the line of Life of a dead man, and other Ingredients, as may be seen in *Porta's* Natural Magick.

6. Chestnut coloured Hair, denotes a fair and just person without deceit. So much shall suffice as to the Hair, let us now speak of other parts that are hairy about the Face of Man.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Beard, the Chin, the Eye-brows, the Neck, and their significations.



THE Chin is the lowest part of the Face, and represents as it were the *Nadir*, as the Forehead doth the *Zenith*; that part which is below the under jaw hath been disposed by Nature for the Beard, an ornament to a man's face. Now the Beard grows from day to day, and from month to month, after 24 years; it is to be noted that hair proceeds from the superfluities of meats, the fumosity whereof ascends to the parts of the jaws, as the smoke doth to the top of the Chimney, but when it finds no further passage to go higher, their issues out hair, whereof there are divers significations.

1. A thin, soft beard, denotes a person lustful and effeminate, and of a tender body, fearful, delicate, unconstant; they that are so bearded, are very welcome to Women, as *Properius* saith.

*Chariot est aura Iuvenis cui levia fulgent
Orn, nec hirsuti aspera barba facit.*

2. A red Beard denotes first a placid forehead, and the person is courteous, friendly, but not without some craft; he is a flatterer, soon angry, as not being Sanguine.

3. That kind of Beard is good, and he that hath it such, is of a Melancholick humour; it also denotes the person ingenious, sincere, cordial, constant, bold, stout, and fit to make a resolute Souldier.

4. A Beard half red, yellow, or citrin, signifies in a manner the same thing as the red; only the latter denotes not persons subject to Cholera, as being more Sanguine.

5. A flaxen or pale Beard, denotes a Flegmatick person, who is temperate enough, as being prudent.

6. He that hath a decent Beard, handsome, and thick of hair, is of a good nature, and reasonable in all things; the contrary is he that hath it not so.

7. They that have their Beards well ordered, as is seen in *Eunuchs* who have lost both Stones, are much metamorphosed from the Nature of Man to Women.

8. Those that have no Beard like gentle men, or have but a little Moustache, are of an ill nature, and very luxurious: *Polemon* says of them, *Spadones naturali nequitia pessimi esse meribus, ingenio immites, dolosus, facinorosi, aliisque sceleribus se immiscetes.*

But since I speak of Beardless Men, I will give a rule or two concerning Women: the first, that few women have any beard on the jaws, because all the humours whereof the beard proceeds, is in women converted to *menstrua*, which they have by a certain passage, and by the motion of the age of the *Moon*, sometimes twice in a month. This is so when the woman is not with child; for when she is, this *menstruum* is turned into milk; but it is true, that these Humours which are so subtle, are naturally hot; which is the reason that sometimes from this Flux arises hair on the cheeks of a woman, and oftentimes about the mouth, where the heat abounds more; and such a woman is said to be bearded, and is of a very luxurious nature, strong

and

and manly, having a big voice like a man: of such a woman you have this Proverb, *Feminam barbaram lapidibus eminus saluandum esse.*

*A Bearded Woman should saluted be
With Stones at distance wth her head to flee.*

In general, a woman having no hair appearing but that of her head, is said to be a good, awful, fearful woman, shamefaced, weak, mild, obedient; to be short, she is such as a woman should be, quite contrary to the bearded woman,

Of the Chin.

1. A Long Chin, especially in a woman, denotes her angry and importunate in words; a man, neither silent nor discreet, that cannot keep any thing secret, though a thing prejudicial to another, but he must reveal all, and cannot be at rest, till he hath done it, pretending in the mean time to discretion, and that he doth it for some advantage.

2. A little Chin denotes all sort of malice: I shall say no more of it than *Albers Mag.* *Parvum & breve mentis vitiosum, quod multos & invidios arguit ad serpentis relatu.*

3. A round and thin Chin is not manly, but womanish; but with that it signifies boldness and much pride.

4. A square Chin is manly, and denotes much courage and strength of body; and such persons are commonly given to the Wars, of debauched lives, not thinking of the future: Alarms are their delights, and they take delight to feed in sordid places, if they have what to eat; they are not ambitious of any thing so much as to appear Soldiers in the service of that Prince to whom they devote themselves.

5. He that hath the Chin round, united and dimpled is of a good nature though Venerable, for indeed this kind of Chin is more natural to a woman than a man, as being one of the perfections of Beauty. Our Poets, who are the most curious lovers, describe their Mistresses with dimpled Chins, for this little pit hath some correspondence with the Figure of *Venus* and towards the left eye. *Maldenarius* is deceived in his Figure of *Metaphors*, placing *Venus* in the extremity of the Nose between the *Sun* and *Moon*, besides all Rules of Science.

6. A lean and wrinkled Chin represents one unable for Venerie, and that hath somewhat of a gentle man, without manly force, cold and maleficate as to generation.

7. He that hath the Chin crooked with a valley at the joining of the jaws, is a person guilty of treachery and assassination, having a desire to command and make good his party; an enemy to all his neighbours and given to Tyranny: If it be a Woman (he is cruel, malicious, at enmity with her own kindred, insatiable, hating her own issue.

Of the Eye-brows and Eye-lids.

1. THE Eye-brows which make a hollow Bow, and move or rise up when the party speaks or will have them do so, is a sign of pride and courage, vain-glory and boldness; and this extraordinary motion is a menacing of another.

2. He that hath the Eye-brows declined down from on high when he speaks to others, and looks slyly cunning, is malicious and deceitful, a liar, a Traitor, idle, secret, and not speaking much; all this Rule is taken out of *Scotus*, *Cilium depressum indicat, cum alteri loquimur, &c.* But I say further, that such a person shall be

be accused of Treason and perfidionsness towards his Prince and Country, and will dye shamefully for some crime of Treason.

3. He that hath long hair on the Eye-brows, and both make but one, is a person of simplicity, yet not without mischief, and is not much conversative.

4. When the Eye-brows are naturally folded, as if they were crimped, they signify a shameless person, impudent, and envious at another's fortune; a great promiser, but it is by way of affront and treachery.

5. When the Eye-brows are short and narrow, flaxen coloured, they denote the man good natured, reasonable in all things, fearful, yet revengefull.

6. He who hath the Eye-lids short and small, is thought secret and wise; yet is he covetous of great matters, and somewhat given to cruelty and suits.

7. When the Eye-lids are long, and of a big hair, they signify a person of a low capacity, and rustick in all his actions, though he be guilty of some boldness and vain presumption of himself, yet he understands not much.

Of the Neck.

1. **H**E that hath a long Neck, is of a simple Nature, not secret, fearful, unlearned, a glutton, and great drinker, of the nature of *Hu: Caligula* and *Calba* were such; *Rhases* speaks of such Necks; *Gracile & longum collum, timidum, garrulum & stolidum ostendit.*

2. He that hath the Neck short and small, is wise, but deceitful, secret, constant, discreet, choleric, and ingenious: and *Rhases* says, *Collum breve habentes callidi & ingeniosi, &c.*

3. He that hath a swiney Neck, is quarrelsome and prone to anger, but is more guilty of folly than wisdom.

4. He that hath the Neck fat and fleshy, is proud: wherefore he is compared to the Bull who is always ready to be angry.

5. A small Neck, denotes a weak understanding, for it is more feminine than manly.

6. A Neck inclined or bowed, denotes malice and folly.

7. A straight Neck demonstrates temperance and folly.

8. A Neck inclined toward the right side, denotes prudence and curiosity of Studies; being inclined to the left side, denotes vice and impudency; and of them is the Proverb, *Never trust a right Neck*; when the veins of the Neck are big and full of blood, they denote a person agitated with divers passions; but take heed of Squinancies and other suffocations, if the Neck be short.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Eyes, and their significations.

THE principal efficacy and perfection of *Physiognomie* consisteth in the Eyes, as being *fenestrae* *animatorum*, *Speculum Animi*, the doors or outlets of the Breast, the index of the Countenance, the conversators and dispensators of the Cogitations, the mind is as aptly conversant in the Eyes as in a Mirror, they being Indexes of Love, Mercy, Wrath and Revenge: the Mind resolute, the Eyes provocative, being humble, they subordinate, in love they are amorous: in hatred revengefull, the heart cheerful they smile, being sorrowful they languish, wherefore we may from the eyes discover the good or ill disposition of persons: therefore *Homer* calls *Minerva* a blue-eyed Lass, and *Venus* black-eyed, *Agamemnon*, to represent the Prudence of the one, and Luxury of the other: And that is the reason the left eye is attributed to *Venus*; so if in a Woman that eye be shining and move, the eye-lids fat, it signifies much inclination to *Venus* especially if that Woman be olive-coloured or yellowish with her black eyes, as *Venus* is described by *Hesiod* *Διὰ χροὸν ἁγέστην*: never look for any shamefastness in such a woman.

1. Great and big eyes, denote a slothful, bold and lying person, and a rustick and unfavoury mind.

2. Eyes of divers colours, especially the right, which is attributed to the *Sun*, denote a man agitated with divers passions and opinions, especially in matters of Religion; it is said that *Michael Servet* had them so.

3. Eyes deep in the head, that is to say, hollow, denote a great mind, yet full of doubts; if they are green, they signify admirable knowledge, yet accompanied with malice, luxury, and envy; if they are red, it discovers the nature of the Cat.

4. Eminent and apparent eyes of a wall colour, denote a simple, foolish and prodigal person.

5. Sharp and piercing Eyes that decline the eye-brows, denote a deceiver, and a secret and lawless person.

6. Little Eyes like those of a Mole, or Pig, denote a weak understanding, and one fit to be made a Cuckold, as who believes all is said to him.

7. Beware squint-eyes, for of a hundred there are not two faithful.

8. Eyes that move much, and look slowly, yet sharply, and that with some reclamation of the flesh of the eye-brows, denote an unfaithful, slothful, and riotous person.

9. The worst of all Eyes are the yellowish, citron and censured, beware of them as also of those who when they speak to thee wrinkle, for those that have such eyes are double minded; if it be a woman that doth so with her left eye, trust her not as to the faithfulness of her love, and observe where she casts her amorous looks.

Physiognomical signs taken from the parts of the Eyes are,

1. The Angles of the eyes over long, indicate malevolent conditions.
2. The Angles being short, a laudable Nature; if the Angles near the Nose are fleshy, they intimate a hot constitution, and improbity.
3. The Bills of the eyes equal, declare Justice; unequal, the contrary.
4. The Circles in the Eyes of divers colours, and dry, declare Frailty and

D d

and vanity; but moyst, demonstrate fortitude, prudence, and eloquence.

5. The lower circle green, and the upper black, it is a certain sign of a deceptions and fraudulent person.

6. And lastly, Eyes of a mean bigness, clear, and shining, are signs of an ingenious and honest man.

CHAP. XIV

Of the Judgement of the Nose.

THE Greeks call the Nose *rhin*, because the excrements of the Ventricles of the Brain pass through it; wherefore we attribute it to the *Moon*, as being the nearest the Earth; and by her Influences makes its evaporate a thousand exhalations here below.

—The Nose the gutter is
Through which the heavier excrements do find
Evacuating passages—

Saith *du Bartas*, comparing it to the Moon.

As for the Predictions; a long Nose denotes a vain mind, and not fit for *Venus* though there be a Proverb that says,

Ad formam Nasi cognoscitur, ad te levavi.

1. The *Persians* much esteemed those that had long and crooked Noses: Their King *Xerxes* according to the testimonies of *Xenophon* and *Plutarch* had a long Nose; and at this present they do not give the Royalty to any other than long Noses; and these long Noses are Hereditary in the Race of *Syach*, *Ysmail*, *Sophy*, who are as much pleased with long Noses, as the *Americans* or *Brasilians* with the high Nose; it being (as they esteem it) a great part of Beauty.

2. A high Nose denotes a violent person, a vain lyar, and great Fornicator; easily believing another; if a young Maid be so, and have black and sparkling eyes, take it upon the credit of *Euripides*, that she is a Virgin; but to inter them to be Virgins according to the *Physiognomie*, you must take them in the Cradle.

3. He that hath a big Nose every way, long and hanging down, is covetous of all noble things, simple hearted in what good he doth, and in his mischief wife and secret; but he is a scorner at other mens actions, and *Satyrical*. Such was *Harace*, as *Persius* says, as he is described in these Verses.

*Omne videri vitium videnti Plautus amico
Tangit, & admissum circum praeordia ludis,
Callidus excussio papulum suspendere naso*

4. He

4. He whose Nose rises up in the middle, and declines again towards the extremity, is unconstant, of a cruel fortune, and doubtful of his nearest friends, *Lewis* the eleventh had it so, as *Comines* represents him.

5. When the Nose is awry and crooked, and wishal somewhat long, it signifies a proud man, evasions, and given to wine, a seducer, and vainglorious; the end of him or her that hath such a nose is never good, but Justice threatens him.

6. A Nose round at the extremities with small nostrils, denotes a proud person, credulous, faithful, and vain, and a woman that hath such a nose, is unchast and mischievous.

7. A Nose that of its proper quality is red, signifies an Hepatick person, and of great nourishment of spirit, and that is no lover of peace or unity, but is fit to make a Sergeant; if it be of a half leady colour, interlined with red veins, the party will have an unquenchable thirst and heat in the Liver, and will be much subject to a disease called the Morpheus.

8. A Nose proportionably big in all parts, and above full of red streaks, signifies a merry peaceable man, who yet is ever thirsty; he is fit to make a *Bacchus* of, to toll the Cup now and anon too, or else to play *Ménade* the Priestess of *Bacchus*, *Cesar* thought such men good Rake-hells, and never distrusted them, as being not at all mischievous.

9. He that hath the Nose hairy at the point, or above, is a person altogether simple hearted, whence came the Proverb, *He is an honest man, he hath a Hairy Nose*, to a Nose that is round and long of a pleasant feature, besides that it is one of the perfections of Beauty, denotes the Woman or Maid, wise, prudent and chaste, and especially when the hath a blue eye.

To conclude this Chapter, we shall take notice of one Secret taken out of *Baptista Porta's* Natural Magick, whereof *Indagine* also speaks: To know whether a young Man or Maid be corrupted in their body, you must see (this being principally known by the nose) whether the gristle at the end of the nose be cut as it were, or be separated from the bone; it is a sign that the Child is corrupted and the Maid also; the same thing may also be known in a Maid by the line in her forehead which is called *Preparata*.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Mouth, the Ears, and the Face in general.

THE Mouth is a part of great use, for it is the principal way for the nourishment of the Body, whereby the Stomack receives what it distributes to the other members; briefly, it is as *Galen* says, the first principle of aliment. And as by boiling and roasting that is prepared which enters into the Mouth, so the Mouth prepares what goes into the Stomack; for there is a certain dressing of the meats in the Mouth, the which doth much change them, and gives them as it were the first fire, yet without perfectly transforming or transmuting them. Moreover the Mouth is the principle of breath and respiration, inasmuch as it draws and receives within it self the air, whereof some part ascendeth up to the Brain, some descendeth through the Lights to the Heart,

D d 2

The

The Mouth is the principal Organ of Voice.
The Mouth serves to purge the Brain and the Stomack, and other adjacent parts.
But omitting any further praise of the Mouth, leaving it to some *Anatomist*, as being not my Subject; I will Treat of its Predictions.

Of the Mouth.

HE that hath a great and broad mouth is shameless, a great babler and liar, a carrier of false tales, very foolish, impudent, courageous, but perfidious withal; black people are subject thereto, approaching the nature of *Ethiopians*: *Indagine* and *Corvus* say, they were never deceived in this sign.

2. On the contrary, a little mouth denotes a man or woman, peaceable, faithful, fearful, eloquent, full of wisdom and learning, not great eaters; whereas the other is a glutton; they say that the great Epicure *Apicius* was so.

3. They that have thick lips (for they must march with the mouth, as being a part thereof) denote a man rather simple than wise, easily believing all that is said to him, and excessive in all things: And the Women are devouring and given to wine, and consequently luxurious.

4. Those that have the lips subtle, small and thin, are eloquent, great talkers, full of providence, and of a good understanding: And those who have the lips well coloured and a little thick, are faithful and given to all virtue, eschewing all vice.

5. He that hath one lip thicker than another, is a person of little understanding, slow to comprehend, and rather glibly of folly than wisdom.

So much for the Mouth; now let us Treat of the Ears, the second part of this Chapter.

Of the Ears.

THE Ears are the Organs and Instruments of Hearing, composed of a skin, little flesh, gossils, veins, arteries and nerves, folded together without any inconvenience, because they submit to anything that is laid upon them, which had been incommodious, if they had been of use. Who would know more of the *Anatomy* of them, let them read *Pareus* and *Cotter*; this shall suffice me, it being not the matter of my Book: I shall therefore only lay down these four Rules, which are necessary to our Science of *Physiognomy*.

1. Great big and broad Ears signify a simple man, as having somewhat of the nature of the Ais, such as *Midau* King of *Phrygia* had; the person is of no understanding, stultish, and hath an ill memory.

2. Little Ears denote a good understanding, but they must not be of those ears which being little, are withal deformed, which happens to men as well as carrel which for this reason they call *Monnets*; for such ears signify nothing but mischief and malice.

3. But those that have them well proportioned, which is a semicircular form, and in figure of a mean greatnels, and the crests and lines covered in the middle, somewhat flat towards the Center, and standing seemly to the head, are persons of good understanding, wise, discreet, honest, shamefaced, and courageous.

4. Those that have them somewhat long, are bold, impudent, unlearned gluttons and whore-masters: And that is all that may be discovered by the Ears. To conclude this Chapter, let us speak of the Face in general.

OF

Of the Face.

1. **A** Face very fleshy, signifies a fearfull person, merry, liberal, discreet, luxurious, faithful to another, importunate to obtain his will, but presumptuous.

2. A lean face denotes a man wise, of a good understanding, but rather cruel than mercifull.

3. A round and little face, denotes a man simple, weak, and of an ill memory.

4. Who hath a long and lean face, is audacious in words and deeds; he is riotous, injurious and luxurious.

5. He that hath a broad and thick face is clownish and a boaster.

6. He that is of a pale coloured face, is not healthy, and hath an oppilation of the Spleen.

7. He that hath a vermilion, is good, wise, and capable of all good things.

8. He that hath a white, womanish, soft, and cold, is tender and effeminate; this colour suits well with women, for such are good natur'd, but fit for men.

9. A red face, denotes according to the Proverb, a hot complexion.

10. A violet or leady colour, signifies a mischievous person and *Salmirans*, who does nothing but plot Treasons and pernicious enterprises: such was that of *Brutus* and *Cassius*, as also of *Nero*.

So much for that; now we come to speak of the Humours.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the four Humours, or Temperaments of Man.



THE *Hebrews* transported with deep meditations in their *Ghemistry*, attribute high and secret things to the *Quaternary*, which *Phylagoras*, who had been a little nursed in their School, had observed as a most mysterious number, calling it *Tetrastin*; and their great and solemn Oath was by that number, as may be seen by these Verses,

Iuro ego per sanctum pura tibi memento Quaternum;
Aeterna fontem naturae; animisq; parentem.

Now the reason why the *Hebrews* honoured this number, was because God had appeared to them in this name, *יהוה* four-lettered, which was so venerable that no Nation hath translated into its proper idiom and natural Language, but they have given it four Letters, that they might correspond with the *Hebrews*, as the *Egyptians*, *Arabians*, *Persians*, *Mages*, *Mahometans*, *Greeks*, *Tuscan*, *Latins*, *French*, *Italian*, *Spanish*, &c. that is to say thus, *Theus*, *Abba*, *Sire*, *Orfi*, *Abdi*, *Abdi*, *Elar*, *Diu*, *Diu*, *Diu*, &c. by four Letters of the name of God; the *Hebrew* *Mecubalists* comprehended this All, as well the Celestial World as the Elementary, and by the secret of their *Ghemistry*, placed their Table thus,

The

Colours	Of the Ears and skin of the Face	Bluish, dark, Iron-colour, Brown, dim and Duskie,
	Of the hairs of the head.	Black as a Raven; for the more black the head is, the more intent Choler is denoted.
		The hairs of the head crisping, and then it denotes Choler in the 4. degree.
These three are the general Physiognomical Signs, arguing the Choleric, Citron, Martial Complexion.	Of the eyes, black, with a certain Citron compounded; Whiteness in the Aspect	
	Of the forehead, inclining towards swarthy blackness	
	Of the Beard black	
	Of the tongue, to be of a rusty Citron colour	
	Of the whole body, to be of a dusky, rusty wand Complexion.	
Figure, having	The forehead remits	
	The face lean and slender	
	The Nose erect, bowing upwards	
	The mouth round	
	The lips large	
Stature being	The hand slender	
	The fingers long	
	The flesh rough and hard, through the whole body;	
The Physiognomical signs of red Choler, are,	Mean, dry, and thin, yet sometimes inclining to Corpulency.	
	A pale wandness in the Face, as in the Flegmaticque.	
	Fairness of the skin, with some freckles	
	Redness of the hairs on the head, eye-brows and elsewhere,	

These

For Colour.	The face red, with a rose bluish, or red, with some mixture of white.	
	The lips red, and of a rose complexion	
	The hair palish yellow, or dark brown	
	The forehead and beard of one colour	
	The ears reddish	
	The eyes of a blew azure, and brown marble colour	
	The nails full of blood	
These three Physiognomical signs prove the Complexion Sanguine, Irascible, & Mercurial	The tongue red	
	A large forehead, oblique or convex	
	Round and fat cheeks	
	A straight nose	
	Thick Lips	
	A modest countenance	
	White teeth, standing straight, and well composed	
In figure they have	A fat neck	
	A soft and gentle skin	
	Arms and legs somewhat gross	
	Hands and members well, and orderly compacted	
	Their feet thick and gross, not long	
In stature	Sufficiently tall	
	The composition of the Body, fat, and somewhat gross.	
In a dark, austere, Sanguine Complexion, the colour is	Dark, blew, wand and austere.	
	The cheeks, a dull red	
	The hairs black on the head and eye-brows,	

E e

These

In Colour having

- The Face pale, and white
- The Hairs, a pale yellow, or flaxen, soft and thin
- The hair on the eye-brows, verging to yellowness
- The Beard yellowish, or whey pale colour
- The Lips pale
- The Skin white and clear throughout the Body
- The Eyes of skie, yellowish gilly colour
- The Tongue pale.

These three are the general physiological signs of a Lunar, Ephemeric, or accidental complexion.

In the figure

- The Face enclining to fatness, but not so far as the Sanguine
- The Countenance sober and modest
- The Hairs and Piles of the body soft and tender
- The Nose more short than the Sanguine, and much more sharp in the upper part, and big about the Nostrils
- The Lips thick
- The Neck thick and fat
- The Arms and Hands, as in the Sanguine
- The Eyes and Head, much subject to diseases
- The Breath or spiration sweet
- The Hands and Nails fair, and well composed.

In stature they are

- But short, or of a middle stature
- Of person well composed, and of good constitution.

For the colour

- The Face, and the whole body of a livid wan leaden colour.
- The hair of a pale wheyish colour, or black, quickly growing gray.
- The eyes yellowish.
- The Lips and Nose pale, wan, and ill composed.
- The Tongue of a leaden colour.
- The Excrements of a wan, leadish colour.

In these 3. consist the general Physiological, Melancholy, Saturnine, Septentrional Complexion.

In figure for such men have

- Their joints big throughout the Body.
- The bones big.
- The face large, and skin grainish like an Ox or Goat.
- The hair much and hard.
- The ears large and hanging down.
- The forehead wrinkled and pendent.
- The hairs upon the eye-brows many and thick, hanging over, and covering the eye.
- The eyes deep in the head.
- The nose big and lips great.
- Their teeth big, resembling a Horses.
- The mouth big.
- The neck like tanned leather.
- The hands large.
- The leg or shin long.
- The knees big, and the veins and nerves replete.

In reference to the stature;

- Large of Body.
- The joints big throughout the whole body.
- Slender, long waisted, and not corpulent.

In what manner the Natural temperaments and constitution of the head and other parts are expressed, through the consideration of Physiognomie.

The temperature of men, & chiefly of the brain, how it is discovered by physiognomy; first considering the	Com- pounded of	The Sanguine and Meridional temperaments as having	The hair smooth, somewhat yellowish, and not soon bald. The veins of the face very full. The flesh of a Sanguine complexion. Laborious watches, and sound sleep. Multiplicity of superfluities. The South Wind is hurtful, but the North chiefly thereunto agreeth.
			A quick growth of hair. Much watching.
		Choler, and the signs are these	The hair crisping, dark much. The head hot in the touch, and somewhat sharp. Leanness of body.
		Flegmatic, whose signs are	The head obnoxious to cold, and the repletion and distillation of Rheume. A redundance of superfluous excitements. Heaviness of the head, and dulness. A fluid farness. Never bald. Much hair.
Simple which are either		Melancholy, whose signs are	A multitude of superfluities. The veins in the face not discerned. The flesh cold and hard. Easily injured by cold. Much watching. Easily prejudiced through distillations upon the least cause. Few and smooth hair, quickly bald. Dark wan colour.
		Hot	In Infants the hair riseth fair, growing fast unless the brain be very hot. In youth the hair appears dark and strong, something crisping, excrements not much through the nose, ears, and eyes, but well concocted, and much abounding in rare crude excrements.
		Cold	The hair staring or standing upwards, of dark or Fox colour, growing not much till a good while after the Nativity. Quickly receiving offence by cold & perturbation through painful distillations.
		Moist, and these have	Plain smooth hair, never bald. A restless, working sensitive faculty. Much excrements.
		Dry, and such persons usually have	A scarcity of superfluities. A clearness of the sense A promptness to watchings. Strong hair, and quickly decreasing. Crisping rather than staring, and being timely bald.

of

Of the Natural Temperature of the Brain, and other parts, Galen in his *Traët De Arte Medicinali* from Chap. 10. to 20. hath largely treated, but it is my purpose to handle the Preternaturals, which more fully to dispatch, shall be the subject of the following Chapter.

Of the Temperature of the head wholly, briefly expressed Preternaturally in a Physiognomical Analytical method.

The Superfluous dominion of blood in the head.	The Physiognomical signs are,	A vehement and acute pain in the head. A lazy yawning, nauſeouſness, and sleepiness. The head hot. A perturbation in the senses, and a dull flow in intellect. The pulse irregular. The veins full and swelling, and the heat of the tongue, it being likewise reddish. The face of a red saffron-like colour. The eyes a whitish ruddy sanguine Complexion. The mouth and spittle sweet. A dulness of the body, eyes, head and temples.
		The distemperments hereby produced are,
From the Complexions of Preternatural, thus distempering themselves		Reddish pustles, or pimples on the skin. A reddish scurf, or Morpew. Eruption of blood from the nostrils, pain in the Gums, caused by superfluity thereof, and other impediments of the like kind.

From

Choler abound- ing in the head. *The Physiognomi- cal signs are,*

An acute pain and pricking in the forehead of the head.
The head and temples hot to touch, driness of the nostrils.
The face of a yellowish Citron Complexion.
The mouth and spittle bitter.
A nauſeouſneſs and loathing in the appetite.
The dryneſs and yellowneſs of the tongue.
The humour paſſing the noſe, hot and pricking, or tingling.
The eyes Citron colour.
A ſtanding, or ſtaring up of the hair.

From the Complexion preternatural, thus diſtributing themſelves. *The diſeaſes produced from this diſtemperance of choler, are,*

Hot burning Feavers.
Tertian Agues.
Yellow Jaundies, and other diſeaſes of the like kind.

Elegance bounding in the head produces *Theſe Phyſiognomi- cal ſigns are,*

A white Complexion, and a looſe, ſoft tenderneſs of the members.
Pain and grief in the head, in the forehead, and chiefly the left ſide.
A dull ſtupidity of the head and ſenſes.
Sleepineſs.
Paleneſs of the tongue.
The face pale and wan.
A pale whiteness in the eyes.
An unſavourineſs in the mouth and ſpittle, yet ſometimes the Phlegme is ſweet, ſometimes ſalt, and ſometimes ſowre.
A great quantity of ſpittle, being tough and clammy.

Melancholly

Diſeaſes produced from the diſtemperance of Flegm. *Quoridan Agues.*
The Pallie.
The Apoplexy, or reſolution of the ſinews.
White ſcurfe, and others of the like nature.

Melan- cholly ſurrounding and re- pleasing the head, both theſe *Phyſiognomi- cal ſigns are,*

A black thickneſs of the blood.
A heavy, dull, painful grief, poſſeſſing the body, and chiefly the head.
The face wan and pale, and ſometimes ſwarty.
The eyes pale, yellowiſh and black, bleat-eyed, Rheumatiſque, and dark dull.
Singing in the ears.
The ſpittle in the mouth ſowre, and the tongue black.
Affecting watchings with ſolitude.
The head cold in the touch.
Belching, or a ſharp ſoleneſs of wind.
Stupidity and dulcneſs in the head and ſenſes.

The imper- ſolence hence pro- duced are *Quarane Agues.*
Faintheartedneſs, or cowardize.
Black Morphew.
Affliction of the Spleen.
Melancholly, and the like.

Adulſion new con- tracted are *Where Me- lancholly miſt from adul- ſion, the ſigns of*

The face ſomewhat black and lean.
Dryneſs of the mouth, with a ſharppneſs of thirſt.
The pulſe ſwift, and hard.
Attenuation of the body.
A heavy, ſorrowfull, unpleaſant countenance.
The extension of the Midriffe and Lunge through wind.

Adulſion of longer contri- on are *Here*

A pale duſkineſs of the eyes.
Noyſe in the ears, earneſt watchfulneſs.
A dimmeſs of ſight, when a film appears as it were over the ſame, or like flies ſeem to appear be- fore the eyes.

Here follow certain contingent Signs, which being discovered in the Physiognomy, argue an inclination to diseases, fit to be known of all, especially Physicians.

Hygiomomers hold, that the Rheumatick distillation of the eyes, and their inflammation with red, argue much humidity of the Brain, and flegme abounding; and that the grossness and amplitude of the noſe, argue dulcneſs, ſtolidity, and weakneſs of reaſon; but when the Noſe is blewish, wan, or of a leadith colour, having little red ſpecks, or veins like Fibres, interwoven as it were, this argues a great heat and cruſtineſs of the Liver; ſo the Face red diſcovers a hot Complexion; blue, or pale dark colour, indicates the depth of Melancholy; but if white and a clear palish hue, denotes a cold and flegmatick Conſtitution.

Furthermore, there are other Physiognomical ſigns, whoſe Prognostications are Physical, and relate to Physical Reſolutions, of which you have ſome expreſſed in theſe following heads.

Rule 1.

Gal. 9. Med. 5. The colour of the face and body yellowish, the amplitude and distention of the veins, a weary heavy infirmness in the sight, an unwilling heaviness to motion and action, shews a plenitude and fulness of the vessels of humours.

Rule 2.

Gal. 5. Loc. 25. 7. 9. Med. 21. The sense melancholy, heavily discontented, the face looking dull and deadly of colour, swollen and puffed up, a painful wringing grief in the body after food, indicate obstructions.

Rule 3.

Ap. 13. & 3. 4. The sense melancholy, heavily discontented, the face looking dull and deadly of colour, swollen and puffed up, a painful wringing grief in the body after food, indicate obstructions.

Rule 4.

3. De crif. c. 3. ad 33. prog. 10. The dulness and Rheume of the eyes, the redness of the nostrils, the stretching of the mid-rib and shortness without pain, difficulty of breathing, the inflammation and smiting pain of the head, the nose and face, itching pain of the temples, in acute diseases near a critical day, preſage a future sickness with efflux of blood from the Noſe.

Rule 5.

Ad Oluoc. 15. Hely 10. Theor. 9. The dulness of the face, and darkness of the countenance, straightness of breath, headach, the trembling of the lower lip, the spittle much and thin, the extension of the Navil, in acute diseases, and about a critical day, shews the necessity of vomit.

Rule 6.

If in a critical day the hair stand up roughly after evacuation, it denotes a good crisis. There

There are other Infinite Physiognomical Signs, which not only shew the Nature and progression of the Crisis, but also the reason of future diseases and the disposition of the present, which are worth the study of every Artificer; but too long here to insert.

But certain useful necessary Physiognomical Characters, which preſage the stroke of future Death, I will explicate in the ensuing Chapter.

Physiognomical signs of Death are explicated in the order of Rules or Canons which follow.

It is found an approved verity among the most excellent Philosophers, and by the most judicious Physicians, that if the sight or image in the Ball of the eye of the sick party appear not as formerly or wondrously it did, it is a certain Argument of an instant speedy death.

Can. 2.

If the eyes sink into the head, hiding themselves in the concavity of the holes deeper than ordinary, it is a preſage of death, unless the pulse resist the contrary; for a deadly fume from the Cerebelle, or hinder part of the brain, penetrating the branches of the Opticks, rendeth a Chrifalline contracted hardneſs, from whence it is that the eyes in a convulsive manner are drawn inwards.

Can. 3.

If the eyes be turned in the sickness into a blewish azure reddish colour, it is an index of death quickly to ensue.

Can. 4.

When the nose groweth suddenly sharp, and is pale wical in the time of his painful fits, it denotes the danger of instant death; the writhing or depression of the nose signifies the same, as also the distillation of a pale yellowish water from the nose.

Can. 5.

If the mouth be observed to open for air, as if the Membranes of the jaws were loosed, the disease being violent, prognosticates death shortly to ensue.

Can. 6.

If the teeth seem smaller and longer than usual, as also being rough, it is a sign of a speedy end.

Can. 7.

If the skin of the face, and other parts be converted into a pale, yellowish, or ashy colour, it is a bad omen to the sick.

F f

Can.

Can. 8.

If the sick party suddenly languishing grow worse, and after a long patient's his face and cheeks come to be ruddy, it shews the Patients case to be desperate,

Can. 9.

If in the height of his sickness the breath stink, changing from what it was before, it is an argument of death approaching.

Can. 10.

If the sick party in his extremity begins to stammer and falter in his speech, and cannot pronounce his words without imperfection, experience sheweth it to be a sign of death; in like manner if the voice change small or very hollow.

Can. 11.

If the Spiration and breath seem to be fetcht up from the Lungs with pain, being fumously gross, it is an evil omen,

Can. 12.

If in the extremity of sickness the roots of the hairs and nails, of the teeth, and the bottoms of the feet change colour into a wan blackness, it is an ill sign.

Can. 13.

If the intestines come forth at the fundament, by reason of Acide and sharp humours, death is to be feared,

Can. 14.

If the face and lips suddenly change into a pale earthy colour, it is a sign of death, if it hap the body to be very weak,

Can. 15.

The darkness of the white of the eyes, or the ablation of the sight, the writhing of the eye-brows in like manner, the crooked and wry squinting with the eyes, in acute diseases, signifies evil,

Can. 16.

The litletness of one eye, water flowing from the eyes, and principally one eye; a dry beardness of the eyes, the sight fixed, a vehement eager opening of the eyes, white pustels appearing under the eyes, all these are evil signs.

Can. 17.

In acute diseases, the face shining smooth, a flux of the belly, not hungry, and inclining to sleep, is a bad sign,

Can. 18.

Sleeping with the eye-lids open, and the eye-lids dry, is a bad sign,

Can. 19.

Can. 19.

The excitation, inversion, and contraction of the ears, and the loss of hearing in acute diseases is deadly.

Can. 20.

The rubbing of the teeth, their colour being dark, pale, and clammy, and the often cleaning them without cause in acute diseases, are arguments of death,

Can. 21.

After sweating, to tremble, quake, or have the hair stare, in acute diseases, a cold sweat, chiefly about the neck and head, is an evil sign.

Can. 22.

The blackness of the tongue, flesh of the month, crooked writhing of the lip; the mouth opening without yawning, a grain as it were a small pea, upon the tongue, with the desire of hot things, are arguments of death.

Can. 23.

The contraction of the Testicles and Yard, arguments of death,

Can. 24.

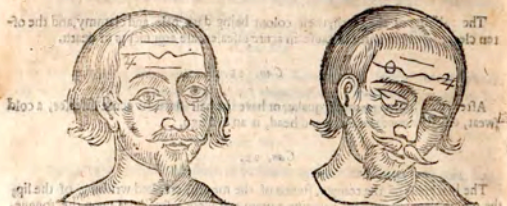
A hot vapour from the skin, with a cold breath, and the coldness of the extremities, are arguments of death.

Can. 25.

A yelking which followeth vomiting, or a Flux of the belly; in like manner the Flux of the belly much, with debility of parts; the Jaundies before the seventh day, with leanness, are arguments of death.

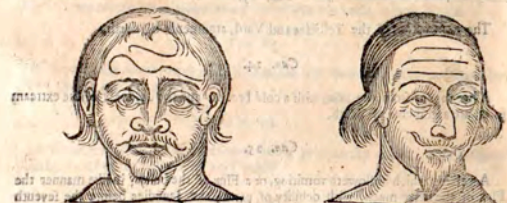
Thus you have the Physiognomical signs, relating to Diseases, and the events, even Death; which shall suffice for this subject of Physiognomies.

I have here added, for the benefit of the studious, divers Effigies of Meteoroscopy, noted according to most accurate and exact observation, which being as an Epitomy of this whole Doctrine, may delight the Reader: In which he shall dwell to consider the interrelating to the Planets, as they are before in the Book noted, viz. the upper line nearest the hair to Saturn; the second to Jupiter, and so of the rest.



Such a Line of Jupiter, signifies riches, prudence and a good nature.

A circle in the Line of Jupiter, predicts loss of riches.



A line in the forehead, and so bowing towards the nose, denotes the worst of conditions.

The lines in this manner straight, denote a good wit, most honest, approved, and commendable moralities and conditions, nothing of fraud, or dissimulation; he is too plain and honest to thrive, without a miracle.



This position of the forehead and lines, renders the person to be disposed to divers things, having various genius, and a flatteringly able fortune.

Such lines signify riches and good Fortune.

The



The line of Jupiter so crooked, denotes Riches, but got with fraud and violence.

Such lines have the signification of intortures, and sordidly hurtful falls.



Such lines predict loss and prejudice by riches, and all things signified by Jupiter.

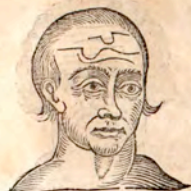
Such lines have the signification of many, and various businesses; the man undertakes much, and performs little.



Such a line of Saturn in the forehead, with the line of Jupiter broken, denotes the person shall suffer much prejudice by Lands and possessions.

Such a cross in the middle of the forehead, denotes hanging.

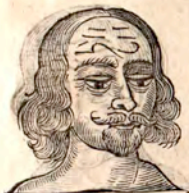
LINE



Lines bowing in this manner, denote a base nature, and the worst of manners.



A Line thus oblique in the forehead, denotes ill conditions.



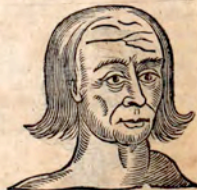
These Lines denote a Murderer, and one that shall suffer a violent death.



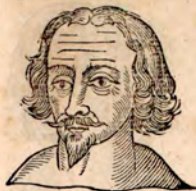
A Line bowing thus, shews a fordid base condition.



Such Lines denote a favourable, good, and gentle fortune.



A Line thus branched, signifies a mutable, wavering, unconstant minded person. These



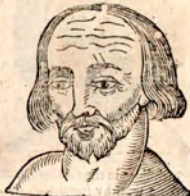
These Lines are the character of a simple honest person.



Such Lines denote an apt subtle wit, a disposition fit for Meditation, an upright spirit, without fraud, in riches unconstant fortune: the line of *Mars* longer than the other, the party is much prone to anger.



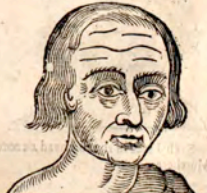
This position of the Lines, foretels falls from high places, to the prejudice of the party.



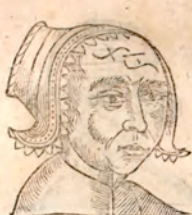
These lines are the Emblems of unconstant fortune, now rich and then poor.



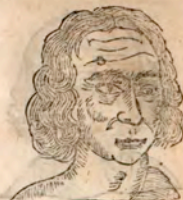
Such Lines predict drowning, or great perils by Water.



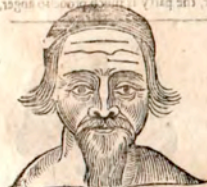
These Lines are the tokens of a good wit, riches, and a stable sure fortune. Such



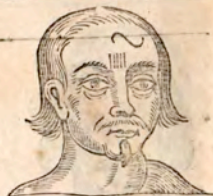
Such Lines predict death by hanging.



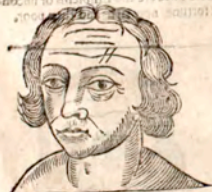
A wart in the Line of Mars, denotes a cruel, and a bloody person.



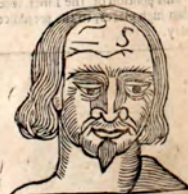
Such lines in the forehead, denote much riches, a wealthy fortune.



Lines in this manner between the eye-brows, note a prating loquacious person.

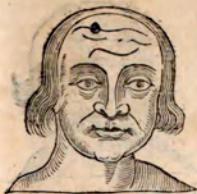


Such Lines in the forehead, denote a Murderer.



Such Lines pronounce hurt and damage by a sword, or other martial weapon.

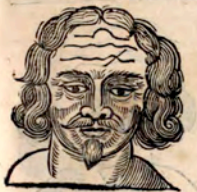
Such



Such Lines with a wart as here, predict dangerous falls from high places.



The Line of the Sun and Moon thus joyned, notes a person very fortunate.



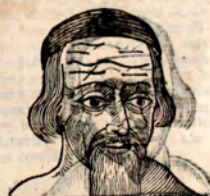
This is the character of a murderer.



The Lines of Mercury thus crooked, denote a malicious, contentious, turbulent, spiteful person.



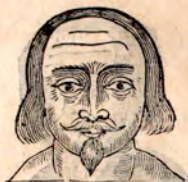
All the Lines straight, the Line of Mars longest, and the line of Venus crook, denote a man liberal, open, free, yet choleric, and Venerable.



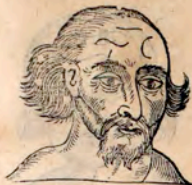
Such

G g

Such



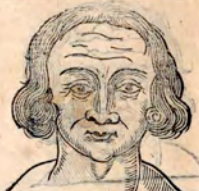
Such a position of the Forehead, denotes riches and Wives.



These lines denote wounds on the head, to be bitten by a Dog, or other creature, as also danger of poison.



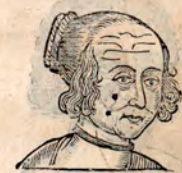
These lines denote the person happy and fortunate.



This position of the lines shews a courageous bold spirit, yet uncertain, and uncertain riches.



The Lines of Saturn and Mars broken and discontinued in this manner, signify folly, treacherous, and of a vain glorious proud mind.

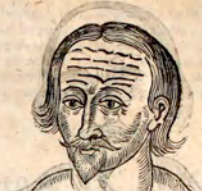


He or she that hath such lines in the forehead, is mutable, uncertain, false, deceitful, and of a vain glorious proud mind.

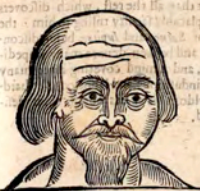
This



This is the Effigy of a rough, cruel, seditious, tyrannical, deceitful person.



This is a meek, humble, facetious, ingenious person.



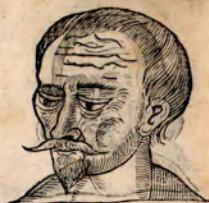
It is a common usual reception, that right and straight lines have the signification of good conditions; crooked lines the contrary, as denoting crafty, dissembling persons; that this is a truth no one need doubt thereof; but from whence the cause is, I know not, unless from the sympathy and consent of things, which by a certain similitude and affinity, correspond amongst themselves, or disagree through an antipathous dissimilitude.



All the Lines here as you may see are broken, and descend towards the nose; and that which should be taken for the line of Saturn degenerates, being disjoyned, and descends towards the nose into the lines of Mercury, which though it signifies a good wit and genius, yet it prenotes woodrous shipwreck of the goods of fortune, and he shall be driven to great necessity, because these lines are in no case bowed, but intorted; they note also a benevolent condition, without fraud.



As is before said, that the lines of *Mercury* are those between the eye-brows, which if they be three and straight, not impeded, except one which inclines to the right side bowing, and is crost, they signify a good ingenuity, and undaunted courage, and grace in eloquent speaking, wife, provident and cunning, doing all things with much dexterity, unwearied, and indefatigable in his endeavours, not subject to hasty passions, but this line of *Mercury* being thus crost, predicts continual and vehement contentions with *Mercurial* men.



Here is only one line which is the line of *Mars*, that is whole continued, and longer than all the rest, which discovers an implacable faculty ruling in him: the lines of *Saturn* and *Jupiter* being discontinued and broken denote many impediments, and a mind covering after many things, industrious, and laborious, yet hardly or seldom his affairs obtain their desired end.



This is the Metoposcopy of an excellent man, ornate with many rich and excellent gifts from God; likewise adorned with Piety, Humanity and Learning, being liberal, rich, magnanimous, and so beautified with gifts, that there was nothing excellent which he could not call his own, yet was he mightily roist on the waves of misfortune, suffering great crosses and afflictions, exile and imprisonment twice; also once he received a wound on the face; to be brief, with so great and violent tempests was he rent, so roist and dash't with the waves of misfortune, that I suppose never any man experienc'd so much varieties of adverse fortunes; for when by the Divine Grace and favour, he seemed to arrive safe at his haven of rest, and being often within sight of his desired Harbour, he was beyond expectation, by the contrary tempests of adverse fortune, again hurried into the depth of perplexities.

For the Line of the *Sun* over the right eye being thus crooked, plainly predicts the fallity, inconsistency, and the disfavour of *Solar* men to him; and the same appears in reference

reference to the Lunar signification, by reason of that oblique line touching the line of the Moon.

From so many little lines appearing in the forehead, there is signified a variety of humane actions, by reason of which he should be implicated and incangled; they discover also an acute wit, provident and suspicious. But the disruption of those lines, do also infer many and great perils and adversities; and that oblique line from the line of *Mars* falling down upon the left eye prefigeth imprisonments, the hatred of great persons, persecutions, and what not of violence and mischief; and certainly he very hardly escaped a violent death.

The end of METOPOSCOPY.

*Omnia que secula voluntaria vota diuino,
Pellere seipso reddit amica quies;
Venator sua secula toro cum membra reponit;
Menti tamen ad ipsa & sua iustia redit;
Iudicibus licet, aurige somnia curru,
Hæque nocturnis meta caverit equis.*

Which in effect is no more but this :

The Hunter, Lawyer, Carter, all relent
The sense of what hath past the day foretelling.

Eccles. 3. 19.
20, 21, 22.

All these elegant expressions of the Poets give us plainly to see that which Antiquity thought divine in dreams, was indeed nothing but folly, and that in this case there is no difference between a man and a beast : seeing also *Salomon* the wisest that ever was of men, hath said, That the end of the sons of men and the end of beasts is the same thing as to them ; as the one dies, so doth the other, and they have all the same spirit, and a man naturally is no more than a beast, for all is vanity ; all goes to the same place, all is dust, and all shall return into dust ; who is it that knows that the spirit of the children of men ascends up on high, and the spirit of the beast descends under the earth ? for who can bring it back to see what was become of it ? Wherefore I have found nothing better than that a man should rejoice in the works of his hands. If therefore this be doubtful, who will attribute Divinity to so many foolish visions dreamed by gross people, seeing all that is under Heaven is nothing but folly and human wisdom, both which are but one thing ? If a thousand figures are seen by a Rattick in his sleep, even so it is with the labouring Beast ; if the one chafes, the other will shew it is angry ; all their passions are alike, and they are both of the same thing ; the hope of the one is the hope of the other, but death reduceth all things ; the one out of a consideration grossly embraced by him, and the other deprived of all consolation, having not a reason strong enough for discourse, which is the sovereignty of man's acquisition. But how is it that a dream is natural to a man, and by the means of dreams the more subtle have persuaded those that were less, to many things, and finding some things fall out according to their desire, have given their Dreams the names of Prophecies, to the end they might be the better received, saying that things to come were contained in these riddles ? so honest and simple are we, that for a little peace, we without any trouble take dreams for things corporally seen ; nay that which hath but the appearance of an historical truth, for a thing decreed certain and true ; and are (I know not what force it is that is so sovereign) much more miserable than the *Canadians*, making our selves our own slaves, through our own means and inventions, loading our selves with those burdens wherewith our shoulders are crushed when we think of them, depriving our selves by that means, of the pleasure of this life and the enjoyment of our labours : which if it be a felicity, is such a one as the most miserable beast without it is happier than we ; for as I have said, dreams are equal to them with us, though I presume to say that a man hath somewhat more than is ordinary to beasts, some dreams being to him the fore-runners of some fortunes or misfortunes, which follow him the day after they have been seen and dreamt. Of these by searching into the ancient *Gabalists*, *Meccabalists*, and *Masoretists*, I find to the number of 73 which are easily understood by those who know the temperament of those that have dreamed them and not otherwise ; they should also know the day of the Moon and the hour of the night they were dreamed in, if these dreams exceed 73, and that there be something more than ordinary, that happens by some means more than common, and these dreams happen 2. 3. 6. 9. and 12. months before their effects are seen. But because I have studied Dreams more than the ordinary Sciences, I have added to this my Book this Chapter of *Quæritæ*, that is to say, the judgment of Dreams, from these two Greek words, *Quæritæ*, *Le somnium* & *Quæritæ*, *i. e.* to judge of Dreams. But because I have given it place here, I have made follow this second nomination of the *Physiognomy* of Dreams, which

which is folly represented without disguise, that every one what ever he be may receive the comfort of his dreams, being certain fore-runners of the affairs of the day following. 'Tis not only the simple man that is concerned herein, but the Monarch, King, Prince, and any one whatever shall hence receive satisfaction, and may prevent much evil and misfortunes that might daily happen to him, and also anticipate much good. But all must be known through the secrets of the *Hebrew* *Masoretists*, which represent them tous, and according to them the 28. nights and days of the Moon, not with any conformity to what they are in our *Chirmanie*, but according to the Meditations of the said *Masoretists* which are referred to the nights of the Moon, and to each of the dreams, and to those other three so not to omit the 73. some there are, the formality of whose position is as is to be seen hereafter, and is to be observed by the curious ; for these nights and days here represented are not to be neglected, but known ; for before that I declared and shewed them in this place, they were known only of God. Besides this, there is nothing true in matter of dreams, for all that *Artemidorus*, *Cardan*, *Niphius*, &c. have written thereof, are nothing but mistakes and brutalities. not differing from the dreams of the most Savage creatures, wherein as they have deceived others, so they have been deceived themselves. Behold then how our days are according to the *Meccabalists*, and the nights for the dreams, seeing that by them they acknowledge one true God, and expect the same hope in the *Messiah*. Which dreams the *Greeks* who learned somewhat out of the Jewish School, have called *Hyperphysical*, or *Quæritæ*, and they dispose the 28 days or nights in this manner.

1. The first day of the Moon, or the first night wherein it was created by the Eternal for to give it light, was the fourth of the Creation and disposition of this All, and the first of its newness, which by the *Hebrews* is called *Almah*, that is to say, *Cornuta Arietis*, which is the beginning of the Moon ; all these nominations are before, as also in *Corn. Agrippa* in the 2. Book of his *Oculis. Philos.* All the dreams that any one shall dream, shall be very true, and shall happen to the satisfaction and joy of the parties ; and the Child that shall be born that first day, shall be long-lived.

2. The second night, or second day, which was the fifth of the Creation, the volatiles, reptiles, Fishes and Creatures of the earth were created ; The *Hebrews* give this day *Ezediel* for *Geminis*, and for house the belly of *Aries* called *Albathan* ; this day is very fortunate, to make some not ordinary searches, the dreams of the night are unprofitable ; the Child born shall grow very sensibly and fast.

3. The third night and third day which is the sixth of the Creation, which is in the extremity of *Aries* *Ahorage*, was *Adam* created ; the dreams are very good ; and the Child born that day shall be very fortunate through Kings and Princes.

4. The fourth day or night was the fourth of the Moon, the going out of *Aries*, which had been three days in entering into *Aldebran* the eye of *Taurus* ; this night is unhappy ; he that falls sick that night is in danger of death ; the dream of that night will be of no effect, that day was the Sabbath.

5. The fifth day it is a day that is fit to begin a good work, or build upon the water ; if the dream be good, it will have its perfect effect ; if it be unlucky, it will not ; the Child born that day is a Traitor.

6. The sixth day the Moon enters *Geminis* first house of *Mercury* ; this house called *Alchabaya*, intimates the person that is run away, or the beast that is gone away shall be found and taken ; the dreams of this night shall be suspended ; and the Child born will not be long-lived.

7. The seventh day or night, which day was, as some affirm, the day wherein were all the Ceremonies of the Law instituted, the sicknesses that shall be taken that day shall be soon healed, the dreams must be kept secret and not revealed ; and he that is born shall live a long and painfull life.

8. The eighth day, the Moon enters into *Cancer*, which makes the first quarter ; this place is called *Almah*, the dreams of that day or night, are most certain and true ; the Child born shall be long lived.

9. On the ninth day of the Moon she is in the second part of *Cancer*, all dreams are good and happy the next day.

H h

10, The

10. The tenth, the Moon enters the first house of *Leo*, which is the only house of the Sun; the dream of that night shall come to pass soon after; this house is dangerous for them that fall sick; the Child born shall live long, the Sun being the giver of years.

11. The eleventh, which is the second day of *Leo*, *Alchaph* wherein governs the spirit *Babel*, the enemy of dreams, for which reason they are of no effect; the Child born shall have much affliction by reason of travels.

12. The twelfth day, when the Moon is in the tail of the Lion, the dream is good, and turns rather to a good than ill effect; the Child born will be of a good understanding, expert and artificial in all things, and long-lived.

13. The thirteenth day, that the Moon enters *Virgo*, called *Alhayrel*, the dreams are true; the Child born shall be a fool and a Zelor.

14. The fourteenth day is still *Virgo*; the dreams are in suspense, but the Child born in this part of the sign will be accomplished in all things, and his *Genius* will be of the Hierarchy of *Uriel* under the Prince *Cassiel*.

15. The fifteenth day or night is indifferent, that is to say, neither good nor evil; as to sickness this day is mortal; this day the Moon enters *Libra*; the dreams are most true, and the Child born shall be of the nature and complexion of *Venus*.

16. The sixteenth day or night, the dreams shall be effectual; the Child born shall live long, *Venus* being the giver of years.

17. The seventeenth the Moon enters *Scorpio*, and the spirit *Adriel* governs; if it be Saturday the day is so much the more unfortunate; the dreams shall not have any effect till three days after, and the Child born shall be happy in all things.

18. The eighteenth of the Moon, which is the second day of *m*, the dream is certain; the Child shall suffer much travel, yet shall come to the highest honours and dignities.

19. The nineteenth day or night the Moon enters into the last part of *Scorpio*, where governs *Zazel*; this day is dangerous, and the dreams ill; the Child born shall be mischievous, a thief, and deceiver.

20. The twentieth of the Moon, the moon enters *j* the house of *Jupiter*, the dreams are true; the Child born shall be a deceiver and mischievous.

21. The twenty first night or day of the Moon, this day shall be good enough, but the dreams shall be vain and unprofitable; the Child born shall be corpulent and strong, but a cheat.

22. The twenty second day the Moon entering into *v* the first house of *Saturn*, governed by the spirit *Gazel* and *Zazel*, the dreams are true, and the Child born shall be good and docile, but not live long.

23. The twenty third day shall be governed by *v* and *Saturn*, the day will be more fortunate than the first, but the dreams of the night are false; the Children born shall be ill-shaped and deformed, yet will have good understandings.

24. The twenty fourth, the last day of *v* being ternary, in this day or night, for the Intelligent though it be of *Mari* is *ḥayy* which will assist him, the dream will be without any effect; the Child born will be mild and gentle, and shall love feasting.

25. The twenty fifth day or night entered death among the *Egyptians*, for their incredulity; the Moon enters into *Aquarius* the second house of *Saturn*; the dreams are unfortunate and the Child born shall be much subject to dangers, misfortunes, and adversities.

26. The twenty sixth day, *Moses* as he tells us, divided the *Erebrean* Sea, to make a passage for them whom he brought from captivity and bondage, because of their sickness that was odious to all, they were enlightened by the spirit *ḥayy* their Protector, which is the reason that the dreams are certain; and the Child born being come to perfection, shall be rich and much esteemed.

27. The twenty seventh day *Judas Maccabeus* got his great Victory, which came from the hand of him whom he adored by his faith, and the *Genius* which governed was *ḥayy*. This night is strong for dreams, and for the birth of Children.

28. The twenty eighth, he that falls sick dyer; dreams are not good to any, and

mens

mens spirits are troubled with follies in Religion; Children born live not, or if they exceed five months they become Idiots and Zelors, that is to say, as natural Fools.

Let us see our 72. Divine Dreams. The Reader must consider the humour of the Dreamer, and the nights he shall dream, by the Capital Letters of each humour; as the sanguine by *S*, the melancholick by *M*, the choleric by *C*, and the flegmatick by *F*, the dreams do also answer the great mysteries of the Cabalists, with the Meeubalin, and Malfores. Wherein the Ancients affirm they have found much certaintie.

The *v* in the first Face of *v*.

1. To dream that one sees hair, is infallibly to a sanguine to see some men whom he was not wont to see, if they are white, they are friends; if red, envious persons; if black, enemies. But with melancholick persons tis quite otherwise; to choleric men, the red signifies the enemies.

The second Face of *v*.

2. To dream that one hath much money and to count it, to the Sanguine, it is to be deceived, good for the *M*, indifferent to the *C*, and *F*.

The third Face of *v*.

3. To worship God, to be in a Church, and do somewhat that is religious, to the *S*, it is joy, so to the *C*, but ill for the *F*, and *M*.

j In the first Face of *j*.

4. To dream that ones beard is shaved, to the *S*, it is melancholly and affliction; to the *M*, good, to the *C*, madness, to the *F*, indifference.

5. To have a long or little beard, by the great is the friendship of some great person, or his enmitie by the little one; the first is to the Sanguine, the last for the *F*, and *M*.

The third Face of *j*.

6. Who dreams that he hath teeth drawn, to a *S*, it is loss of friends, to the *F*, a sign of tooth-ach, to the *M*, and *C*, indifference.

7. To be in a dispute of Religion, or see the mysteries of our Religion in contempt is an ill dream to the *S*. That happened to a friend of mine, which was in prison, for he saw that night which was the fifth, a man that caused him to be taken did represent one disputing with an ill Physiognomy and cruel countenance; to the *M*, it is honour, to the *C*, contempt and prejudice.

The first Face of *π*.

8. To fight with Serpents or Toads and to destroy them, signifies to the *S*, victory over his enemies, but to the *M*, to fall under the burden, to the *F*, some affliction, to the Choleric to kill, or to do mischief.

The second face of *π*.

9. To dream that he kisses, or lives with a Maid or Woman with some pleasure, signifies some concitation to the *S*, that day will not pass without some quarrel; but to the *F*, it is nothing, to the *C*, death or wounds, to the *M*, lute or nothing.

H 2.

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The third Face of π .

10. To drink when one is very dry, is assuredly sickness, if the Dream be at the break of day, after digestion; if the party lie upon the left side, this is ill to the Sanguine, but to the M , health.

The first Face of π .

11. To sit high is a sign of praise, and the party is praised according to the height, if it be above the water, and that he seems to himself to be of a fair Physiognomie, it is all the honour and reputation that can be for the S , but contempt to the M .

The second Face of π .

12. To hear the Bells ring it is to the S good, but to draw the rope of a Bell, and to see a spirit hindring it to found, if it be a Priest that hath dreamt it, he will have some trouble in his function, if he be *sanguine*, as for the M , they are their ordinary dreams.

The third Face of π .

13. To see Crows or other birds of prey flying, that being in an ill night, it is all ill and ruefull; let the S , beware the prison, the M , death, the C , prison and troubles, &c.

14. He that dreams this fourteenth night that he lies with his Mother, or any of his kindred, and knows any of them, doubtless there will happen to him some great misfortune; and some anger cross to all humours.

The first Face of π .

15. To speak to the King in this fifteenth night, is a very good dream; for to the S , tis honour and profit, to the M , that are in hand with some business, it is a sign that all they undertake shall have a good issue.

16. To gather some fruit whereof the trees are abundantly laden, is gain and profit to the F , and honour to the S .

17. To give a Ring, or some precious thing, is to the S , loss, but to the C , profit indifferent to F , and M .

The second Face of π .

18. To climb up some high place, and see precipices, the sight whereof is fearful, it is the fear of Justice or of some great person that threatens our fortune; if it be a S , this dream is not good.

19. To dream of fire, and to receive hurt by seeking to quench it, and not be able to do it, to a C , it is quarrels and combats; to the S , it is indifference, but not such as to the C .

20. To see fire fall from heaven signifies some extraordinary thing; if it be a King or Prince that dreams it, it is a War in their Country.

The

The third Face of π .

21. To marry a woman or be at a wedding, it is damage by the death of some friend or other.

22. To be stark naked in a Church, is an ill dream to a S , but to the melancholic, very good.

23. To sing confusedly in the Church, so that one understands not the other, it denotes some dispute about matters of Religion, and bad for the M , and F .

The first Face of π .

24. To dream to have a new marriage, and to think that he hath a fair woman, and to do the part of a husband, it denotes some great peril or accident the next day, or some danger of death, and that for the S , and C , principally.

25. To hear Serpents is a good dream, and a sign of victory over his enemies.

The second Face of π .

26. To draw teeth is the loss of friends, whether by death, falling out, or disgust that is certain to the C , and S .

The third Face of π .

27. To see Souldierie the thing it self will certainly happen to the S , which I have my self observed above 100 times; but it is disquiet to the F .

The first Face of π .

28. To seem to have an ugly beard, and great, or to dream that some body plucks it, it is carelessness, peril, and anger to the M , F , and C .

The second Face of π .

29. To have much vermine about one, and to be troubled in killing of them, it is a sign of money and riches.

The third Face of π .

30. To see the Sun and Moon greater than ordinary, is a good dream, and signifies increase of honours; but to see them obscured, is the contrary to the M , and F .

31. To be at a Feast and to eat roast meat greedily, is sickness to the S , and F .

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The first Face of m.

32. To gather some fair fruit, as Cherries, Plumbs, Peaches, Apricocks, is a good sign of entreatie of riches to the S. and M. but if one eat of those fruits which set the teeth on edge, it is an ill omen to the C. and F.

33. To go up a high Mountain, and that with pains and fear because of the precipices, it denotes through much pains one shall come to the honours and dignities which he pursues; this dream is ill to the M. if they dream it not just when they go robed.

34. To hear dogs bark at him, and to pursue them, or that they pursue him, is either to be overcome by his enemies, or to overcome them in pursuit.

The second Face of m.

35. To hear Crows croak, or to see Monks, are ill dreams to the S. they signify nothing but sadness.

36. To make much of a handsome woman, and yet be afraid to come near her, is a good dream, and represents virtuous actions.

37. Who dreams of uncleanness, as dung and ordure, shall be invited to banquet

The third Face of m.

38. To lose ones clothes, and especially ones shoes, is to the S. loss, and calamity, if so be this dream happens the first dayes of the moon.

39. To see a great and wide River, and to seem to swim over it, denotes praise for some knowledge, or else some honour which he shall receive from the common people; but if he seem sometimes to fall into the river, there will be prejudice.

40. To speak with an Angel that reveals some secrets to you which you do not yet understand, denotes that you shall come to know some great King or Prince.

The first Face of z.

41. Who dreams that he speaks to God, dreams something great and extraordinary, as who should speak to him being seated in a Throne, as *Ezekiel*, or in a breath or voice as *Jeremiah*, it is a beginning of Prophecy, to a S. it is very fortunate.

42. To be in Paradise and see the greatness of the glory of God, yet not dare to approach his Humanity, is a beginning of wisdom and of true learning.

43. To speak with Spirits, is ill to the S. and C. but good for the M.

The

The second Face of z.

44. To lose blood, if it be by the nose, is very ill; tis loss of goods to the M. and F. but to the S. and C. tis good.

45. To dream that God comes in and speaks to us in some familiar way and without terror, denotes a sudden fortune to the dreamer, and that from the part of some great King or Prince.

The third Face of z.

46. To find difficulty in passing over a River, ditch, or precipice, signifies some pains taking, and hard labour.

The first Face of op.

47. To dream of great thunder and other terrible things, signifies to the C. great quarrels and angry contentations.

48. To dream of a very high place, yet without falling to the ground, and without receiving any blow, signifies a business which will not come to perfection, yet shall there be no loss.

49. To see knives or swords, is a note of quarrels and disputes, but all will be well again.

The second Face of op.

50. To have many eggs, is a sign of great differences and many idle words.

51. To see the top of a house burning, and desiring to remedy it but ineffectually, it signifies the assistance of some great man that is necessary, but beware his life.

52. To see an apparition of Saints, is a Christian and good dream, and is the beginning of a good fortune.

The third Face of op.

53. To see fair Kine, white or red, is to see fair and white, that he was not accustomed to see, which shall be inclined to virtue.

54. To see lean or fat Oxen, denotes generally the fertility or sterility of the year; but to take it more strictly, it signifies a present gain or misfortune.

55. To seem to kiss ones father, or some friend, or some one reputed a Saint, signifies a free friendship without deceit, yet there will be some juggling; these visions are proper to the *Melancholick*.

The

The first Face of .

56. Who dreams that he hath had the company of his mother or sister, it is an ill dream and unworthy; there are few *F*. who in their night visions do not see these things, whereof the next day they are sad.

57. To see the Sacrament, being at Church, is a very good dream, and a beginning of Prophetic.

The second Face of .

58. To see an evil Spirit hinder a good work, haply the communion, denotes that some man seemingly devout, shall hinder you in your function and business; probably a Priest, a wicked hypocrite, will seek all the ways that can be to hurt you, that hath happened often.

The third Face of .

59. Whoever dreams that he sees a Mule carrying Books, and sees others mocking at those that demand them, the next morning he is assured to see an enemy which shall hinder all devotion, and through his foolishness there will be somewhat wanting, that he may appear beyond others.

The first Face of .

60. To see a great Lyon and well prepared to fight, tis to the *S*. to see a man ready to dispute.

61. To see men in the places of execution ready to lose their lives, denotes that on the morrow you shall be importuned by one that shall be in some great necessity.

62. He that dreams he eats herbs in a fallow, will receive some noveltie in his opinions of learning, and that with controversie, if there were divers herbs in that fallow.

The second Face of .

63. To be in a fair place furnished with devout images, and be meditating, and that many Angels are with you, is a very good dream; but if in that place you see deformed figures as in the places of the Fethers, tis treason against the Prince.

64. To see the Sun and Moon and Stars fall at your feet, is the same dream as *Le seph*; but beware of hypocrite, for this age is full of deceit.

65. To see an old woman wailing of you, and to court her, is an affair pursued to good effect, but so, as all the world shall mock at it.

The

Third face of . or see some goodly castle.

66. To be in great darkness and in the middle of that darkness, to see a light, and therein Jesus Christ seated in a Throne speaking to you, there needs but two of these visions or dreams to do miracles.

67. To see a great Serpent come out of the earth, and approaching to hurt you, but cannot, tis to the *S*. a woman desirous to do him some injury, but to the *P*. praise.

68. To be in a Hall richly hanged with Tapistry of divers colours, and there see the King, is an excellent sign and good dream.

The first face of .

69. To have a great bunch of Keys and give them to those that ask for them, tis a sign of giving liberty to some captives.

70. To receive great gifts from a King or Prince, is matter of joy.

71. To dream of hideous and ill-favoured Physiognomies, is to see things to come by some not vulgar secrets.

72. Diversity of subjects in dreams, as Horses, Flowers, Fruits, Garments, to be talking with some body of holy things, and through fear, all that denotes Prophetic; and he that hath such dreams and visions often, if they take him at break of day, he may assure himself he hath part of Theurgie, and that it is the Holy Spirit that appears to him to reveal unto him somewhat more than ordinary; he should not content himself with low things, for the Spirit of the most High desires high things.

Of fifteen dreams or visions contained in those foregoing 72. dependeth all truth, and those are they that distinguish us from Beasts, which have equal with us what is common in dreams; and those dreams was all that the ancient *Hebrews* believed to be holy and prophetick, and it was all their Religion and consolation, which were underprop'd by them knowing the perfection of it; the true ones are here contained in this Treatise under the 72. names of the *Exemplar*; but being particularized, there are fifteen of those more divine than the rest, which you may observe by the fifteen principal verses which are contained in the 72. which make up *Jacobi Ladder*, there being one placed on every round, by the which the Angels ascended and descended. So that this Patriarch only saw them in a dream; which made him afraid, and he paid his vows, saying, that God was in that place.

I

Upon

Upon the top of this Ladder there was this great Name of 72 Letters *Semhamphorus*, which by its Virtue and Praise divided the 72 *Thilick* Verses including what was to come of the Prophetical Promises of *David*, and mystically contained under the 72 Letters of the store said Name, which signifies nothing, else but Praise to the great *Schemah*.

And herein I have given a short description of it, that you may be able to understand it better.

To see a great picture come out of the earth, and reaching to the top of the Ladder, is a woman standing on the top of the Ladder, and reaching to the top of the Ladder.

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These 72. mystical Verses so much accounted of by the *Rabbins*, are here added, which should have followed properly, page 82.

1. *Domine* * & *ra Vehojah* *suscceptor meus* et *Gloria mea* & *exaltatus Caput meum*.
2. * *Et in Jeshel*, *ne elongaveris auxilium tuum a me*, *ad defensionem meam* *Confice*.
3. *Dicam* * *Sitael*, *suscceptor meus* et *tu*, & *refugium meum*, *domine* *spem meam* *in te*.
4. *Convertere* *Elenijah* & *exipe animam meam*, *salvum me* *fac* *propter misericordiam tuam*.
5. *Exquisivi* * *Mahafiah*, & *exaudi me* & *ex omnibus* *tribulationibus meis* *Erripuit me*.
6. *Psallite* *Lelabel* *qui habitat in Sion*, *advocatus inter Grates* *Audite me*.
7. *Miserere* & *Miserere* * *Rahajah* *Longanimis* & *multam misericordiam*.
8. *Venite* *adversum* & *precidamus*, & *benedicamus* *ante* *Cabriel* *qui fecit nos*.
9. *Reminiscere* *miserationum tuarum* * *Hazel*, & *miserationum tuarum*, *quia a seculo* *sunt*.
10. *Fiat misericordia tua* * *Aladiah* *super nos* *quemadmodum* *servamus in te*.
11. *Vivis* * *Laviah* & *benedictus deus meus*; *Exaltetur* *Deus* *salutis mea*.
12. *Ne Quid* *Hahajah* *recessisti* *Longe* *Difficilis* *in opportunitatibus*, *in tribulationibus*!
13. *Tribulate* *Israel*, *omnis terra* *Cantate*, *Exultate* & *Psallite*.
14. *Et factus est mihi* *Mebahel* *refugium pauperi*; *Adjuvator in opportunitatibus*, *in tribulatione*.
15. *Et factus est mihi* *Haniel*, *in refugium*, & *Deus meus in Adjutorium* *spem mei*.
16. *Hakamijah* *Deus* *salutis mea* *in die* *clamavi* & *noctem* *oravi*.
17. *Leclvijah*: *Dominus noster*, *Quam Admirabile est nomen tuum in universa* *Terra*!
18. *Judica me* *secundum iustitiam tuam* *Cafel*, *Domine* & *non supergredere*.
19. *Expellam* *Expellam* *Leunijah*, & *intende mihi*.
20. *Et Nomen* *Pihalliah*, *invocabo* *O Domine*, *Libera animam meam*.
21. *Ego autem* *in te speravi*, *Dixi* *Nelchael* *meus* *et tu*.
22. *Jeshel* *Custodit te Domine*, *proleccio tua* *super dextram manuum tuam*.
23. *Me*.

23. Melchiel Custodit introitum tuum, & exitum tuum ex nunc & usque in seculum.
24. Beneplacitum est Havijah super cientes eum & in eis qui sperant super misericordiam ejus.
25. Confitebor tibi Nithajah: in toto Corde meo Narrabo omnia mirabilia tua.
26. Clamavi in toto corde, exaudi me Haajah, justificationes tuas requiram.
27. Eripe me Jerathel ab homine malo, a viro iniquo eripe me.
28. Seethia me elonga a me Deus meus, in auxilium meum respice.
29. Ecce Rejeil, adjuvat me, & Dominus susceptor est anima mee.
30. Quoniam tu es patientia mea Omnel, Domine spes mea a juventute mea.
31. Introibo in potentiam Lecabel, Deus memorabor iustitie tue solius.
32. Quia rectum est verbum Vafatiah, & omnia opera ejus in fide.
33. Jehujah scit Cogitationes hominum quoniam vara sunt.
34. Sperat Israel in Lebahiah, ex hoc nunc & usque in seculum.
35. Dilexi Quoniam Exaudier Chavakiah vocem orationis mee.
36. Manadel Dilexi decorem Dominus tua, & Locum habitationis tua.
37. Aniel, Deus virtutum: Convertite nos, & ostende faciem tuam & salvi erimus.
38. Quoniam tu es Haarniah, spes mea, altissimum posuisti refugium tuum.
39. Audivi Ribahel, & miseris est mei, Domini factus est Adjutor meus.
40. Ut Quid Jejaxel repella Animam meam, averte faciem tuam a me?
41. Habahel, Libera Animam meam, a labio iniqui, & a Lingua dolosa.
42. Michael, Custodiet te ab omni malo, & custodiet Animam tuam.
43. Et ego ad te Vevalliah clamavi, & moneratio mea prevenit te.
44. Voluntaria oris mei Beneplacita fac Jeshiah & iudicia tua doce me.
45. Si dicbam, motus est Pes meus, misericordia tua Scalliah Adjuvabit me.
46. Suavia Ariei universis; & miserationes ejus super omnia opera ejus.
47. Quam magnificata sunt opera tua Asalliah: nimis profunda sunt Cogitationes tuae.
48. Notum fecit Michael salutare tuum, in conspectu gentium Revelavit iustitiam suam.
49. Magnus Vehuel, & Laudabilis nimis, & magnitudinis ejus non est finis.
50. Misericors & misericors Daniel, patiens & multum misericors.
51. Sit gloria Habahiah in seculum, letabimur Dominum in operibus suis.
52. Confitebor Jemahiah secundum iustitiam, & psallam Nomen Domini Altissimi.
53. Cognovit Nandael quia equitate iudicii tui, & in veritate tua Humilasti me.
54. Nithael in Cala paravit sedem suam, & regnum suum omnibus dominabitur.
55. Tu autem Mehajah in eternum permanes & memoriale tuum in generationem & generationem.
56. Allevat Pojel, omnes qui Corruunt, & erigit omnes Elises.
57. Qui timet, Nemamah: speraverunt in Domino adjuver eorum & protulerunt eorum.
58. Ex Anima mea Turbata est valde, sed Tu Jejalieh usquequo.
59. Ab oris solis usque ad occulum Laudabile nomen Harahel.
60. Iustus Mizrael in omnibus viis suis, & sanctus in omnibus operibus suis.
61. Sit Nomen Umahel Benedictum, ex hoc nunc & usque in seculum.
62. Vide Quoniam Mandata tua dilexi Jabbael secundum misericordiam tuam vivificasti me.
63. Servite Annauel in Letitia, introite in conspectu ejus in exultatione.
64. Ecce

64. Ecce oculi Mehekiel super metuentes eum. & in eis qui sperant super misericordiam ejus.
65. Convertere Damahia, usquequo, & Deprecabilis esto super servos suos.
66. Ne deservigas me Metiel Deus meus, ut differas a me.
67. Delectare in Lipel & dabis tibi petitiones Cordis tui.
68. Confitemini Habujah quoniam Bonus, quoniam in eternum Misericordia ejus.
69. Rochael, pars Hereditatis mea, & Calicis mei, in eis qui respuunt Hereditatem meam mihi.
70. In principio Creavit Jabbamiah Colum & Terram.
71. Confitebor Hajiel nimis in ore meo, & in medio multarum Landabae eum.
72. Convertere anima mea in requiem tuam, quoniam Manuah benefecit tibi.

T E A O S.

Thus having traced the paths of the Hebrews; and not finding it full for thy satisfaction (Gentle Reader) give me leave for thy more ample benefit, to enlarge this Subject.

ONEIROCRACY;



ONEIROCRACY,

OR

The Physiognomy
OF
DREAMS

CONTINUED.

CHAP. I.

Of the definition, subject, and causes thereof.

Who are properly called Conjectors,

Lychnobii, Philoprophets ought to treat of sleep and dreaming.

Whether have we pursued the essential consideration of man; there remains the Accidental, which we will comprehend in Dreams and Divinations, or to say better, Conjectures; for the Interpreters of Dreams are by *H. C. Agrippa de Vanis. scien. cap. 39.* called only Conjectors, and according to *Euripides, Qui bene conjectas, &c.* as we say in English, the best Prophets are but good Guessers. As for what *Lampridius* witnesses of *Hellogabalus* the Emperour, that he watched the nights, and slept in the day, which custom among men *Seneca* discommends as prater-natural, and calling those that live to *Lychnobii*, that is, Livers by Candle-light; whether it be enough to blame the Philosopher, I know not, whose search should not only regard what grows in the Sun-beams, but also what lies buried in the dark Region of the Cimmerii. For I pray, to what purpose have *Aristotle, Pliny, Gaudensius, Merula*, left behind them so many memorable things, but that they would rather say something of those things, that are more abstruse in nature, which

which, though they could not bring to a perfect and absolute work, yet might possibly take it as a rough rudiment. Nor point out to you the great advantages of dreams, which of themselves are able to allure mens minds into a desire and contemplation of them. For besides that a mans dreams discover his temperament, they also betray the peccant humours in those that are sick; may they are the clearest demonstration of the immortality of our Souls.

Being therefore resolved to bestow our endeavours on this kind of Study, we shall divide whatever concerns the doctrine of *Oneirocracy*, into a Proem and a Treatise; and in the Proem we shall speak of its Definition, Notation, Subject, and Causes.

Oneirocracy is the prudence of presaging future contingencies by dreams, for the welfare of man. In the Definition Prudence is the Genius, for all things require to prudence mentioned by *Arist. 6. Eth.* are found in the Discipline; As,

1. Its business is about things to be done, and those contingent, viz. such things as may, or may not be; and in these things there is the greatest need of Prudence.

2. It is most fitly described by an Analytical method, which is ever required in such disciplines.

3. Nor doth it consist in the naked and absolute contemplation of things, but rather requires the practice, that it may attain its proposed end, which is the welfare of men by advancing to what good is to come, and avoiding the evil.

It hath also the means whereby it arrives to that bearing of future contingencies, viz. the knowledge of *Oneirocratical* precepts.

The principal difference consist in the preface which is drawn from the dreams. For *Oneirocracy* is derived from the Greek word *Oneiro* a Dream, and *cracy* to judge, whence *Oneirocracy* is an interpreter of Dreams, or a Conjector.

The Subject of *Oneirocracy*, is that Logical or rational faculty of the soul, which this discipline informs, and when a perfect habit is acquired, denominates. The subject of consideration, or the matter, *Quamquam*, about which, belongs to the reason of the causes.

Now the causes of *Oneirocracy*, are external or internal; the Internal are the Matter and the Form.

The Matter, *Quamquam*, or of which, of *Oneirocracy*, it is taken for a habit, is the experience it self of many *Oneirocratical* observations consisting in the contingency of future things; but if it be taken for a *preceptible system*, they are the Precepts and Rules of the Art.

The Form, it is taken for a habit, is the Analogy between the concepts *idei*, *formae*, and the concepts *formae* begetting this *Oneirocratical* prudence in the mind; but if the Form be taken for a *preceptible system*, it signifies no more than the order and disposition of precepts and aphorisms.

The matter about which, or *Quamquam*, are the dreams themselves, but not *Quamquam*, viz. as affections of theceptive soul, for to obey fall under a physical constitution, but as they concern and fall under the prediction of future things.

Since then there are two principal parts of this subject, viz. the material and the formal, we are now to consider in this manner, they agree together.

The material, or the thing considered, is subject of time and place, are the dreams.

The formal, is the manner of considering, and the apprehension of future contingencies drawn from the dreams.

The efficient cause, are the Efficient and the final, the principal Efficient and end, more, viz. *Quamquam*, who is his precept into all sciences a general record of his Name and Deity; for in this kind of discipline he equally displays unto us his infinite goodness and beneficence, from which we will not by any means neglect anything, being mind of the passage of *Deut. 13. The Precepts and the Interpreters of Dreams who speaketh to the end to turn you from your God, and make you go out of his way, which the Lord your God hath commanded you, shall be put to death.*

The proximate Efficient cause, are Learned men who what account soever may be

he had of it) have bestowed their endeavours on this study, such as were *Democritus, Aristotle, Themistius, Sinesius Platonicus, Arimedes, Reviens, Cardanus*, and others.

Final.

The principal final cause is the glory of God; whereto, what ever hath been thought or found out concerning dreams is to be referred.

The subordinate final cause, is the welfare of our neighbour, and the private advantage of every one.

Of or concerning Sleep.

Being it must needs come to pass, and can be no otherwise, but he that is rude and unknowing in the causes of things, must needs also be ignorant in the things caused; for to know rightly is to know the effects in and by their Causes; as thus, the whole essence of Dreams, depend on the essence and causes of Sleep, as the accident necessarily relates to the subject; therefore the next subject of this Discourse shall be of the Nature, Essence, Definition, Causes, Benefits, and Discommodities of Sleep.

That therefore now we may come to the Nature and Essence of Sleep, we must note that Sleep is a natural rest, repose, or silence almost of all the Senses, caused by the impotent debility of the animal faculty to action, proceeding from a sweet and pleasant vapour arising from the concoction and digestion of the alimentary food exhaled from the stomach, watering and bedewing the brain, obstructing the senses, to this end that the powers of the mind and body might receive fortitude and recreation.

The force of which Definition, that it may the more fully and clearly be understood, ought to be explicated and seriously weighed almost in every word; Sleep is defined to be a rest, that is a cessation or privation of animal actions, not altogether, as also of all the senses, for so it should be a senseless astonishment, rather than a quiet repose, privation therefore, as in reference to Sleep, is to be taken partially, not totally or universally, *scilicet* not in *omni* of the operation, nor of the act; from which there is a return again to the habit, as the need of nature requires: Therefore let it not seem strange to any one that I call Sleep a privation, *nam esse privatio, cuius est alio*, for he who hath the property of action, hath also the capacity of privation.

There is further added that this rest is *natural*, that thereby may be excluded extacies, frights, astonishments, and all preternatural affections.

Moreover Sleep is the repose almost of all the Senses; thereby is excluded the alone phantastic of internal senses; hereby is signified Sleep, and rest is proper with the internal senses (*scilicet*) the common sense and memory, to the external also, and both concerned at the same time; for if one of the exterior senses should remain free and not affected, Sleep could not be said to be perfect; and if but one, he could not be composedly vigilant, as rightly *Comitib. lib. de som.* hath noted; which may be seen in night-walkers, such who rise out of their beds not knowing afterward; these cannot be absolutely said to sleep, nor simply to wake, although they seem more to wake than sleep, as *Aristotle* testifies, *Arist. 1. generat. Animal. cap. 1. Selt. 1. som. de vigil. c. 2.*

Further more, whereas it is said Sleep proceeds as *ex causa*, from the impotence

of the animal faculty, which discovers the Efficient cause thereof; *digestion of concoction of the stomach, vivification of the vapour of the aliment* or digested food received, exhaled, shews the *Material* cause; the *irrigation of the brain*, and of the first sensory, that is the obstruction of the common sense of the organs, indicates the *Form*.

Lastly, here is in the Definition, *Recreation of the powers*, as relating to the body and mind, which pointeth out the *final Cause*; thus it appears plainly this Definition is Causal.

But seeing that there are many more causes producing Sleep than those I have observed in the Definition, I shall (for the more conspicuity of this doctrine) record them in order.

Farther, the principal efficient solitary cause, is the impotence of the animal faculty, tired out with the burden of diurnal actions, *Causa soluta vivificationis est.*

1. The exhalation caused from the concoction of the substance received, *scilicet* the vapour arising from the stomach.
2. The native frigidity of the brain (appointed to further the heat of exhalation) congealing the vapours exhaled.
3. *Quiescentia* or *quietudo* the accession of heat, not in the præcordia, as unwisely *Argentini* and others have thought, but more inwardly, as *Aristotle lib. de som. c. 2. v. 3.*

The less principal Efficient cause may be partly accidental, as containing those things which consume the spirits, of which number, are overmuch labour, weariness, immoderate heat, intense cold, overmuch vacation, sharp and vehement hunger, the excessive production of blood, whether by Childbearing, a wound, or phlebotomy, scarification, and the application of Horleleeches, *Arist. lib. de som. c. 2. v. 3. cap. 3. & Mercat.*

2. Those things also which pleasantly amuse the spirits, as the noise of running of Waters, Dainties deep Silence, Joy, profound Cogitations, ardent Precations, the circumferencing of the more cold air, *scilicet* the Concoction and Harmony of music, *Arist. 1. de som. cap. 3. c. 2. v. 3.*

3. As to the Efficient cause, *Reviens* adds the diffension or departure of the Sun from our Horizon, because the Sun not only heats and vivifies, and communicateth a certain alacrity to all creatures by his presence, but also from the consequence of his departure, a certain occult and doleful sense of sadness afflicts the spirits of all animate Creatures by reason of the defect of the Sun his beams.

4. By addition may be taken notice of also certain Sleepy purifying medicaments, as Poppie, Henbane, Mandrakes, Tithymale, or Lettice, Hellebore, Opium, and such like simples, which are able easily by their vaporose repletion, to overcharge the brain.

Having discoursed the Efficient cause, the Material follows; which is a vapour exhaled, and ascending the brain, which being manifold and various, induceth (as I may so say) a variety of Sleep; for it may be besides nature, and it may be natural; that vapour which is not natural, proceeds from diseased, corrupted humours, or the consumption of the whole body, which *scilicet* the vapour is *ex causa*.

The natural vapour, is 1. The ebullition or boiling up of the more fervid blood, and this vapour is the cause of morning Sleep, which is manifest from hence, because morning Sleep is long, and fills the head with vapours, which being filled, akes or is disturbed, which being disturbed is exposed to much inconvenience, *Mercat. lib. 2. fol. 5. r.*

2. Or secondly it proceeds from the concoction of the aliment in the stomach; which concoction so long as it endureth, so long it promoteth and nourisheth the first Sleep.

From hence it is that the first Sleep is more vehement by reason of the more gross exhalations, and more turbulent, by reason of the impurity of vapours; but the morning Sleep is more sweet, light, and apt for dreams, by reason of the more pure vapours, and the more rare and perucid exhalation.

The Form of Sleep follows, which consists in a free and willing cessation of the

K k

The efficient cause of Sleep.

The material cause of Sleep.

The Form of Sleep.

To dream then, that one prays and calls on God, is good; but it is ill, not only to see him, but even to speak with him. But to dream to see God speaking before others, is of a more favourable signification. If a man dreams he receives any thing from God, who is pure, it is a signification of most perfect health; for it signifies that those things that shall be received into the body shall be pure and clean; the contrary is ill, for it signifies a disease shall seize the body.

Christ.
Angels.

The adoration of Christ, signifies joy; to hear or see him speaking, gladness. To see Angels, good; to be an Angel, better; to speak with Angels, evil. The Celestial matter that is withal corporeal, is taken either for the substance of the Heaven, or its parts or places, which are called Houses or Signs.

H.

The seeing of a serene clear skie, signifies profit and gladness, a troubled and cloudy skie, sadness; a burning skie, diseases, red, wars; the skie falling, guilt or crimes; the skie ascending, honour and dignity.

Stars.

To see the Planets pure and clear falling out of their Orbs, or make towards the Earth, denotes health.

Sun.

The Sun signifies a King, Father, House, or Dignity, *Arnold Vill. &c.* The Sun shining a mind well pleased; the Sun falling out of Heaven, the death of some Prince or Emprour; the Sun troubled, the dangers of a Prince; the Sun in conjunction with the Moon, ill news; many Suns shining together, denotes a popular and universal joy. To see the Sun, Moon and Planets, clear, pure, and easily moving according to their ordinary motion, are all of very good signification, especially as to the health of the body.

Moon.

The Moon denotes a Queen or Mother, being darkened, it speaks the treachery of some great and noble Woman, as also threatnings, and hatred. Many Moons shining together, signifies some extraordinary news; the Moon bloody, loss; the Moon shining clear and bright, advantage; falling out of Heaven, the death of some Prince, Duchess, Queen, or eminent Lady; to see the Moon of a purple colour, denotes profit and increase.

Stars.

The Stars of Heaven denote Brothers, Partners, a Master or People; to see them in their order and motion, and in their lustre, figures, and brightness, signifies joy and gladness; to see them confused and without order, and wandering up and down, denotes Seditions, Schisms, Perturbations, Factions, Tumults, and Assemblies, Brawling, Discord, and Contentions, &c.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the first House which is the Ascendent, and of the kind of Life.



For the parts of Heaven follow the spaces which are the Celestial Houses or Signs, (which are twelve) and from which the significations of humane life are deduced.

The first House is the Horoscope or Ascendent, whence the condition and manner of life is resolved.

The second is the House of Riches, Servants, Substance, as also the expiration of Youth.

The third is of Brothers, Sisters, and friendly relations.

The fourth of the Inheritance of Fathers and treasure.

The fifth of Children and Subsistence, Pleasures and Delights.

The sixth of Health and Sickness.

The seventh of Wedlock, Women, Marriage, and its dissolution.

The eighth, of the kind of Death, and the last years of a mans life.

The ninth, is the House of Piety, Wisdom, Learning, Philosophy and Travels.

The tenth, is the House of Government, Advancement, Eminency, Lordship,

Laws, and of the middle years of life.

The eleventh, of Friends, Benefactors, Servants, in their old age.

The twelfth, of Enemies, Fighting, Labours, Envy, Treachery, in the end of life.

Of these Houses some are Cardinal, as the 1, 4, 7, 10. some are succeeding, as the 2, 5, 8, 11. some cadent, as the 3, 6, 9, 12.

The Ascendent is the significator of life, and its condition in every one, whereto the Ascendent also certain dreams are assigned.

Of Socrates it is thus written: That Socrates the night immediately preceding Socrates his death, he saw Plato, did foresee that a Swan being presented to him, reined in his dream of Plato Lap, and thence flying, pitch upon that Gate of Athens which was called *Anadimita*, where it so stretched out its neck that it reached and pierced the Heaven: the next day while Socrates related his dream to his Scholars, *Plato's* Father presents his Son to Socrates to be instructed: whereupon Socrates cries out, behold this is the Swan that shall soar up to the Celestial secrets, and discover hidden things.

In this dream, the Swan is the image of Philosophy by a proportioned analogie; for it is white, clean, living in the depth of waters, long-lived, near the expiration of life sweetly singing; so a Philosopher living in integrity and honesty, is without between a spot, white, and clean, inquiring into the truth of things, searching into the various depths of Sciences and Opinions, to discern between truth and falsehood, and according to the former, chooses and directs his life, providing what is necessary, neglecting what is superfluous; the long-lived experience of things, brings him to a habit of Virtue and Learning, and in the approaches of his Death, he leaves to Posterity sentences and actions speculative and practick, as his Swan-like farewell. And this is the reason why a Swan fore-signifies a Philosopher and long life.

There is such another story of the cluster of Bees pitching on the lips of Plato (be- Bees gathers ing a little one sleeping in the Cradle) gathering of honey, and a while after dispersing themselves up into the air. This dream is equally good as the other; for as Bees gather together the matter of sweetness for nourishment, the matter of sweet smelling, for the recreation of the sense: so Philosophers dispose all the time of Bees and their lives, that they may in their age recreate themselves with a true knowledge of things.

things, and as with fragrant Incense instruct others in most sweet Precepts, which they do two manner of ways, either by way of Precept, or by expre Examples of Vertue, out-shining others, there being in Bees a perfect Idea of pedagogical functions. The Wax denoteth the Ideas of manners and the practical representations of Vertues; and the sweetness of Doctrine.

Nero's Mother's Dream.

In like manner by a certain propriety the Volucre in a dream signifies a Physician, as we shall more at large hereafter see. There are also dreams that preface an evil and vicious condition of life; It is said that *Nero's Mother* being with Child, dreamed that she brought forth a cruel great Dragon, which rising up against the Mother, drew out her bowells; who frightened, related the dream to the Oenomaquil, who answers, thou shalt bring forth a wicked man, and one that shall be the cause of thy own death; which happened accordingly. *Suet. in Nero, c. 12.*

CHAP. III.

Of Parents.

The fourth House.

THE second Cardinal House is the fourth, called the low Heaven; from whence is drawn the judgment of Parents, Patrimony, immovable Goods, Edifices, Treasures, Lands, Agriculture, and such like.

Joseph's dream of the Sun and Moon.

In dreams then to see friends, especially ones Mother, signifies security; for motherly dreams are of most circumference and activity. Yet sometimes the Parents appear like the Sun or Moon, as is said in *ch. 25, as Joseph* saw the Sun and Moon and 12. Stars bow to him, which was afterwards verified in his Parents in *Gen. 46. 1. and 29.*

But it is in this place to be observed that the Parents of divers persons, who had seen total or partial Eclipses, have within a while after died or sickened; and proportionally to this is whatever may be said of the sight of Parents. So there was a certain man that in his sleep saw his Father falling into a deep pit, whose Father accordingly a little while after dyed.

Here may also be ranked among presages, some matter which is a proportionable subject to the Parents, that is, such a thing as is of daily use and relation to them, and may be the portender of life or death; as if the Horse of a Noble man, or great man (whereon he daily rides) without any sufficient previous cause chance to dye either at home or abroad suddenly, it signifies some misfortune or danger to the Nobleman.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of Wives, Women and Wedlock.

The seventh House.

THE third Angular House is the seventh, called by the Astrologers the West angle; 'tis the denotator of all Contentions and controversies, and consequently to Women in relation to their Husbands, for the Man as an agent, the Woman as patient, as in all other Controversies, is taken for Ascendent, and in the indication of Celestial matters falls into the seventh House.

It is then to be noted, that when any creature of what kind soever, makes any assault, or does any violence, the contention is denoted both according to the condition and quality of the assault, and according to the defence which both make.

So *Arnoldus de Villa nova*, leaves it of himself, that in a Dream he saw four Wolves assailing him with open mouth, but that he thrust through the biggest of them; four dayes after he overcame in Suit four Adversaries. &c.

But as to Women, it is to be noted in general; That to lie with a Woman profuse, signifies in some way Prosperity; but a Virgin, much labour with little advantage; the latter being properly barren; and the other so far fruitfull, as that she is always ready for the act. This also hath obtained the credit of a presage, That in going out of any place of traffique, after having made their markets, the meeting of Strumpets signifies gain, the meeting of sterile persons, loss. But such things as these are current rather by the stamp of Experience, than by any natural reason taken from causes concurring to the essential constitution of the things.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of Honours, and Dignities.

The tenth House.



THE fourth and last of the Angular Houses is the tenth, called the Culm or mid-Heaven by the Astrologers; whence is judged of Empire, Exaltation, Sublimation, Mateship, Laws, Memory, Honours, Dignities, and the like.

There was a certain man saw in his dream, that in an afternoon, and after a sickness in a neutral condition between health and sickness, he had seen his own face like a Son, and in his left hand a bright Star; agreeable while after this happened, he took the

Degree of Master of Arts.

Arnaldus Villa Novanus relates of a certain King, who dreamed that he Crowned his Wife, placing her in a Royal Chair, and giving her a Scepter; did a while after recover the Kingdom which the Queens Father had lost, and did in effect make her heir thereof.

Arnaldus says of another who dreamed that he suddenly fell out of his Chair and Royal Seat, and could not again recover his Seat, though he much strived to do it; and a while after by the unanimous consent of all his Nobility was deposed, and dyed destitute of all Government.

Hither may also be referred the dream of *Adrianus*, who the day before was pronounced Emperor at *Anicet*, saw a fire fallen from Heaven on the left side of his Neck (which at the falling he presently felt) spreading into the right, but was not hurt nor frightened by it.

So the dream of *Anonius* the Philosopher, concerning the Hands of Ivory, &c.

As also the Omen of *Alexander* the Great at his Nativity, of an Eagle being on the Palace of his Father *Philip*, which with his voice and wings seemed to applaud and congratulate.

Such is the Omen of *Africanus* of fire sliding down; such the Omen of *Tullius*, of the Head burning in the Cradle, &c.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of Riches.

The second House.

Having spoken of the Angular Houses, there remain the intermedial that is to say, those that shelter between the four Angles; and they are either succeeding, or cadent; the succeeding are, *Hell Gate, Good Fortune, Heaven Gate, Endemon*, &c. the 2, 5, 8, 11, Houses.

The first succeeding House is the second, called *Hell Gate*, *Hell-gate*, whence is judged of Riches and Subtance; substance is understood two ways; for it is obtained either lawfully and honestly, or unlawfully and shamefully; so many and those very various dreams may be referred to this House. Besides of what is directly and lawfully gotten, some is obtained by Art, some by Industry, some by Chance, some by Inheritance; and what is indirectly gotten, some is obtained by stealth clandestinely, and without any manifest infamy; some with the note of open infamy, disgrace, baseness, and dishonesty.

So a certain man dreamed that he often went to divers waters with Nets, and caught small fishes, but that at last that he came to a great River, and there took many great fish of several sorts; This expressly denoted he should attain Riches by his own industry and pains; for the waters signify the pains, and the fish the advantage. In like manner those that receive fish being given, or have rain come into their windows, may expect the same.

A certain man dreamed that he took out his own Blood, which done he went into some remote Country and there delivered it to another; the party a while after dyes in a strange house in a far Country, and his Riches by testament he bequeathed to another stranger. A certain thief related how he foresaw that as he entered into a certain house he found the Master or owner of the house sleeping, swollen up, and sinking, whom out of indignation of the stink he discentrall'd, which were full of the superfluous nature, and burdened with his load of excrements he returned; This very Thief a while after, secretly in the night entered the house of a certain Usurer, and carried away with him a great sum of money while the other slept. If these had been seen without stink, the signification should have been that the stealth might have been committed without any publick infamy and manifest disgrace. By what hath been said, the wise Interpreter may easily judge of the loss of substance, as if a Fisherman should dream he lost his fish out of a near fish pond; and so consequently of other things.

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CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of Off-spring, and Children.

The fifth House.

Good fortune.

THE second succeeding House is the fifth, called *Good fortune*, whence we judge of Sons, Daughters Children, Subsistence, &c.

To foresee in a dream a multitude of Children; Sons or Daughters, signifies many advantageous businesses, and that deviously, because tis for our Children that we undertake so many affairs.

A dream of a crowned son. A certain man dreamt that his own Son was taken by his playfellows into a Hall and clad in a garment of Laurel leaves, and crowned with a Laurel Garland; He saw him afterward for his integrity and honesty Crowned King.

Others dreaming they saw Crows on their Childrens heads, forewarned them of hanging.

A certain Queen dreamed that there appeared to her out of the West part of her Kingdom divers Beasts under the forms of Lions, making towards her in the King her Sons Palace, and that she saw the Kings Chappell burning; and that she gathered together the Saints Reliques. The Queen awoke, related the dream to an Interpreter, who answered, That the Kingdom should suffer great loss, and that her Son should dye in a War raised by means of those Beasts of the West part of her Kingdom, and that many Inhabitants and much Nobility should be destroyed.

Besides the foregoing dreams, there are other prefaces which more certainly prefigure the destruction of Kingdoms, Children, and Regions, than any dream can.

So a Gallows or Gibber newly built with the help of all hands, by some high wind quite overthrown (before there is any motion of War) and by the violence of the wind crushing to pieces the dead bodies of those that have been hanged, denotes death to some King, and the destruction of the Kingdom, witnes *Arnaldus Vill. &c.*

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Death.

The eighth House.

THE third succeeding House is the eighth, called by the Astrologers *Domus mortis*, whence the signification of Death and the end of a mans life is signified: Hither appertain those dreams that are the prefaces and fore-runners of Death.

Suetonius relates of *Calpurnia*, *Julius Cesar's* Wife, that the night before the Assassination, she dreamt that the Roof of the house fell, that her husband was thrust into the belly, and that presently the Chamber door of it fell flew open, And while the next day she related the dream to *Julius*, behold there comes in a Bird with a branch of Laurel from *Pompeys* Court, which entering in was pursued by many other Birds of divers kinds, from a Grove hard by, and having killed it, tare it in pieces. And *Julius* himself thought in his sleep, that he flew above the clouds: another time that he shook hands with *Jupiter*: another time that he was cast down headlong. *Julius* therefore forewarned not so much by his own dream, as by the augury of the Sooth-sayer *Spurina*, to look to himself from the Calends till the Ides of March were past, kept himself in a while, but afterwards going abroad and meeting, with this Soothsayer, the Calends are come says he to him; *Spurina* answered, but they are not past Sir; so going forward to the Capitol, he was killed by the Conspirators.

So the Crows eating out of the basket on *Pharaohs* Bakers head, prefiged his hanging. So to a certain Lady a black Cloak, wherewith the dreamt her self clothed for to go to a Funeral, foretold her own death.

CHAP. IX.

Of Friends.

The eleventh House.

THE last of the succedent Houses is the eleventh, whence are judged Friends, Counsellors, Great men, Benefactors, Patrons, Doers of pious works, Metenates, Favourers, and Servants. But because a Friend is another self, there are many signs referring to friends, and many to enemies. It is a preface of friendship to see ones self multiplied; as also to have the arms and grinding teeth ready and fit to do.

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do some action : But the loss of teeth, arms, or provision, signifies proportionable enmities and designs of Enemies.

As for what concerns the Counsellors or Ministers of great persons, it may be gathered from what hath been delivered in the foregoing *ch.* as if any one dream that he administers or enjoys the Honours or Dignities of some Duke, Prince, Emperor or King, or that he is Subject to him; that is reckoned of good presage, other circumstances of the dreamer being considered.

So *Pharash* Cup-bearer dreamed that he took *Pharash* cup, and having filled it presented it to *Pharash* to drink, which dream *Joseph* interpreted to his restoration to his place.

CHAP. X.

Of Brothers.

The third House.

HAVING dispatched the succedent Houses, we come now to the Cadent Houses which decline from the Angles, and are included in both the former, and are, the Goddesses of good things, Evil fortune, the Divine House, Cuckoldom.

The first then of the Cadent Houses is the third, called by the Astrologers *Dis bonorum*, by which are judged dreams that relate to Brothers, Sisters, Kin, and Alliance, as also the change of place.

To this Chapter the divers Dreams of divers things are to be referred.

So the Brothers of *Joseph* are denoted by their theaves to bow to the sheaf of *Joseph*; the same may be said of the Stars bowing to *Joseph*, *Gen.* 37. *&c.*

So another dreamed that he saw one cutting off his arms with a sword, and was afterward killed by his own brothers.

Whatever is here spoken of Brothers, the same may be also understood of Companions, and persons of the same blood; whereof the falling of the teeth is a frequent signification.

As for the change of place, or voyages, it is signified by flying. So a certain man (we have the Story from *Pila Novus*) said that he dreamt that he fled, and that with much pleasure; and that at the end of his flight he stood in a pleasurable green Meddow, high fenced; and that walking up and down the Meddow, he found divers Rivers and rivulets &c. and them replete with Serpents tails. And while he seriously considered these sights, he saw himself as he thought, changed into a Vulture, beating off with his feet the Serpents sticking to him. About seven dayes after he was entertained by a great Baron, to practise Physick there, and being entertained Physician in that house, he call down many that envied him.

It is here to be noted that a Vulture, by some peculiar property signifies a Physician; for as a Vulture ever attends other creatures and their carcasses, so the skin of a Vulture newly killed draws other creatures to it (for to they are taken in Spain) so the Physician attends the diseased for to cure them, or endeavours it as far as the blessing of God and his own skill can contribute

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of Health, Sicknes, and Diseases.

The sixth House.

THE second of the Cadent Houses is the sixth, called by the Astrologers *Ill Fortuna*; whence the judgment is directed concerning Health or Sicknes, Discaies, and Indispositions, as also of Servants and Beasts. That therefore somewhat may here be said of Health and Sicknes; (though every where before in the general objects of dreams relating to Physical matters we have spoken sufficiently) it is to be noted, that those dreams which are dreamed at night reflecting on the actions of the day in an honest matter, and representing somewhat like the actions of the day, are ever good to a man; for they signify health, and are a sign that a mans mind is constant to the actions, and what he did in the day, and that his reason and will are good friends, and that he is not detained by a fullness or emptiness, or any other outward thing, whereby the operations of his mind should receive any hindrance.

But when the dreams are contrary to the actions of the day, and fight with them, it denotes a perturbation of the body, and consequently sicknes. In like manner all things (that are pure) that seem to hang out of Heaven, signify good health. Things appearing troubled, black, dark, and not perspicuous, signify sicknes, *Hipp. lib. de Insom.*

Servants are commonly foreseen and foresignified by the hands; for a Servant is as it were the hand of his Master, as being a moving organ, though a separated member. Hence *Aristotle* was in the right, *2. Polit. 4.* *2. Polit. 2. 1.* *2. Polit. 2. 1.* a Servant is an amiable possession; and every one that serves is an organ to be preferred before all. The hands moreover are the servants of the members; for which reason the wife Interpreter shall apply them to Servants, Slaves, Maids and ministers.

If living creatures appear in dreams, their significations are according to their propriety, compared to man; or according to the ordinary use that man makes of them.

So an Ox signifies Husbandry; a Horse, carriage; a Hound, hunting; a Household Dog, fidelity as to domestick affairs; Sheep, Swine, Geese, Ducks, and such like tame creatures, signify subsistence and cloathing; and so in other cases the judgment of the dream is according to its several circumstances, yet with this difference ever, that the relation to man be observed; in which respect, an Eagle doth commonly design a King, a Faulcon a Duke, a Lion an Emperour, Prince, or King; and so of the rest.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Of Religion.

The ninth House.

Domus Divina.

a dream of a
Monachial
life.

HE third Cadent House is the ninth, called by the Astrologers, the Divine House, whence we judge of Journeys, travel, Piety, Wisdom, Learning, Philosophy, and other Sciences: But since we have spoken sufficiently as to Journeys before, we shall in this place lay down somewhat briefly of Religion.

A certain man being to enter into an Order of Monks, did often dream he was dead, and that not without wondering, he thought he went about begging from door to door; by which dream, his change of life and entrance into the Order was confirmed.

So likewise a certain Nun before she entered the Cloister to make her vow of Chastity, dreamed she was led by her Parents into the Church, received from the Priest the Image of Christ Crucified, and that she married that image; which dream signified the change of her former life, and her beginning of a Religious life.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Enemies, and Prisons.

The twelfth House.

Caelodemon.

THE last Cadent House is the twelfth, called by the Astronomers, Caelodemon, whence the Judgment is framed concerning Enemies, Adversaries, Treachery, Imprisonment, and the like. In which procedure it is to be observed, that Enemies are denoted under the forms of certain living creatures; sometimes under the form of a Dragon, sometimes of a Lion, sometimes of a Wolf, Fox, Serpent, &c. according to the qualities of the Dreamer, and according to the various circumstances of the dreams, as is sufficiently spoken before.

To go into a Prison denotes treachery, bands, nets, circumventions, iron chains, and the like, represent prisons, and imprisonment.

But if any one ask what it is that determines the Phantoms of visions; Arnaldus answers out of *Ptolemy*, saying that the Images of composition in this world, are subject to the Celestial Images proportionably, either in respect of the Dreamer, or in regard of the mover; the things inquired are to be understood, as is described more at large in the precedent Chapters.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Celestial Signs.

Having spoken of the Houses of Heaven, we are now to treat of the Signs of the Zodiac, which are in number 12, through which the Sun and Moon (especially the Moon) passing, do diversely dispose the humours of our body, and consequently imprint to many various Phantasms in those that dream.

Now all or at least the principal matter of all our actions, whereof we dream in the night, may be distributed into these 24 heads. The first shall be of Weeping, 2 Joy, 3 Clothing, 4 Water, 5 The living Creatures of the water, 6 Chance of man, 7 Buildings, 8 The abuse of Members, 9 Singing, 10 The arrival of a Friend, 11 Local motion, 12 The seeing of fire, 13 Riding, 14 Murder, 15 Dead people, 16 Washing in the water, 17 Money, 18 The fear of some fight, 19 Fighting, 20 The spoiling of a man, 21 Sickness, 22 Kisses and embraces, 23 Banquets, 24 Assemblies.

Of all these according to the order of the Celestial Signs,

1 Weeping.

The Moon being in ♋ contention, in ♎ the fear of a Friend, in ♏ the hope of Weeping, firm joy, in ♐ infirmity, in ♑ honour, in ♒ gladness, in ♓ mirth, in ♒ meeting some body or agreement, in ♑ fear in ♒ the death of a Friend, in ♓ the death of some great man, in ♑ it signifies the hearing of some news.

2 Joy.

The Moon being in ♋ signifies trouble, in ♎ the arrival of a Friend, in ♏ money, in ♐ the coming of a Friend, in ♑ the separation of a Friend, in ♒ gladness, in ♓ grief, in ♑ the sadness of a Brother, in ♒ joy, in ♑ separation of a Friend, in ♓ augmentation, in ♑ a vain dream.

3 Clothing.

The Moon being in ♋ signifies nothing, in ♎ gladness, in ♏ nothing, in ♐ good, Clothing, in ♑ hatred, in ♒ great contention, in ♓ sadness, in ♑ honour, in ♒ sickness, in ♑ a guest or stranger, in ♓ vexation of heart, in ♑ nothing.

4 Water.

4 *Water.*

Water.

The Moon being in γ there is signified some trouble, in δ perplexity, in π infirmity, in θ extremity, α power, ν money, ϵ nothing, μ gladness, ζ death, η contentment, ξ a vain dream, in χ sickness.

5 *The living Creatures of the Water.*

Creatures of the water.

The Moon being in γ fear, δ comfort, π money, θ a troubled mind, α fear, ν loss of money, ϵ death of a friend, μ amendment of life, ζ good news, η trouble, ξ sickness, χ the like.

6 *The Chances of man.*

The chances of man.

The Moon being in γ detraction, δ lying, π honour, θ a disease, α nothing, ν famine, ϵ death of enemies, μ disfection, ζ a new friend, η grief of mind, ξ a good dream, χ some necessity.

7 *Building.*

Buildings.

The Moon being in γ joy, δ death from some powerful hand, π plague of the flesh, θ money, α shall travel, ν good news, ϵ prosperity, μ joy, ζ a new friend, η grief mind, ξ a good dream, χ some necessity.

8 *The abuse of Members.*

Abuse of members

The Moon being in γ a good thing, δ necessity, π trouble, θ detraction, α a friend, ν joy, ϵ detraction, μ a disease, ζ weariness, η money, ξ money.

9 *Singing.*

Singing.

The Moon being in γ news, δ a journey, π change into better condition, θ nothing, α phantasm, ν great love, ϵ trouble, μ grief of mind, ζ fame, η comfort, ξ a vain dream, χ discord.

10 *Arrival of a friend.*

Arrival of a friend.

The Moon being in γ a gift, δ π nothing, θ increase of money, α loss of some honour, ν poverty, ϵ lamentation, μ riches, ζ honour, η great news, ξ trouble, χ weariness.

11 *Change of place.*

Change of place

The Moon being in γ strife, δ good to thy self, π news, θ the death of a Prince, α the joy of a guest, ν an enemy, ϵ somewhat stolen from thee, μ honour, ζ nothing, η anger, ξ comfort, χ some great and strange news.

12 *The setting of Fire.*

Seeing of fire

The Moon being in γ trouble, δ a guest, π increase of money, θ a disease, α loss, ν trouble, ϵ news, μ a disease, ζ news, η news, ξ grief of mind, χ grief of heart.

13 *Riding.*

Riding

The Moon being in γ death, δ honour, π a friend, θ nothing, α long life, ν a battle, ϵ humiliation, μ trouble, ζ detraction, η theft, ξ a guest, χ detraction.

14 *Murder.*14 *Murder.*

The Moon being in γ sadness, in δ death of a friend, π confession, θ riches, α Murder, sickness, ν grief, ϵ poverty, μ sins, ζ death, η gladness for a reward, ξ nothing, χ good things.

15 *One dead.*

The Moon being in γ riches, δ nought, π bad news, θ contention and anger, α One dead, money, ν a guest, ϵ gladness, μ a vain dream, ζ good news, η joy, ξ good things to come, χ a vain dream.

16 *Washing in the Water.*

The Moon being in γ loss, δ trouble, π detraction, θ great anger, α joy, ν washing in the water, grief of mind, ϵ riches, μ fear, ζ riches, η joy, ξ loss, χ labour.

17 *Money.*

The Moon being in γ sickness, δ a heavy dream, π loss of a friend, θ a guest, α money, ν weariness, ϵ death of an enemy, μ theft, ζ a vain dream, η a guest, ξ joy, χ a guest.

18 *Fear of some fight.*

The Moon being in γ trouble, δ a battle, π an evil conscience, θ good fortune, Fear of some fight, α sickness, ν money, ϵ a vain dream, μ the same, ζ good news, η little with thy sight, ξ weariness of heart, χ tears.

19 *A fight.*

The Moon being in γ infirmity, δ victory over an adversary, π good declaration, θ a fight, α advancement, ν envy, ϵ good news, μ an enemy, ζ business, η news of women, ξ a messenger, χ the flight of an enemy, χ joy.

20 *The spoiling of a man.*

The Moon being in γ deceit, δ riches, π a good man, θ a friend to come, α a re-Despoil, ward, ν poverty, ϵ death of an enemy, μ fame, ζ a guest, η labour, ξ departure.

21 *A disease.*

The Moon being in γ nothing, δ joy, π deceit, θ money to be lost, α a friend, ν a disease, ϵ gladness, μ comfort, ζ a fight, η a disease, ξ joy, χ joy of a friend, χ good employment.

22 *Kisses and embraces.*

The Moon being in γ trouble, δ detraction, π the coming of a friend, θ the arrival, α kisses and of an enemy, ν advancement, ϵ sadness, μ a guest, ζ joy, η little labour, ξ news, χ embraces, χ gladness.

23 *Banquets.*

The Moon being in γ joy, δ the arrival of a friend, π gladness, θ nothing, α long Banquets, life, ν good news, ϵ poverty, μ money, ζ comfort, η separation, ξ a vain dream, χ joy.

24 *An Assembly.*

The Moon being in γ news, δ strife, π fear, θ joy, α ill news, ν the same, ϵ a vain dream, μ ill news, ζ little gladness, η nothing, ξ and χ a vain dream.

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CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Of the manner of presaging somewhat out of Divine, Angelical, and Diabolical Dreams.

WE have hitherto treated of the manner of Divining according to the subject matter; now follows the manner of presaging out of Dreams. But since Dreams are either Divine, or Humane, we are to consider what truth, and out of what Dreams this truth is to be had, and how far Divination by dreams may be lawful or not.

Divine dreams Divine Dreams as they are without controversy the most certain, so do they require a certain faith: But here we must be very cautious, and consider what dreams are properly Divine, and what are not so; for sometimes *Satan* changes himself into an Angel of Light.

Divine Dreams are tried by examining them by the Rule of the known Word: for if they agree with what hath been delivered before, if they bear nothing new and discrepant from those things which are the immutable Law of God and the Gospel, they are of God: But if they by a false gloss and shew of Religion and Piety require somewhat contrary to the declared Word of God, let them be condemned, they are not of God.

And since the Devil, as in all his other works, hath endeavoured to imitate him in the business of dreams, by which occasion he crept into the minds of foolish and improvident people; we may not henceforth expect such enthusiasms from heaven, and God hath tyed us to the express Letter of his Doctrine, wherein he requires us to see him, and know him, as to what his pleasure is, and what he will have us to do, and what not. Let us not therefore fall on, but abhor the doings of Fanatick persons, though they pretend never so much to derive them from Heaven.

Angelical dreams, Next to Divine dreams are the Angelical, which if they agree with the Divine, and be such as we have described them, they may be believed. But the Diabolical dreams are to be detested, by which the Heathens of old, and of late their Manichæans, Pelagians, Monks, and Fanatick persons, being deceived and carried away, were the authors and defenders of what horrible things followed thereupon. For it is a point of the greatest impiety and Atheism for to have any thing to do with the destroyer and enemy of God and *Man*, or to give any credit to his lies. And it being granted that sometimes the Devils may know casual events (which opinion the *Comenius*, Philosophers charge *Augustine*, *Dionysius*, and *The Aquinas* with) yet the signification of things to come (which the Devil never implies into men dreaming) it cannot be called; because it be the sworn enemy of truth; and the Architect and artificer of all lies, there cannot any thing proceed from him that is solid and true, but whatever he doth, we must look on it no otherwise than painted falsehood, to deceive those who shall credit it.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

What presage may be taken out of Humane Dreams.

Humane Dreams which have no other but natural causes, and happen to men ordinarily as they sleep, are either physical or common. Physical dreams are those which by the agitation of the humours, and the disposition of the temperament, do by certain signs, say sometimes even material and efficient causes, discover unto the Physician the more certain constitution of the Patient. These may be observed without any riot or suspicion of impiety or Atheism, to the end that more fortunate medicines may be provided for the sick.

So a certain Wreighter dreamed that he was plunged in a Cistern of Blood, and that he could scarce deliver himself thence: Accordingly to this dream the Physicians knowing it proceeded from an exuberance of blood, having taken away what abounded, diverted the danger he was in. *Galen* mentions another, who dreaming that one of his legs became dead as a stone, a while after became paralytick in that leg.

The common dreams are those that proceed from compound causes; and they are true, or false, or equivocal: All which though they might happily be the images of certain events; yet to deduce from them any positive and absolute interpretation or conjecture, is forbidden in Holy Writ. Wherefore we may not give credit to a simple prevision any further than it proceeds from natural causes.

Nor is it sufficient, in case the event signified, answers this dream, or that if there be not the same success in a hundred or thousand others, to charge the Art with vanity or the Interpreters thereof with ignorance, since there are many things, which though they are rightly interpreted, yet many times happen not accordingly. Hence it was to many Kings and Princes have miserably perished by this kind of dreams, as *Pompey*, who about the latter end of the War between him and *Caesar*, dreamed that he sat in the Theatre, and was applauded by the people; which applause should give him the Victory: but the event of that applause denoted not the Victory, but the stirring up against him of *Lentulus*, *Domitius*, *Labiensis*, and others.

So *Darius* before the last Battle with *Alexander*, dreamed that he saw a burning army marching through *Asia*, came even to *Babylon*, where he saw *Alexander* clad in a Persian Robe, entering the Temple and presently vanishing. By which dream *Darius* was persuaded that by the flames destruction was meant to the *Macedonian* Army; and that *Alexander* being clad in Persian habit, signified he should be brought under the power of the Persians; but the event made it appear, that by the flames was portended the swift and victorious progress of *Alexander*, like that of fire devouring all things; by the habit, the Persian Empire was foretold to *Alexander*.

So *Cambyfes* dreaming that his Crown touched the heaven, and that he sat in his Brother *Smirdis*'s Royal Seat, was to him the signification of death. So *Julius Caesar* dreaming he was above the Clouds, had its effect in his death. So *Xerxes* upon the bringing his Army into *Greece*, dreamed that he was Crowned with an Olive, whose branches shadowed all the Earth, that presently vanishing with the dream.

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There

Conjectural
dreams.

There are many dreams which are rather the conjectures of events, then the true significations, such as was that of *Alexander's* dream to *Cyrus*; for he dreaming that he saw Satyrus dancing, asked the Conjector, whence he foretold him the Victory; the conjecture was taken from the word Satyr, seeing from *Satyr* may come these words, *Tua est Tyrus*.

Ambiguous
dreams.

Many dreams are ambiguous, double sensed, uncertain, and doubtful, and may be referred to either part of the contradiction; whose events are so ticklish, that the very Interpreters of dreams in such cases are sometimes asleep, whereof we have these examples.

A Runners
dreams.

One that was to run in the Olympick games, dreamed he was carried in a Chariot with four horses; He tells the Conjector his dream, who answered; Thou shalt overcome; for that is shewn by the celerity and strength of the horses; the party relating the same dream to *Anisiphon*, was answered; Thou must be overcome, seeing thou not there are four that run before thee?

Another told a Conjector that he had dreamed he was turned into an Eagle; he answered, thou shalt overcome; for there is nothing swifter or more violent than that Bird; But says *Anisiphon* to him, Dost thou not see thy self overcome, for that Bird pursuing and chasing others, is ever the last it self.

The melan-
cholic dream
often.

Of a many dreams, there are but a few have their true events (though it must be granted they sometimes though seldom have) especially in melancholy persons, who as they are naturally thoughtful, so do they the oftent dream and suffer most representations of things. Whence as he that shoots all day may at last hit the mark, so they in their dreams may sometime or other apprehend true things, and that the oftner, because they dream often. *Arist. lib. de divin. &c.*

These the Greeks call *φύσις δαίμων*, *δ' αὖτις ἀνθρώπων*, *ἢ σφραγισμένη*. For they receive by the particular influences of Heaven such a faculty, as when it perceives the approach of any thing, if it be in the day, it privately (the brain being employed and taken up with other thoughts) affects the persons wherein it is; with an unexpected joy or sadness, according to the condition of what is imminent: if it be in the night, the brain being exempted of its daily employment, the said faculty moves praising Phantasms (*Penc. lib. de divin. per somn. pag. 256.*) whereof we have these examples.

A dream of
treasure hid.

A certain man told a Conjector that he dreamed he saw an Egge hanging by a string of his Bed; the Conjector answers, that there was a treasure hid under his Bed; he searches and finds a parcel of gold, compassed with silver. He sent the Interpreter what silver he thought fit; but says the other, will you give me none of the yolk? for that doth as well signify the Gold, as the white did the Silver.

Alexander's
dream for
Ptolemies cure.

So when *Ptolemy*, *Alexander's* Favourite was hurt with a poisoned dart in a fight; and lay in grievous pain sick of it; *Alexander* sitting by him fell asleep, and saw a Dragon which his Mother *Olympia* kept, carrying a little root in his mouth, and shewing the place where it grew, saying it was of such virtue that it would cure *Ptolemy*: *Alexander* being awake, told his dream, and sent to seek that root (for the place was not far off) which having found, it cured, not only *Ptolemy*, but many other Souldiers that were hurt with those kind of darts.

By all these examples, it is evident that there are few dreams are followed by their events; that many fail, many are vain, and but the sports and images of a busy Nature: For which reason (excepting those Physical dreams) we deny them any end: for if we believe not a Lyar though he speak truth, how shall we credit our dreams, which are onely Ideas proceeding from monstrous conceptions and phantasies. Especially since the most part are prop up with the probability of some Analogy, and can challenge nothing certain and immutable.

Lastly,

Lastly, since sleep is for the most part the end and remedy of all care, labour, trouble, and anxiety, it were impious from it to expect the matter of new cares and vexations, as rightly *Lactant. lib. de opif. cap. 18. Cicer. & alii.*

But thou wilt say, since dreams are nothing but the toys of a nature that is not quiet when at rest, to what purpose is it to deliver any Precepts of such things? and if the event be uncertain, what need we spend our labour in vain there?

'Tis answered; not that thou mayest firmly believe the event, but that thou mayest try and study how far Mans reason and the vigour of his wit may reach in hidden things, as also that from this nature the Contemplation of the Divine Majesty and its goodness may proceed; To whom for what hath been hitherto granted in this kind of Study, we give eternal thanks and praise, beseeching him to grant all Learning its Halcyon dayes, and preserve and dispose it to the glory of his Name, the advancement of Churches and Schools, the advantage of Republicks, and the particular profit of every one; and that through Jesus Christ,

Amen.

Having



Having wearied my Reader in tracing the divers intricate paths in the foregoing Subject, which could not be avoided; I will here take him by the hand, and give him a full and pleasant view of all, in this following Epitome, whence the Aphorisms which are here and there found (yet in a necessary confusion) are here aptly and fitly brought under their proper heads, satisfactory to the mind, and helpful to the Memory.

Physiognomia Anthropologica.

Physiognomia Anthropologica is that by which the Natural Constitution of Man by certain conjectural Notional signs is manifestly known. And this is to be understood primarily, or secondarily. Primarily, is that part which handleth the Physiognomical signs; congruently occurring to the body humane. And these signs are such which concern the natural temperament; or the affections thereby produced; the indications of the natural temperament are under two considerations:

The first, which respecteth the general temperament of the humane body. The second, which considereth the parts thereof, of which notion are the habit of the body, the colour of complexion, the pulse, the excrements, sleep, affections, and diet, and all things thereunto corresponding.

Briefly

Briefly of that part of Physiognomy which is primary or most principal.

That part of Physiognomy which is conversant about Beasts and Plants, and other natural corporeals, we account secondary, but that part which respecteth Man we account primary, Man being the most noble part of the Creation, excepting the Angels; concerning whom I affirm, that by Physiognomy his internal affections are first to be known, not so much to advance the Dignity of his Nature (which above other Creatures he hath without dispute) but in reference to humane society, as to which it cannot be said how necessary Physiognomy is, these cautions necessarily being observed.

1. As first, such is the different temperament of mans body, as is the structure or parts thereof, so great is the variety of constitutions that in *totis terrarum orbe*, in the whole Universe you shall not find two men alike answerable in all conditions, for the temperament is, as men are, various.

2. For seeing the quantity and quality of vital humours is various in divers, and singular individually, of necessity the temperament must be answerably various; now in spite that temperament is superlative which is most temperate.

3. In brief, the temperaments of all men come within the compass of four Humours, *Choler*, *Sanguis*, *Phlegmatick*, and *Melancholy*; of these the two first are hot, the two last cold.

And the internal natural inclinations and propensities of Man, (as to the habit) follow his natural temperament, the habit being contingent to Man, as considering the intellectuals and morals, virtues and vices.

4. Furthermore, the diversity of temperament produceth diversity of significations in the Body, referring to Figure, Colour, Stature, and other like Characters.

5. Again, this is considerable; the natural temperament of Man hath a capacity of receiving diversity of mutations; as in reference to age, the variety and mutability of food, places, the Zones and Climates where men live.

6. Furthermore the mutation of the affections follows the mutation of the temperament, as immediately from thence derived; *posita enim causa proxima in alio, ponitur effectum*.

7. In the next place, men in acquiring habits, most commonly follow the dictates of Nature, according to the Rule,

Natura sequitur semina quisque sue.

These habits also follow the natural inclinations of Man, not necessarily, but contingently; not immediately, but mediately; for these inclinations, as to virtues or vices, may be adjuvanted or impeded, that they may or may not come forth into act; therefore from these Physiognomical signs of the inclinations, the habits can be gathered but conjecturally, as in the story of *Socrates*. A Physiognomist coming to his School, was asked by his Scholars of what condition and qualification their Master *Socrates* was of; he observing his churlish and homely aspect, answered that *Socrates* was a libidinous, vicious, and malicious man; the Scholars laughing, and returning him the lye, *Socrates* answered for himself, *Nihil meius mihi est; talis enim fueram eram absque cultura & institutione*; that the Physiognomist spake truth as to his natural condition, but Education and Learning had made him otherwise.

8. Thus you see we ought accurately with wisdom to distinguish between signs necessary and contingent, proper and common, permanent and passing.

9. Signs necessary have a certainty in their significations; contingent, uncertainty; signs proper agree to one only; common, to many; signs permanent note the permanent stable nature of the thing; *signa transientia*, the instability thereof, in respect of duration; therefore Necessary are preferred before Contingent, Proper before Common, Permanent before Fleeting, in all judgments.

10. Again, those signs which arise from the parts of the Body, are preferred before them which we gather from the apparent moral behaviour.

11. And those signs which are taken from the principal parts of the body are preferred

ferred before those taken from the less principal parts, therefore Aristotle commends most principally the indications of the head as being the most noble part.

12. Moreover you must not rashly give credit to one testimony of contingent signs, but join many, and consider them together for the perfection of your judgment; therefore Aristotle adviseth, *non signo non fidendum, sed pluribus inter se collatis*.

Lastly the signs of the body diligently and discreetly considered, you are to penetrate the institution and education of Man; these particulars are much to be considered, as conducing much to the benefit of a certain judgment.

WHereas many things scatteringly, here and there in the Body of this Work, concerning the four Temperaments are handled; for a Conclusion, I shall briefly bring every thing under its proper head.

I. *The signs of the Choleric temperament, are principally ten.*

- 1 The habit of the body hot in touch, dry, lean, hard and hairy.
- 2 The colour of the face yellow.
- 3 A natural facility of the mouth and tongue.
- 4 The natural thirst great and frequent.
- 5 The mobility, activity, and inquisitiveness of the body.
- 6 The pulse hard, swift, and beating oft.
- 7 The spittle bitter.
- 8 The dream to be moist of yellow things, of brawls, fightings, and quarrels.
- 9 The urine subtile, thin and yellow.
- 10 The food converting moist to yellow choller.

II. *The signs of the Sanguine constitution are principally eleven.*

- 1 The habit of the body hot and moist in touch, fleshy, soft, and hairy.
- 2 The colour of the body fresh, sanguine, and lively.
- 3 A natural and constant blush in the face.
- 4 A plenteous and natural inflation of the veins.
- 5 The pulse soft, moist, and full.
- 6 The urine red and gross.
- 7 The sweetness of the spittle.
- 8 Dreams most commonly of red things, of beauty, of feasting, dancing, music, and all jovial recreations.
- 9 A continued habit of pleasurable and affability.
- 10 Often affected with jests, mirth, and laughter.
- 11 The food converting moist to blood.

III. *The principal signs of a Phlegmatic constitution are ten.*

- 1 The habit of the body cold and moist in touch, soft, fat, gross, and not hairy.
- 2 A constant natural whiteness or wanness in the face.

- 3 The superfluous excrements of moistness, as spittle or isor.
- 4 The urine white and gross.
- 5 The pulse soft, slow, and rare.
- 6 The thirst little, and seldom desiring drink.
- 7 The dreams most usually of white things, floods, inundations, and all accidents belonging to the water.
- 8 Sleep much and frequent.
- 9 Slowness and dullness of the body to exercise.
- 10 The chylus most multiplying and converting into flegm.

IV. *The signs of the Melancholy temperaments are ten.*

- 1 The body in touch cold, dry, hard, lean, and smooth.
- 2 The body of a dark, dull, gloomy, leaden colour.
- 3 The spittle little in quantity and lowre.
- 4 The urine subtile, blewish, or pale.
- 5 Pulse little, rare, and hard.
- 6 The dreams often of black and terrible things, as of spirits, ghosts, of infernal apprehensions, choking, and heading.
- 7 Much sorrowful, and subject to grieving.
- 8 Much and often oppressed with fear.
- 9 A stability in cogitations, and constancy in performance of the thing intended.
- 10 The dyer multiplying Melancholy.

Amongst the signs which note the temperament of certain parts; those excell which relate to the Brain and Heart, of which I will briefly take some notice of.

These (the Brain and Heart) are the two regal and principal parts of Man, of which are divers Physiognomical symptoms, which on this manner I describe.

The signs of a hot Brain, are,

- 1 A natural heat and redness in the face.
- 2 The sudden growth of hair.
- 3 The hairs hard, curling, or very black, and quickly growing bald.

Signs of a cold Brain, are,

- 1 A natural cold paleness in the face, the slow growth of hair, the hair straight and thin, and yellowish,

Signs of a dry Brain, are,

- 1 A paucity of the excrements in the eyes, nose, ears, and pallas.
- 2 Hair hard, and quickly bald.
- 3 A quick sharpness of the outward senses, and the sleep seldom and little.

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Signs

Signs of a moist Brain, are,

- 1 The abundance of excrements at the eyes, nose, ears, and palate.
- 2 The hair soft, and long continuing.
- 3 A hebetude and dulness of the outward senses.
- 4 Sleep often and much.

The frequent symptoms of the heart callidus and hot, are,

- 1 A great and frequent respiration.
- 2 A great, swift, and frequent pulse.
- 3 A large and hairy rough breast.
- 4 Alacrity to the acting of affairs.
- 5 Haily and rash anger.

Signs of a frigid and cold temper of the heart, are,

- 1 The respiration small and rare.
- 2 The pulse little, slow, and rare.
- 3 The breast narrow and smooth, or at least covered with small and faint hairs.
- 4 A dulness to action.
- 5 Anger slow, and moderate.

The symptoms of a dry heart, are,

- 1 The pulse sharp and hard.
- 2 Anger long continuing and implacable.

The moist heart hath these symptoms of discovery.

- 1 The pulse light, soft, and gentle.
- 2 Anger quickly passing, and transient.

To conclude, observe the chief and best temperament hath these properties; a vivaciously colour, sublimity of hair, tenacity of the nails, clearness of the eyes and sublimity of the spirits, the forehead equally protuberant, and the like.

Some Physiognomical Observations from the Quantity of the Body.

THE Body very small, signifies a man partly ingenious, partly fiercer action, and partly loquacious; the reason is, because the vital spirit in a small body, is united, and therefore the more strong; and in a little body so small is the space between the heart and the brain, that the vital spirit doth with much facile celerity ascend from the heart to the brain, from whence it comes to pass, that oftentimes nature supplies in wit what is wanting in body; and from hence it is that, beasts of small body are so ingenious, as the Ant, the Bee, the Spider, and the like. And we find in history that prudent, wise, and strong men were of small stature many years since, as *Alexander the Great, Aristotle, Horace, Marcellus Fictor, &c.* And on the other side, a great and large stature is a sign the person is partly slow, dull, and on the other side, a great and large stature is a sign the person is partly slow, dull, and blockish, simple, and timorous; the cause hereof appears, because the vital spirit in a great body is extended, dilated, and dispersed; and great is the distance between the Heart and the Brain, so that the vital Spirit cannot easily, or without prejudice, make their ascent. From hence it is that a great Body of body is of a heartless fearful foolish condition; and *Adam* is reported to have been so.

and serious, and foolishly mad in his mind. Lastly, a Body of middle stature, that is, neither over tall, nor over short, is a sign of a mean nature, and the best composed manners.

The application of this doctrine is rightly made, when the Physiognomical Rules and signs are rightly applied to the inclinations and natural habits of men, concerning which, observe this caution; when you have a man suspected of any vice, or supposed to be endowed with any virtue, have recourse to these Rules, and behold him, and you shall see, all or most part of those signs of virtue or vice shall herewith concur.

The natural inclinations, are the Wit, Memory, and Judgment.

The habits are, Intellectual, Moral, and Artificial.

The intellectual habits, are Wisdom and Prudence, and their opposites.

The moral habits, are virtues, and vices.

The artificial habits, are Arts Liberal and Mechanical.

Which being considered, I will shut up and compendiously conclude this part of Physiognomie by taking the chief parts and heads of this Treatise (which like species are scattered here and there) and apply reducing them to their proper genus according to the method before laid down, wherein the diligent Reader shall find matter enough to refresh his wearied Genius.

Rule 1.

BY Ingeniency, or Wit I understand (in this place) an aptitude to apprehend any thing the Fancy moves to, which is either Theoretical, Practical, or Poetical, according to, and alter the various Disciplines unto each appertaining.

A good ingeniency, or wit is to be considered in general or special.

In general, the Physiognomical signs of a good genius, are:

- 1 First a straight erect body, rightly proportioned, i.e. neither over tall, nor over short.
- 2 The habit of the body mean, betwixt lean and fat.
- 3 The flesh naturally soft.
- 4 The skin subtil, being the medium between soft, smooth, and rough.
- 5 The colour and complexion of the body white, verging to a little blush of redness.
- 6 The hairs between hard and soft, crisp, and straight or smooth, as also between brown and yellow.
- 7 The head of a mean bigness.
- 8 The face mean, between fat and lean.
- 9 The forehead raised indifferent high, and not too plain.
- 10 The eyes meanly big, round and clear, and of an azure yellow shining hazel colour.
- 11 The aspect mild and humane.
- 12 The ears handsomely as it were graven, and hollow.
- 13 The teeth so mixt, that some are broad, some narrow, some thin, some thick and more grofs.
- 14 A subtil tongue.
- 15 A middle voice, betwixt intense and remiss.

N n 2

16 The

- 16 The neck comely, mean, and smooth.
- 17 The channel bone of the throat appearing and moving.
- 18 The back and the ribs not over fleshy.
- 19 The shoulders plain, slender, and mean.
- 20 The Ligaments and arteries, well and conspicuously knit together.
- 21 The hands indifferent long, comely and smooth.
- 22 The fingers long, mean, smooth, equally distant in all places.
- 23 The feet comely, tender, and not fleshy.
- 24 The nails plain, white, thin, somewhat mixt with red and shining.
- 25 The carriage of the body upright in walking.

On the contrary: *The signs of a dull, evil, and corrupt genius, are:*

Signs of a dull
genius,

- 1 The stature of the body over-big and long.
- 2 The habit of the body over-fleshy and fat.
- 3 The flesh hard.
- 4 The complexion of the body over-black, or dark.
- 5 The head over-big, or little, as also over-hairy, hard, and sharp.
- 6 The forehead of the head hollow, and the hinder part of the head round.
- 7 The face exceeding big and fleshy.
- 8 The forehead great, fleshy, and round.
- 9 The ears very round, plain and not sculptured, or little and stand flaring up.
- 10 The eyes obscure, and moving slowly, or fixed and immoveable.
- 11 The cheeks large and fleshy.
- 12 The neck hard, short, fleshy, and fat.
- 13 The channel bone of the throat ill placed, or deformed in place.
- 14 The shoulder blades standing, or appearing upwards.
- 15 The loins much fleshy.
- 16 The breasts great and fleshy.
- 17 The belly standing forth.
- 18 The arms very fleshy.
- 19 The thighs short, and about the huckle bones gross, fleshy, and round.
- 20 The toes of the feet short, small, and crooked, in particular, or specie.

The signs of a good Genius are various as is the subject, Theoric, Practical, or Poetic; of which in the sequel.

Rule 2.

The sensitive Memory is discovered to be good from these signs.

Signs of a
good memory

- 1 The superiour and upper parts or joints of the body not too big, but mean well formed, fleshy yet not fat.
- 2 The brain dry, and the head extended forth, which is the seat of memory.
- 3 The hinder part of the head extended forth, which is the seat of memory.
- 4 The ears meanly big.

On the other part: *A weak, treacherous memory is known by these contrary signs:*

- 1 As if the upper parts of the body be small, and ill-formed, and fat.
- 2 The brain moist.
- 3 The hinder part of the head depressed.
- 4 The ears small.

Rule 3

Rule 3.

Signs of a good judgment are the same with the symptoms of a good genius; also wisdom and prudence.

- First here is required these signs: 1 As that the eyes be meanly moveable.
- 2 The temperance more dry than otherwise.
- 3 The voice slow, discreet, and advised, yet unwearied.

Signs of a
good judgment,

These do sufficiently demonstrate the clarity and firmity of the animal spirits and what is required to the completing a sound Judgment. From hence by the contrary it is easie to judge of the signs of a weak or infirm judgment.

Rule 4.

The signs of Wisdom and Prudence (they being considered as intellectual habits) are

- 1 The stature of the body mean or little.
- 2 The head mean in the forehead, and somewhat enlarged in the hinder part.
- 3 The face of mean bigness, and somewhat fleshy.
- 4 The forehead somewhat square and long, extending to the temples.
- 5 The eyes full, lofty, clear and moving.
- 6 The tongue subtil and smooth.
- 7 The nose handsomely and fitly proportioned to the face.
- 8 The voice mean between small and great.
- 9 The neck inclining somewhat to the right side.
- 10 The knot of the throat swelling forth.
- 11 The channel bone well and decently ligated.
- 12 The breast large.
- 13 The shoulders large and even.
- 14 The hands long, as also the fingers; naturally and actually moving as he speaks.

Signs of will,
dom and
prudence,

The signs of an imprudent and foolish man, are:

- 1 The stature very big, and the body inclining to the left side.
- 2 The head in the *forepart* and occiput hollow, and globous.
- 3 The hairs exceeding red, and growing down in the neck.
- 4 The face very big, and fleshy.
- 5 The eyes small, reddish, or obscure, cloudy, little moving, verging upwards, and swelling out of the head.
- 6 The ears great, long, and flaring upwards.
- 7 The nose unproportionable, and undecent on the face.
- 8 The forehead very small, round, and high.
- 9 The cheeks contracted, and as it were lowering.
- 10 The mouth pouring out, or slit as it were.
- 11 The lips big and swelling.
- 12 The voice small, sharp, and canorous.
- 13 The discourse babbling, dull, and weak.
- 14 The laughter much, and frequent.
- 15 The neck over-much erected upwards, or depressed downwards.

Signs of im-
prudence,

16 The

- 16 The shoulders hairy.
- 17 The loins fleshy.
- 18 The hands very short, having the joints long, thick, and sharp.
- 19 The fingers of the hands short and fleshy.
- 20 Walking in a circle, sloping posture, and the countenance lifted up and wandering.

I will here divide the Moral habits into several Classes according to the number and nature of the principal parts.

Rule 5. In the first rank I give the signs and symptoms of a man pious, and honest, as thus :

In the first rank I give the signs and symptoms of a man pious, and honest, as thus :

Signs of piety.

- 1 The face fair and amiable.
- 2 The forehead mean, between serene and cloudy.
- 3 The eyes decently big, inclining to four-square.
- 4 The eyes moist, lucid, usually open, and intently fixed upon the object it beholds.
- 5 The aspect mildly humane.
- 6 The voice mean, between great and small.
- 7 The laughter mean and not much.

On the contrary: The signs of an impious and dishonest nature, are,

Signs of impiety.

- 1 The face deformed.
- 2 The ears long and narrow.
- 3 The eyes dry, pale, swelling out, and shining.
- 4 The eye-brows hairy and joined, beetle-browed.
- 5 The mouth little, yet swelling outwards.
- 6 The teeth long, and standing out and firm.
- 7 The lower lip slender, the teeth hanging over it.
- 8 The voice small, quick, and pronounced in the nose.
- 9 The neck awry.
- 10 The back crooked.
- 11 The skin and legs very slender and small.
- 12 The feet bunch or crooked.

In the second Class and order, are the signs of a prudent man.

As Prudence is a moral virtue, and the signs of moral prudence are the same with intellectual prudence, which you have in the fourth Rule, to which I refer you.

Signs of prudence.

In the third Rank, you have the Characters of a just man.

Signs of justice.

- 1 The body commensurately proportioned.
- 2 The forehead long, and the temples both ways extended.
- 3 The colour of the hair dark, brown, or obscure.

4 The

- 4 The eyes somewhat big, sublime, bearing forth, and shining.
- 5 The voice grave.
- 6 The countenance grave and laudable.

On the contrary are: the signs of an unjust Qualification are

- 1 The eyes blue and dry, and somewhat red, and little moving, but rolling.
- 2 The aspect fowre, glouting, and threatening.

In the fourth Class I shall delineate the characters of a strong man, or a man of fortitude.

- 1 The body erect and upright.
- 2 The head somewhat big.
- 3 The hairs mean, between straight and curling.
- 4 The forehead square, of a proportionable magnitude.
- 5 The eyes blewish, yellow, and red, of a mean magnitude, and open.
- 6 The eye-brows crooked.
- 7 The nose from the forehead crooked, or round, and obtuse at the end.
- 8 The mouth large.
- 9 The chin four-square and hairy.
- 10 The lips thin, the mouth being big.
- 11 The voice big and sounding.
- 12 Respiration strong and constant.
- 13 The neck big and straight.
- 14 The breast full and large.
- 15 The back parts big and strong.
- 16 The shoulders broad, big, and large.
- 17 The joints big, and well knit together.
- 18 In walking he makes some motion with his shoulders, and takes large steps; the same also are the signs of a magnanimous person.

Signs of strength and fortitude.

On the contrary: the signs of a fearful, timorous, pusillanimous nature are;

- 1 The body bowing or inclining.
- 2 The habit of the body lean and without hair.
- 3 The hair of the body thin and soft.
- 4 The motion of the body (showing a languishing posture, and a little trembling, and a little creeping).
- 5 The complexion of the body white, black, or of a wan leaden colour.
- 6 The head in the fore-part, and hinder-part deprecated and hollow.
- 7 The hairs whitish or blackish.
- 8 The face pale and sorrowful.
- 9 The forehead big, fleshy, or bony.
- 10 The mouth little with spare lips, and a little trembling.
- 11 The respiration little, rare and weak.
- 12 The voice acute and smooth, or remiss, with a little trembling, sounding in the nose.
- 13 His discourse acute, weak, and short.
- 14 The neck long and slender.
- 15 The breast narrow, smooth, and imbecile.
- 16 The joints and arteries soft, inarticulate, and weak.
- 17 The arms short.
- 18 The thighs small and slender.
- 19 The hands long and small.

Signs of timidity or fear.

In the next place, I demonstrate the signs of audaciousness, which is the extremity of fortitude: and they are,

Signs of audaciousness.

- 1 A cloudy, lowering forehead.
- 2 Long eye-brows.
- 3 Dry eyes, bloody, open, darting, and shining.
- 4 An austere and crabbed frowne countenance.
- 5 The nose long, extending near the mouth.
- 6 The mouth big, bearing out.
- 7 The teeth long, standing at a distance, sharp, and strong.
- 8 The neck short, and some imperfection.
- 9 The breast large.
- 10 The shoulders very big.
- 11 The arms long and large.
- 12 The fingers short and thick.

Signs of temperance.

In the 5. rank I demonstrate the Characters of a Temperate man.

- As 1 the hairs mean, between thick and thin.
- 2 The forehead mean, between light and cloudy.
- 3 The eyes big and shining, having the balls mean.
- 4 An equal distance between the navel and the bottom of the breast, as between the lower part of the breast and the throat.

On the contrary: The signs of an intemperate person, are these:

Signs of intemperance.

- 1 The face of saffron colour.
- 2 The eyes big, somewhat moist, swollen, somewhat red, piercing, and obscure.
- 3 The mouth hollow, and much deformed.
- 4 The speech big and weak.
- 5 The respiration quick and fall.
- 6 The neck fat, and the gullet of the throat much bearing out.
- 7 The belly big, soft, and pending downwards.
- 8 The dugs hanging amply upon the breasts, yet lean.
- 9 The hands slender.
- 10 The space from the navel to the bottom of the breast, larger then the space from the bottom of the breast to the throat.

The Characters of a man Venereal and libidinous, are:

Signs of a venereal person.

- 1 The head hairy, rough, and rugged.
- 2 The hair straight, thick, harsh, and black.
- 3 The eyes hollow, clear, and lascivious.
- 4 The often and frequent motion of the eye-lids.
- 5 The deflux of the hair of the head upon the eye-brows; or the hair growing low on the forehead.
- 6 The ears exceeding small.
- 7 The contraction of the cheeks in laughter.
- 8 The hollowiness of the nose.
- 9 The chin much hairy.
- 10 The neck inclining towards the left side.
- 11 The breast hairy, large, and lean.

12 The

- 13 The paps hanging downwards.
- 14 The thighs subtil, rough and harsh.
- 15 The belly fat and hairy.
- 16 The arms strong and nervous, having the veins conspicuous.
- 17 The toes of the feet not much parted, but as it were joynted together.
- 18 A slow pace when he walks, with standing and looking about him.

The signs of a stupid person, are,

The eyes pale, gazing and staring about him.

In the 6. place, I shall lay down the characters of a faithful man.

- As 1 the forehead austere and declining.
- 2 the eye-brows compressed.
- 3 The eyes mean, declining to an azure or dark colour, wishly looking and shining.

On the contrary: The characters of a perfidious person, are:

- 1 The head very small, of a rude unhandsome proportion, and debility in the back part thereof.
- 2 The forehead sharp like little mountains, and full of holes.
- 3 The eyes small, hollow, dry, obscure, moveable, and of a piercing sight.
- 4 The shoulders elevated upwards.
- 5 The hands small and slender.

In the 7. Class I shall handle the signal characters of a bashful, modest person, compared with gentle confidence.

- 1 The stature of the body somewhat inclining or loving to stoop.
- 2 The motion of the body slow and mean.
- 3 The eyes somewhat obscure or cloudy, not much open, nor quite shut, but pinkish, as it were half winking.
- 4 The motions of the eye-brows moderate.
- 5 The blush of the cheeks quickly arising, and soon vanishing.
- 6 The voice and discourse grave, meditated, lingering, and slow.
- 7 The ears having a ruddy blush and complexion.

On the contrary: The signs of a bold immodest person, are:

- 1 The body straight, and piercing.
- 2 The complexion of the body reddish.
- 3 The head acute in the crown, and extended in length.
- 4 The hair very red.
- 5 The face very round, or very long.
- 6 The eyes wide, open, and shining.
- 7 The eye-lids hairy and ruddy.
- 8 The eye-brows very long.
- 9 The discourse and speech shameless, malapert, and reproachful.

- 10 The nose grofs, and blunt, and crooked, or withed, near the forehead,
- 11 The breast smooth and elevated,
- 12 The toes and nails crooked,
- 13 He goeth rashly and hastily.

In the eighth rank I shall give the characters of meek and courteous persons.

Are,

Signs of meekness.

- 1 The head of what fashion soever, yet is somewhat big,
- 2 The figure of the body is somewhat stooping,
- 3 The habitual constitution of the body is moist, soft, smooth, and somewhat hairy,
- 4 The hair is plain, smooth, bright, or somewhat yellow,
- 5 The eyes black,
- 6 The eye-brows standing straight out,
- 7 The voice heavy, slow, soft, and effeminate,
- 8 The discourse negligent, slack, and mild,
- 9 He walketh slowly and carelessly.

On the contrary to meekness: The signs of a person wrathful and cruel.

Are:

Signs of cruelty, rashness, malice, mischief, and what not?

- 1 The body erect, straight, and meager,
- 2 The colour and complexion of the body reddish and yellow,
- 3 The face round,
- 4 The forehead round, or Goat-like wrinkled,
- 5 The eye-brows converse, crooked and extended,
- 6 The eyes big, heavy, bloody, shining, and sparkling,
- 7 The temples raised (as it were swollen) and the veins much appearing,
- 8 The lower part of the nose sharp,
- 9 The nostrils large, spread, and hollow,
- 10 The mouth (as it were) trembling,
- 11 The teeth straight and sharp,
- 12 The tongue quick and flammering,
- 13 The voice big and encangled, or sharp and vehement; or beginning low, or big, and ending a sentence sharp, or squeaking,
- 14 The speech, hasty, hark-brained, rash, and hardy; and such a person usually reiterates and triplicates his words, to little purpose; many in this age may thus be observed,
- 15 The countenance doggedly fowre, and cruel,
- 16 The neck long, thick, fat, and the veins much appearing,
- 17 The throat rough, and swelling forth under the throat bone,
- 18 The breast large, meager, and of a flamy complexion,
- 19 The shoulders large,
- 20 The shoulder blades broad,
- 21 The joints big and strong,
- 22 Using motion with the fingers in speaking,
- 23 A grinning, or gnashing with the teeth,

Moreover,

Moreover a slow, careless, negligent quality, is opposed to discreet meekness, and gentleness; of which the notes are:

- 1 The hair smooth,
- 2 The face big and large,
- 3 The forehead little and small,
- 4 The eye-brows verging to the nose,
- 5 The ears exceeding small,
- 6 The eyes of the colour of Goats,
- 7 The mouth deformed, as being awry, or the lips cut with shares,
- 8 The lips excessive thick,
- 9 The teeth close and even,
- 10 The voice rough, or sharp, clamorous, or depraved,
- 11 The speech hasty and even, or low and weak,
- 12 The neck thick and fat,
- 13 The belly fleshy, soft, and hanging down,

Notes of carelessness.

In the ninth rank are the characters of truth and sincerity,

Which are,

- 1 The mediocrity of the face, and the proportional composure of the cheeks and temples, somewhat a little inclining to sadness,
- 2 The voice mean, betwixt big and small,

Notes of truth.

On the contrary: the Physognomical signs of a Liar,

Are,

- 1 The body crooked and deformed,
- 2 The face fleshy,
- 3 The nose high in the middle,
- 4 The eyes merry, jocund, being surrounded with azure circles,
- 5 The eye-brows inclining downwards,
- 6 The lower eye-lids are arched, or rainbow-like colour,
- 7 The speech quick and fawning, pronounced something through the nose,
- 8 Laughter even to dition,

Signs and Characters of a Liar,

It is convenient I place the Dissembler next the Liar, whose Physognomical Characters are these.

- 1 The face fat, with a sleepy countenance,
- 2 The forehead wrinkled and rough,
- 3 The eye-brows inflexing and knitting towards the temples,
- 4 The eyes little, roundish, and shining,
- 5 The voice dull, his voice seemingly negligent and dark,
- 6 He hath a trifling humour in his walking or travels, soon here, and soon there,

Characters of a Dissembler,

O o 2

Thus

Thus a Dissembler, to which I think best to adjoin a Flatterer :
whose Characters are,

Characters of
adulation.

- 1 Most usually a little weasel face.
- 2 A serene clear forehead.
- 3 Little wandering eyes.
- 4 His countenance and voice pleasant, and affected.
- 5 His pace and acting is with many and often circumflections, turnings and windings, and whiskings too and fro.

In the tenth place I shall demonstrate the characters of a liberal and benevolent person.

Signs of liber-
ality.

- 1 Usually the hair naturally descending towards the nose.
- 2 The hinder-part of the neck erect, Goat-like.
- 3 The shoulders, well compacted.
- 4 The fingers bending backwards, the arms long, &c.

The signs of a covetous and sordid person.

Signs of co-
vetousness.

- 1 The face exceeding little.
- 2 The eyes very small.
- 3 The eye-brows incurving towards the nose.
- 4 The back deformed by crookedness or the like.
- 5 The shoulders ill-compacted, too much verging and inclining to the breast.
- 6 The fingers contracted, stiff, and bending forwards, emblems of holding.
- 7 Speedy in going, and treads thick and fast.

In the eleventh rank I will give the Physiognomical signs of a person
civil, courteous, elegant, and facetious.

As,

Characters of
urbanity.

- 1 The forehead large, fleshy, plain, and smooth.
- 2 The eyes moist and shining.
- 3 The countenance expressing joy, content, and mirth.
- 4 The voice pleasant and pleasing.
- 5 The motion of the body slow, &c.

On the contrary : The signs of a churlish, discourteous, rough-bowed nature,
are these :

The signs of a
rough nature.

- 1 The form of the body meager and lean.
- 2 The forehead cloudy, sullen, and wrinkled.
- 3 The eyes cast downwards, or down lookt.
- 4 A nimble tongue.
- 5 Walking a short and quick pace.
- 6 A secret murmuring to himself as he walks, &c.

Under

Under the twelfth head I shall comprehend the signs of a laborious person.

- 1 The head little, or not over-big.
- 2 The habitual constitution of the body dry, and hard.
- 3 The face lean and bony.
- 4 The eyes quick and moving.
- 5 The tongue quick.
- 6 He taketh long steps, and walketh fast.

Signs of a la-
borious person

On the contrary : The signs of a lazy idle person are :

- 1 A great black head.
- 2 The constitution of the body humid and tender.
- 3 The face fleshy, inclining to a hony complexion.
- 4 The forehead large.
- 5 The eyes moving slow.
- 6 The lower part of the nose thick.
- 7 Blub cheek.
- 8 Slow tongue.
- 9 Slow in discourse.
- 10 He walketh a slow, short, and lazy pace.

Symptoms of
idleness.

Hither may we refer the signs of a sleepy, dull, drowsie disposition.

- 1 The members of the upper part of the body are disproportionably greater than the members of the lower parts.
- 2 The habitual constitution of the body is stigmatic.
- 3 The head over-much swelling.
- 4 The eyes swelling, or gogling.
- 5 The countenance dull, dead, and sleepy.
- 6 The veins in the arms small, hardly preceptible.

In the thirteenth place I infer the signal characters of humility, which are :

- 1 The stature not altogether erect, but somewhat incurving.
- 2 The eyes narrow, and quiet.
- 3 The voice moderate.
- 4 Seldom laughter.
- 5 A slow and gentle pace in walking.

Humble signs

On the contrary : the signs and symptoms of Pride, are :

- 1 The figure of the body erect.
- 2 The eye-brows elated, and arch-like.
- 3 The eyes great, shining, dancing in the head, and verging upwards.
- 4 The voice sharp and sounding.
- 5 Ridiculous in laughter.
- 6 The neck thick and long.
- 7 The throat sharp and extended.
- 8 The fingers long and small.
- 9 A proud deportment in the pace.

Symptoms of
pride.

10 A

- 10 A stiff advanced neck.
- 11 A slow Spanish pace.
- 12 Circumpection and looking about.
- 13 And often staying or standing still in walking.

In the fourteenth place I will lay down the symptoms of secretis, &c.

- 1 The upper part of the body (in proportion) lesser than the lower parts thereof.
- 2 The ears of a mean proportion, sitting close to the head, and orderly engraven.
- 3 The tongue slow.
- 4 And lastly, the lips contracted.

On the contrary: The signs of a Blab-tongue; are,

- 1 The upper parts of the body greater than the inferior.
- 2 The complexion of the face a dark yellow, or honey colour.
- 3 The ears great, standing up.
- 4 The nose straight.
- 5 The cheeks very long.
- 6 The mouth stretched forth in length.
- 7 The chin very long.
- 8 The upper lip hanging over the lower.
- 9 The tongue nimble and voluble.
- 10 The neck long and slender.
- 11 The throat sharp and rough.
- 12 The ribs bunching out before.
- 13 The fingers long and slender.

In the fifteenth Class is the sign of a person benevolent and merciful: As

- 1 The face fair, inclining to a white complexion.
- 2 The forehead long, looking somewhat downwards, mournful, and somewhat sharp.
- 3 The eyes fat and smiling, but frequently subject to tears.

On the contrary: the sign of a malevolent person, are:

- 1 The temples concave and hollow.
- 2 Beetle-brows, or the temples conjoin'd and hairy.
- 3 The eyes little and pale.
- 4 The distention and deformity of the mouth.
- 5 The teeth tuskin-like long.
- 6 The arms short.

To Malevolency may fitly be adjoined the Characters of Envy.

- 1 The body meager and lean.
- 2 The face plain, and of aspect black and blew.
- 3 The ears long and narrow.
- 4 The eyes little and pale.
- 5 The voice sweet, pleasant, and pleasing.
- 6 The speech and discourse sharp and acute.
- 7 Spurring in laughter, yet sometimes seemingly merry.

Marks of envy

To which I may subjoin the notes of a haughty person.

- 1 The voice low and grave in the beginning of his discourse, but in the end elevated, acute, and sharp.
- 2 The teeth mixed, i. e. some broad and close united, some small and standing at distance.

In the sixteenth place I will rank the signs of a noble and Heroick nature:

Which are,

- 1 The stature straight, erect, and well proportioned.
- 2 The complexion of the body white, with a blush of redness throughout de-
- 3 The head of a moderate magnitude and roundness, both ways swelling forth.
- 4 The hair fair, inclining to yellow.
- 5 The face fair and comely.
- 6 The forehead square, and of a mean magnitude, and mean between calm and cloudy.
- 7 The eyes big and sublime.
- 8 A splendour of admirable dignity in the countenance.
- 9 The eyes nearly insculp'd, of mean bigness, somewhat square, and quick of hearing.
- 10 The mouth large and lovely.
- 11 The speech sober and grave.
- 12 The mirth moderate.
- 13 The breast and shoulders large.
- 14 The hands ample and open.
- 15 The fingers indifferent long, small, comely, and retoning backwards.
- 16 A slow pace, grave and magnificent.

On the contrary: Signs of a savage ignoble nature are:

- 1 The figure of the head incurvated.
- 2 The head hard, edged or pointed.
- 3 The hair thick, hard, and rugged.
- 4 The face wan and deformed.
- 5 The forehead hard and rough.
- 6 The ears over-big, flapping as much as to say, bang, ear'd.
- 7 The eyes little, dry, hollow, oblique, of gray and lustrous colour.
- 8 The eye-brows joyned together with hair.

Characters of
a ferocious
savage nature.

to The

- 9 The fight sharp and piercing.
- 10 The countenance dreadful and threatening.
- 11 The cheeks long and hairy.
- 12 The mouth long, wide, affecting babling.
- 13 The voice and speech fierce.
- 14 The back-parts of the body hairy.
- 15 The shoulders gro's and rising.
- 16 The belly big.
- 17 The feet short and fat.
- 18 The nails crooked, narrow and long.
- 19 The fingers short and thick.

The characters of the most complex Artificer, comprehended under these heads.

Characters of
an Artificer.

- 1 The stature of the body moderate in proportion.
- 2 The eyes clear and bright.
- 3 The complexion of the body verging to sanguine.
- 4 The habit of the body in a mean, between fat and lean.
- 5 The skin and the flesh subtil.
- 6 The face mean, betwixt fleshy and lean.
- 7 The aspect of the countenance mild and humane.
- 8 The tongue subtil.
- 9 The joints well compacted.
- 10 And the hands neatly proportionable.

Signs of an ingenious Mechanick.

Characters of
a Mechanick.

- 1 The stature of the body well commensurated.
- 2 The hands slender and long.
- 3 The nails white and shining.
- 4 The complexion of the body white, inclining somewhat to redness.
- 5 The head of a mean magnitude.
- 6 A spruce and upright carriage of the body in walking.

Having

Thus have I briefly given a Methodical delineation of the whole Doctrine of Physiognomie, which I shall desire to seal up with these two admonitions. First, that every one use his diligence in the Collection of many Physiognomical signs, least his Judgment rashly and ridiculously precipitate his Reason; If he shall in Judging trust to one Testimony, and that perhaps the least of all. The famous in this Science have not thus dealt, but admonish and incite us to all diligence, care, and industry: for he is no wise Workman that shall think with Stubble to build a Tower of Babel. Secondly, The whole Physiognomie of sublunary Bodies ought to be reduced and applyed to the seven Planets; concerning which you have directions largely in the foregoing Work; for it is of mighty concernment in Physiognomy, at the first sight by this means to Judge of things, as Saturnine, Martial, Jovial, and the like; the which doing, and rightly applying it, is the substance of Art.

P p



A
TREATISE
OF
MOLES :

*Resolving the Nature and Signification thereof largely, in more
than three hundred particulars ; Illustrated by Demon-
stration ; never before observed amongst us.*

WHEREIN

*Copiously and plainly, the Symmetrical Proportions and Dimensions of the Body
are usefully handled, according to Reason and the best Authorities.*



Nature and Providence have decreed in the first place, the life and condition of Rationals tyed to this one necessity, that every man in the utmost of his Power, Endeavours, and Industry, should intend the common utility principally, and lay out himself on that account ; so as from the treasure of his own ingenious gifts, he might promote the publick stock of Learning. For so it shall come to pass, that Arts and Sciences found out by our Ancestors, and prepared for us, should not come to be lost ; neither for the time to come, to Posterity, should we be upbraidingly be accused for our slothfull lazy negligence, if we

P p 2

shall

shall leave any profitable monument behind us to posterity, to witness our abilities in putting our hands to a Work of this nature. Though this seem with a publick face to look generally as to all men, yet principally the task concerns them who with more facility, from the endowments of a fortune, of a good nature and of education, have attained the abilities, and capacity of teaching, or more happily of writing; for these, as the Poet *Horace* hath it,

*Nec excitatur Claſſicorum,
Nec horret iratum mare,
Formaque vitas, & ſuperba civium
Potentium limina.*

They are not mov'd with Trumpets thundering sound,
Nor frighted with the angry waves of Fate;
Common commerce, whence troubles do abound,
And Cities pride, they both salute with hate.

Only frequent themselves from the warlike distracting tumults, from the perplexed study of Riches; from the Worlds inticing, intangling, deluding affairs; from the reach of envious rule, concerning all; applying themselves wholly to the learning of laudable Arts, that they might without distraction ably teach them to the general utility; from whence it comes to pass, their wholesome precepts fit the Soldier for War, exhort the Citizen to Peace, spending their disputes to the furtherance of a virtuous life; they laud the Prudence of good Governours, for their virtues, and castigate the cupidity of evil, where they find it. Wherefore I affecting this calm and pleasant path of the Mules, from the first I saluted them, and was entered to tread the steps of this content, have thought it my duty, to the utmost of my power, publicly to give testimony of this study, whereby the common good may be furthered, and the publick utility promoted; if so be thereby I sufficiently teach not, yet herein is shewed my strong desire of the indignation of truth and the communication of this learning to the world.

For which cause I have appeared on the publick Theater, and launch out into the depth of this discovery, exactly and diligently sifting, examining and holding forth a Subject that in its own nature is difficult, yet profitable to be known, delightful, pleasant, and welcome to be seen, not hitherto by any one thoroughly handled, and to very few thoroughly known. Because certainly it seems to be the principal duty and labour of man, to search, examine, and know the nature of Man himself, before the curious search of other things, even as the Divine Oracle hath delivered, *γινώσκεις σεαυτον, Know thy self.*

I have thereto upon serious consideration, applied my self chiefly to discourse of the Nature of Man and that after the various Qualifications, and Affections of the body, to discover to the benefit of all, those occult and secret virtues conveyed to the Mind from and by Nature, by reason of the near union betwixt them, which works in an answerable sympathy; which Science, seeing it tends to the knowledge of our affairs, and the knowledge of our selves, ought before all Sciences to have the most welcome desired acceptance; as also the most grateful reception amongst us Mortals, forasmuch as this teaching what is to be done for the increase and continuance of our good, as also what is prejudicial to be shunned by us, ought to have this esteem in the world as the greatest Science, and most profitable Doctrine. As also considering the verity of this assertion that of the whole World of living Creatures, Man is the most perfect, noble, and the beauty of the Creation; therefore this Science must needs be accounted the most perfect, most noble, and splendid, surpassing all others, by how much the Subject it concerns, excels.

Therefore have I drawn from the boosome and fountains of Nature, this most fitting concision, that we may to the utmost of all our endeavours, sagaciously search out this

this perfection, and copiously receive this benefit, and lastly, sapiently call this sweetest,

I I.

The Observation and Science of Signs, Marks, and Moles of the Body (by which things our natures are unvail'd) hath ever been observed and heeded by Philosophers, acknowledged and highly esteemed by Physicians; & ab universa humano genere, saith *Sepulchus*, from all knowing Men in the whole world, in all ages, hath been had in great price and admiration.

The Wise and Learned *Indians* in old time, were so observant that they would admit no man to the study of Philosophy, or Rule in the Common-wealth, or to undergo any place of credit, trust, and honour, unless by searching first, and experiencing the marks of Nature in his body, they so found him worthy such an honorable function.

Whiles I adventure the discovery of this most noble Science, which the *Greeks* call *γνωστικη*, it seems to me I run the fate and hazard of the prudent discreet Mariner, who possessed with a certain honest ambition of honour, or ravished with the apprehensive desire of gain and profit, traceth the wandering parts of the immense and vast Ocean, and peradventure is forced from the right path and course, through tempests to some unknown Coasts, he is followed with Winds, dafte, and overwhelmed with Waves, which whiles he seems to make towards the main-Land, he salutes the Sands, or contemplates (amidst his troubles) the out-borders, or beholds the superficies of a Country at distance. Even this I experience to be my lot, who having entered this huge, vast, immense deep (much of the way whereof yet remains cloudy and unrodden) of natural Philosophy, that I might illustriously shew forth the more pleasant, sweet, delightful nature Physiognomy, i. e. the exterior face of our body, over-much flagging the sails of my genius, and submitting to affection, I seem to have set footing on an unknown Coast, in respect of this Science, and Doctrine of Moles, by which the face, as also the whole body is distinguished and the interior Qualifications are obviously discovered; but this Science (the Doctrine of Moles) is a part of Physiognomy, being a subject of the same nature, and by reason of its affinity it may be thereunder comprehended, seeing Physiognomy is nothing else than the discovery of the affections of the mind; or a knowledge arising from the consideration of the body in general, and every part thereof; and principally the Face. So from the Moles which are scattered throughout the body and principally in the Face, do we gather the qualifications and affections of the mind, it is manifest therefore that the knowledge of the Moles appertains to Physiognomy; although in very deed it may seem a wonder, and far remote from nature and reason, which if any one shall more attentively and exactly peruse, and consider this thing, he shall perceive it no less worthy of admiration, to affirm a man having a mole on the lips, to be a parasite and glutton; as also we might affirm a man having huge round or swelling full lips, to be addicted to the same vice.

Moreover as concerning this Subject, although *Melampus* a most ancient *Athenian* A good example Physician, had out of *Homer* written somewhat of this Subject, who by his indutious ple for Physicians now, diffidence hath taught what the Moles in every part of the body should signifie. And although amongst the *Arabians* one *Avenragel* hath obtained something more through his endeavour in the same Art; yet neither of these have pierced so far into the Subject, that they might render the least probable reason of the thing; but as nice Empericks they have shut up the whole Work in the first question, which is below the dignity of a true Philosopher, because they have concluded it amongst such perplexed difficulties, rendering it most uncertain.

I have thought it therefore not dissimant from my purpose here more particularly to handle copiously the Moles of the body, that by those which are in the Face, might appear others in the more hid parts of the body answering thereunto; I have judged it a Subject worth taking notice of, both pleasant, delightful, and profitable;

of which had I wanted the experience, perhaps I should have desired to deliver them to others; For certain of the ancient Writers have made description hereof, but with much variety and repugnancy, dissimulant from experimental truth.

Certain Astrologers, as I have noted before, having distributed the parts of the face to the Planets, as the Eyes to the *Luminaries*, the Nose to *Venus* and the other parts to the other Planets (as I have elsewhere in this Work plainly demonstrated) affirm that the Moles on the Face according to the domination of the Planets, constitute and discover others in those parts of the body according to the distribution of the Signs belonging to that Planet; which assertion seems to favour something of truth: Amongst yet have I experimentally found these discoveries vain and frivolous. Amongst which Classis of Authors thus opinionating, I find *Haly Abenagel the Arabian*, who hath wrote something; and *Melampus the Grecian*, and also another (sancied by the name of the *British Merlin*; but all depraved with manual Errors, that no light of truth could I derive from those Fountains: and whatsoever shews of truth did therein appear, I have found them rather mistaken fallacies of more founder Authors: at length consulting with experience (as also the authorities of more founder Authors) I have, to the utmost of my ability, endeavoured to discover from the Moles in the Face (whether few or many) to what parts of the body they properly answer; and to this end I have considered, and observed to be a certain proportion between the parts of the face, and the parts of the whole body; as also how they relatively answer the one to the other in quantity and quality, as also with their Signs. We may observe the Nose to answer to the privy Members, as it being long, oblique, short, or acute, the same formal proportion retains the other; the same correlative proportion between the Nostrils and the Stones; the Lips and the form of the Mouth proportionally responds to the bounds of the Belly (as that of the Nose and Nostrils to the Privities) as whether it be fleshy, full, thin, or wrinkled, it hath the same similitude with the Belly; the Neck with the Thighs and Arms hold the same correspondency: the Ears sympathize with the Ribs, as the Skin about the Eye to that of the Navil. So then any parts of the Face, impressed with Moles or natural signatures the parts of the Body thereunto answering have the like signification. But to our matter; *Haly Abenagel* in his Book *De Indiciis* saith, if a Mole be on the Forehead, I judge another to be answerably on the Breast; but what part of the Forehead he intends, he discovers not. *Merlin* affirms the middle of the right side the Forehead, to answer the right side of the Breast, as the left to the left also. But I affirm this of the upper part of the Forehead above the Eyes; for that the upper part of the Forehead should answer to the upper part of the Breast, more sympathizeth with reason, and I have found it more consonant to truth: so that if another should be somewhat lower on the forehead, another should be likewise be a little lower on the Breast; and so likewise one being in the middle of either side the Forehead, another should correspond a little under the Pap on the same side.

If a Mole be on the Brow near the Ear on the right side, there is another on the side; if one near the left Ear, there shall be another on the same Shoulder opposite to the Breast.

A Mole upon the upper Eye-brow, denotes another on the lower part of the Belly; and if it touch the lower Eye-brow, it figurates another low on the Belly near the Privy parts. *Haly* confidently affirms this to be on the Breast; but Experience hath confirmed my assertion. A Mole likewise on the left side near the Ear, the party is signified with another on the Haunch or Buttock.

Melampus affirms a Mole on the Paunch or Belly to signify a greedy Gluttonous person; there is the same proportion between the upper and lower Eye-brow, as is betwixt the Navil and the Privities.

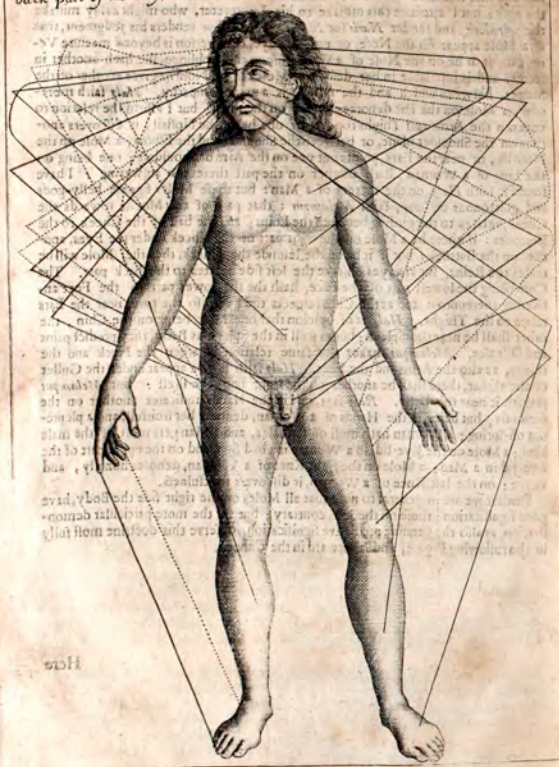
Now let us treat of the Nose, which, as before I observed, relates to the Genitals, or Secrets. When a Mole is on the root of the Forehead, in the hollow between the Nose and the Forehead, there is another on the Foreskin of the flesh; but *Haly* saith, a Mole on the Forehead, another on the Stones; but he explains not in what part of the Forehead, when as he means the lower part of the Forehead, next the beginning of the Nose. *Haly* again saith, He which hath a Mole or mark on the Nostril, hath another

another in the privy parts on the circumference of the genitals, and another on the ribs and that side the breast: but by the nostrils there should be understood the top of the nose; but I attribute this mistake to his Interpreter, who might easily mistake the *Arabic*, and render *Naris* for *Nasus*. *Melampus* renders his judgment, that if a Mole appear on the Nose, or near the eye, that person is beyond measure Venerable; if it be on the Nose of a Woman something oblique, the hath another in secret, and is insatiable in her desires: a Mole on the Nostrils gives another on the Stones, between which and the nostrils is a great sympathy. *Haly* saith moreover, a Mole on the Ear denotes another on the thigh; but I affirm the relation to concern the Arms and Thighs too; for if one be on the Nostril, it discovers another on the Shoulder blade, or between the Shoulder and the Elbow; a Mole on the Nostrils, or near the Ears, points out one on the Arm or Shoulders; one being on the Lips of a Woman, hath another on the part thereunto answering: I have found it saith *Haly*, on the secrets of a Man; but these Moles signify belly-gods and gluttonous persons; saith *Melampus*: that part of the Mouth towards the Cheek, relates to the girding between the Loins; and the ball of the Cheek to the Buttocks: if there be a Mole on the right part of the Cheek under the Eyes, another on the Buttock; but if it be on the left side the Cheek, the other Mole will be under the Reins, for always observe the left side relates to the back part. The Chin being the lower part of the Face, hath the lower parts of the Feet answering thereunto; and as the Chin respects the Feet, so the parts near the Ears relate to the Thighs. *Haly* is of opinion that one Mole being on the Chin, the other shall be near the Spleen; but as well in the Spleen as Belly, they predict pains and Diseases. *Melampus* makes the same relation between the Neck and the thighs, as also the Arms and the Feet. *Haly* saith if one appear under the Gullet of the throat, there shall be another on the right side the Breast; but *Melampus* placeth it near the Belly. *Haly* says, one in the Hands indicates another on the Genitals; but being in the Hands of a Woman, denotes her fruitful, and a plentiful offspring; a Woman hath most of Females, and a Man gets most of the male kind; a Mole on the Eye-lid, in a Woman is a bad sign, and on the upper part of the Eye-lid in a Man; a Mole on the right Knee of a Woman, denotes honesty, and verue; on the left Knee of a Woman, it discovers fruitfulness.

Further we are in general to note that all Moles on the right side the Body, have good signification; those on the left, contrary; but for the more particular demonstration, as also the genuine predictive signification, observe this doctrine most fully in the following Figure, and afterward in the *CARDOS*.

Here

Behold this Figure, in which you may be able to Judge the Moles of Both Sexes from the lines in the face, answering to the parts of the body, the prick lines point to the back part of the body, the black continued line to the fore part thereof.



Of the Moles and parts of the Body Symmetrically.

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Here is in this part of Physiognomy, matter more admirable, worthy the choicest study, and aptest explication; forasmuch as the Moles, as it were casually dispersed throughout the whole body, have amongst themselves a certain order and symmetrical relative cognation; for on those which are manifest on the Face, the other which are diffused throughout all the parts of the body depend, and may be demonstrated, as by a certain Rule, experience it self maketh manifest.

III.

It is a thing truly of wonder, but yet most certain, that a Mole which is seen on the Forehead, gives another on the Breast as its fellow or companion, but on that part which is nearest to the Neck, and is the region of the Heart and the vital Members, comprehending that whole part compassed with a little Muscle lying overthwart the lower part of the Breast, separating the Heart and Lights from the Stomach, and distinctly passing the lower parts of the Belly; from whence also if a Mole appear in the middle of the Forehead, for the most part there is another on the middle of the Breast; and peradventure on the middle of the Back, between the Shoulder-blades; and by how much the same inclines or declines from the midst towards the right or left side, by so much doth the other decline towards or on the right or left shoulder, or arm; so as if a mole in the forehead inclines towards the temples, it represents another on the shoulders; and that by reason of nearness, union and vicinity; when as there are other parts (as we usually say) have the Shoulders corresponding with them in order of the Moles: for even as truly the right and left, so also the upper and lower correspond and answer each other; if a Mole be near the hair on the extremity of the Face, there shall be another found near the hair on the Neck; if one by the Nose on the eye-brows, we shall observe another impressed on the lower part of the Breast, what part of the Body the Nose signifies, is sufficiently well known; wherefore he who hath a Mole on the Nose, hath another on the middle of that part, or on the right, or left side of that part answering to the Nose and position of the place, as is to be considered, the upper or lower part of hollow of the Nose near the eye-brows to answer to the root of the Secrets, and the extremity of the Nose to the fore-skin of the Flesh: In a Woman it is the same on the Nose as on the Lips, and answers to the Secrets of Nature either higher or lower, according to its situation on the Nose, and its distance from the Eyes to the right or left, answering that distance in proportion between the Groin and the *Preputium*, as if on the very top or tip of One reason the Nose, it answers to the extrem part of Nature, if a War or Mole be found why Art was on the Eye-lid above the apple of the Eye, there is another on the adverse side on the Groin, near or on the Stones; a Mole likewise on the lower Eye-lid, there will be another answer it on the contrary side between the Secrets and the Buttocks; a Mole on the upper Eye-lid above the Eye, shews another answerable on the Shoulder of the same side; and the nearer the Temples towards the Ear, it is the nearer the extremity of the Shoulder near the Arm, behind is it.

Also a Mole on the lower part of the Eye-brow, intends another between the Shoulder, the Arm and the Breast.

Often-times it comes to pass that the Moles on the Brow refer to the Back and Breast equally, as in the like proportion, for the same Ribs extend to both, and the same sympathy, being both as one in this accooperation; which congruent relation is truly to be received with the accurate distinction of right and left, upper and lower.

If a Mole be seen on the Cheeks, there is another in like manner on the Buttock; and the nearer the Nose it is, so proportionably the nearer the Groin is the other. Also a Mole on the Jaw-bone the nearer the Ear it is, so much the nearer the secret part is another, on the back part the Buttocks; unless as sometimes it falls out, it be a fingers breadth from the Nose, then the other most usually is near the privy parts.

A mole under the eys in the concavity above the top of the cheek denotes another under the Armpits, higher or lower, according to the proportional dimensions of their situation in the Face; as if it should be just under the ball of the Eye, then the other

other is just under the Arm-pit; and if so be the Mole be toward the hinder part or Orbs of the Eyes, and touch not the eye, the other relating to this will be the upper hinder part of the joint of the Shoulder.

Moles near the Ear, as it were touching the Ear, have others as companions on the Arm between the elbow and the Shoulder, according to the position, right or left. From hence I observe, that if the Mole shall be on the Ear, the more certain and sure ground you have for judgment; but if they be three fingers distance from the Ears, the like will be on the sides of the Hips; but if they be two fingers distance from the Ears, the other seemingly are on the backside the brawn of the Arms.

A Mole eminently appearing on the upper Lip, almost touching the Nose, discovers another betwixt the Fundament and Secret-members.

But he that hath a Mole on the middle of the ridge of the Nose, hath its opposite in the Seam of Nature, in the middle of the Secrets: it falls out, and that not seldom, that a Mole being three fingers remote from the Nose, doth not point out the place before repeated for its opposite, but the Hair, and more remote from the Secrets, which the Moles on the nether Lip and Chin most usually signify: yet sometimes those Moles on the Chin, point out others on, or near the Knees and Legs; and the rather, by how much the lower they be seated on the Chin.

The Moles which are posited on the Jaws, a little lower than the nether Lip, have their opposites on the sides of the Belly between the Thighs and the Secrets may in the very middle of the Belly under the Navil, if it be on the middle of the Chin.

A Mole on the extremity of the Chin, shall discover another very near the Privy parts under the Navil.

The Moles which are on the grisly tips of the Ears, point out others answerable on the Wrists, or near the Hands.

If a Mole be on the outward and upper gulle of the Ear, it points out another on the brawn of the Arm, next the elbow.

If a Mole shall be in the hollow and inward part of the Ear, it demonstrates the like on the palm of the Hand.

But if it be opposite on the back side the Ear, it hath its relation likewise to the back side the Hand.

V.

Not only the Face and Moles thereon, which are obviously conspicuous to every Eye, have their signification of the like Moles on the opposite parts of the Body, but also the Hands and Arms claim this privileged also, and have their relative sympathy on those parts subjectively referring thereunto.

As thus: A Mole being on the brawn of the Arm, above and near the elbow, for certain there is answerably another near the Knee.

If on the back part or bone of the Arm below the elbow, another answers thereon the calf the Leg.

If on the brawn of the Arm there is a Mole, another oppositely is on the midriff of the Thigh.

If also on the Wrist, or near the Hand, you have a Mole, you shall experience another on the Ankle-bone (or as I may say) the neck of the foot.

Lastly, if Moles are on the fingers of the Hand, the same answerably are imprinted on the toes of the Feet, which relative proportion likewise holds in demonstration betwixt the Ears and the Legs, between the Knee and the Foot.

V.

V.

Notwithstanding what hath been said, it behoveth us to understand that these Rules (though they have much truth in them) yet they are not perpetually certain and true, when as natural causes, which are the fundamentals of this Science, sometimes fail, as Aristotle teaches in the 2. Book *De par. Adminalium*. If natural Rules of causes sometimes themselves deviate from truth, much more these notes and signs of the Body may fail the Artift; and not only those Moles which through accident, or otherwise at different times affect the body after our Birth, but also sometimes even those which signify the Body in the Womb, as having their original from the vehement desire and inordinate lustful longing of the Mother.

VI.

As to what I hitherto have handled, others which have gone before me have seemed wittily to express in their Writings; but they have touched this subject so briefly, so variously, and unsaply, that they have rendered this Doctrine of Moles almost wholly trivial and vain, and have rob'd it (as I may say) of its credit and worth; but I cannot sufficiently admire, that none of the Ancients, which have searched out most things with great diligence and industry; nor none of our Modern Authors, whose curiosity in the search of things hath exceeded otherways, have not assayed to explicate and unfold the causes and reasons of this Science, if not the true and necessary, yet at leastwise the probable causes thereof (as I have said before) wherefore the Moles posited on the Face, should have the like distributed through the Body, and should demonstrate according to a certain order, the respective places of their position: therefore now shall I encounter and assay to explicate this same laborious Secret of Nature, involved in the thick mists and extreme darkness of Difficulties; by the Ancients not only neglected, but not once so much as named: which while I attempt and perform, I arrogate no Merit proudly to my self, nor do I any whit detract from the renown of the Ancient, neither do I glory to have found that the Ancient could not; but I rejoice to assay, and seek out that Knowledge which they have neglected, and have refused to attempt; neither do I confide in my own strength, that whatsoever I shall conceive hereof, and to the extent of my Desire, that I shall be able of my own abilities to effect and bring to pass, but that I may sublevate, hold forth, and in some measure build up this admired Fabrick, and mask of Nature; to the erecting, sustaining, and firming of which, the most choice materials, and most solid Ingeniities shall afford their helps: and the following Age of the World shall receive that from us, which it shall admire.

VII.

God Almighty, the only Creator of all things, after he had created the Fabrick of the Universe, which for the magnitude and variety of things obvious to the eyes was infinite, difficult to be searched out with the piercing eye of Reason; God, I say, as a cunning skillful knowing Geographer, would, that this admirable Fabrick, the Universe, should be delineated and described in this little Table, even in Man himself, and comprehended in him as in a compendium most perfectly, that Man might be as a type of the whole Creation, and therefore he is call'd *Microcosmus*, i.e. *parvum mundum*.

Q q 2

A little World. To shew this, how and in what manner all things contained in the Universe, are represented or expressed in *Man*, was easie for me to do, but that I should exceed the limits of my intended Discourse. Now seeing *Man* is composed of two parts, a Soul and Body, there having been many that only endeavour to find the World and the similitude thereof, in the Body only; it will not recede from my purpose if I Consider the Soul likewise, and ground my Observations on that, as others have done on the Body.

VIII.

In the first place, The humane Body when it is Conceived attracteth and receiveth a certain proper power, vertue, and force from the Celestial Influences, and the Ethereal Spheres, as is manifest from most certain observation, which influential vertue the Astrologers call Jovial or Saturnine; Jovial, when as by the benigne influence and favourable rays of *Jupiter*, the blood is tempered with a moderate heat and productive mild and gentle manners. Saturnine, when with the sharp and dry rays of *Saturn*, the humours are affected, and rendered melancholy; and serene, savage, rough and harsh manners are produced. So also in the powers of the Soul, those Divine Bodies shine forth, and send their vertues, as the *Moon* affects it with vegetable power; *Mars*, the wit, is enlightened by *Mercury*; the concupiscible power *Venus* adjuvance; the *Sun*, the vital; the irascible, *Mars*; the natural, *Jupiter*; and amongst the rest, *Saturn*, the retentive faculty. The eighth Sphere without doubt represents the Will; so that as this moves, volves, and acts by his primary motion the other Orbs, so the other moves, directs, guides, alters, and changes the affections of the Mind; as is sufficiently explored in the disposition of these Stars, their vigour, force, and power in the moment of the Nativity; from whence it cannot be difficult to divine, and demonstrate to what affections, inclinations and resolutions any one is most principally inclined. Moreover we should candidly and freely give place to Reason, which should as a most magnificent Prince rule, guide, and triumphantly command by her power, seeing to this end we have received a power of Free-will from God in Humane affairs, that we should so use Reason in all our actions, that our actions should be squared thereby.

Further more the Soul hath similitude with the Elements; with the Earth, in reference to those active senses, which the earth even as by open active passages, unbosoms her self, that the truth and Science of her mysterious Secrets may be dilucidated.

With the } Water, which simulates the Imagination.
Air, in reference to Reason.

Lastly, with the heavenly Sphere, by reason of the Intellects; as also in the body one Element hath more perfection and predominancy than another, so in the Soul one quality is most eminent and predominant, another is inferior and subordinate.

And so when as in the Body all parts and qualities are so fitly dispensed and composed, that they consist together in a united fit natural proportion, so likewise is it in the Soul, all things being so fitly moderated and fitly composed, that all the affections (as it were) in apt and set numbers and figures, conspire an harmonious concord. From hence therefore, *Man* may aptly be called *microcosmos* a little World, or a certain type of the great World, as in respect of his Body, so also in regard of his Soul.

IX.

IX.

Because in this Humane Fabrick, the interior and more secret parts of the Body, which in admired order and wonderful wisdom are so disposed, conjoined, and divided, but subtracted from the inspection of the eyes, do veil and occultate the nature and inclination of any one, as also the affections of the mind: The Almighty hath imposed those external signs, by which the internal face of *Man*, his condition and affections, as well of Body as Mind, to which he should principally be inclined to, might be manifestly discovered and made obvious. From whence they seem to be highly injurious to God and Nature, who upbraiding, both, with this defect, as if there was no other way to disclose the internal state, conditions, and affections of *Man*, than to open his breast and take out his Heart; which certainly would be of bad consequence, and in their own case, a cure sufficient to scourge their folly, but God seems here to represent the Merchant, who having stored his Shop with all sorts of VVare, finds it inconvenient to bring it all to the open window to be seen, it being indeed impossible, but exposeth to the open view some small quantity of every thing, by which may be judged what is within. So the Almighty when as he would not subject to the eye all internal qualifications, produceth such brief outward signs by which the internal affections may be clearly known. And moreover, because those signs do exceed in number, being diffused through the whole body, some as occult others covered, and as it were hid from the sight, he epitomizing them together hath dispersed them in the Face, which serve as signs hung at the doors to discover and demonstrate these latent and veiled marks of the Body; as also to explicate the state and affections of the Soul itself.

X.

But I hold it not convenient to stay any longer upon these things: Let us consider the figure of the head, behold it is round, the most capacious and perfect figure, and a type of the VVorld it self.

The Face, what is it but an example, and (as it were) a picture of God, as *Moses* the Law-giver, hath most rightly explicated?

The Forehead likewise, in which all the actions of the Intellect, even as in an Image aptly are explicated and in which that supreme power of the Soul chiefly shineth forth in action, what less setteth it before our eyes than the supreme angelical Intellect, and the Celestial orderly Aspect?

These same lines on the Forehead being six, and one triangle, by the *Metascopers* are referred to the seven Planets; the first to γ , the second to Δ , the third to δ , the fourth to \odot , the fifth to β , the sixth to ϵ , and lastly the triangle to μ , not without the impressions (unless this should be accounted a superstitious curiosity) of notes and characters, by which the Planets are figured.

XI.

X I.

But let us more narrowly consult Nature her self, that we may leave the clouds of Opinions; Are not the seven apert Properties of the Face, by which the senses admit to themselves the species of things, and undergo their proper operations, fitly compared to the seven Planets? We call the Sun and Moon the Eyes of Heaven, so aptly may we call the Sun and Moon the Eyes of Man.

The Mouth, in which the chief grace of the Face consisteth, representeth *Venus*. The Nostrils to *Jupiter* and *Mercury*, when as the Nose represents *Jupiter's* Scepter, and *Mercuries* Body.

To *Mars* and *Saturn* the Ears by reason of the similitude of their dry nervous quality.

The Moles also here and there sprinkled on the Face, may most aptly resemble the other Skie, or the Stars of the eight Sphere.

X I I.

But let us descend to the Elementary Regions; the Eyes and the sight, according to the doctrine of *Plato* and *Galen*, refer to the Fiery Region.

The Sense of Smelling, as *Galen* in *Lib. 7. de Secretis*, as also *Hippocrates* and *Plato* will have, refer to the Air; the organ of sense is vaporous, and consisteth in the quality of air.

The Taste, as *Galen* teacheth in *lib. 1. de Causis symptomatum*, seeing that it hath the most moist instruments of all, and consists in a humid quality, may be compared to the Water.

Lastly, the Ears, which are wholly gristles, and as it were without blood, shew forth the similitude and nature of the Earth.

X I I I.

That we may continue this comparison, and consider the compounded Elements, we here find the most noble type thereof shining in the head, but principally in the Face; as for what belongs to mixt imperfect Elements, those vaporous spirits of the eyes, like smokes, by which tears, or the like are produced, and are wont to preface sorrow, represent the Clouds of the air, and thick and foggy mists, which the vulgar Physicians in the eyes call *Cataracts*, and signify *Imagination*.

Great fogs and condensed thick clouds, ready to pour down thunder and earthquakes, may be referred and assimilated to sneezing and laughing.

Rain, Snow, and Hail, to tears.

Tempests and foul weather, to other more gross excrements of the Head.

The Rain-bows may resemble the colour of the Cheeks, which admit of various colours, according to the dispositions of the mind.

Moreover the mixt and perfect Elements, pierce they not the eyes of any one, though half asleep, by that most absolute formation of the countenance?

Things certainly animated in the countenance, may be known by the agitations of Nature it self; the vegetative are represented whiles we daily apprehend easily the Face to be altered, and the complexion to be increased or diminished; neither by any other instrument then by the mouth and teeth is a passage opened for the preparing and

and reception of meat and drink. And further, where do we see the intimate and estimate senses to have their seat, but in the head; the Soul, the indigatrix of all things, and that most noble faculty of the Intellect, which by the *Greeks* is called *νους*: have I not taught that even in the Lines and figures of the Forehead, as also from the fore-part of the brain, it to shine forth mightily in actions, and to be secretly expressed in, whole lineaments as in a Table; Wherefore there can be no more certain and fit an ornament than the Head of Man; and chiefly the Countenance: for the great Work-master of all things, God, hath made it the singular pattern of his whole Work, or rather of that Archetype and most perfect work of the whole World, in a certain manner, at least to be a sign and a shadowed image thereof: for not the vastness of the whole Orb could be forced into this subject, so as to be circumscribed therein; neither could the limited stature and brevity of Man, take in the distinction of all things.

X I V.

Therefore for this cause hath God so disposed the parts and lineaments of the Face, and so fitted the proportion with the whole Body, that from the Moles in the Face, as in a Compendium or Index to the whole Volume of the Body, we might find the other Moles of the Body, and derive a certain judgment therefrom. For my own part I declare as I think hereof, that from that admirable proportion, as the disposition of the Mouth, and the conformity, which the *Greeks* call *εὐκωνία*, of that and other parts of the Face to the proportionate parts of the Body, a man may resolve, expediate, and enodate the most imperceptible latent nodes of natural causes, and dilucidate aptly their difficult positions: by which means it so comes to pass that not only the affections of the Mind, but the most co-operant and hidden marks of the Body, shall'd with our garments or otherwise, we may denotate, and certainly demonstrate; which thing truly is so extremely difficult, that it hath not been yet in the right way assayed, by any that I know of, much less thoroughly taught, by what ground or way we might certainly gather the knowledge of the hidden secret Moles of the Body, and their significations, from the Moles visibly appearing on the Face.

X V.

According to Method let us consider *ἀναλογία*, or proportion (as I may so call it) in two parts, or under these several notions, as we have determined to hold it forth, considering the quantity or measure, or either the quality & condition of the subject, from both these to draw forth natural causes affecting plainness for the greater perspicuity of the matter, we hold forth one under the name of Proportion, the other under the appellation of Similitude; as for example, the Buttocks hold the same Analogy with the magnitude of the Body in reference to measure, as the Cheeks with the other parts of the Countenance in comparison; and this is that we call the proportion of quantity or measure. But whereas we shall shew that the Hips or Buttocks in a certain manner may be compared to the Cheeks, seeing they are both brawny and fleshy, and have the same proportion in their situation to the Body, we may pronounce this under the notion of similitude. If I should adjoin causes derived from certain Astronomical Fountains, which I account very meet, and should give the third condition of Analogy, it would bring much light to this difficult and obscure Doctrine. Altho I desire the curious Reader to be admonished that this three-fold Analogy of likeness in all parts of the Face, or in all parts of the Body together, is seldom found; but being found, (the Rules being observed which in the fore part of this Work we have laid down) thy judgment cannot be frustrated, nor can any thing appear

appear, which shall intrinsically the divination of Moles, which we have largely proceeded in, but now in certain in whom only these two are found, as Proportion with Similitude, or proportion joined with Astronomical Analogy, the reason and ground of these Moles doth plainly and fully appear; when as depending upon proportion with similitude, without this Astronomical Analogy, the judgments and conclusions you shall draw from hence, shall labour under much slanderous suspicion. Therefore now shall I engage my self to explicate and unfold these three particulars, in that methodical order I have propounded.

XVI.

Now in the first place, that distinctly and plainly I may lay before the eyes of all, this Proportion, in which the parts of the Face are referred to the other parts of the Body, it is necessary to observe what proportion the parts of the Face have each to other, and what congruity is observed amongst themselves; and furthermore to declare how the proportionable parts of the Body agree amongst themselves, and answer each other, and each of these distinctly known. To begin with the Face: To the right understanding this proportion, we must conceive therein a threefold dimension, consisting in longitude, latitude, and profundity; although longitude be the most observable in this Subject, yet the other are not to be pretermitted. That we may distinguish this longitude by a right and unerring Rule, the business requires that we be indagations and exact in the least point of the measure thereof, by which means the other particulars of the Face may aptly be known, and measured amongst themselves. And lastly, drawing up these proportions according to the Rules of Symmetry, the whole proportion of the Face, and all the parts thereof exactly may be found.

Therefore first I consider the hollow between the bridge of the Nose and the Mouth resembling a trench, having a hollow in the midst, and a rising on each side, which equally divides the upper Lip in two parts, and answers to each nostril, by like equal dimension, this is of least consideration of any part of the whole Face, seemingly; but a most equal and exact dimension is found herein, be it larger, or lesser, and multiplied (as I shall shew presently) it rendereth by a most certain ground, a full Rule, by a line as it were, to measure the whole Face: for the breadth thereof being doubled, is that proportion as is between the Mouth and the Nose; the measure of the upper Lip; being again doubled four-fold, it renders the proportion of other parts, as the length of the Mouth, the space between the Eyes; and that space from the nether Lip to the extremity of the Chin, all these bear this four-fold proportion. Moreover the length of the Nose, as also the space from the root of the Nose to the hair on the top of the Forehead, i. e. the altitude of the brow, and from the Nose to the end of the Chin, these are all of one dimension; and bear a sesquialternate part to the former proportion, i. e. a six-fold duplication of the lesser parts before mentioned; also the circumference of the Mouth, the Ears, and that space from the extremity of one Eye to the utmost corner of the other Eye, these bear a double proportion of the last before recited; that is a twelve-fold duplication of the least particular measures; the whole length of the Face, and circumference of the Forehead hath a sesquialternate proportion to the compass of the Mouth and the parts before named, i. e. they contain eighteen of the least duplicated measures. Moreover the space from the beginning of the Hair on the top of the Forehead, to the joint of the Neck behind, the very extremity of the Back-bone, and the space from the extremity of the Chin to the Vertex or top of the Head in proportion hath a sesquialternate dimension to the longitude of the Face, and comprehends in whole, twenty-four of the least duplicated parts.

XVII.

XVII.

What need I instance in any more particulars? The symmetry of parts, the proportion of numbers, the Congruous content of things, and their harmony; one with another, are matters more admirable then explicable. If we observe diligently with the eye of our mind and reason, we may clearly in this Fabrick of the Face, discern such species of numbers: Some alike, others unlike; some likely, yet unlike; others unlikely, yet alike: As also, the first simple, and uncompound; the second compound: Some perfect, others imperfect; some equal, others unequal; all proportions may here be found, as well Arithmetical, as Geometrical, and all Harmonical.

Here you may find the Double proportion, the sesquialternate, the sesquitercian: Here you may find composed Harmony in its parts: As the Diatesseron, the Diapente, the Diapason; all which to particularise, would be too tedious, seeing it may be gathered most manifestly and clearly from what I have already said.

What if I should further add, that in the Face are all Geometrical figures, as well circular, as right, expressly to be seen? Certainly this Constitution and Composition of the Face, is infinitely to be admired, and worthy wonder, even to amazement, but more worthy of admiration in this, that the Face not only represents the whole Fabrick of man; but is also a certain, perfect, absolute, complete Type of the whole Universe: which it could not be, unless it did embrace all answerable proportions; for if so be the whole body be composed of this Harmony, and all the parts bear the same proportion, it was necessary to constitute one certain part as a type, that might be able to mensurate (as a line.) all the other parts exactly: whereupon the Face as most apt to this purpose, to be a type of the whole work; so that from that type, the marks and figures of the other parts of the body, by a sure sympathy and fit cognition might be signified.

XVIII.

Moreover, the great and chief Creator of Nature, knowing the face to be sometimes subject to deformity (as in the exuberancy or defect of matter, or through accidents, from the operations of the agent, through too much vehemency or remission, or the like) the judgement from hence might be difficult or erroneous, hath pleased to give a rule, as a certain unerring standard, exposed to our eyes: by the which the Face and all the parts thereof, whether they are true and natural, might as certainly, as certainty it self, be explored and tryed: And this is the Hand to which Mortals owe much. By the hand are enemies repelled, the life defended, Spheres, Globes, and, as it were, new Heavens are facilitated; Cities, Houses, Ships, are thereby Fabricated: With the hand, Garments are woven, and made fit for mans use: all things in imitation of Nature, are therewith Painted; figures are cut, and Statues engraven: Pictures are by the hand most lively shadowed; And lastly, Histories, as living Monuments of times and Lawes, are therewith written; the hand therefore as the common aid and power of the whole body, is the measure, or beareth the proportion of the Face; for such is the natural proportion of the Face in longitude, as is the length of the hand, from the wrist, to the end of the middle finger; which rule fails in very few men; and as all the parts of the Face measurably proportionable, in an harmonious way, respect each other: So likewise the parts of the hand amongst themselves, and in relation to other parts of the body, retain a certain true dimension; as first, the index, or forefinger, the length thereof measured

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from the end of the nail, to the third joynt on the back side, giveth the just half magnitude of the whole hand, and is alwaies found equal to the other part of the hand, which extendeth from the root of the fingers to the wrist; the like the middle finger shews, being measured on the inside the hand, from the extremity of the finger, and extended beyond the mount, according to measurable proportion; the same quantity of space, and the self same dimension, is from the bottom of the mount to the wrist, the line being extended; the Nails also of all the fingers have the same length, as the space from the bottom or root of the nail to the top of the first joynt; also the circumference of the thickest finger, answereth in a certain proportionable measure to the length thereof.

XIX.

Many other symmetrical proportions might here be laid before thy eyes (gentle Reader) in which the parts of the hands fully correspond; but that I should seem too prolix and tedious; and these, observing the rules and similitude of symmetrical proportion, seem an easie business to be understood, being so delightful: I mean, in what the parts of the hands agree amongst themselves; as also their congruity to the Face.

Wherefore that I may for the benefit and delight of the Reader, fully open this truth, I shall most accurately delineate, as in a Table, and draw forth the proportion of the Face by the Hand: As,

First, How much is the length of the Face, and the circumference of the Forehead, so much is the length of the Hand, from the Wrist to the end of the middle Finger, that space which extends from the root of the hairs in the Forehead, to the hollow nostrils, bridge or middle of the Nose, answers in proportion to the middle finger; the other part from the midle of the nose, to the extremity of the chin, we find in mensurable proportion, answers the rest of the Hand, from the root of the Fingers to the Wrist most exactly.

Furthermore, that joynt which is the first and greatest, next the palm of the forefinger, rendereth the altitude of the Forehead; as also, the second and third joynt of the same finger, considered to the extremity of the nail together, are observed never to differ in mensurable proportion, from that space which is from the upper eye-lid to the orbicular part or middle of the Nose: The first and greatest joynt of the middle finger, is found to agree in just dimension, to that space which extends from the lower part of the nose, to the upper part of the chin, under the nether lip: The second joynt of that finger mensureth the whole chin; but the first and greatest joynt of the ring finger, most exactly answers in proportion to the chin, from the lower lip to the extremity thereof: The third joynt, next the nail of the middle finger, most adequately measureth that lacunous hollow of the upper lip in length, betwixt the nostrils and the upper lip; in like manner, considering the first joynt of the middle finger, next the hand, so much as is the longitude of that trebled, such is the proportion of the length of the mouth, if with a chred you measure the arch of the lip; but if you measure the longitude strait through the vacuity of the mouth, the joynt of the finger exceeds; but the same measure of the same finger, renders the altitude of the forehead: The palm of the hand in length and breadth (in persons not over fat or lean) most usually renders the proportion of the cheek in longitude and latitude.

So you see in this manner, according to this plain and delightful method, that the hand is as a certain perfect measure, by which we may explore, the disposition and the symmetrical proportion of the face in every particular, that by the face, as by the other parts of the body constituted thus proportionably by Nature, we may without error, according to true proportion, make our observations and distinctions; and as commodiously it may, so it is manifestly necessary, to revoke whole body to this symmetrical proportion. Let no man resist this with distaste, or account this

Doctrine

Doctrine a nicety: when as every man ought with care in and above all studies, to endeavour this above the contemplation of all other things, *scilicet* to know himself; wheretore most worthy are they of just reprehension, who neglecting this knowledge, spend their sweat and labour in the investigation of Terrestrial Tracks, the immensity of the Sea, and in the toilsom circumspection of the most remote and vast Universe: as also the ignore dimensions of the harmonious Spheres; even like unto them who through over much ambition, or over come with curiosity, are carried on with their full might, after the floating bubble of popular applause in civil admulations, or the dissemination of publick affairs, when in the mean time, through an inanimate slothful, careless disregard of their own domestique affairs, they ruin their own property.

XX.

Wherefore that I might invite others to this useful Philosophy, I have at last set my hand to this work, wherein I would have considered, that nature, by superlative providence, and principal industrious study, hath fabricated this Structure of the Body, the Face being constituted in the very upper and most conspicuous part thereof; in which, as in a glass, the whole Man might shine forth, and be made more easily obvious to the eyes of the beholders, as also thereby be represented to us, the Ideas, and (as it were) the images of the affections of the mind.

The Face is, as I have said, the beginning and principal (as it were) of the body external, on which all the proportions of the whole body depend, as number on a Unite, and a line upon a point or point. Concerning which I observe and determine, that most commonly in our Region and the adjoining, the longitude of the body generally answereth to the length of the whole face 9. times. I deny not but that in some men, nature is more dilated, in others more contracted; for there are some, whose height or length of body, equalizeth the dimension of the face ten times, others eight times (between which nine is the medium) very rare it is if the body exceed not seven proportionable dimensions of the Face; the biggest exceed not ten measures of the face, the lesser, as they are not under seven, so they exceed not eight; for scarce ever is the brevity of the body concluded in so narrow a period, but it extends to seven measures of the Face in length; for Nature indeed, which hath with the greatest industry, and Symmetrical harmony, made Mans body humane, so absolute above all other things, making Man the Master-piece of her operation, cannot be guilty of to indigested, impolish'd, imperfect a piece. The taller, who are found in the greater number of ten, or near it, which in true proportion exceeds the common ordinary stature: These are bound under some more propitious Stars; as being most perfect in proportion; from whence *Aristotle*, that great and principal Interpreter of Natures secrets, hath customarily commensurated the beauty and majesty of the body by magnitude; therefore I adjudge it a work of worth, to search out the proper measures of either magnitudes, of that which answers the ninefold proportion of the face, which is the mean; as also the other which exceedeth this magnitude, which is to be found in very few men; and to make appear how either of these magnitudes, from the head to the heel, are distinguished into nine and ten proportionable equal just parts.

XXI.

As concerning the first, we are to know, that in the face by a natural proportion, rightly formed (as I have before explained) are found three spaces equal amongst themselves. The first is of the forehead, and is that proportion which is contained betwixt the eye brows, and the extremity of the hair on the top of the forehead: The second is of the nose, from the beginning of the eye brows, the third is from the nose to the extremity of the chin. Many of the ancient Philosphers have called the first the store-house of wisdom: The second Dimension (which is the nose) rendereth to beauty and ornament: The third, which contains the mouth, according to Philosphers, *est brevis vita aetas*. The fear of goodness; therefore these three spaces or measures, being often taken, teach, by a certain, sure and approved rule, that the whole

R 3 Dimension

dimension of the Face, taken nine times, maketh up the perfect and absolute longitude of the body. The first of the nine mensural parts, is the Face itself; the second is from the throat, to the extremity of the breast, where ariseth the grille called *Enfermis*, bearing the form of a Sword: The third reacheth from hence to the navel: The fourth, from the navel something beyond the groin, to the beginning of the hip, or huckle bone: The fifth and sixth, from thence to the knees: The seventh and eighth dimensions extend to the ankle bone: And the ninth, succeeds in order from the ankle to the sole of the foot.

Moreover, we may take notice, that Mother Nature hath affected in the first formation of Man, a quadrangle figure full and perfectly aquilateral, which appears very often in many mortals, and especially in them who have their members closely compact; and referring to this consideration, Nature hath constituted the Center in the groin, representing Man equally large and long: For those nine dimensions by which the longitude of the whole body is distinctly mensured, are in like manner found in the arms and breast, the arms being stretched out: Which truth, in what manner it is formed, I will, to the utmost of my power, as briefly as I may, open and clear; as first, if we measure from the shoulder, without passing by the elbow, and extending to the first joint of the fingers, on the back of the hand; or if from the arm-holes within side, we descend to the joint separating the palm and the fingers, we shall by just calculation, have the longitude of the Face three times; the length of the fingers of both hands, contains the length of the Face once; so that both the arms and hands contain the longitude of the Face seven times: But now the latitude of the Body, which is taken from one shoulder to the other, is so much in quantity as the longitude of the face twice taken: So verily it plainly appears thus in rational Demonstration, that the arms extended, measuring over the Body, conficcate and make up just that space which Nature hath described from the top of the Head to the sole of the Foot.

St. Augustine, in his 15 Book *De Civitate Dei*, Chap. 26, took notice that the height of Man from the crown of the head, to the sole of the foot, contains six times the latitude of the Body, being measured from one side to the other: And the Body lying in a sleeping posture, being measured from the back by the side, to the belly ten times, this altitude answers the height of the Body, from the foot to the top of the head.

The altitude of the breadth of the body ten times, and the measure of the body from side to side six times, answers the altitude of the Body. Thus St. Augustine observed, which I find in none but him; whom I mention, to shew how the most Pious did take occasion to magnifie the Creator, considering that proportion which appears in his works.

XXII.

Now it remaineth, that I deliver the reason and manner of that other longitude or dimension of the body, being more tall, and more perfect, which is the portion of some few men, according to those ten dimensions of the body I before propos'd. Wherefore now I must consider Man under a new measure. Now the first of these ten parts is thus, beginning at the top of the head, and reaching to the extremity of the nose. The second dimension begins at the lower part of the nose, above the upper lip, and extends to the beginning of the breast. The third begins, where the former ended, and extends to the lower extrem part of the breast bone, by a right line; which we call the lowest *Furculum*. The fourth extends to the navel. The fifth to the groin, where the Center or middle of the body is accounted; the other five parts, from the huckle-bones by the thighs, to the sole of the foot, are comprehended, and by just proportionable spaces described.

Thus seeing now, not only the Face in its proportions, which I have plentifully demonstrated; but also that space from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger, is and may be a just and exact measure of the whole Body.

Left exceeding the bounds of my intended purpose, I should fall in the prosecution of my determinate resolutions, laying therefore aside these delightful curiosities. I

will apply my self in the sequel, to that which I have propos'd in my thoughts, as the Foundation of this Doctrine, which I shall unfold in a delightful, plain and familiar method: that is to say, the proportion which the parts of the Face have with the parts of the whole Body, notwithstanding they retain a similitude of proportions also amongst themselves, that from hence by those approved arguments we may with the more certainty judge of the Moles of the Body, observing their positions, and resolving their significations.

XXIII.

As I have before observed three equal parts in the Face, and distinguished them in their relative dimension: So here I hold it convenient to note the division of three parts in the middle of the Body: As first, the space from the groin to the Navel. Secondly, from the navel to the Breast. Thirdly, that part which extends it self from the breast, to the beginning of the Neck; all which are here contained in equal proportion.

Furthermore, that space which is interclud'd betwixt the breasts, as certain terms or bounds, is measured by the circumference of the forehead; so the brow being triplicated in longitude, equalleth the back in exact dimension, even as the space or longitude (as I shew'd before) being taken nine or ten times, answereth to the stature of the whole body. So also the altitude of the forehead being nine or ten times taken, answereth or measureth the longitude of the back. The semicircle of the eyebrow doubled, comprehends the roundness of the shoulder-blade, by the same reason as the circle compassing the concavity of the eye, describeth the periphery, or circumference of the arm-hole: Wherefore now if these proportions of the Face, as also the similitudes of proportions, in which the parts of the Face, as also of the whole Body, agree amongst themselves, by a rational congruity be admitted: let no man deny, but by the same reason and grounds infallibly, the Moles of the Face have a certain relative consent to the other scattered here and there in the Body; for it is undeniably manifest, that the Face and the parts of the Face (as I have prov'd) are as certain sure figures and types of the whole Body, and the parts thereof: therefore now, as in the beginning I propos'd, the Forehead represents the Breast; the Eye-brows, the Shoulders; the concavity of the Eyes, the Arm-holes; the Ears, the Arms; the Chin, the Groin; the Cheeks, the Buttocks; the Mouth, Nature's servant in Men, the secrets in Women; it ought then to seem no wonder wherefore the Moles (with which Nature hath obfigured the parts of the Body as with certain remarkable signs) should have relation and affinity amongst themselves. Forasmuch therefore as the Forehead relates to the Breast, and other parts, as hath been shew'd, have their relative dependencies; a Mole therefore on the Forehead shall point to another on the breast; and Moles in any other parts of the Face, shall shew in like manner the same in other answerable parts of the body.

XXIV.

That I may more exactly explicate this delightful pleasant Doctrine, I judge I shall do a work of worth, if those similitudes, in which the parts of the Face are compared with the parts of the Body, I shall most diligently examine, and tracing through this most difficult Doctrine, discover what way possibly we may come to a more clear light, and illustration of the beams of reason in this subject; yet I would not that any one should be so much an affecter of similitudes, or ever much an inquisitor, that he should expect to exact a rule of the parts, to be in all the parts, as I have shew'd to be found in those first of the face, being compared, or related to the whole: for seeing that the face is as a type or index of the other members, as a sign of certain vendible wares, it is not necessary the face altogether to be sign'd, in that full distinct manner as the body: You find not this in shops or ware-houses, for there the wares are dispos'd in order, without doors are the signs plac'd, as the index of the goods which are within; and very convenient it is, when as to strait a place as may contain

the type, cannot receive the whole, which abounds in diversity as well as multiplicity; wherefore now to this consideration, if not a most perfect similitude, yet a shadowed one may suffice. to them and manifest that which may not outwardly be shewn, and may be able abundantly to replenis the desire of the Contemplator: But passing by words, I offer to the eye the thing itself, and the example,

XXV.

Whoever diligently inspecteth the forehead, and findeth it rising, plain in the middle part, circular on the sides, divided with a line above, which is terminated with the figure of a triangle, having transverse various concourse of lines, like to furrows, and observes the brow to have the right and left proportions; as also the promontory in the midst congruent, behold he hath expressed here, not obscurely by that part, the universal posture of the body, which adjoyneth to the throat; which part by reason of its position, the Physicians call *Medium ventrem*, the middle belly, because it is placed in the midst, between the lower-belly and the head. *Hippocrates*, the true Father of Philosophy, *7 Aphor.* calls it *ventrem superiorem*, the upper belly; from the Greeks it is called *σπασμα* perhaps *σπασμα*, that is, to leap, move or part; because in this part is the seat of the heart and its continual motion: or as the Stoicks have it, *σπασμα* referring to the mind, because they hold that these parts contain the divine part of our mind. The breast is every way most notably bounded and limited, as extended from the throat to the *Diaphragma* or Catilagin Xiphoidan Muscle or Midriff, which is round, lying overthwart the lower part of the breast, separating the heart and lights from the stomach; for it takes its beginning from the craw bone or channel bone of the throat, and ends at the Midriff; the former part with the upper bone of the breast where the ribs meet; the lower part with the joyne of the back bone, the right and left side with 12. ribs as with certain limits, is circumscribed; the former thereof most beautiful, excelling amongst the other parts of the body; it is most capacious, most fortified, and something ailing or swelling in the midst, arch like: all which proportions are together found in the forehead, which is capacious, strong, rising, and extended, so that it may be doubted, whether the breast be seen in the forehead, or the forehead in the breast; for you may rightly compare with the triangle of the forehead, the channel bone and the *catilaginam*; with the lines of the forehead the ribs of the breast; with the promontories of the brow, the pups of the breast: no wonder therefore if a mole appear in the forehead, that there be another seen on the breast and back, by reason of the affinity of position, which in order is represented, if we behold the eye brows which are annexed to the brow, we may see their Analogy with the shoulders, which are the most eminent part of the body, and are connexively united to the breast and back, as the temples are to the forehead. From whence it comes to pass, if a mole be discerned in this part of the face, without doubt you may easily and certainly conclude a mole in like manner on the shoulders towards the right or left side, according to the position of the other to the face.

Moreover (that the admired diligence of nature might be manifest) if there be a mole on the eye-brow toward the ear, in like manner (as I said before) another shall possess the shoulders, declining towards the back.

XXVI

In the next place I shall pass to the cheeks, and consider their nature and position, that with the more facilitate I may come to the comparison; and considering these naturally, we find they are fleshy full of vigour, and moisture, as much or more then any part of the face: as to their position, they are placed in the middle of the face between the brow and the chin, I shall define the cheeks to be those parts of the face which from the mouth arise globulosity, and most eminent.

But now the question will be to what part of the body, without prejudice, shall we oppose the cheeks in reference to Analogy? I answer the hips or buttocks; for these parts are fleshy, and most full of blood and fleshy substance; this part of the

body hath its position between the lower belly and the thighs; and in like manner as the cheeks are seated in the third dimension of the face; so are these, as to the third part of the body: therefore if nature hath impressed a Mole on the cheek, you may well suppose she hath impressed another on the buttock; as if it be on the parts of the face near the nose, so doth the other answer either near the secrets of nature, or farther off, before or behind, as that on the face is toward the nose, or towards the ear, by which continuity it oftentimes comes to pass, when a Mole is next the nose; it pointeth out another as near the secrets, (as I noted in the beginning;) if it be on the cheek, then is the other on the buttock, and so in answerable proportion. Moreover as you shall not find a mountain without its valley nor a promontory without a concavity, or hollownes; so in like manner, the eye brows which are the highest part thereof, have their hollownes and concavity adjoyned. Now whereas the eye brows behold and aspect the shoulders, as a hill a mountain; so the concavity of the eyes aspect the arm holes as a valley a valley; so that a mole placed on the hollow of the eye, especially the lower part thereof, most certainly bespeaks another on the opposite place in the arm hole; but with this difference; if the mole on the eye be near the nose in the greater angles, which the Greeks call *συνιστοι*, or *συνιστοι* because from thence the tears trickling, slide down, the other mole declineth and adhaereth to that part of the arm-hole next the breast; but if the mole be conspicuous near the temples in the lesser angles, or *μεγιστοι*, the other is to be understood to be more near the back.

XXVII.

To speak further of the nose and eyes, I shall cease and pass over, for as much as it is well known to every Oculist and Barber, to what part of the body they bear the analogy; I accounting it a virtue becoming a model man, to conceal and veil over the image of Nature's secrets, rather than openly direct them in the face. But if any one with an honest desire of knowing, supposeth no part of nature excluded from Philosophical study, by himself verily, if he will apply and convert his eyes and mind, he may be able sufficiently to attain this curious, even as adopted Science: for if any one consider the corrected form of the nose, as also the annexed balls of the eyes, he presently cannot but have in his eye and thoughts, that part which gives the approved just testimony of a man.

Furthermore, if you will examine the moles, there can be no difficulty in judgement, if you transfer the comparison from the nose to the yard, from the eye-lids to the eads, the right and left side being observed.

In women the mouth chiefly commonlieth the privy genital, and from the form and proportion of the lips; I know not by what simile to deduce it to the like in nature; for certain in most women the analogy holds, and the simile is figured which is upering and constant to men.

XXVIII.

The ears next are considerable, which are as wings adhering to both sides the head to which part of the body more rightly may they be assimilated then to the arms? For the arms Nature hath armed as wings to the body; most rightly therefore a mole on or about the ears, sheweth another imprinted on the arms; but because the arm is partible, and to be distinguished in several dimensions, as that space which descends from the shoulder to the elbow, as that which is the brawn of the arm produced from the elbow to the wrist, and lastly, the hand itself; for Experience, the most certain and observant handmaid of Nature, hath taught us, that to a mole near the ear, another is answerable on the arm near the shoulder; but for that which is upon the ear, there is congruent y another on the brawn of the arm; only the difference considerable is, whether the Mole be on the upper part of the ear, in the fin of the ear, in the middle, or rather in the lower part thereof; if the mole be on the upper part of the ear, it discovereth one upon the brawn of the arm above the elbow; if on the lower part of the ear, another is intimated near the hand on the arm, a little above the

the wrist; if on the middle of the ear, it shews one to be on the hand; for the hollow of the hand holds correspondency with the concave of the ear, as the back of the hand with the exterior hinder part of the ear.

X X I X.

But moreover (as before I have informed there is evident) so great variety of matter expressed in so small an image as the Face, and that in so straight a room is enclosed to large a demonstration of the whole body, as most distinctly hath been opened; the divine Architect hath slyly appointed divers members besides the Face, their due proportions; partly that without the help of relative comparison they might in their sympathies be known by themselves; and partly that they might concur and answer other parts of the body, as the parts before explained do answer to, or concur with the Face; when as the Face cannot comprehend a distinct figure of the Feet and Legs, the Hands and Arms have here succeeded: And in like manner, without any prejudice to modify, do nakedly, and most perfectly express and render this description; for even as the Ears the Arms, so the Arms represent the Legs: great is the similitude of both, that there have been divers who have been able to supply the defect of their hands with their Feet, and of their feet with their hands: As with the Feet to write, to paint, to weave, to give, and easily receive, as also the hands have been useful and expedient, and necessary helps in the expedition of travel, and principally in any defect of the Feet: therefore any one having a Mole on their Arm, Elbow, Brawn, Wrist, Hand, or Finger, in like manner he obtains another on the Leg, Foot, or Toe of the Foot, according to the order and position of the other.

X X X.

As furthermore considering the cheeks and the chin, whether can these be referred but to the belly and groin? With admiration I speak it; milk is not more like to milk, nor an Egg beareth not a greater similitude to an Egg, then these each to other; if with more curiosity we compare these, their similitude will be the more conspicuous: The cheek is fleshy, such is the belly and buttocks: and as the chin is in situation, so are the sectors; and as the chin terminates and bounds the Face, so doth the groin, the belly, and buttocks. From hence it follows that a Mole constituted on the cheek, reveals another on the belly or part thereunto answering, according to the position of right or left; if also in the hollow of the nether lip, another betwixt the secrets and the Navel: if one be upon the extremity of the chin, another is located in the extremity of the belly: A Mole likewise on the Philtrum or hollow of the upper lip, under the Nostrils, will most aptly express another on the *pericæum*, between the *Scrotum* and the test: and thus concerning Moles in all parts, by Analogy and similitude, may most easily be gathered.

XXX I.

Hitherto I have sufficiently discounted of the proportions which the parts of the body hold with the Face, and amongst themselves, and by themselves, and by reasons, and examples, have fully cleared, how the parts of the face represent and relate to figure, the materials and position of the parts of the body, by which a certain and definite rule of Moles may be constituted: It now remains as in the beginning I proposed, that I derive a cause hereof from the heavenly bodies; for if from those divine operators, all humane bodies have received certain notes, forms, and characters, as from a certain seal, as the learned have demonstrated, not to be wanting in herbs, and the more inferior ignoble parts of the creation, in all which is aptly distinguished the dominion of the Planets: wherefore then I pray should it seem absurd to be spoken, that every one of us so soon as we are born and formed, receive a

Character and Sign (as it were) from the Stars and Skies, constituted by the Supreme Being, in so singular excellent order, and sweet unanimous harmony, on which the Body and Members also depend, as on their proper Star; and by which they are governed, and seem to be therewith signed and characterized.

From hence it is, that *Ptolemy* hath attributed to *Saturn* the Bladder, the Bones, the Spleen, the right Ear, the Teeth. To *Jupiter* the Hands the Pulse, the Liver, the Blood, the Lungs, the Arteries, the Seed. To *Mars* the Reins, the Gall, the Veins and Secrets. To the *Sun* the Nerves, Sinews, Brain, Heart, right Eye and right Side. To *Venus* the Nostrils, the Mouth, the Loins, Sperm, and parts of Generation. To *Mercury* the Tongue, the Imagination, Memory, Mind and Reason. To the *Moon* also the Throat, Tact, Stomach, Intestines, the left Eye and left Side; from hence also the parts of the Body are distributed to the Signs of the Zodiac; as to *Aries* the Head, the Face, the Eyes and Ears. To *Taurus*, the Neck and Throat. To *Gemini*, the Shoulders and Arms. To *Cancer*, the Breast, the Paps, the upper Belly, the Spleen, and the Pulse. To *Leo*, the Heart, Stomach, Diaphragma, and Back-bone. To *Virgo*, the Belly and Intestines. To *Libra* the Reins Back bone, Sides and Loins. To *Scorpio*, the Buttocks, the Genitals, and Bladder. To *Sagittarius*, the Thighs, as also the Genitals. To *Capricorn*, the Knees. To *Aquarius*, the Legs. And to *Pisces*, the Feet.

Astrologers likewise have affirmed the Planets to bear rule in every part of the Body; but do vary in their dominion and signification, according to the variety of the signs in which they exist in the time of each *genus*: According to which order in *Aries*, *Saturn* disposeth the Breast. *Jupiter* the Belly. *Mars* the Head, the *Sun* the Thighs, *Venus* the Feet, *Mercury* the Legs, the *Moon* the Knees and Secrets. In *Taurus*, *Saturn* governs the Belly, *Jupiter* the Back, *Mars* the Neck, the *Sun* the Knees, *Venus* the Head, *Mercury* the Feet, the *Moon* the Neck and Legs: and thus mutably they change and vary their Power, and imprint in the humane Body their force and characters, according to the various position of the Stars and Planets, in a different manner; which things (because I have receded long from the limits of my Argument) I forbear any further to prosecute.

X X X I I.

Now lastly, as to the subject of Moles, they seem from what hath been said, to be as certain noted marks and observable characters, impressed on the Body by the influence of the Celestial Signs and Planets answering thereunto, not only in their situation and form, but also in their very colour, they vary in the gentleness of every person according to the dominion of each Planet: wherefore seeing that all the parts of the Face have a certain necessitated affinity with the other parts of the Body, and bear as a Prototype or pattern, the representation thereof; for it is congruent to Nature, that with what Marks, Mole, or Character the part of the Body is signified by the most powerful significant ruling Star, or Planet, with the same also that little emblem of the Face is figured, which relateth to, and expresseth that part of the Body; but principally if that mark or character in a convenient magnitude, be easily visible and discernable, that comes not to pass only by the dominion of this or that Planet, or Sign, but by the conjunction of the Planet ruling with the Sign, as is more evident, considering that the Conjunction be it good or bad, in regard of the Planet which shall have dominion with the Sign; I say the Planet and Sign together affect that part of the Body relating thereunto, by their conjunct influence, and imprint therein a more substantial Mole or Character, according to their proper significant colour.

Thus have I finished this third and last reason of Moles; and have sufficiently waded in this various, yet pleasant relict Doctrine, to the satisfaction of the ingenious; although I confess it was not the resolved purpose of my genius, to produce all those things which curious Astrology hath found out, which may seem to tend to the more perfect, absolute, tried perfection, which favouring of too much curiosity, it will be more convenient to touch, than to penetrate, to be understood than professed, which hath answered my intent, rather desiring in the full explication of this Doctrine of Moles, to appear not only an Astrologer, but also a Philosopher: Which that I may make good, not only in Writings, but also in Life and Conversation, I implore the Eternal Wisdom, and Incomprehensible Deity.

A Treatise

Of the Mole in the Body of Man & Woman.

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T I X X

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... (The text is mirrored and largely illegible due to bleed-through from the reverse side.) ...

A
TREATISE
OF THE
MOLES
OF THE
BODY
OF
MAN & WOMAN,
ILLUSTRATED

BY
RICHARD SANDERS.



LONDON,
Printed for Nathaniel Brooks. 1670.

THE
OF THE
MOLES
OF THE
BODY
OF
MAN & WOMAN
ILLUSTRATED

BY
RICHARD SMITH



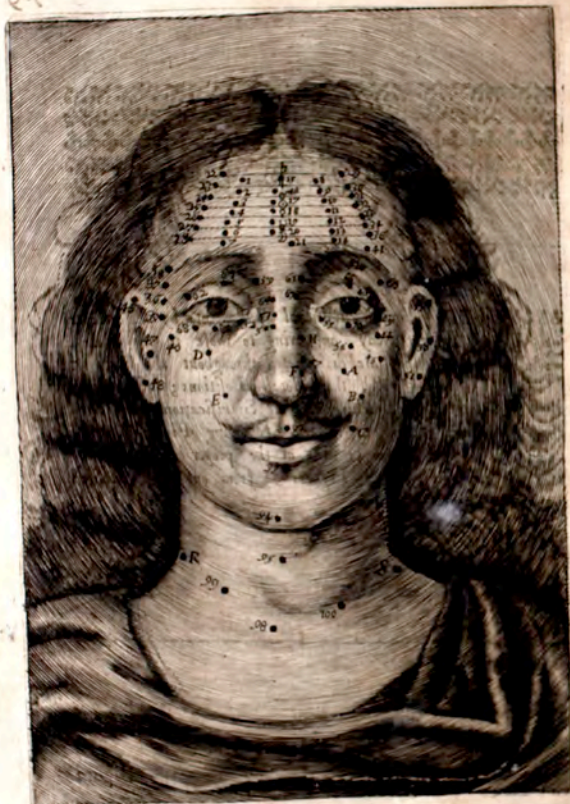
LONDON
Printed by N. & J. Baskin. 1870.



Here followeth Rational Judgments by the Moles
of the Body, answering to those in the Face,
as they are distributed throughout the Body;
As first, their locall Positions; Secondly;
their Relations; and Thirdly, their Significations; the Me-
thod is very plain, as in the following Figures, each
Aphorism, and Canon pointing at the proper Mole in the
Face, distinguished by Figures, from one to a hundred
and odd, Numerically.



Figure



THESE ARE THE SIGNS OF THE MOLE ON THE FACE OF A MAN OR WOMAN. THE FIRST FIGURE (1) IS THE MOLE ON THE FOREHEAD UNDER THE LINE OF SATURN. THE SECOND FIGURE (2) IS THE MOLE ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE FACE. THE THIRD FIGURE (3) IS THE MOLE ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE FACE. THE FOURTH FIGURE (4) IS THE MOLE ON THE CHIN. THE FIFTH FIGURE (5) IS THE MOLE ON THE NOSE. THE SIXTH FIGURE (6) IS THE MOLE ON THE EYE. THE SEVENTH FIGURE (7) IS THE MOLE ON THE EAR. THE EIGHTH FIGURE (8) IS THE MOLE ON THE NECK. THE NINTH FIGURE (9) IS THE MOLE ON THE THROAT. THE TENTH FIGURE (10) IS THE MOLE ON THE CHEST. THE ELEVENTH FIGURE (11) IS THE MOLE ON THE STOMACH. THE TWELFTH FIGURE (12) IS THE MOLE ON THE BACK.

THE MAN OR WOMAN who hath a Mole on the right side in the Forehead under the line of Saturn, and not touching the line of Saturn, as in the first figure (1) they shall have another on the right side the Best amiable, and this party may claim to himself good fortune in Building, in Sowing, Planting, and Tilling of the Earth, and this Mole if it shall shine with a honey or rubeous colour, he or she shall have good fortune in the whole course of their lives; if black, his condition shall be miserable; if like ivory, Black, he shall be advanced and be the first and chief person in his Family; if red, he shall possess the fortune of Inheritance and gifts of the Dead. This Mole bear the nature of Venus, Mercury, and Mars, and receives its denomination from Venus, the first magnitude.

IF A MAN OR WOMAN have a Mole on the Forehead under the line of Jupiter, not touching that nor the line of Mars, as in the first figure and number (2) he hath another on the right side in like manner; this indicates to a Man good fortune in Marriages, a long Life, and Honour in all his enterprises, great and large Possessions; if it be of a Honey colour, he shall attain to much good fortune by his own industry; if red, by the favour of Ecclesiastical great men; if black, he shall be so liberal, that he shall be counted prodigal. A Woman having this, shall be wonderfully fortunate in all her concerns; if the Mole shall touching the line of Venus or Lemill, it predicts to a Man and Woman unexpected, secret, and hidden goods of fortune. This Mole is of the nature of Venus and Mars, and answers to Cauda Cygni, a Star of the second magnitude.

IF A MAN OR WOMAN have a Mole on the right side the Forehead under the line of Mars, as in the first figure and number (3) or on the right Arm, promotes Riches and good fortune from the exercise of Military affairs; if it shall be of a Honey colour, he shall find his good fortune in four-footed Beasts; if red, in Plays, Musick, and Interludes; but if black, beware of danger from Riding; if it appear as a Lemill, it shews good fortune in all calling relating to the Fire. To a Woman it signifies a good, fortunate and rich Husband, and one composed of complacency, vivacity, and fortitude. This Mole is of the nature of Jupiter and Venus, and is named from Eridanius a fixed Star of the first magnitude.

I V.

A Mole on the right side the Forehead under the line of the Sun, as in the first figure and number (4) sheweth another, like on the Back; this foreteweth to a Man Riches as well as Honour, and Possessions from the gift, or by the means of some Lord, Master, or Great man: if it be Honey colour, his fortune shall chiefly consist in Possessions and Lands; if red, in Honours and Dignities; if black, he shall be much crossed in his will, and if he arrive to Honour and Riches, it shall be from the free donation of some Master, nothing of his own merit appearing in it. To a Woman it denotes and promiseth Inheritance by the dead, and an influence of the goods of fortune: if it appear black in her, she shall diligently serve her Husband. This Mole is of the nature of *Jupiter* and *Mars*, and assimilates *Cor lewis*, a regal Star of the first magnitude.

V.

* A Mole on the right part of the Forehead under the line of *Venus*, as in the first figure and number (5) another answereth thereunto on the right side the Belly, it predicts to a Man good fortune in Marriage, with Riches adhering, as also friendship and Noble kindred; if it appear of a honey colour, he finds good amongst his Friends; if red, he finds much beneficial friendship amongst Noble and eminent Women; if black, he shall through Chastity avoid Adulteries; if it arise like a Lentil, he is employed in noble and honourable messages, and Embassies. To a Woman it betokens good fortune, yet a short life, and something subject to the malice of her enemies, if it appears black, it denotes her modest, and zealously chaste: This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Venus*, and is observed in the breast of *Cassiopea*, being a Star of the third magnitude.

V I.

A Mole on the right side the Forehead under the line of *Mercury* not impeding the line, nor the line of *Luna*, as in the first figure and number (6) discovers another on the right Breast, declares a man to be of a good wit and industry, and his good fortunes to be acquired by his own ingenuity; if it appear of a Honey colour, the superlative of his good fortunes shall be in Merchandizing; if red, in the Study of Sciences shall his fortune be; if black, he shall not hold correspondence with cunning dealing men; if it arise like a Lentil, he shall be prosperous in all his actions. To a Woman it indicates good fortune, a good genius, witty and long life; but if it appear black, let her beware, for she will be in danger of false accusations. This Mole is of the nature of *Mercury* and *Jupiter*, and answers to the *Geat*, being a Star of the first magnitude.

V I I.

A Mole appearing on the right side the Forehead under the line of the Moon, not cutting or impeding the line, as in the first figure and number (7) sheweth another to be on the right side the Belly, and demonstrates the man to have good fortune in Merchandize, in buying and selling, as also to be fortunate in short and long Journeys; if of a Honey colour, utility by long Journeys is after-

ascertained; if black, he will be subject to be defrauded: if it be elevated as a Lentil, it signifies good, in or by Matrimony. To a Woman, her chiefest fortune comes by Marriage, if it be of honey colour, she marries a stranger, a man of another Countrey; if red, then it signifies Riches to her: if black, her Husband shall undertake long Journeys and stay much from her: if it appear like a Lentil raised up, she travels with her Husband. This Mole is of the nature of *Jupiter* and *Mars*, and assimilates *Canis major*, a Star of the first magnitude.

V I I I.

A Mole on the left side the Forehead under the line of *Saturn*, not touching the line of *Saturn* nor *Jupiter*, as in the first figure and number (8) declares one likewise to be on the left side the Back, and denotes to a man long Imprisonment: if it be of a honey colour, he is imprisoned for light and frivolous causes, many enemies and contentions oppose him: if it appear red, he shall quickly be discharged from Prison: if black, he shall end his days in Prison; if it appear as a Lentil, it doth shew some moderation of ill fortune. It foretells a Woman to go out of her own Countrey, and if it be black, she shall suffer much affliction: yet she shall have two Husbands. This Mole hath signification of *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mercury*, and is assimilated to the tail of the *Geat*, a Star of the third magnitude.

I X.

A Mole appearing on the left side the Forehead under the line of *Jupiter*, as in the first figure and number (9) indicates another on the left side the Stomach, and premonstrates the man to be Luxurious, and a great dissipator of the goods of fortune; if it appear of honey colour, it discovers some temper of modesty; if red, he is of severe condition, and most froward manners: if it arise like a Pea, it sheweth something a moderate inclination: To a Woman it denotes her to be the proper consumption of her own fortunes, impudent, unchaste, regarding not her honour. This Mole is of the nature of *Venus* and *Mars*, and relates to the tail of the *Swan*, a Star of the second magnitude.

X.

A Mole appearing on the left side the Forehead under the line of *Mars*, as in the first figure and number (10) there is another on the left Arm, and prenoteth to a man that he shall commit murder, and to be of a peevish nature, brawling and scolding without cause; if it appear of a honey colour, he shall escape and laugh at his Enemies: if it be red, he disquiets himself by reason of Women: if black, he is maliciously and treacherously given. It declares a Woman a brawling scold, that she shall have the French pox, and be wounded from some of her near neighbours. This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn*, and is denominated by the Belly of the *Whale*, a Star of the third magnitude.

X I.

A Mole appearing on the left side the Forehead, under the line of the Sun, as in the first figure and number (11) denotes another on the left side the Breast, and

and threatens ill fortune to a man, he is odious to his Superiours; if it appear of a honey colour, he serves without reward; if red, he shall fence poverty: if black he is rash, wants caution, and government; if it arise above the skin, the man shall be the better moderate his ill fortune. To a Woman it indicates poverty, and miserable fortune; if it be black, it confirmeth this evil. This Mole is of the nature of *Mars* and the *Moon*, and hath uniformity with *Presepia umbilica*, a Star of the third magnitude.

XII.

A Mole on the left side the Forehead, under the line of *Venus*, not touching it as in the first figure and number (12) hath another on the left Shoulder, and foretelleth tribulations, afflictions, and molestations to a man; if of a honey colour, these things shall come upon him by his friends: if red, by his Kindred in Blood; if black, by reason of Women, if it arise in the skin it shews some mitigation of ill fortune. To a Woman it declares levity; if black, she shall commit Adultery, be a Whore in her young dayes, and a Bawd in her old; and that she shall drink deep of ill fortune. This Mole is of the nature of *Mars* and the *Moon*, and hath denomination from the *Pleiades*, Stars of the first magnitude.

XIII.

A Mole on the left side the Forehead, under the line of *Mercury*, and not touching it, as in the first figure and number (13) hath another like on the left side, and indicates to the person, litigious quarrels, hatreds, and enmities; if it appear of honey colour, quarrels shall arise by reason of the perpetuity of his ingenuity; if red, by reason of actions not well digested, if black, by reason of dissimulation; if like a Lentil, through his own careless industry he shall moderate his fortune. To a Woman it denotes many Husbands, or the use of many men; if black, she commits Adultery, and is garrulous. This Mole is of the nature of *Mars* and *Mercury*, relating to the Shoulder of *Orion*, a Star of the second magnitude.

XIV.

A Mole on the left side the Forehead under the line of the *Moon*, not crossing, or cutting that line, as in the first figure and number (14) sheweth one more on the left side the Belly near the Navil, and denotes a man to suffer diversity of infirmities; if it be of honey colour, he is pained in the Stomack, and from thence his pain ariseth: if red, his infirmity is through fervour of blood; if it appear black, through sorrow and grief, and indicates a short life, it warns a man also of long Journeys and threatens him with a bad Wife. To a Woman it denotes colour and pain of the Womb: if black, danger in Child-birth: if it arise above the skin, it shews some moderation of these evils. This of the nature of *Mercury* and *Mars*, and is related to *Cavis minor*, a Star of the first magnitude.

XV.

A Mole appearing in the midst of the Forehead, under the middle of the line of *Saturn*, and not touching the line, as in the first figure and number (15) the person shall be figured with another on the middle of the Stomack, and that

shall through Luxury, by and through women, and for their sakes the party shall suffer much ill fortune, and this is the more confirmed if the Mole appear black; if of a honey colour, the better: but if red, best of all; if it arise like a lentil, he shall be much beloved of women. It denotes a woman to be vain and luxurious, for which cause she suffers much evil. This is of the nature of *Mars*, and *Jupiter*, and agrees with the flying Eagle, a star of the second magnitude.

XVI.

A Mole in the midst of the fore-head, under the line of *Jupiter*, as in the first figure and number (16) in the midst of the breast he hath the like, and denotes the man to have a discourteous cruel mind, floating brain, dull and incapable, of little and unpleasant discourse; if it appear of a honey colour, he shall be something beloved; if red, he is fullen and furious; if black, he is altogether unexpect and unskillful; but if it be as a Wart, he is fortunate. It shews a woman, to be foolish, simple, and idle; if it appear black, she is a slut, an idle lazy slow creature. This is of the nature of *Mars*, and *Mercury*, and relates to *Hercules*, a star of the third magnitude.

XVII.

In the midst of the Fore-head of man or woman, a Mole appearing under the line of *Mars*, not touching the line, as in the first figure and number (17) indicates another on the left side the belly, and if it be of a honey colour, it shews an indifferent good fortune and qualification; if red, he is of stout stomach and great strength; if black, he is a man slayer; if as a Wart, he is sage and wise. In a woman it denotes superbiety, and an elated mind; if it appear in her Fore-head black, she consents to the murder of some one. This hath the Nature of *Jupiter* and *Mars*, and relates to a star in the winged horse, of the second magnitude.

XVIII.

A Mole in the middle of the Fore-head under the line of the Sun, as in the first figure and number (18) the middle of the belly is marked with the like, and shews the man to have a great voice, to be a good Orator, yet luxurious and addicted to gluttony. Denotes a woman given to lust and lascivious courses, nothing at all respecting her credit or honesty. This Mole is of the Nature of *Saturn* and *Venus*; and agrees with *Hydra*, a Star of the first magnitude.

XIX.

A Mole appearing in the midst of the Fore-head under the line of *Venus*, as in the first figure and number (19) there is another appears in the middle of the breast, and these declare to a man very great dangers, and sickness of an incurable nature; if it be yellowish let him take heed to prevent imprisonment; and of catching Ulcerous Diseases, as the Pox from Women, and Running of the Reins; if it be red, his infirmities come from the corruption of blood; if black, it threatens him with much affliction in the Genitals and Privy parts: if it arise above the flesh as a Lentil, though he patiate infirmities, yet he shall recover. To a Woman it signifies weakness of the Reins: if it appear black, the weakness

and infirmity is natural. This is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Venus*, and is ascribed to *Perseus* a Star of the second magnitude.

XX.

A Mole appearing in the midst of the Forehead, under the line of *Mercury*, as in the first figure and number (20) indicates another under the Breast, and threatens a man to fall into many miseries, and calamities; if it be of honey colour, the person is temperate, if red, he finds help and succour in his afflictions, if black, he is needy and wanting, but if it arise as a wart, it demonstrates industry, and a good ingenuity. If it be black, in a Woman her Father shall be killed. This Mole is of the nature of *Mars* and *Mercury*, and is appointed to *Aldebaran*, a Star of the first magnitude.

XXI.

A Mole in the midst of the Forehead, under the line of *Luna*, not touching the line, as in the first figure and number (21) shews another in the Privy parts, and designs the person, if it be black, to be guilty of very many criminal acts, by reason of Luxury, and to labour under the French pox, which shall be almost incurable, and to be a man-slayer, but if it be honey colour, it is the better, if red, the more better, and if it arise as a Lentil, it is rather good than bad. In a Woman it shews her to be of petulant condition, if it be black, she is impudent and vile in condition. This is of the nature of *Mars*, and dependeth on the Star in the forefront of the head of *Gemini*, of the second magnitude.

XXII.

A Mole appearing on the right side of the Forehead on the end of the line of *Saturn*, as in the first figure and number (22) there shall be another on the right thigh, near the huckle bone, and sheweth the party shall possess much goods, by the means of Old men of rustical condition, and shall be fortunate in Husbandry and Tillage: if it appear of a honey colour, the man shall be rich in youth: if red he shall be rich all his life: if black, he shall spend more than he shall gain: if it exceed the skin as a Lentil, he shall have a world of goods in his old age, and honour. To a Woman it shews she shall heap up Riches: if black she shall be greedily covetous of the goods of fortune. This is of the nature of *Venus* and *Mercury*, and refers to *Lynx*, a Star of the first magnitude.

XXIII.

A Mole or mark appearing in the right end of the line of *Jupiter*, as in the first figure and number (23) demonstrates another to be on the right Huckle-bone like; and promisseth to a man goods and riches unexpected, and although he be born poor, yet shall he be very rich: if it be of a honey colour, he abounds with prosperous good fortune; if red, he is full of Prosperity: if black, the contrary is promised: if like a wart, he is always very fortunate. To a Woman always it promisseth much riches from her own Kindred, and her own Husband. This Mole is of the nature of *Mars* and *Jupiter*, and relates to the Star called the Heart of the *Scorpion*, of the second magnitude.

XXIV.

XXIV.

A Mole appearing on the right side, and on the end of the line of *Mars*, as in the first figure and number (24) declares another to be under the muscle of the right arm, and denotes a man to thrive by Playes, by Arms, and Horfes; if of a Honey colour, he gains and receives much benefit from martial men; if red, the same; if black, let him avoid Playes: if it be like a Wart, and not black, the greater good fortune is promised, and when he thinks least of it he receives Inheritance from a Kinsman: To a Woman it signifies Inheritance from Parents. This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Venus*, denoted from the bright Star of *Hydra*, of the second magnitude.

XXV.

A Mole on the right side the Forehead in the end of the line of the *Sun*, as in the first figure and number (25) another is observed on the right side the Neck, and declares the man to abound in goods, and benefits, by reason of the favour and friendship of Great men. This man is even loaded with Offices of Command, from whence he is much esteemed and honoured; if it appear of a honey colour, the greater fortunes abide him; if of red colour, he is beloved by Ecclesiastical great men; if it be black, let him take heed he incur not the indignation of great men: if as a Lentil, it confirmeth and augmenteth his good fortune. A Woman having this shall be fortunate in all her actions; but if black, beware her tongue. This is of the nature of *Jupiter* and *Mars*, ascribed to *Regulus* a Star of the first magnitude.

XXVI.

A Mole on the right side the Forehead, on the end of the line of *Venus*, as in the first figure and number (26) there is another on the midst of the Breast; this signifies good fortune to a Man, but chiefly by means of friends and Women; if of a honey colour, it comes by marriages; if of red colour, the like; if black, they shall experience extraordinary difficulties in their undertakings; if as a Wart, or Lentil, it giveth the more large and plenary fortunes, To a Woman it promisseth good fortune, and that from men exceeding her quality; if it appear like a Wart, good fortune always continues. This mole is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Venus*, and refers to the bright of *Castrope*, a Star of the third magnitude.

XXVII.

A mole found on the end of the line of *Mercury* on the right side the Forehead, as in the first figure and number (27) there is another under the right Breast, towards the right side, promisseth a man more noble fortune, where he is an alien, than in his own Country, and that his own ingenuity shall advance him to Riches and Honour, and lift him up far above his original; if it appear of a Honey colour, he is the more industrious, and of curious neat searching parts, indigent; if red, he is meanly rich; but if black, he sheweth vain hopes, and groundless expectations; if as a Wart or Lentil, he sheweth in abundance of Riches: The Woman having it hath a gallant prudent Wit, for which she shall be much

be loved and respected; if black, let her take heed to bittle her tongue: if it appear as a wart, she obtains happy riches, and content. This mole is of the nature of *Mercury* and *Jupiter*, and is compared to the *Great*, of the first magnitude.

XXVIII.

On the right side the Forehead, and on the right end of the line of the Moon, if a mole appear, as in the first figure and number (28) another is seated on the right side the Belly near the Navil, and sheweth the man shall be addicted to long Journeys, and shall heap up the riches of fortune rather in a strange Countrey than his own; if it appear of a honey colour, he is rich by the means of his Wife, if red, his riches come by his natural kindred: but if black, the next door to beggary, if it stand out like a wart, it signifies Riches. To a Woman it signifies a rich Husband; but if black, her fortune shall be mutable, and changing; but if like a Lentil, it signifies nothing but good. This is of the nature of *Jupiter* and *Mars*, and is ascribed to *Cauda Cygni*, a Star of the first magnitude.

XXIX.

A mole appearing on the left end of the line of *Saturn*, on the left side the Forehead, as in the first figure and number (29) hath another answering on the left side the Back, and predicts miseries, poverty, and abundance of tribulations to a man, and that through his own means and miscarriage; if it appear either of a honey colour or red, his sorrows are somewhat lessened; but if black, he is much exposed to the sorrows of Imprisonment; but if it appear as a wart or pea, these these ill fortunes are moderated, and mixed with good. To a Woman it indicates her needy and poor; but if black, she shall be most unhappy in her successes: This Mole of *Saturn* denotes and threatens manifold dangers by falls, and the like, unless it appear as a Lentil, then is there an extenuation of these miseries, and they end not in to great calamity. This mole is of the nature of *Saturn*, *Jupiter* and *Mercury*, and hath its relation to the tail of the *Great*, a Star of the third magnitude.

XXX.

When a Mole appears on the left side the Forehead, on the left end of the line of *Jupiter*, as in the first figure and number (30) there is another answering on the lower part of the left breast, which intimates a man to set the Consumption of his own fortunes, to be a scatter-good; if of honey colour or red, he is a drunkard and a glutton; if black, he is crack-brained, if it appear as a lentil, he is much given to Luxury, and powerful: The woman having this is prodigal, and very unprofitable; if it be black, she will stubbornly, and boldly defend her conceived honour. This Mole is of the nature of *Mars* and *Jupiter*, and is ascribed to the Thigh of *Rogasus*, a Star of the second magnitude.

XXXI.

A man or woman having a Mole on the left end of the line of *Mars*, on the left side the Forehead, as in the 1. fig. and number (31) hath another on the left side the back, and so the man enquires litigious contentions, quarrels, and persecutions, by

reason of VWomen, if it appear of honey colour, these troubles shall arise from women who are of Kindred by blood; if it be red by reason of Luxury: if black, he shall himself consume his Estate: if it arise in the flesh like a Lentil, the man shall be reputed martial, stout and valiant: To a VWoman in general it signifies great molestation, and but little credit, she is warned to take heed of danger accruing by reason of licentious, lowe, debauched carriage, of what colour soever it be, the Woman shall be a loose huswife, proud, and a scattergood. (I wish young men to observe this Mole) which is of the nature of *Venus* and *Mars* and computed as relating to *Cauda Cygni*, a Star of the second magnitude.

XXXII.

A Mole in the left side the Forehead, on the left end of the line of the *Sw*, as in the first figure and number (32) under the left Shoulder they shall have another, to the Man it threatens Prisons, and persecutions from his Superiours; if of a honey colour, he prodigally, and lo'tily wasts his Estate; if red, from rich, he shall become poor; if black, let him beware the wrath of Great men; if appearing like a Vetch, he shall enjoy a competent fortune in youth, but through prodigality consuming it, he shall come to want in old age. It threatens to a Woman sorrow and anguish by reason of some man; if black, she pertrakes of the extremity of misery: This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Mars*, and relateth to the head of *Serpentarius*, a Star of the third magnitude.

XXXIII.

A Mole appearing on the left end of the line of *Venus*, in the left side the Forehead as in the first figure and number (33) another is found on the left side the Belly, which predicteth to a man, molestation, and troubles, and incurable diseases; if of a honey colour, he is pained at the Stomach: if of red, it comes from the evil constitution of the Liver, and he is a Drunkard; if black, his sickness comes from the over-use (or rather abuse) of the Venerial art: if it extend it self in the flesh like a Lentil, the party is most strong and able to the acts of *Venus*, as also fruitful in a male-offspring. To a Woman it signifies a mean health; but if it appear black, let her take heed of *Morbus Galienus*, and its appendents. This is of the nature of *Mars*, and is ascribed to the Star in the back of the great *Bear*, of the second magnitude.

XXXIV.

A Mole on the left side the Forehead, and on the line of *Mercury*, as in the first figure and number (34) concludeth another on the left Breast on the Ribs, and shews the man to be very malignant, of evil condition: if of a honey colour, he shall be a hatred to his own friends; if it appear red, he is of an able and strong wit; if black, he is in danger to be criminated, and branded for his deceipts and falsehood; if it appear as a Vetch, it betters and sweetens his ill fortunes. It signifies to a Woman justification, and the plea of innocency, though not deserved; if black, she is blamed for malignity, and although she may be much accused, yet it shall be but little in respect of her demerits. This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Mercury*, and ascribed to *ad alam dextram urbi*, a Star of the third magnitude.

XXXV.

XXXV.

A Man or Woman having a Mole on the left end of the line of the *Moon* in the left side the Brow or Temples, as in the first figure and number (35) they have another on the left side the Belly, betwixt the Navil and the side, and signifies to a man that he shall be persecuted, and cause to flye his Country for murther: if of honey colour or red, let him beware of his own Kindred; if black, beware of the Sea, and Surfeits by fish; if like a wart, it contemperates these ill fortunes. To a Woman it signifies an ill Husband, and a short life; if it be black, her adversary shall, to her great danger and prejudice, persecute her. This Mole is of the nature of *Mars*, and appropriated to the Star in the Head of *Gemini*, of the second magnitude.

To continue an orderly method, after that we have treated of the Moles appearing on the Forehead or Temples of the Brow (which are already dispatched) it is very rational and necessary that we divide the remainder into three situations; namely, the beginning, medium, and end, and briefly consider their significations, by placing them in the most significant manner: namely, the middlemost by the Cause of the Eye, or Eye-brow, the beginning above, and the end below: from this constitution, that we may observe the great facility and certainty in judging, we shall handle five together in one time, namely two above, one in the middle, and two below, as appears in the figures.

XXXVI.

When a Mole appeareth on the upper side of the right Temple above the Eye, in Man or Woman near the hair as in the first figure and number (36) it declares another on the right side near the extremity of the Belly, and signifies to the Man a stable, and long life, and the goods of fortune: and if it appear honey like or red, he is studious; if black, it portendeth these his good fortunes; if as a Vetch or Lentil, his good is augmented. To a Woman is signified good and happy fortune by Marriages, an indolent carriage; if it appear black, she buryes her first Husband. This Mole is of the nature of *Jupiter* and *Venus*, and is affianced to the bright Star in *Eridani*, of the first magnitude.

XXXVII.

A Man or Woman having a Mole on the right Temple more near the Eye-brows than the hair, as in the first figure and number (37) there is another on the right Loin, and signifies to the man adeption or attaining of good, as also Offices and Dignities; if of honey colour good fortune lyeth as it were in his way; if red, he discovers hidden goods, and recovers unexpected Inheritances; if black, a diminution of these is signified; if it appear as a Lentil, he excels in acuity of Wit, and parts. It shews a Woman to be adorned with all reality, Chastity, and laudable vertues, and in all things fortunate: if black, she thins, hates or cares not for Servants. This Mole is of the nature of *Jupiter* and *Saturn*, and is attributed to the right shoulder of *Cepheus*, a Star of the third magnitude.

XXXVIII.

XXXVIII.

Who hath a Mole on the right side, behind the Eye as it were against the middle of the Eye, as in the first figure and number (38) hath another on the right side the Buttock or Hunch and bringeth to the man Dignity and Honour, this Mole foisted alwayes brings honourable Dignities with fortunate journeyes; if of honey colour, it signifies much good Fortune; if red, it gives riches; if black, some certain losse, but not great; but if it appear as a Lentil, it signifies singular good Fortune to every thing. To a woman that she shall be fortunate, and never poor; if it be black, she shall sustain thefts, and suffer by fugitive Servants. This Mole is of the nature of *Jupiter* and *Mars*, and is ascribed to the belly of the winged *Horse*, a Star of the third magnitude.

XXXIX.

A Mole appearing in the right side the Temples, and in the lower part, more inclining towards the Neck, as in the first figure and number (39) there is another on the Ribs on the right side, and prometheth to a man, a good ingenuity and a careful industry, from whence riches shall flow unto him: as also long life; if honey colour or red, he shall rejoice in the favours of good Fortune; but if black, he shall be somewhat intriaged in his operations; but if as a wart, he shall obtain all the things he sets his hand unto. To a woman it prometheth goods, and long life, she is modest, veruous, and chaste; but if it appear black, she will something impede her own good Fortunes. This is of the nature of *Jupiter* and *Mercury*, and is assimilated to the *Star*, a Star of the second magnitude.

XL.

Whosoever is decorated with a Mole on the right side the Temples, near the Eye below, as in the first figure and number (40) they have another in like manner under the right Thigh, it demonstrates a most high and elevated genius, by which means the man is made happily rich; if it be of a honey colour, he is exceeding Fortunate; if red, he marries a Wife of noble descent; if black, it denotes contentions with his Wife: if it be as a Lentil or wart, he is always high advanced, and abounds with riches. To a Woman likewise is good Fortune by Handmaids promised; if black, her condition shall surely change, that if she should be rich in youth, she should be poor in age, and if poor in youth, rich in age; as also long life. This is of the nature of *Mercury* and *Jupiter*, and is assimilated to the *Star*, a Star of the second magnitude.

XLI.

A man or woman having a Mole on the left side toward the upper part of the corner of the Eye, as in the first figure and number (41) they have another under the left Loin or Thigh; this signifies great and perillous sicknesses to a man; if it be honey colour or red, these sorrows are somewhat mulctified, but if black, a short life through a grievous Fall or choking in the Waters; but if as a Lentil or wart, it prometheth a good end. To a woman nothing good of health: but if black, most unlucky, and amongst other miseries, a violent death. This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Venus*, and is appropriated to the *Whale*, a Star of the third magnitude.

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XLII.

XLII.

A man or woman on the left side the Temples near the Eye-lid having a Mole, they have another on the upper part of the left side the Buttock, as in the first figure and number (42) denotes the man to be composed of the worst, and sordid manners: but if it be red, or honey colour, he is something bettered in his conditions; but if it be black, he will have the French pox incurable, and is of a luxurious condition, and subject to many infirmities; if it appear like a wart, he is wavering and unstable. To a Woman it saith the same disasters; and if it be black on her, she is obdurate, impious and treacherous. This Mole is of the nature of *Mars* and the *Maon*, and is computed to the *Pleiades* of the fifth magnitude.

XLIII.

A Mole appearing on the left side the Countenance near the corner of the Eye, as in the first figure and number (43) there is another of the like nature on the left Buttock, and designates to a man the greatest sicknesses, and the highest misfortunes: if of a honey colour, it only denotes sicknesses and infirmities; if red, the *Morbum gallicum*; if black, a contagious sickness, or drowning, and a short life; if it appear as a Lentil, the life shall be the longer prolonged: To a Woman it signifies falls from high places, and that she shall suffer many miseries, and be in danger of drowning; if it appear black, the greater are her miseries. This Mole threatens alike to man and woman, and is of the nature of *Saturn*, being ascribed to a Star of the third magnitude, in the Nose of the *Whale*.

XLIV.

A Mole appearing on the left side below the corner of the Eye, toward the Ear near the hair, as in the first figure and number (44) there is another on the left side the huckle bone behind, and demonstrates the man to be fallen and doggedly wicked, if it appear of honey colour, he is furiously passionate; if red, he is more cruel; if black, he is a thief and murderer, for which he shall undergo punishments deservedly: if it appear as a wart or Lentil, he is somewhat better qualified: It signifies a Woman to be an Adulteress; if it appear black, she is vile and short lived. This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn*, and is ascribed to a Star of the second magnitude, in the head of *Geminus*.

XLV.

A man or woman having a Mole on the left cheek inclining towards the lower part of the Ear, as in the first figure and number (45) they have another under the left Thigh, and to the man causeth molestations and sorrows; if red, or of a honey colour, he is wrathful, yet sensitive; if black, he dies a violent death; if as a Lentil, he is indifferent in wit. To a Woman it predicts many evils, and misfortunes; if black, let her take heed lest through her own vicious lewdness, she come to a violent death. This Mole is of the nature of *Mars* and *Luna*, and is appropriated to the Cloudy Star in *Perseus*, of the second magnitude.

XLVI.

XLVI.

A man or woman having a Mole on the upper part of the right Ear, as in the first figure and number (46) they have another on the right side the Belly; this threatneth the man with peccilous dangers, and bids him beware his Head: if it appear of honey colour, he is in danger, but shall not be hurt thereby: if red, the like; but if it be black he shall suffer the greatest prejudice can meet with his degree and calling, a blow on the Head or the like; if it appear as a Lentil, it destroyeth that Ear, he loseth his Hearing. To a Woman it signifies falls, and losse of those things she most values: if black, she shall receive evil by a Stone on the Head, of which she shall be the cause herself. This is of the nature of *Mars*, and is compared to a Star in the end of the tail of the *Bear*, of the second magnitude.

XLVII.

A Mole being on the outward lower part near the middle of the right Ear, as in the first figure and number (47) there is another on the right side, and threatneth to the man, hatreds and enmities: if it be red, they are the greater evils: if it appear black, it shews a wound, or cut on the right side by some martial weapon, or a fall in the fire, and being burnt on the right side: if as a little pea, it sheweth indifferent good fortune. To a Woman it signifies mischiefs to arise, by reason of (or for the defence of) her own goods: if black, she is most notably dishonourable. This is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Mars*, and is assimilated to *ad dextram Corbi*, a Star of the third magnitude.

XLVIII.

A Mole appearing on the lower part, or tip of the right Ear, as in the first figure and number (48) under the right side there is another, and designeth a man to most notable misfortunes: if it appear on the inward side, let him take heed of a dangerous fall from an high place; if on the outside, a dangerous fall in the water, of what colour soever it be it is very bad: but if it be black, it is most ominous. To a Woman it predicts her to be guilty of man-slaughter; if it appear much on the outside, she is desperately forlorn, and of most vile conditions: the black is the worst colour, and we have shewed, let her be careful. This is of the nature of *Mars*, and hath its relation to a Star of the second magnitude, in the beginning of the tail of the *Bear*.

XLIX.

A man or woman having a Mole on the outside the upper part of the left Ear, as in the first figure and number (49) they have another on the left side the Belly, the man is hereby threatened, that he shall be so unfortunate, as to undergo the persecution of his enemies: if of a honey colour, the enemies are mighty; if red, more strong; if black, he hardly escapes a violent death. To a Woman it threatens anguish, perplexity, and trouble for her honour and credits sake: if black, let her know herself to be in danger to have her Throat cut. This is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Mars*, and is related to a Star on the back of the *Lynx*, of the second magnitude.

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A Mole appearing on the middle of the left Ear, as in the first Figure and number (50) there is another alike on the lower part of the left side, and denoteth the man to be of most rude deformed, fardid manners; if it be of honey colour, he is a Thief: if red, he is of no discourse, he cannot speak for himself: if it appear black, he is a notable murderer: if as a Lentil or Wart, he is luxurious. To a Woman it portends danger of death; if black, that she shall undergo a violent death, by reason of luxury. This Mole is of the nature of *Mars* and *Mercury*, and is attributed to the head of *Heracles*, a Star of the third magnitude.

L I.

A Mole appearing on the lower part of the left Ear, as in the first figure and number (51) there is another on the lower part of the left side, and denotes the man quarrelsome and contentious: this Mole as well on the inside as the outside, signifies the man shall commit murder by reason (or for the cause) of Women: if it appear of honey colour, it is the better: but if of red, he is most furious: if black, he is the actor or cause of much man slaughter; if it be as a Lentil, or little wart, he hardly dyes a violent evil death: but to either Sex without doubt this Mole hath very bad signification, and threatens most commonly a violent death: In a Woman let it be of what colour soever, she will be the death of some one or other, let her turn to meddle with Poyson. This is of the Nature of *Saturn* and *Mars*, and hath its denomination from the Head of the *Dragon*, a Star of the third magnitude.

L I I.

A man or woman having a Mole on the lower part of the right side the Eye-lid, between the hollow of the Eye and the beginning of the Nose, as in the first figure and number (52) they have another on the right side the Privy parts, and to a man hath this sign of good fortune, that he shall be much enriched by marrying into his own kindred: if it be of honey colour, he shall have money and goods; if red, he shall have Inheritance by his Wife: if black, he shall have lois, and cares in keeping the rest: if it appear as a Lentil, he shall have Fortune, though he little deserve it. A woman having this Mole, is faithful to her Husband, induced with a good wit, and piercing apprehension; but if she hath it of a black colour, she will be subject to be circumvented of her Estate, through the Fraud of some seeming Friend, of which let her beware. This Mole is of the nature of *Venus* and *Mercury*, belonging to a Fixed Star of the second magnitude, called *Corona lucida*.

L I I I.

A Mole appearing under the hollow of the right Eye, by the inward part of the Nose, as in the first figure and number (53) on the middle of the Body above the members another likewise will appear, and denotes a man to be of a cholerick, hasty, proud, and furious spirit: if it be of honey colour, he is very

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active and tractable, if it appear red, he is a rough-hewd man, of uncompounded qualities; if black, a bare-breeder, a fower of Seditions and scorns; but if like a wart or Lentil, he is undocible and stubborn. To a Woman (let it be of what colour it will) it signifies her to be pragmatique, proud, puffed up in her own conceit, and one that will domineer over her Husband, and a fower of strife and mischief; but if it be black, she will undo her self through these means. This Mole is of the nature of *Mars* and *Mercury*, and hath its significant properties from the tail of the *Scorpion*, a Star of the third magnitude.

L I V.

What man or woman having a Mole on the inward part of the right side the Nose, as in the first figure and number (54) they are accommodated with another on the Privy members, and signifies long and tedious infirmities and sickness, if it be of honey colour, the distemper is about the Reins; if red, the head is afflicted; if black the infirmity is in the Genitals and Secrets; if as a Lentil, he is over curious, and fierce in discourse. In a Woman it shews her to be beloved of most, yet but of weak constitution, and most commonly infirm; if it appear black, she will have a disease in the secret place, will be her death. This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn*, and ascribed to the tail of the *Whale*, a Star of the third magnitude.

L V.

A Mole on the left side in the hollow between the Eye-lid and the Nose, as in the first figure and number (55) another is feared on the left side the Privy parts, and indicates the man to be a man-slayer, if of a honey or red colour, he wounds and not kills; but if black, he murders some of his Family or Kindred; if it appear as a Lentil, he is certainly mad or distracted. To a Woman it indicates her to hate her Husband, to be proud, and furious; if it be black, she will commit murder. This Mole is of the nature of *Venus* and *Mars*, and denoted by tail of the *Swan*, a Star of the second magnitude.

L V I.

A Mole observed on the middle part of the hollow of the left Eye-lid, as in the first figure and number (56) another is also observed on the left side the Secrets, and denotes a man to suffer through infamy; if of a honey colour, it comes by reason of Women; if red, from or by his own Kindred; if black, it comes from his own Wife, if as a Lentil, he sweetens, or lessens the evil by threats. A Woman having this, procures her own shame, she is damned, and suffers detriment in her honour and good name; if black, it is by reason of Adultery. This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Venus*, and is ascribed to the breast of *Cassiopea*, a Star of the third magnitude.

L V I I.

A Mole discernable under the left Eye something near the Nose, as in the first figure and number (57) another is discerned on the left side the Yard, or Privy parts, and renders the man obstinate, and full of luxury; if red, or *melatus*, it discovers him potent and frequent in coition; if black, he suffers prejudice by that vice; if it appears as a pea, he is rather weak than strong: It describes a woman to be luxurious; if it be black, she is an Adulteress. This is of the nature of *Venus*, and is related to a Star of the third magnitude, called the belly of *Andromeda*.

LVIII.

L VIII.

A Mole appearing between the beginning and the middle of the right upper Eye-lid towards the Temples as in the first figure and number (58) another appears on the right side the Belly, a man having these shall flow in good fortune, in reference to Marriages and Children, in these he shall be most fortunate; if it appear of honey colour, he hath the flower of his good fortunes in his youth; if red, all his life long; but if black, he shall suffer loss and prejudice by reason of some affianced to him; if it appear as a Lentil, he shall flourish and be most happy in his old age. The Woman having it shall be fortunate, and rejoice in the exaltation of her Kindred, and Marriage; but if it appear black, it much impedes her good fortune. This Mole is of the nature of *Jupiter* and *Mars*, and is ascribed to *Canis major*, a Star of the third magnitude.

L IX.

A man or woman having a Mole on the upper right Eye-lid, between the middle and the end towards the beginning of the Nose as in the first figure and number (59) have another on the right side the Navil, and argues the man to receive his good fortunes from and by Women means; if it be of a honey colour, it shall come by their donations; if red, he shall have inheritance by them; if black, his good fortune shall be much impeded; if as a Lentil, his good fortune shall be much augmented. To a Woman it portends a wealthy and happy Marriage, and that from donation of friends she shall be fortunated; if it appear black, she shall be straitened through executions of many troubles. This Mole is of the nature of *Jupiter* and *Venus*, and is related to a Star in the River, the first magnitude.

L X.

A Mole appearing between the beginning and the middle of the left Eye-lid, of that part towards the Temples, as in the first figure and number (60) another appears on the left side the Belly, and threatens a man to be shaken with calamities and persecutions, by reason of lustful lecherous practices; if it appear of honey colour, this will come upon him by reason of ordinary women; if red, from Noble women; if black, from the most vile and base Creatures; if as a Lentil, he is the cause of his own afflictions. To a Woman it predicts sorrow and want; if black, by reason of lustful luxury she shall be punished. This mole is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Venus*, and is attributed to a Star of the second magnitude in the right side of *Perseus*.

L XI.

A Mole appearing between the middle of the left Eye-lid and the end, as in the first figure and number (61) there is another like of the same nature on the left side the loins, and to the man portends evil in marriage; if it be of honey colour, it signifies poverty; if red, he hath an evil name; if black, he lives discontentedly in the state of marriage, and enjoys little peace; if it appear as a little

little wart, he consumes his own Estate. It hath evil signification of marriage for Women: if it be black, she will be an Adulteress. This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Mars*, and relates to a Star of the third Magnitude in the head of *Serpentarius*.

L XII.

A man or woman having a Mole on the exterior part of the right Eye-lid, towards the flay of the Temples, as in the first figure and number (62) they have another between the Groin, inclining to the right side of the Loins, and predicts prosperity in the goods of fortune; if it be of a honey colour, it promises a good marriage; if red, it promises goods and Fortune by a Wife; but if black, many cares with anguish of mind about marriage; if it appears as a wart or Lentil, the signification, in reference to marriage, is very good. To a Woman it predicts a fortunate and rich Husband; but if black, she shall find some obstacles, which shall extenuate and impede her good fortune. This is of the nature of *Jupiter* and *Saturn*, and is related to the right Shoulder of *Cepheus*, a Star of the third magnitude.

L XIII.

A Mole being seen on the middle of the right Eye-lid, as in the first figure and number (63) another is likewise visible on the right side, something above the members, and concludes the man shall obtain good fortune, if it appear of honey colour or red, his fortune in wealth shall be good and great; if it appear black, he shall be in danger, nay he shall fall into some great misfortune, from which he shall at last escape; if it be as a Lentil, he shall possess unwillfully, and unlooked for substance. This appearing in a Woman, from gifts and donations, her good Fortune shall arise, and a great part thereof from her own Kindred, and she shall be made wealthy; but if black, it shall be otherwise. This Mole is of the nature of *Mars* and *Jupiter*, and is ascribed to the Goat, a Star of the first magnitude.

L XIV.

A Mole appearing in the end of the right Eye-lid near the Nose, as in the first figure and number (64) there is another under the right Loins: this man by his own industry shall heap up Riches, and by his parts and abilities shall appear very eminent in all his actions; if it appear of honey colour, his good Fortune comes by the Donation of some Lord or Master; if red, by the means of Ecclesiastical men; if black, he shall suffer some shipwreck of his good Fortune; if it appear as a Vetch or Lentil, he shall be increased by reason of inheritance from the gifts of some others. And to a Woman it generally signifies good Fortune, of what colour soever, except black, which is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Mars*: if it be of honey colour, or red, she is jovial and eminent for Veneries; and then this is of the nature of *Venus* and *Mercury*, and is denominated from the bottom of the *Fischer*, a Star of the fourth magnitude.

L XV.

LXV.

A Mole appearing on the lower part of the left Eye-lid towards the Temples, as in the first figure and number (65) another Mole is on the Groin towards the left side, and denotes a man most viciously defiled with Luxury; if it be of honey colour or red, he is the more temperate; but if black, he is most base and fordid in conditions: if it arise above the skin, he flames himself by obscene or unnatural luxury. A woman having this Mole, shall be branded with luxury, and defamed with Impudence: and the blacker it appears, the more infamous will she be. This is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Mercury*, and assigned to a Star of the third magnitude, in the left arm of *Boreas*.

LXVI.

When a Mole is found on the left Eye-lid in the midst of the upper part thereof, of man or woman, as in the first figure and number (66) they shall have another upon, or neer the Privy member inclining towards the left side, the man is afflicted with vexatious sorrows; if it be of honey colour or red, with wrathfull anger he is oppressed, if black, it threatens a violent death: if it be as a Lentil, he is alwayes surrounded with the dangers and perils of life. This Mole to a woman prognosticates an evil death, as also a life incumbered with perils and dangers: if it appear black, she makes shipwrack of her Honesty and Honour. This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Mercury*, appropriated to a bright Star of the South *Balanx*, of the second magnitude.

LXVII.

A Mole appearing on the beginning of the left Eye-lid neer the root of the Nose, as in the first figure and number (67) denotes another on the left part of the Loins: this affirms the man to be sufficiently replete with sensuality: if it be of honey colour, he is potent in lustful abilities: if red, he is unreasonable beyond measure: if black, he suffers punishment for his licentious appetite: if as a wart or Lentil, he falls into mischief through womens temptations. A woman having this Mole is denoted an Adulteress: but if black, she will be in danger of a stab or poison. This is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Venus*, and is related to the Star of the Pole, of the third magnitude.

LXVIII.

A Mole appearing on the lower corner under the hinder part of the right Eye, from the Temples, as in the first figure and number (68) indicates another on the right side the Ribs, and designs the man cruel and furious: if of honey colour, he is more temperate: if red, he is addicted to martial affairs, and full of revenge: if it be black, he shall either be the death, or cause the death of some man: if as a Lentil, he is bold. It shows a woman to be vain and proud: if she have it black, she will be the cause of the death of some one to the hazard of her own life. This Mole is of the nature of *Mars*, assigned to the *Caput Herculis*, a Star of the third magnitude.

LXIX.

LXIX.

When under the middle of the Hollow of the right Eye, a Mole appears in man or woman, as in the first figure and number (69) they shall have another upon the Privy member, and is the indication of a short life: if it be of honey colour, his infirmities come through gluttony or surfeit: if red, through travels, change and variety of actions: if black, he probably shortens his dayes by poison: if it appear as a Lentil, his own intemperancy shall end his dayes. To a woman it threatens peril in Childbirth: if black, it threatens her with a short life, and an untimely death, through Poyson. This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn*, and is assigned to the tail of the *Whale*, a Star of the third magnitude.

LXX.

When in the middle of the hollow of the nether lid of the left Eye, a Mole appears, as in the first figure and number (70) on the Groin towards the left side shall there be another, and prescribes to the party dangers, perils, and contentions, with most notable troubles and perplexities: if it be of a honey colour, or red, this shall come by reason of his own goods or substance: if black, it threatens him with death in those sorrows; if it be elevated above the skin, this ill Fortune is leviated. To a Woman it threatens the tempestuous persecutions of her own kindred: if black, she is questioned about her honesty, and she may fear a sudden death. This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Mars*, and is ascribed to the Neck of the *Lion*, a Star of the second magnitude.

LXXI.

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Fig. II.

Fig. II.

Man or woman having a Mole in the hollow under the Lid of the left Eye towards the Temples, as in the second figure and Canon (74) by the contrary side, they have another on the left side the Privy member, and renders the man subject to great infelicities and misfortunes; if it be of honey colour, his misfortunes shall come from Women that are Noble, or more than of ordinary calling; if red, he suffers his misfortune by the means of the Magistrate and Landlords; if black, then it comes from his enemies; if as a Lentil it appear, it shall befall him from ordinary women. To a woman it predicts loss of good name and dishonour; if it be black, she suffers for Adulteries. This Mole is of the nature of Saturn, and Mars, and is appropriated to the head of the Dragon, a Star of the third magnitude.

LXXI.

Man or woman having a Mole in the hollow under the Lid of the left Eye towards the Temples, as in the second figure and Canon (74) by the contrary side, they have another on the left side the Privy member, and renders the man subject to great infelicities and misfortunes; if it be of honey colour, his misfortunes shall come from Women that are Noble, or more than of ordinary calling; if red, he suffers his misfortune by the means of the Magistrate and Landlords; if black, then it comes from his enemies; if as a Lentil it appear, it shall befall him from ordinary women. To a woman it predicts loss of good name and dishonour; if it be black, she suffers for Adulteries. This Mole is of the nature of Saturn, and Mars, and is appropriated to the head of the Dragon, a Star of the third magnitude.

LXXII.

A Mole appearing under the left Eye-lid between the hinder corner, and the middle on the hollow part of the lower lid, there is another appears on the middle of the Privy member, and the man having it shall be implicated with reproches, sorrows and miseries; if it appear of honey colour, it threatens him with imprisonments; if red, with pains and tortures; if black, he ends his days by the hands of Justice; if it appear as a Lentil, he shall avoid an ignominious and shameful death. To a woman it hath the like signification of evils as to the man, she shall be in danger of Prison, and persecution, by reason of the death of some effeminate person, upon which she shall flee away or endeavour to escape; if it be black, she will be in danger of hanging. This Mole is worthy observation, especially

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especially women, and is of the nature of *Saturn*, and appropriated to the Star in the Nose of the *Whale*, of the third magnitude.

LXXIII.

A man or woman having a Mole on the hollow of the lower lid of the left Eye near the Nose, as in the (73) figure is seen by the contrary, they shall have another in the Groin toward the left side, and defiles the man with Adulteries and vices; if it appear of a honey colour, he shall fall into the hands of his enemies, from whence he shall quickly escape; if it be red, let him shun traitors; if black, let him take heed to prevent poison; if it be as a Lentil, beware thy own Kindred. A woman having this, shall taste of many sorrows, in her youth she shall be particularly branded with licentious filthiness, let her beware and take heed of Dogs: This Mole is of the nature of *Mercury* and *Saturn*, and is related to the Star in the Ankle or Shin-bone of the *Swan*, of the third magnitude.

LXXIV.

When a Mole is found on the White of the right Eye towards the Temples, as in the second figure and number (74) another likewise shows it self on or near the right Dugge, and shews the man to exceed in the love of Women; if it appear of a honey colour, he shall augment his good Fortune by their means; if red, he suffers for their sakes; if black, he shall not keep himself within the bounds of modesty, but is addicted to all fordid and loathsome abominable carriages; as for those which a little arise as warts (as there are very few to appearing) so I have not observed the events as yet: those which are white commonly predict ill Fortune: but to a woman it signifies a general prediction of ill Fortune, and that she is vehemently oppressed with lascivious cupidity; if it appear black in her Eye, she is reproachfully shamefully lecherous, and ill tongu'd, and desperately resolute to the advancing of her unchast loves. This Mole is of the nature of *Mars* and *Jupiter*, and sympathizes with *Cor Serpentina*, a Star of the second magnitude.

LXXV.

A man or woman having a Mole or mark on the White, in the corner of the right Eye towards the Nose, as in the second figure and number (75) another they have on the forehead of the right Breast toward the right side, and predicts the man to go through various and divers perils of Fortune and sicknesses; if it appear of a honey colour, this prejudice shall come by wounds, and suddenly, and shall quickly be cured: if red, he suffers much pain in the Head: if black, the cause of all his maladies comes from the oppression, or evil digestion of the Stomach. To a woman it denotes much difficulty and danger in Childbearing: if black, she long lies by such a bargain: This Mole is of *Mars* and *Mercury*, and seems to relate to a Star of the second magnitude, in the left side of the back of *Orion*.

LXXVI.

A Mole appearing in the left Eye, in the White of the corner towards the Temples, another appears on the left Dugge: and I can hardly distinguish this man from

X x 2

from a murderer, if it appear of honey colour, he is in danger to dye by wounds; if red, he may fear to be murdered; if black, he dyes for his facts by the hands of Justice: It denotes a woman luxurious and dishonest; and if it appear black, she shall suffer shame and punishment for her vile debauchedness. This is of the nature of *Mars*, and is appropriated to a Star of the second magnitude, in the beginning of the tail of the *Bear*.

LXXVII.

When in man or woman a Mole or spot appears in the fore corner of the left Eye, on the White toward the Temples, there is another on the left side the Breast near the Dugg, and most commonly the man is the cause of the death of his own Wife; if it be of honey colour, he proceeds to it upon a light and small cause; but if of a red colour, he doth it, but she is the cause of it her self; if it appear black, he will suffer great prejudice from a Fall from a high place. To a woman it signifies through licentious baseness to be the cause of her Husbands murder, or uncimely death; but if it be black, it designs her to a fall with danger of life. This Mole is of the nature of *Venus*, and is attributed to the tail of the *Swan*, a Star of the second magnitude.

LXXVIII.

A man or woman having a Mole on the Face near the bottom of the right Nostril, as in the second figure and number (78) they have another on the right Shoulder, and this Mole predicts a man Fortunate and lucky in all his affairs and enterprises; if of a honey colour, he receives Inheritance from near Kindred; if of red colour, he hath his good Fortunes by his Wife; if it appear black, it gives quarrels, strifes, and wounds on the right side the Hip; if it be as a wart or Lentil, it denotes him happy. It foretels a woman to be rich, ingenious, and one that will preserve safe her Husbands Estate: if it appear black of complexion, she shall suffer some prejudice by standing upon her punctilios of honour; if it be like a Lentil or Vetch, she gains a great fortune by her Husband. This is of the nature of *Venus* and *Mercury*, and hath congruence with *Lucida Cereus*, a notable fixed Star of the first magnitude.

LXXIX.

If a Mole appear near the extremity of the Nose between the Face and the Nose end on the right side, as in the second figure and number (79) denotes another on the right side the Hip, and discovers the man to be lustful and fleshly given, yet fortunate by women; if of honey colour, he is happy in marriage; if red, he is happy in the receipt of gifts; if black, he shall be very near completing his good Fortunes, yet be frustrated in the end; if it appear as a wart or Lentil, he is amiable to all; and hammers out his good Fortunes on Womens anvils. It declares a woman to be happy, fortunate, and lucky; but if black she is loose and idle, wherefore it concerns her chiefly to study the justification of her honesty. This is of the nature of *Jupiter* and *Mars*, and is appropriated to the greater *Dugge*, or *Canis Majoris*, an eminent Star of the first magnitude.

LXXX.

LXXX.

A Mole appearing on the right Nostril between the end of the Nose and the face, near the middle, as in the second figure and number (80) describes another on the right side the Privy member, and indicates the man to be criminated, and branded with falsity and deceit; if of honey colour, his honesty is called into question; if red, he is accused of intemperancy, yet undeservedly; if black, let him take heed he be not hurt through foolish lust: In like manner it accuseth a woman of luxury, though not deserved, and is apt to solve a cross life with her Husband though she endeavour never so much to the contrary; and will affect drink, and be full of diseases; if black, it intimates her dishonour, and she hardly escapes the danger of the fool Disease. This is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Venus*, and is appropriated to the left Palm of the hand of *Serpentarius*, a Star of the fourth magnitude.

LXXXI.

A Mole being on the left side precisely over the Nostril, almost on the end of the Nose, as in the first figure and letter (F) there will be another on the Breast, inclining to the left side, and affirms the man to be dishonest and vicious; if it be of honey colour, he is lewd; if red, he is a lecher; if black, he is incestuous, and shall be dangerously cut on the hips; if it appear as a Lentil, it is a sign of simplicity: In a woman it denotes her for a Band, and ill liver; if it be black, she is an incestuous person, and both to man and woman betoken a violent death. This Mole is of the nature of *Venus* and *Mars*, and relates to the tail of the *Swan*, a Star of the second magnitude.

LXXXII.

A man or woman having a Mole on the left side on the lower part the Nostril, as it were between the Nostril and the Face, as in the first figure and letter (G) they have another upon or near the left side of the Stones, and hath the signification of prejudice, and detriment to a man by reason of women; if it be of honey colour, it shall not much break out to his disgrace; if it be red, let him then and beware of womens company; if it be black, his ill Fortunes shall arise to him, from or by reason of his near Kindred; but if it appear as a Lentil or wart, his ill fortunes are the more enlarget: It discerns a woman to be peevish, and if black, she shall be accused and found guilty of her evil acts. This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn*, *Venus* and *Mercury*, and hath its denomination from a Star in the back of the *Lynx*, of the second magnitude.

LXXXIII.

If a Mole be placed on the left side, between the top of the Nose and the Face, about the middle of the Nose as in the first figure and letter (H) there is another between the Privy member and the Stones, towards the left side, and premonstrateth the man to be ill conditioned, and given to luxury; if it appear of honey colour, it is the better; if red, he is an incorrigible person; if black, he shall be persecuted of his enemies; if it appear as a wart or Lentil, he is a transgreffor, and wanders out of his native Country: It likewise declares a woman to be unstable, of a wandering roving condition; if it be black, she is a Harlot, or common Strumpet, unless Grace create a new Nature. This Mole is of the nature of *Mars* and refers it self to a Star of the second magnitude, in the extremity of the tail of the *Bear*.

LXXXIV.

LXXXIV.

A Mole in a man or woman appearing under the very fore point of the Nose toward the middle, as in the second figure and number (84) describes another on the very fore part of the Privy member, and denotes the man to be inclined to filthy intemperate luxury, and subject to a violent Gout, or worse, which he gets by women's company, and consequently a short life, if it be of honey colour, it is not so deadly; if it appear red, he is principally pained in the extreme parts of the body, as hands, Arms, Legs, and Feet; if black, he will not escape the peril of untimely death, by reason of these diseases; if it appear as a Lentil, he is in most danger of the secret Privy parts, let him take heed thereof. In a woman it denotes a pious, wicked, contentious nature, and that she shall always nourish enmity against her Husband, and if it be black, she will contrive murders and mischief in the highest degree against her Husband, and probably either mischief him, or be mischieved by him. This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Mars*, and is attributed to a Star of the third magnitude, in the right wing of the Mast of the Ship.

LXXXV.

A Mole in man or woman on the right side the Nose in the very hollow of the Nostril, as in the second figure and number (85) there is another on the right side the Secrets, and threatens wounds to a man very dangerous, on the right side; if it be of honey colour, it is the better: if red, it will be for Women's sake: if black, he suffers by reason of his own Wife: if it be a wart, or like a Lentil, he lives the more innocently. A woman having this Mole, hath the reward of forrows, and hatreds for all her labours: if it be black, it threatens her with the Pestilence, or something as bad. This Mole is of the nature of *Mars* and *Mercury*, and relates to a Star of *Heracles*, of the third magnitude.

LXXXVI.

A Mole appearing on the left side in the hollow, or upon the very Nostril, shews another on the left side the Genitals, and indicates to the man, grievous dangers and perils, with the threats of a violent death, or a contagious infectious disease: if it appear of honey colour, it threatens wounds only: if red, wounds and bonds: if black, death without question: if it appear as a Lentil, he is of a foul stinking fordid condition to be bewitched. It demonstrates to a woman hurts and wounds, the *Marbus gallicus* and infamy. This is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Mars*, and is appropriated to a Star of the third magnitude in the head of the Dragon.

LXXXVII.

A man or woman having a Mole on the top of the Bridge of the Nose, inclining to the right side a little, as in the second figure and number (87) indicates another on the top of the Yard or Privy member, and discovers the man to be an enemy to his own peace, to sow discord between himself and his Wife: if it appear of honey colour, contentious brawlings shall most perplex him: if red, he is most afflicted with envious hostility: if it be black, his ill Fortune comes

comes by murder; if it be like a wart or Lentil, he is a principal Artificer in his calling: It shews a Woman envious to Man; and the blacker it is, the worse is her malice. This is of the nature of *Mars* and the *Moon*, and relates to the last Star of the *Pleiades*, of the second magnitude.

LXXXVIII.

When a Mole is natural upon the ridge of the Nose near the end, and inclining a little towards the right side, as in the second figure and number (88) another shall be found on the right side the Stones, and promiseth a man shall receive inheritance by marriage; if it be of honey colour, it will be mean and indifferent: if of red colour, it shall be the more opulent and copious Fortune; if it appear black, the man shall receive oppositions: if it be as a wart or Lentil, he shall be the more fortunate. To a woman, it shews she shall be happy in the wealth and goods of her Husband; but if black, she suffers much loss by reason of dissembling enemies. This Mole is of the nature of *Jupiter* and *Mars*, and is assimilated to the great Dog, a Star of the first magnitude.

LXXXIX.

When a Mole appears on the ridge of the Nose near the end, and inclining to the left side, points out another on the left side Stones, and noeth to the man most notable calamities; if it appear of honey colour, it denotes domestic enemies: if red, his own dear and near Friends shall be his greatest enemies; if black, let him beware the indignation of Strangers, for he shall hardly escape a dangerous wound from them in their Fury, on the right Thigh or Hip; if it appear as a wart, in all things he shall be very credulous, and so, apt to be deceived. To a woman it promises forrows and cares; but if it appear black, let her strive after honesty and chastity, otherwise it intends to her profusion of Blood. This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Venus*, and relateth to *Caput Medusæ* a Star of the second magnitude.

X C.

A man or woman having a Mole on the right side or corner of the Mouth towards the Jaw, as in the second figure and number (90) they have another on the right side the lower part of the Privy member, and this signification it hath to the man, that he shall mightily increase in wealth and the goods of Fortune by his own proper industry: if it be honey colour, his good Fortune shall come by his witty Policy, and sagaciousness in Art and Doctrine; if it be red, he shall have fortune by Princes and Great men, to whom his good parts shall commend him; if it be black, he shall have more of wit than wealth; if it be as a wart or Lentil, his good Fortune shall be the greater. It intimates a woman to abound in wealth, and she shall be vehemently beloved; but if it appear black, she shall be subject to scandal. This is of the nature of *Venus* and *Asteromy*, and answers to: the *Basil* of the *Bowl*, a Star of the fourth magnitude.

X C I.

A man or woman having a Mole on the left side the Mouth almost touching it, they have another on the left Arm between the Elbow and the Wrist, and

and predicts the party to be the progenitor of a spurious off-spring and in great danger of the French disease; if it be of honey colour, they shall possess and obtain great Fortunes; if of red colour, it is Inheritance they shall possess; if black, they are miserably oppressed with calamity; if it be as a wart or Lentil, he is ignorant of Arts, lazy, and of simple heedless discourse. It shews a Woman, that she shall bear an unlawful off-spring; if it be black, she shall undergo much lesse, and sorrow, and her very Countenance shall render her vain and oblique: This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Venus*, and is subject to the *Polar* Star of the third magnitude.

XCII.

A man or woman having a Mole on the middle of the upper Lip, as in the first figure and number (92) they have another on the Privy member before, and indicates the man to be rent and torn (as it were) with great and various perils, controversies and dangers, from the which, if it be of honey colour, he shall soon be delivered; if it be red, he is chaff, and hardly marries; if it appear black, he offers violence to, or hath a fretting irksome disease in his Privy members; if it be as a wart or Lentil, the evil is allayed, and though some flux or disaster may befall him, yet he shall overcome it. To a woman it denotes continual and tedious afflictions, infirmities, impediments, pains and griefs in the lower parts. This is of the nature of *Mars*, and is assimilated to the tail of the *Bear*, a Star of the second magnitude.

XCIII.

A man or woman having a Mole on the middle of the nether Lip, as in the first figure and number (93) they have another on the Knee, and between the Navil and the Secrets; if it be on the middle, it is on the right Knee, if it incline to the left, it is on the left Knee, if to the right it is on the right Knee, and predicts the man shall undertake long and various journeys, by reason of which he shall see and visit many strange Countreys; if it be of honey colour, he shall gain good Fortune and wealth by and from strangers, and Forreigners; if it be red, he dissipates and wasts his own Inheritance and Fortune; if it be black, he will be dishonest nor to be trusted, if it appear as a wart or Lentil, he shall com'ortably rejoyce in his good Fortune. It shews a woman to be improvident, if it be black, she affects nor Chastity: let a man beware of her, lest he undergo prejudice by her. This is of the nature of *Mars* and *Mercury*, and hath its sympathy with a Star of the second magnitude, in the left shoulder of *Orion*.

XCIV.

A Mole appearing in the middle of the Chin, in the hollow between the Chin and the Mouth, as in the first figure and number (94) denotes another upon the Feet, the right Foot most commonly, if it incline to the left, it is the left Foot, and so of the other, and intimates to the man that he shall have illegitimate Children; if it be honey colour or red, he shall obtain a Fortunate lot; if black, his Fortune is mean and indifferent; if as a Lentil, he is of an excellent wit, and genius: To a woman it signifies the same for Children, and is in danger of an Apoplexy, and to relapse again therein, ten to one but she hath Ballards, and if it be black, she suffers vexation by them. This of the nature of *Jupiter* and *Mars*, and is connected to a Star of the second magnitude, in the winged *Horse*.

XCIV.

XCV.

A Mole appearing on the midit of the Chin on the fore part (as it were) as much below as above, as in the first figure and number (95) there is another on the Shinbone or Leg; if it be on the middle of the chin, it is on the right Shin, so if it inclines to the right side, it inclines to the left side, it is on the left Shinbone, and discerns the man to be rash, fool-hardy, unquiet, troublesome, and given to contention; if it be of honey colour, he is valiant and strong, if red, he is furious; if black, he is a murderer; if it be as a little wart or Lentil, he will wound some other man: Describes the woman having it to be unquiet, contentious, and a brawling scold; and if it be black, she will go near to come to some untimely end by reason of her tongue: This is of the nature of *Mars*, and is subjugated to a Star of the second magnitude, in the back of the lesser *Bear*.

XCVI.

When a Mole appears on the right side the edge of the chin, touching the under edge thereof, as in the second figure and number (96) there will be another on the right Hip, and demonstrates the man to be singularly vert in the Theorems of Art, and of large and great capacity; if it appear of a honey colour, it promitteth Inheritance: if red, a lucky happy Fortune; if black a deep searcher into secret things; if it be as a Lentil, it implies an augmentation of good Fortune. In a Woman it shews good Fortune, happy Marriage and long life, of what colour soever it be, except black: which doth somewhat pejorate the good of Fortune. This Mole is of the nature of *Jupiter* and *Mars*, and attaineth to *Cor Leonis*, the Lyons heart, a Star of the first magnitude.

XCVII.

A Mole appearing on the left edge of the chin, there is another neer the left nuclebone, and predicts to a man a fugitious, various, contentions, dissent, unconstant Fortune exposed to murders and rapines: if it be of honey colour, he shall be pardoned for his greatest offence: if it be red, let him be cautious in respect of his enemies, and keep a watchful eye over them: if it be black, let him dread Justice: if it be as a Lentil, let him take heed to thimptons, and treasons, to which he will be subject. To a Woman it denotes labour, pain, heaviness of mind, infelicity, and a violent death: if it be black, it threatens death by Water. This Mole relates to a fixed Star of the fourth magnitude, in the left Palm of *Serpentarius*, and is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Mars*.

XCVIII.

A Mole being naturally on the Gullet of the Throat, as in the first figure and number (98) there is usually another between the Navil and Privy member, and denotes Hanging or strangling to a man: if it be of honey colour, it promitteth some mitigation of his ill Fortune: if it be red, this mischief comes from his Enemies: if it be black, he dyes by the hands of Justice: if it appear as a Lentil or wart, he perisheth by the Water. To a Woman it portends great pains and sorrows in Child-bearing, by reason of which (if it be of black colour)

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lont) she dyes. This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Venus*, and relateth to the head of *Medusa*, a Star of the first magnitude.

XCIX.

A man or woman having a Mole on the right side the Gullet of the Throat, as in the first figure, and number (99) they have another on the right side the Thigh, and notes a man to be of singular good wit, happy in getting goods, it promisseth inheritance, the favour of Superiours, and the like; yet it hath this of ill, the man is subject to the pain of the Colique; if it be of honey colour, he is subject to the customary diseases of the place he lives in; if it be red, he is troubled with, or subject to Biles or swellings; it generally from hence hath the signification of short life; but if it be black, the life is shorter; if it be as a Lentil, his ill Fortunes are the less. To a Woman it threatens pains in the Womb, and the Fits of the Mother; if it be black, she miscarries through a Fall. This is of the nature of *Saturn*, and is ascribed to a Star in the nose of the *Whale*, of the third magnitude.

C.

A Mole on the Throat on the left side the Gullet or Wind-pipe, as in the first figure and number (100) there is another on the left side the Hip, and threatens the man with a dangerous Fall from a Horse; if it be of a honey colour, the danger will not be so great; if red, he falls more than once with great danger; if it be black, he falls from on high with danger of life; if it be as a Lentil, he is subject to Falls, but nor rody of them; and if the Mole on the Throat and Hip answer and be both black, he is in danger to have the French Disease incurable; it threatens a Woman with perils by Water, and Falls from on high; and the more danger the blacker it is. This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Mars*, and hath its denomination from the *Serpent*, a Star of the third magnitude.

C I.

A man or woman having a Mole on the upper part of the Ball of the left Cheek, as in the first figure and letter (A) shews them to be subject to hurtful wounds, and to be exposed to much hard Fortune. This Mole is of the nature of *Saturn*, and concurreth with a Star of the third magnitude.

C II.

A Mole appearing on the middle of the left Cheek, as in the first figure and letter (B) denotes them much subject to the *Morbis Gallicus*, or other pernicious Diseases; as also an unconitant Habitation, and a short life. This is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Mars*, and relateth to a Star of the third magnitude, in the right part of the *Cornet*.

C III.

C III.

A Mole on the left Cheek the lower part thereof, as in the first figure and letter (C) predicts pernicious Diseases, and relapses thereunto, and a short life. This is of the nature of *Mars* and the *Moon*, and bears relation to the *Pleiades*, of the fifth magnitude.

C IV.

A Mole on the right Cheek, on the upper part or middle thereof, as in the first figure and letter (D) imparteth to man or woman laudable good fortune, and a comparison of Estate, by their own ingenious proper industry, and long life: and is of the nature of *Mars* and *Jupiter*, belonging to the Thigh of *Pegasus*, a Star of the second magnitude.

C V.

A Mole on the lower part of the right Cheek, as in the first figure and letter (E) indicts to the native, some kinds of strife, yet very happy Fortune in merchandizing, and marriages. This is of the nature of *Jupiter* and *Mercury*, and is appropriated to the Shoulder of *Pegasus*, a Star of the second magnitude.

C VI.

A man or woman having a Mole on the lower part of the left Cheek, as in the first figure and letter (C) threatens the party with much sharp and hard Fortune; as also drowning. This is of the nature of *Mars* and the *Moon*, and attaineth to the *Pleiades*, of the fifth magnitude.

C VII.

A man or woman having a Mole on the hinder part of the Neck inclining to the right side, gives a reasonable happy life; but threatens an untimely death by drowning. This is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Venus*, and refers to a Star of the third magnitude, in the breast of *Cassiopeia*.

C VIII.

A man or woman having a Mole on the upper part of the middle of the Neck; denotes to the man strangling and hanging; To the woman pains of the Womb, and peril in Childbirth. This is of the nature of *Mars* and the *Moon*, and refers to the *Pleiades*.

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C IX.

CIX.

A Mole on the left side the Neck, about the middle, denotes to the man, Choking, Heading, or Hanging: To a Woman pain and danger in Childbirth, This is of the nature of the foregoing.

CX.

A man or woman having Moles on the Neck, on both sides (as it were) opposite to each other; prenotes dangers and perils, with evil fortune, and at last without the great Mercy of God, to fall into the hands of the Hangman: This is of the nature of *Saturn*, relating to a Star of the fifth magnitude, in the Nose of the *Whale*.

CXI.

A man or woman having a Mole on the very hinder part, or Nape of the Neck, threatens to the man, Calamities, Imprisonments; Tortures, and Death by the Executioner is to be feared: To a woman much sorrow and loss, with turbulent Fortune. This is of the nature of *Mars* and the *Moon*, and participeth of the *Pleiades* and the Head of *Medusa*.

CXII.

A Mole appearing on the lower part of the Neck towards the right Arm, as was in the first figure and letter (*R*) denotes the man to be subject to the slavery and thralldom of Love, that he shall be thereby captivated. To a Woman it signifies she shall be much loved by great Persons; yet she will be unconstant and vain-glorious. This is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Venus*, and is assimilated to a Star of the third magnitude, in the Breast of *Cassiopeia*.

CXIII.

A Mole on the lower part of the Neck, towards the left Shoulder, as in the first figure and letter (*S*) describes the man to be much more inclined, and conducive to evil than good, and that his desire runs after, that will bring evil chiefly upon him: And declares the Woman to be Impudent, not regarding her Honour nor common Civility, and full of Moles elsewhere. This is of the nature of *Saturn* and *Venus*, and applicth to a Star in the right side of *Perseus*, of the second magnitude.

CXIV.

CXIV.

A Mole on the right side on the upper Lip, about a fingers breadth above the Mouth, between the Nose and the corner of the Mouth, like a Vetch or Lentil, (as most Moles there are of that resemblance) as in the second figure and number (114) signifies to man and woman good Fortune, and happy Marriages. To a woman it signifies, she will be of good grace, comely, and of good Carriage, respecting her honour and Credit in her actions; healthfull of Body, careful for the things of the World, and of good Language, she will marry well, live happily, fortunately, and Richly, if she be ruled by her Friends and Parents: her best time for marriage is betwixt Nineteen and Twenty four years of age: Such a one will be a good Wife, and happy Mother.

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This Subject of Moles for its Rarity, Certainty, and Delight, having found such Acceptation in the World, I have (for the further delight and benefit of my Reader) endeavoured to enlarge the same; In the former part I took the Ground of my Discourse from the Moles appearing in, and about the Face, so that if no Moles appeared there (though they were elsewhere on the Body) my Reader was unsatisfied, as not finding any Signification for them; Therefore, Courteous Reader, for thy Content, though with no small pains, I have in this ensuing Discourse, handled the Moles appearing in any part of the Body (without relation to the Face) Alphabetically; As on the Arms, under A. on the Brest, under B. on the Shoulders, under S. and so of the rest. I hope to thy great content and Satisfaction.



A.



Mole on the right Arm, prenotes Riches and good Fortune, from the exercise of Military affairs, if it be of a Honey colour, it signifies good Fortune from fourfooted Beasts; if red, good Fortune comes by Play, Enterludes, and Musick; if it be black of colour, it signifies dangers by Riding, of which let him beware; if it appear as a Leuit, it denotes good Fortune in all things relating to the Fire. To a Woman, it signifies a fortunate, good and rich Husband, strong and able, composed of all complacency and fortitude.

A *Mole on the left Arm* signifies to a Man, that he shall commit murder, or be in danger thereof, and be of a pœvish, pettish nature, Brauling and scolding without cause; if it appear of a Honey colour, he shall escape death and laugh at his Enemies; if it be red, he infinitely disquiets himself by reason of Women; if it be black of colour, he is maliciously and treacherously given.

The signification of this *Mole to a Woman* is, it declares her to be a brawling clamorous Scold (unless Education better modellise her) will hardly scape the French pox, and shall be wounded (for her ill carriage) by some of her Neighbours.

A *Mole under the muscle of the right Arm*, prenotes a man to thrive by Plays, by Arms, and Horles; if it be of a honey colour, he gains and receives much benefit from, and by martial men; if it be red, the same; if it be black, let him avoid Plays; if it be like a Wart, and not black, the greater good Fortune is promised, and when he least thinks of it, he shall receive Inheritance from a Kinsman.

To a Woman it signifies Inheritance from Parents.

A *Mole on the left Arm*, between the Elbow and the Wrist, predicts the perty to be the Progenitor of a spurious off-spring, and in great danger of the French Disease, if it be of honey colour, he shall possess and obtain great Fortune; if of red colour, he shall possess ample Inheritance; if it be black, it is a bad sign of

of miserable Calamity; if it be as a *wart* or *Lentil*, he is ignorant, and of an obstinate wit, lazy, and of heedless simple Discourse.

This foregoing *Mole* declares a *Woman*, to bear an unlawful off-spring, if it be *black*, she will undergo much loss, and honour, and her very Countenance shall render her vain and obdurate.

A *Mole* on the *right Arm*, between the Elbow and the Shoulder, predicts good Fortune, if it be of *honey* colour Fortune will be ample, free, and large to him; if *red*, it will be the better; if *black*, it predicts Dissentions, Differences, Quarrels, Cares, Anxieties, and Hurts: Losses and prejudice by Fire.

A *Mole* in the *Arm pit*, (though they are very rare, yet some there are have them) if under the *right Arm pit*, if of a *honey* colour, it is an indication of a short life taken by Surfeit, or Cold taken by lying (when hot) upon the ground; if it be *red*, the prejudice comes through Travail, change and variety of actings, such a one must be moderate in his Exercises, and walk *ad recreationem non ad defatigationem*; if *black*, he probably shortens his dayes, by poisoning Nature, in Drinking when he is hot, or taking some Noxious potions; if it appear as a *Wart* or *Lentil*, he shortens his dayes through a continued placent intemperancy.

To a *Woman* it designs peril in Childbirth; if *black*, it threatens with a short life, and untimely death, by Noxious, unseasonable potions: let such be wary of Physick, or know well their Physicians, and not trust to Apothecaries Boys and their compositions.

A *Mole* in the *left Arm pit* likewise, if of *honey* colour, the party dyes young; if *red*, by quarrels; if *black*, through poison; if as a *Lentil*, by the advice of some Friend advising to Physick, let such know their Friends before they trust them.

To a *Woman* it threatens Death, in bearing a Bastard Child; if *black*, death by Poison.

B.



B.



Mole on the *right side* and upper part of the *Breast*, this party shall have good Fortune in Planting, Sowing, Tilling, Building and the like, and if it be of a *honey* colour, or inclining to a *pale red*, the *Man* or *Woman* shall have good Fortune in the whole course of their lives: But if it be *black* of colour, their conditions shall be mutable, and admit of Variety, vicissitude and changes; if it be like to a *Lentil*, he shall be advanced to be the first and chief person of the Family.

A *Woman* that hath this *Mole*, shall be Fortunate, and receive gifts, and Inheritance from the dead.

A *Mole* on the *Breast*, on or near the Region of the *Liver*, on the *right side*, this declares good Fortune in Marriages, gives long Life, and honour in all his enterprises, with great and large possessions; if it be of *honey* colour, he attains to much good Fortune by his own industry, and ingenuity; if it be *red*, his good Fortune comes by the favour of Ecclesiastick great persons; if it be *black* in colour, he will be so liberal that he will be accounted Prodigal.

A *Woman* having this *Mole*, shall be wonderfully Fortunate in all her concerns; if the *Mole* shall arise like a *Vetch* or *Lentil*, it predicts to *Man* and *Woman*, great and unexpected, secret, and hidden goods of Fortune.

A *Mole* on the *Back*, especially inclining to the *right side*, foretells to a *Man* Riches, Honour and Possessions, from the gift, or by the means of some Lord, Master, or Great man; if it be of *honey* colour, his good Fortune shall chiefly consist in Possessions and Lands, if *red*, in Honours and Dignities; if it be of *black*,

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black colour, he shall be much crossed in his life; and if he do arrive to Honour, and Riches, it shall be from the free donation of some Master, nothing of his own merit appearing in it.

To a *Woman* it promitteth Inheritance by the Dead, and an affluence of the goods or fortune; if it appear *black* on her, she shall be subject to the more bondage, and shall diligently serve her Husband.

A *Mole* on the *right side* the *Belly*, and *upper-part* thereof, predicteth good Fortune to a *Man* in Marriage, with Riches, as also Friendship and Noble Kindred; if it appear of a *honey* colour, he finds good, and friendship amongst his Friends; if *red*, he finds beneficial Friendship amongst eminent and Noble Women; if it be *black*, he will live chaill, and avoid and shun Adulteries; if it arise as a *Lentil* above the flesh, he will be employed in Noble and Honourable Messages, and Embassies.

To a *Woman* it betokens good Fortune, yet a short life, and something subject to the malice of her Enemies; if it appear *black*, it denotes her modest, and Zealously chaill, respecting her own and her Husbands Credit; if as a *Lentil*, it hath signification of longer life.

A *Mole* on the *right Breast*, bespeaks a *Man* of good wit and industry, and to acquire good Fortune through his own ingenuity, if it appear of a *honey* colour, his principal good Fortune shall come through and by Merchandise; if *red*, the study of Sciences shall advance him; if *black*, he shall not hold correspondency with cunning dealing men; if it appear as a *Lentil*, he shall be prosperous in all his achievements.

To a *Woman* it presignifies good Fortune, and a good ingenious wit, and long life; but if it be *black*, let her be wondrous careful in her actions and conversation, for she will be in danger of scandals and accusations.

A *Mole* on the *right side* the *Belly*, near the middle part, promitteth to a *Man* very good Fortune in Merchandise, in buying and selling, and good Fortune in short and long Journeys; if of a *honey* colour, much profit by long Voyages, and Journeys; if it be *black*, he will be subject to be defrauded; if it appear as a *Lentil*, it signifies good by Matrimony.

To a *Woman*, her chiefest Fortune comes by marriage; if it be of a *honey* colour, she marries a Stranger, a man of another Country; if it be *red*, it signifies Riches to her; if of *black* colour, her Husband shall undertake long Journeys, and stay much from her; if it appear like a *Lentil*, she then travels with her Husband.

A *Mole* on the *upper part* and *left side* the *Back*, denoteth to a *Man* long imprisonment; if it be of a *honey* colour, he is imprisoned for light and frivolous causes, many evils, and contentions oppose him; if it be *red*, he shall quickly be discharged from Prison; if *black*, he shall end his dayes in Prison; if it appear as a *Lentil*, it shewes some moderation of evil Fortune.

It foretells to a *Woman*, that she shall go forth from her own Country; and if it be *black*, she shall suffer much affliction, yet she shall have two Husbands, but none of the best.

A.

A *Mole* on the *left side* the *Breast*, and *upper part*, threatens ill Fortune to a *Man*, and that he will be odious and displeasing to his Superiours; if it appear of a *honey* colour, he will serve without Reward, and not be esteemed; if *red*, he shall be reduced to Poverty; if *black*, he is rash, wants caution, judgement, and government; if it arise above the skin like a *Lentil* or *Pea*, he shall be the more able to moderate his ill Fortune.

To a *Woman* it indicateth Poverty, and miserable Fortune; and if it be *black*, it contineth the evil Fortune all her dayes.

A *Mole* on the *middle* of the *Breast*, prenoteth the *Man* to have a discourteous Croel Mind, a floating Brain, a Quarter Wit, a Tiffany Skull, soft, pale, dull, and incapable, of little and unpleasant Discourse; if it appear of a *honey* colour, he shall be somewhat beloved; if *red*, he is sullen, self-will'd, and furious; if *black*, he is a very Dunce; but if it be as a *mass* or *Lentil*, he is Fortunate, one of them we use to say, *Fortuna favet, fauor*.

This *Mole* shewes a *Woman* to be foolish, weak, simple, and idle; if it appear *black*, she is a slut, and an idle, lazy, slow Creature.

A *Mole* on the *left side* the *Belly*, if it be of a *honey* colour, it declares an indifferent good Fortune and Qualification; if *red*, he is of stout stomach, and great strength; if *black*, he is a man-slayer; if as a *Wart*, he is sage and wise.

In a *Woman* it signifies a proud Spirit, and elated mind; if *black*, the consents to the murder of some one, and that will quickly be her ruine.

A *Mole* on the *middle* of the *Belly*, declares the *Man* to have a great strong Voice, and to be a good Orator, yet Luxurious, and addicted to Gluttony.

It denotes a *Woman*, given to Luit: Lascivious discourses, nothing at all respecting her Credit or Honesty.

A *Mole* near the *middle* of the *Breast*, towards the *lower part*, signifies to a *Man*, very great dangers and sicknesses of an incurable nature: if it be *yellowish* in colour, let him take heed and care to prevent Imprisonment, he will be very subject to take Ulcerous diseases, as the foul Disease from Women, the *Gonorrhoea*, and the like: if it be *red* of colour, his infirmities come from rankness, and corruption of Blood; if *black*, it threatens him with some afflictions in the Genitals and Privy parts: if it be like a *Lentil*, though he suffer many infirmities yet he shall recover at last.

To a *Woman* it predicteth weakness of the Reins; if it appear *black*, the weakness and infirmity is natural, which will make her life very uncomfortable.

A *Mole* appearing under the *Breast*, threatens a *Man* to fall into many miseries and calamities: if it be of *honey* colour, the person is temperate; if *red*, he finds help and succour in his afflictions; if *black*, he is needy, indigent, and wanting; but if it arise as a *Wart*, it demonstrates idleness, and a good ingenuity.

If it be *black*, in a *Woman*, her Father shall be killed, and she come to mischief.

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A Mole on the middle of the Breast inclining to the right side, signifies good Fortune to a Man, but chiefly by means of Friends and Women; if it be of *honey* colour, it comes by Marriages, he marries rich Wives; if *red* the like; if *black*, they shall experience extraordinary difficulties in their undertakings; if as a *Wart* or *Lentil*, it giveth them large and plenary Fortunes.

To a Woman it promitteth good Fortune, and that from Men, exceeding her Quality; if it appear like a *Wart*, good Fortune always continues to her lives end.

A Mole under the right Breast, on the right side, promitteth a Man more Noble Fortune where he is an Alien, than in his own Country: and that his own industry shall advance him to Riches and Honour, and lift him up far above his original; if it appear of a *honey* colour, he is the more industrious, and of curious, neat, searching parts and indignations: if it be *red*, he is meanly Rich: if *black*, he slighteth vain hopes, and giveth little expectations: if as a *Wart* or *Lentil*, he sheweth in abundance of Riches.

The Woman having this Mole, hath a gallant prudent Wit, for which she shall be much beloved, and respected: if it be *black*, let her take heed to bide her Tongue; if it appear as a *Wart*, she obtains penny riches, and happy content.

A Mole on the left side the Back, predicteth Poverty, Miseries, and abundance of Tribulation to a Man, and that through his own means, and misarrange: if it appear either *red*, or of a *honey* colour, his sorrows are somewhat lessened: but if *black*, he is much exposed to the sorrows of Imprisonment: but if it appear as a *Wart* or *Pea*, these ill fortunes are moderated and mixed with some good.

To a Woman it indicates her needy and Poor: but if *black*, she shall be most unhappy in her successes: This Mole threatens in Men and Women, manifold dangers by Falls and the like, unless it appear as a *Lentil*, then is there an exoneratation of these Miseries, and they end not in so great Calamities.

A Mole on the lower part of the left Breast, intimates a Man to set the consumption of his own Fortunes, to be a fatter good: if it be of *honey* colour, it is good: but if *red*, he is prone to Drunkenness and Gluttony: if it be *black*, he is Crack-brain'd: if it appears as a *Lentil*, or little *Pea*, he is much given to Luxury, and strong, and powerful therein.

And the Woman having this, is prodigal, and very unprofitable: if it be *black*, she will stubbornly and boldly defend her conceited honour, though to her own prejudice.

A Mole on the left side the Back, declares to a Man litigious contentious quarrells and persecutions by reason of Women: if it appear of *honey* colour, these troubles arise from Women who are of Kindred and Blood: if it be *red* by reason of Luxury: if *black*, he shall himself consume his Estate: if it arise in the flesh like a *Lentil*, the Man shall be reputed martial, stout and valiant.

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To a Woman in general, it signifies great molestations, and but little Credit: she is warned to take heed of danger, accruing by reason of licentious, loose debauch carriage.

A Mole on the left side the Belly, predicteth to a Man, molestations, troubles, and incurable Diseases: if it be of a *honey* colour, he is pained at the Stomack: if it be *red*, it comes from the evil constitution of the Liver, and is given to excess in Drink: if it be *black*, his distemper comes from the over use (or rather abuse) of Venerie: if it extend in the flesh like a *Lentil*, the person is most strong and able, in the acts of Venus, and very fruitful in a Male offspring.

To a Woman, it signifies a mean health, let her take heed of the *Marbus Gallicus* and its appendages, to prevent her ruine.

A Mole under the left Breast on the Ribs, sheweth the man Malignant; and of evil condition naturally: if it be of *honey* colour, he shall be a hatred to his own Friends: if it appear *red* he is of an able strong Wit: if *black*, he is in danger to be criminated and branded for his Deceits and Falshood: if it appear as a *Vetch*, it betters and sweetens his ill Fortunes.

It signifies to a Woman, Justification, and the plea of Innocency, though not deserved: if it be *black*, she is blamed for malignancy and although the may be much accused, yet it shall be but little in respect of her demerits.

A Mole on the left side the Belly, between the Navil and the Side, signifies to a Man that he shall be persecuted, and caused to fly his own Country or Mar- ther, or some great misdemeanors: if it be of a *honey* colour, or *red*, let him beware of his own Kindred: if *black*, let him beware of the Sea and fursuits by Fish: if it be like a *Wart*, it contemperates and betters these ill Fortunes.

To a Woman it signifies an ill Husband, and a short life: if it be *black*, adversaries shall persecute her to her great damage.

A Mole on the upper part, on the left side the Buttock, declares a Man to be subject to many infirmities and Rheums in the Eyes, but very crafty: but if it be *red*, or *honey* coloured, he is somewhat bettered in his conditions: but if it be *black*, he will have some bad Disease incurable, and is of a luxurious condition, and abnoxious to many distempers: if it appear like a *Wart*, he is wavering and unstable.

To a Woman it hath the same disastrous signification: but if it appear *black*, she is obscene, impious, and treacherous.

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A Mole on the *left Buttock*, designs to a Man great Sickneses, and much misfortune: if it be of a *honey* colour, it only denotes, sicknesses, and infirmity of the Body and Eyes: if *red*, the *Morbam Gallicum*; if *black*, a contagious sickness, or drowning, and a short life: if it appear as a *Lentil*, the life will be the longer prolonged.

To a Woman it signifies Falls from high places, and that she shall suffer many Miseries, and be in danger of Drowning: if it appear *black*, the greater are her miseries and misfortunes.

A Mole on the *Right side* the *Belly* presages a Man to flow in good Fortune, in reference to Marriages, and Children, in whom he shall be very Fortunate: if it appear of *Honey* colour, he hath the Flower of his good Fortune in his Youth: if *red*, all his Life long: But if *black*, he shall suffer loss and prejudice by reason of some Affiance to him: if it appear as a *Lentil*, he shall flourish and be most happy in his *old Age*.

The Woman that hath it, shall be Fortunate, and rejoyce in the advancement and preferment of her Kindred and Marriages: but if it be *black*, it much impedes and hinders her good Fortune.

A Mole on the *Left side* the *lower Belly*, threatens a Man to be shaken with Calamities and Persecutions, by reason of Lustful Lecherous practices: if it appear of *honey* colour, this will come upon him by reason of ordinary Women: if *red*, from Noble Women, and Persons of good Quality in the World: if *black*, from the most vile and base Creatures: if as a *Lentil*, he is the cause of his own sorrows.

To a Woman it predicts sorrow and want, if *black*, she will be punished for Luxury, and fall into great disgrace.

A Mole on the *Skin-bone*, right or left (if on the right the better) this declares the Man to be rash, fool-hardy, unquiet, troublesome, and given to contention, but if it be of *honey* colour, he is valiant and strong; if *red*, he is furious and foolishly desperate: if *black*, he is a Murderer, and villainously Treacherous: if as a little *Wart* or *Lentil*, he will wound some person to his prejudice, though he may not dye.

This

This Mole describes the Woman that hath it, to be unquiet, contentious, and a brawling Scold; and if it be *black*, she will go near to come to some untimely end, by reason of her Tongue.

A Mole on the *left side* the *lower Belly*, below the *Navil*, threatens a Man to be shaken with Calamities, and Persecutions, by reason of lustful lecherous practices; if it appear of *honey* colour, this will come upon him, by reason of ordinary Women; if *red*, from Noble Women; if *black*, from the most vile and base Creatures; if as a *Lentil*, he is the cause of his own Afflictions.

To a Woman it predicts Sorrow and Want; if *black*, by reason of lustful Luxury, she shall be punished.

D.



D.

A Mole near the *right Dugg*, shews a *Man* to exceed in the Love of *Women*; if it appear of a *honey* colour, it shall augment his good Fortune by their means; if *red*, he suffers for their sakes; if *black*, he shall not keep himself within the bounds of Modesty, but is addicted to all to did, and loathsome, abominable carriages; if it appear as a *Vetch* or *Lentil*, he will be more respective of his Credit, if it be so, and white, it signifies vicissitude of good and evil.

To a *Woman* it signifies generally ill Fortune, especially if she have one *black*, on the corner of the *right Eye* near the Temples, on, or near the White; that she is vehemently oppressed with Lascivious Cupidity, reproachfully shameless, and ill tongue'd, and desperately resolute in the advancing of her unchast Loves,

A Mole on or near the *left Dugg*, I can hardly distinguish this *Man* from a Murderer; if it appear of *honey* colour, he is in danger to dye by wounds; if *red*, he may fear to be murdered; if *black*, he dyes for his Facts, and perpetrations by the Hand of Justice.

It denotes a *Woman* superlatively Luxurious; and if it appear *black*, she will suffer shame, and punishment for her Debaucheries.

A Mole near the *left Dugg*, on the left side of it, this signifies so ill, that most commonly he that hath it is the cause of the Death of his own Wife; if it be of *honey* colour, he proceeds to it upon a small and light cause; but if of a *red* colour, he doth it, but the is the cause of it her self; if it appear *black*, he will suffer death, or great prejudice by a Fall from a high place: men should avoid all climbing Trades, and Callings, which have such Moles.

To a *Woman* it signifies, her, through licentious baseness, to be the cause of her Husbands murder, or untimely Death; but if it be *black*, it designs her to a Fall with danger of life.

F.



F.

A Mole upon the *Foot*, to either side, either *right* or *left*, (but the *right* the better) intimates to the *Man* that he shall have Illegitimate Children; if it be *honey* coloured, or *red*, he shall obtain a fortunate lot in Riches; if *black*, his Fortune is mean and indifferent; if as a *Lentil*, he is of an excellent wit and genius.

To a *Woman* it signifies the same for Children, and is in danger of an Apoplexy, and a relapse again therein; if it be *black*, ten to one, but she hath Bailards, and suffers much vexation by them.

A Mole on the *Right foot*, intimates the *Man* to be of good Language, fit for Learning, and very Eminent herein if Educated thereto, and of an able genius: If of *honey* colour, it promiseth Inheritances: if *red*, happy successful Fortune: if *black*, a great searcher after future Knowledge, and Secrets: if as a *Lentil*, he is every way happy.

To a *Woman* (be it of any colour except *black*,) it promiseth a Fortunate and happy long life.

A Mole on the *left Foot*, intimates rash and evil Qualities, and denotes a *Man* Maculated with Murders, Rapes, or Vagabond fugitive conditions: if it be of *honey* colour, he shall be absolved and gain pardon; if *red*, let him beware of his Enemies: if *black*, he is in great danger of Justice: if as a *Lentil*, let him be careful and watchful against Treasons, and being betrayed.

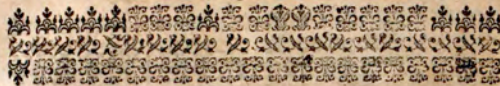
This exposeth a *Woman* to care, labour, heaviness of mind, infelicity, and misery if not violent death by misfortune: but if it be *black*, she is in danger of death by water.

It is one (I think I may say certain) Observation by the *Feet*, that if the second *Toe* next the great *Toe*, stretch out in length as long, or longer than the great *Toe*, it intimates Riches, and a happy life to the person *Man* or *Woman*: yet many times the party suffers great losses in Youth, and may sell his natural Inheritance, and be reduc'd (as it were) to the last cast, yet after, and from thirty years of age (through Gods Blessing and his own endeavours) he arrives to happy fortune, and a peaceable opulent condition of Life, all his time after: Such a person gains his Estate and Honour by his own industry, and becomes the best of his Family.


The same signification it hath to a *Woman*.

A a a

G.



G.

 *Mole in the Groin inclining to the right side the Loins, predicts prosperity in the goods of Fortune; if it be of honey colour, it promiseth a good Marriage; if red, it promiseth goods, and Fortune by a Wife; but if black, many Cares, with anguish of mind about Marriage; if it appear as a Vetch, the signification (as concerning Marriage) is very good.*

To a Woman it predicts a Fortunate and Rich Husband; but if black, she shall find some obstacles that shall extenuate, and diminish her good Fortune.

A Mole on the Groin, on the left side, denotes a Man most viciously, and eminently defiled with Luxury; if it be of honey colour, or red, he is the more temperate; but if black, he is most unreasonably bawdy and fordid in condition; if it arise above the skin as a Wart or Vetch, he shames himself by obscene and unnatural Luxury.

A Woman having this Mole, shall be branded with Luxury, and defamed with Impudence, and the blacker it appears, the more infamous she will be.

A Mole on the left side the Genitals, indicates to a Man, grievous dangers and perils, with the threats of a violent Death, or a contagious infectious Disease; if it appear of honey colour, it threatens wounds only; if red, wounds and Bonds; if black, death without question; if it appear as a Lentil, he is of a foul fordid condition to be eschewed.

It demonstrates to a Woman hurts and wounds, or the *Morbis Gallicus*, and infamy.

A Mole on the right side the Gullet of the Throat, notes a Man to be of singular good wit, happy in getting goods, it promiseth Inheritance, the favour of Superiours, and the like; yet it hath this of ill in it, the man is (subject to the pain of the Colique; if it be of honey colour, he is subject to Customary Diseases of the place where he lives in; if it be red, he is troubled with, or subject to Riles or Swellings; it generally from hence hath signification of short life; but if it be black, the life is the shorter; if it be as a Lentil, his ill Fortunes are the less.

To a Woman it threatens pain in the Womb, and fits of the Mother; if it be black, she miscarries through a Fall.

A Mole on the left side the Gullet of the Throat, or Wind-pipe, threatens a Man with a dangerous Fall from a Horse, if it be of honey colour, the danger will not be so great; if red, he falls more than once with great danger; if it be black, he falls from on high, with danger of life; if it be as a Lentil, he is subject to Fall, but not in danger of death by them, and if he have a Mole on the left Hip likewise, that they answer each other, and be both black, he is in danger to have the French Disease incurable.

It threatens a Woman with perils by water, and falls from on high; and the blacker it is, the more danger.



H.



Mole on the right Huckle-bone, promiseth unto a Man goods and Riches unexpected, and although he be born poor, yet shall he become very Rich: if it be of honey colour, he abounds with prosperous good Fortune; if red, he is full of Prosperity; if black, the contrary is signified; if like a Wart, he is always very Fortunate.

To a Woman it promiseth much Riches from her own Kindred, and Riches with prosperous fortune from her own Husband.

A Mole on the right side the Haunch or Buttock, denoteth to a Man Dignities and Honour, this Mole so posited, alwayes gives honourable Dignities, with fortunate Journeys: if of honey colour, or red, it signifies great good Fortune and Riches; if it appear black, it imports some certain loss, but not great; but if it appear as a Lentil or Wart, it signifies singular good Fortune in every thing.

To a Woman it signifies that she shall be Fortunate and never poor; if it be black, she shall sustain damage by thefts, and fugitive Servants.

A Mole on the Left side the Huckle-bone behind, demonstrates the Man to be sullen, and doggedly wicked; if it appear of honey colour, he is furiously passionate; if red, he is more cruel; if black, he is a Thief and a Murderer, for which he shall undergo punishments deservedly; if it appear as a Lentil or Wart, he is somewhat better qualified.

It signifies to a Woman to be an Adulteress; if it appear black, she is vile and short-lived, and full of changeable fortune.

A Mole on the right side the Hip, discovers the Man to be Lustful and fleshly given, and yet Fortunate by Women; if it be of honey colour, he is furiously passionate; if red, he is happy and fortunate in the receipt of Gifts; if black, he shall be very near completing his good Fortunes, yet be frustrate in the end; if it appear as a Wart or Lentil, he is amiable to all, and hammers out his good Fortunes on Womens Anvils.

It declares a Woman to be happy, fortunate, and lucky; but if it be of black colour, she is loose and Idle, and it will concern her chiefly to study the justification of her Honesty and Credit.

A a a

K.

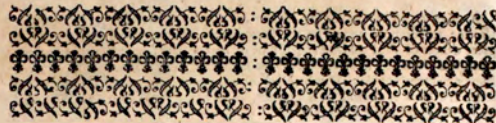


K.

A *Mole* appearing on the *Knee*, right or left, but the right is of best signification; this predicts the *Man* to undertake long and various Journeys, by reason of which he shall see and visit many strange Countreys, he Marries for his own fancy, is very wife and careful, chiefly respecting his own Credit in all things; if it be of *honey* colour, he shall gain good Fortune and wealth by and from Strangers, and Foreigners; if it be *red*, he dissipates and waits his own Inheritance and Fortune; if it be *black*, he will be dishonest and not to be trusted; if it appear as a *Wart* or *Lenil*, he shall comfortably rejoyce in his good Fortune, and dearly love his Wife.

This in general declares good of the *Woman*, unless it be *black*, and then it shews her not to affect Chastity. Let a *Man* then beware of her, lest he sustain prejudice thereby.

L.



L.

A *Mole* on the right *Leyn*, signifies to a *Man* the obtaining of much good, as also Offices and Dignities, It is be of *honey* colour, good Fortune lieth as it were in his way to stumble at, he cannot miss it; If it appear *red*, he discovers hidden goods, and recovers unexpected Inheritances; if *black*, a diminution of these is signified; if it appear as a *Lenil*, he excels in acuity of wit and good parts.

It shews a *Woman* to be adorned with all Reality, Chastity, and laudable Vertues, and in all things very Fortunate, for this *Mole* hath general good signification.

A *Mole* on the Left side the *Leyns* portends evil in Marriage, if it be of *honey* colour, it signifies Poverty; if *red* it hath an evil name; if *black*, he lives discontentedly in the state of Marriage, and enjoys little peace; if it appear as a *Lenil* or *Wart*, he confines his own Estate, and brings it to nothing at last.

To a *Woman* it hath very ill signification of Marriage; if it be *black*, she will be an Adulteress, and create much infamy to her self.

A *Mole* under the right *Leyn*, this *Man* by his own industry shall heap up Riches, and by his natural parts and abilities, shall appear very Eminent in all his actions; if it appear *Melatus*, of a *honey* colour, his good Fortune comes by Donation of some Lord or Master; if *red*, by the means of Ecclesiastical men; if *black*, he will suffer some shipwreck of his good Fortune; if it appear as a *Vish*, he shall be increased by reason of Inheritance from the gift of some others.

And to a *Woman* it generally signifies good Fortune, of what colour soever, except *black*; if it be *Melatus*, or *red*, she is a jovial, merry, buxome Dame, an excellent Bed-fellow.

A *Mole* on the lower part the left side of the *Leyns*, discovers a *Man* to be much repleat with sensuality, *honey* colour, shews a potency in lustful abilities; if *red*, he is unreasonable beyond measure; if *black*, he suffers punishment for his licentious Appetite: if as a *Wart* or *Lenil*, he falls into mischief through Womens temptations,

A

A Woman having this Mole, is denoted an Adulteress; but if black, she will be in danger of a stab, or poyson, or very great mischief.

A Mole, or Moles on the Calf of the left Leg, predicts that party much inclinable to Women, and to be the Progenitor of a spurious off-spring, and in great danger of the Foul Disease; if it be of honey colour, he shall possess and obtain great Fortune; if of red colour, he shall possess ample Inheritance, but not keep it without trouble: if it be black, it is a sign of Misery and Calamity: if it be as a Wart or Lentil, he is ignorant, of an obtruse, dull, and lazy Wit, and of heedless and simple Discourte.

This Mole declares a Woman to be fruitful, yet to be the Mother of an unlawful off-spring: if it be black, she will undergo much loss and honour, and her very Countenance will render her obnoxious and vain.

A Mole on the Calf of the right Leg, the Man is naturally wondrous Ingenious, and by his own industry attains to Learning, though his Friends should breed him a Shepherd; he loves and studies Arts, and lives thereby, and gets great Credit, and good Estate; he is of very honest principles, and above all things loves Peace, and Religion; if it be of honey colour, if he be born to Inheritance, he sells his Paternal Inheritance in his young dayes, and after purchase and getteth much more, and lives comfortably: if it be reddish, his own natural Kindred are the cause of all his losses, not ill husbandry; and he always finds the advice and friendship of strangers more fortunate to him than his kindred, he will spend some time in Martiall affairs: if black, he is cozened of his Inheritance by some of his near Kin, and travels from his Native place to live, and suffers some prejudice by Women: if as a Lentil, and of white colour, he marries a lovely person, and affects and loves seriously, and virtuously, and hath a Curious Eye in his Choyce, probably marries into his own Kindred, and more for Beauty than Money: hath but one Wife, yet lives long and happily.

To a Woman it signifies the same, and a fortunate, good and rich Husband, composed of all complacency and Fortitude, she will have many Children, and live happily: but if it be black, she undergoes some scandal in her Reputation.

M.



M.

A Mole near the midst of the Body a little above the Members, denotes a Man to be of a cholerick, hasty, proud and furious Spirit; if it be of honey colour, he is very tractable and active; if red, he is a rough-hew'd person, of discomposed qualities: if black, a scorner, a breed-bate, and a fower of Sedition amongst Friends and Neighbours: if it be like a Lentil, he will be undocible, stubborn and refractory.

To a Woman, this Mole (be it of what colour it will) signifies her to be proud, puffed up in her own conceit, pragmaticque, and one that will domineer over her Husband, and a fomenter of strife and debate: but if it be black, she will undo and ruine her self through these means.

A Mole toward the middle of the Privy member, inclining to the right side, most usually signifies great infirmities, and tedious long distempers, and hard to be cured, such persons are cured with more difficulty than others: If it be of honey colour, the distemper is about the Reins; if red, the Head is affected and afflicted; if black, the infirmity will be in the Genitals and Secrets: if as a Lentil, such a person is very garrulous, and over curious, and tedious in his Discourse.

In a Woman it shewes her to be beloved of most, yet but of weak constitution, and most commonly infirm, if it appear black, she will have a Disease in the secret parts will be her death.

A Mole on the top of the Privy-Member, is most commonly the indication of a short life; if melatus or honey colour, his infirmities come through Surteits; if red, through Travails, change and variety of actions; if black, his dayes (probably) are shortened by poyson or Phytick thereto corresponding; if as a Lentil, a continued, careless senseless course of intemperance, shall end his dayes.

To a Woman, a Mole corresponding, it threatens perill in Childbirth; if black, it threatens her with a short life, and an untimely death through poyson.

A

A Mole on the left side the Privy Member, is of evil signification, and indicates to the Man to be most usually a man-slayer; if of a *honey*, or *red* colour, he wounds, but kills not: but if *black*, he murders some of his Family or Kindred: if it appear as a *Lentile*, he is certainly Distracted or mad.

To a Woman it indicates her to hate her Husband, to be proud, self-will'd, and furious: if it be *black*, she will insolently commit Murder, if Gods special Grace do not prevent her.

A Mole on the left side the Privy Member, towards the lower part, signifies a Man shall suffer through Infamy; if of a *honey* colour, it comes by reason of Women: if *red*, from or by his own Kindred: if *black*, it comes from his own Wife: if as a *Lentile*, it mitigates and lessens the evil.

A Woman having this, procures her own shame, she is damned, and suffers detriment in her Honour and good Name: if *black*, it is by reason of lewdness, and Adultery.

A Mole on the left side the Privy Member, between the middle and extrem, renders the Man obdurate, full of Luxury: if *red*, or *melate*, it discerns him potent, and frequent in coition: if *black*, he suffers prejudice by that vice: if as a Wart or Pea, he is rather weak than strong.

This Mole describes a Woman to be Luxurious: if it be *black*, she is an Adulteress, and of Cunning loose behaviour.

A Mole on the left side the Privy Member, near the extremity of the end, renders the Man subject to great infelicities and misfortunes: if it be of *honey* colour, his misfortunes shall come from Women that are Noble, or more than of ordinary calling: if *red*, he suffers his misfortunes, by means of the Magistrate, or Landlords: if *black*, then it comes from his Enemies: if it appear as a *Lentile*, it shall befall him from ordinary Women.

To a Woman it predicts loss of good Name, and dishonour: if it be *black*, she suffers for Adultery.

A Mole on the right side, something about the lower part of the Member, concludes the Man shall obtain good Fortune, if it appear of *honey* colour, or *red*, his Fortune in Wealth shall be good and great: but if it be *black*, he shall be in danger to fall into some great misfortune, from the which at last he shall escape: if it be as a *Wart* or *Lentile*, he shall possess unexpected, and unlooked for substance.

This appearing in a Woman, her good Fortune shall arise from Gifts and Donation of Friends, and a great part thereof from her own Kindred, and she shall become wealthy: but if *black*, she gets but little, and at last loseth all.

N.



N.



Mole on the left side the Belly near the Navil, denotes a Man to suffer diversity of infirmities, if it be of *honey* colour, he is pained in the Stomack, and from thence his distemper arises: if it be *red*, his impediment is through fervour of Blood: if it appear *black*, through sorrow, melancholy, and grief, and indicates a short life, it forewarns a Man also of long journeys, and threatens him with a bad Wife.

To a Woman it denotes color and pain of the Womb: if it be *black*, it signifies peril in Child-birth: if it arise above the skin like a Pea, it shews some moderation of these evils: let her be careful to provide a good and carefull Midwife.

A Mole near the Navil on the right side the Belly, shews the Man shall be addicted to long Journeys, and shall heape up the Riches of Fortune, rather in a strange Country than in his own; if it appear of *honey* colour, he is rich by the means of his Wife: if *red*, his Riches in the end shall come to his natural Kindred: but if *black*, he will be the very next door to Beggery: if it stand out like a Wart, it signifies riches.

To a Woman it signifies a rich Husband: but if *black*, her Fortune shall be mutable and changing: but if like a *Lentile*, it signifies nothing but good.

A Mole on the right side near the Navil, on the upper part, argues a Man to receive his good Fortunes, from and by Women means: if it be of a *honey* colour, it shall come by their Donations and gifts: if *red*, he shall gain Inheritances by them: if *black*, his good Fortune shall be much lessened: if as a *Lentile*, his good Fortune shall be much augmented.

To a Woman it portends a Wealthy and happy Marriage, and that by the help, gift, and favour of Friends, she shall be greatly Fortunate: if it appear *black*, she shall be straitened through the execution of many troubles and inconveniences, which (notwithstanding) in the end she will master.

B b b

A

A Mole between the Navil and the Privy Member hath the same significance with a Mole on the Gullet of the Throat, and denotes Hanging and strangling to a Man, if it be of *honey* colour, it promiteth some mitigation of ill Fortune: if it be *red*, this mischief comes from his Enemies: if it be *black*, he dyes by the hands of Justice: if it appear as a *Lentile* or *Wart*, he perissheth by Water.

To a Woman it portends great pains and sorrows in Child bearing, by reason of which (if it be of *black* colour) she dyes.

A Man or Woman having a Mole on the hinder part of the Neck, inclining to the right side, gives a reasonable happy Life, but threatens an untimely Death by Drowning or great danger by Water.

A Mole on the lower part of the Neck, near the Shoulder on the right side, insinuates a Man to be a slave to Love and Cupidity: and a Woman to be beloved of Nobles, great Persons, and Superiours, and to be very vain-glorious.

A Mole on the left side the lower part of the Neck, near the left Shoulder, to a Man hath signification of pains, tortures and publique punishments.

And to a Woman after the like sense, but she will not respect her honour in her Actions.

P.

P.

Mole in the Privy parts, if it be *black*, designes the person to be guilty of very many Criminal acts by reason of Luxury, and in the end to labour under *Morbus Gallicus*, which shall be incurable, and to be a Man-slayer; but if it be of *honey* colour, it is the better; but if *red*, more better; and if it arise as a *Lentile*, it is rather good than bad.

In a Woman it shews her to be of a perulant condition: if it be *black*, she is impudent and vile in condition, and full of Venery.

A Mole on the right side the Privy parts in the middle, is to a Man a sign of good Fortune, and that he shall be much enriched by Marriage into his own Kindred, and very Fortunate thereby; if it be of *honey* colour, his Portion with his Wife will be Money and Goods; if *red*, he shall have Inheritance by his Wife. But if it be *black*, his Fortune will be short, and have restless cares, and much ado to preserve and keep what he hath: if it appear as a *Lentile*, he will have Fortune though he little deserve it.

A Woman having this Mole is faithful and just to her Husband, indued with a good wit, a large and piercing understanding, and quick apprehension: but if she have it of *black* colour, she will be subject to be cheated of her Estate, through the fraud of some seeming Friend, of whom let her beware.

A Mole near the Privy Members inclining towards the left side, the Man is afflicted with vexatious sorrows; if it be of *honey* colour, or *red*, he will be much afflicted with passion: if it be *black*, it threatens a violent death: if it be as a *Lentile*, he is always surrounded with danger and perils in his life.

This Mole to a Woman prognosticates an evil death, as also a life incumbered with perils and dangers: if it appear *black*, she makes shipwrack of her Honesty, and honour, and suffers many evils from her own kindred.

B b b 2

A

A Mole upon, or near the left side of the Stones, hath the signification of prejudice and detriment to a Man by reason of Women; if it be of *honey* colour, it shall not much break out to his disgrace; if it be *red*, let him shun and beware of Womens company; if it be *black*, his ill Fortunes shall arise to him, from or by reason of his near Kindred; but if it appear as a *Lentile* or *Wart*, his evil Fortunes are the more meliorated.

It discerns a Woman to be perulant; and if *black*, she shall be accused and found guilty of her evil actions.

A Mole between the Privy Member and the Stones, towards the left side, premonstrates the Man to be ill conditioned, and given to Luxury; if it be of *honey* colour, it is the better; if *red*, he is an incorrigible person; if *black*, he shall be persecuted of his Enemies; if it appear as a *Wart* or *Lentile*, he is a Runagate, a Fugitive, and wanders out of his own Country.

It likewise declares to a Woman to be unittable, of a wandering, roving Condition; if it be *black*, she is a Harlot, or Common Strumpet (unless Grace create a new Creature.

A Mole on the very fore part of the Privy Member, denotes a Man to be naturally inclined to Luxury, and subject to a violent Gout or the like, which he gets by Womens Company, and consequently a short life; if of *honey* colour, it is more favourable; if *red*, he is principally pained in the extreme parts of the Body, as Hands, Armes, Legs, Feet, and Eyes; if *black*, he will not escape the peril of untimely death, by reason of these Diseases; if it appear as a *Lentile*, he is in most danger of the secret Privy parts: let him take heed thereof.

In a Woman it denotes a pravaus wicked contentious nature, and that she shall always nourish enmity against her Husband: and if it be *black*, she will contrive murder and mischief in the highest degree against her Husband, and probably, either mischieve him, or be mischieved by him.

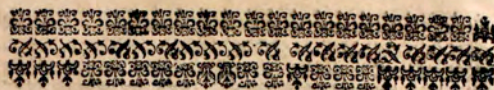
A Mole on the Privy Member before, some distance from the end, indicates the Man to be rent and torn (as it were) with great and various perils, controversies and dangers, from the which, if it be of *honey* colour, he shall be quickly delivered; if it be *red*, he is Chast, and hardly ever Marries; if *black*, he offers violence to, or hath a stirring in some disease in his Privy members: if it be as a *Wart* or *Lentile*, the evil is allayed, and though some flux or disaster may befall him, yet he shall overcome it.

To a Woman, it denotes continual and tedious afflictions, infirmities, impediments, pains and griefs in the lower parts.

A Mole appearing on the midst of the part of the Privy Member, signifies the Man to be implicated with reproaches, sorrows, and miseries; if it appear of *honey* colour, it threatens him with Imprisonment: if *red*, with pains and tortures; if *black*, he ends his dayes by the hands of Justice: if it appear as a *Lentile*, he shall avoid an ignominious and shameful death.

To a Woman it hath the like signification of evils as to the Man, she shall be in danger of Prison, and persecution, by reason of the death of some effeminate person, upon which, she shall flee away, and endeavour to escape.

R.



R.

A Mole on the right side the Reins of the Back declares a Man to abound in goods and benefices, by reason of the favour and friendship of Great men: This man is even loaded with Offices and Command, by reason of which he is much esteemed and honoured: if it appear of *honey* colour, the greater Fortunes abide him; if of a *red* colour, he is beloved by Ecclesiastical great men: if it be *black*, let him take heed he incur not the displeasure and indignation of great Men, through vain-glory and pride: if it appear as a *Lentile*, it confirms and augments his good Fortune.

A Woman having this Mole, shall be Fortunate and honourable in all her actions and undertakings. This is good to choose a Wife by.

A Mole on the Ribs, the right side, promisceth to a Man a good ingenuity, and a careful industry, as also long life and riches flowing in to him; if of *honey* colour, or *red*, he shall all his dayes rejoyce in the favour of good Fortune; but if *black*, he shall be somewhat infringed in his actions and successes; but if as a *Wart* or *Lentile*, he shall prosper in all things he acts his hand unto.

To a Woman it imparts riches and long life, she is modest, virtuous, and chaste; but if it be of *black* colour, she will be willful, and something impede her own good Fortune, and blemish her vertues.

A Mole on the left side, on the Ribs, declares the Man cruel and furious; if of *honey* colour, he is more temperate: if *red*, he is addicted to Martial affairs, and full of Revenge: if *black*, he shall either be the death, or cause the death of some man; if as a *Lentile*, he is bold.

It shews a Woman to be vain and proud; if she have it *black*, she shall (according to nature) be the cause of the death of some one, to the hazard of her own life.

S.



S.



A Mole on the left side the Stomack, demonstrates the *Man* to be Luxurious, and a great dissipator of the goods of Fortune: if it appear of *honey* colour, it discovers some temper of modesty: if *red*, he is of most severe condition, and scurrile manners: if it arise like a *Pea*, it shews something a moderate inclination.

To a *Woman*, it denotes her to be the proper consumer of her own Fortunes, to be impudent, unchast, regarding not her honour, no credit.

A *Mole* on the *left Shoulder*, foretelleth tribulations, afflictions and molestations to a *Man*, if it be of a *honey* colour, these afflictions shall come upon him by his Friends; if *red*, by his Kindred in Blood; if *black*, by reason of Women; if like a *Lentile* it arise in the skin, it shews some mitigation of ill Fortune.

To a *Woman* it declares levity; if *black*, she will be a Whore and Adulteress in her young dayes, and a *Bawd* in her age, and shall sink deep of evil Fortune.

A *Mole* on the *left side the Shoulder* near the *Arm*, declares to a *Man*, litigious Quarrels, hatreds, and enmities; if it appear of *honey* colour, it shews quarrels; to arise by reason of the sharpness of his ingenuity: if *red*, by reason of actions not well digested; if *black*, by reason of dissimulation; if it appear like a *Lentile*, through his own careful industry he shall increase his Fortune.

To a *Woman* it denotes many Husbands, or the use of many men; if *black*, she will be an Adulteress, and have an evil Tongue besides.

A *Mole* on the *middle of the Stomack*, shews the party shall suffer much ill fortune by Luxury, and by and through Womens means; and this evil will be the worse, if this Mole appear *black*; if *black*, by reason of dissimulation; if it appear like a *Lentile*, the man shall be much beloved of Women.

This *Mole* on a *Woman*, declares her to be vain and luxurious, for which cause she shall suffer many evils.

A *Mole* under the *left Shoulder*, to a *Man* it threatens Prisons and persecutions from his Superiours; if of a *honey* colour, he prodigally and fortissly waits his Estate; if *red*, from rich, he shall become poor; if *black*, let him beware the wrath of Great men; if it appear like a *Pea*, he shall enjoy a competent fortune in youth, but through prodigality consuming it, he shall come to want in old age.

It

It threatens to a *Woman*, sorrow, anguish, shame and poverty by reason of her Lovers and Carriages; if it be *black*, the percases of the extremity of misery.

A *Mole* on the *lower part of the Shoulder-blade*, and *right-side*, imports to a *Man*, a stable, firm and long life, accompanied with the goods and fruits of Fortune; if it be of *honey* colour, or *red*, he is very studious, and shall get honour thereby; if *black*, it bestoweth his good Fortune; if as a *Pea* or *Lentile*, his good Fortunes are augmented.

To a *Woman*, it signifies good and happy fortune by Marriages, and industrious carriages: if it appear *black*, she buryeth her first Husband.

A *Mole* on the *right Shoulder*, predicts a *Man* happy, fortunate, and lucky in all his affairs and enterprises; if it be of a *honey* colour, he receives Inheritance from near kindred: if of *red* colour, he hath his good Fortunes by his Wife: if it appear *black*, it gives Quarrels, Strifes and Wounds: on the right Hip, if it be as a *Wart* or *Lentile*, it denotes him happy.

It resolves a *Woman* to be rich, ingenious and diligent, and to be one that will keep and preserve (as well as help to get) her husband's Estate: if it appear *black*, she shall suffer some prejudice by too much standing upon her punctilios of honour; if it be like a *Lentile* or *Pea*, she gains a great Fortune and rich by her Husband.

A *Mole* on the *left side the Stomack*, noeth to the *Man* most notable Calamities; if it appear of *honey* colour, it denotes domestick Enemies; if *red*, his own dear and nearest Friends shall be his greatest Enemies; if *black*, let him beware the indignation of Strangers, for he shall hardly escape a dangerous wound from them in their fury, on the right Thigh or Hip: if it appear as a *Wart*, he shall be very credulous, and thereby apt to be deceived.

The like to a *Woman* promises sorrows and cares: but if it appear *black*, let her strive and labour after Honesty and Chastity, otherwise it intends to her, the effusion of Blood.

A *Mole* on the *left side the Secrets*, threatens very dangerous wounds to a *Man* on his *left side*; if it be of *honey* colour it is the better: if *red*, it will be for Womens sake; if *black*, he suffers by reason of his own Wife: if like a *Pea*, he lives the more innocently.

A *Woman* having the foregoing Mole, hath the reward of sorrow and hatred for all her Labours: if it be *black*, it threatens her with the Pestilence, or some noxious poysonous distemper.

A *Mole* on the *right side the Stomack*, promiseth a *Man* to obtain Lands and Inheritance by Marriage; if it be of *honey* colour, it will be indifferent: if *red*, it will be more Opulent and Copious fortune: if it be *black*, the *Man* shall receive oppositions: if it be as a *Wart* or *Lentile*, he will be the more fortunate.

To a *Woman* it shews she shall be happy in the Wealth and goods of her Husband: but if *black*, she suffers much loss by dissembling enemies, and false Friends.

A Mole on the right side the lower part of the Secret Member, this signification it hath to the Man, that he shall mightily increase in Wealth, and the goods of Fortune by his own proper industry: if it be of *honey* colour, his good Fortune shall come by his witty Policy and sagaciousness in Art and Doctrine: if it be *red*, he shall have Fortune by Princes and Great Men, to whom his good parts shall commend him: if it be *black*, he shall have more of Wit than of Wealth; if it be as a *Wart* or *Lentile*, his good Fortune shall be the greater.

It intimates to a Woman to abound in Wealth, and she shall be vehemently beloved: but if it appear *black*, she shall be subject to Scandal.

T.



T.

A Mole on the right Thigh, near the Huckle-bone, shews the party shall possess much goods by means of Old men of Rustical conditions, and shall be Fortunate in Husbandry and Tillage; if it appear of *honey* a colour, the man shall be Rich in Youth; if *red*, he shall be Rich all his life; if *black*, he shall spend more than he shall gain; if it arise on the skin as a *Lentile*, he shall have a world of goods and honour in his old age.

This Mole signifies to a Woman, that she shall heap up Riches in abundance, and do some good with them; but if it be *black*, she shall be greedily covetous of the goods of Fortune, and do little or no good therewith.

A Mole under the right Thigh, proclaims a most high and elevated genius, by which means the Man is made happily rich; if it be of *honey* colour, he is exceeding Fortunate; if *red*, he Marries a Wife of Noble Descent; if *black*, it denotes contentions with his Wife; if it be as a *Lentile* or *Wart*, he is always highly advanced, and abounds with Riches.

To a Woman having this Mole is good Fortunes by Husbands promised; if *black*, her condition will be changeable and mutable, for if she be *rich* in youth, she will be *poor* in old age; and if *poor* in youth, then *rich* in old age, and also of long life.

A Mole under the left Thigh, signifies great and perillous sickness to a Man, if it be of *honey* colour, or *red*, these sorrows are somewhat sweetened; but if *black*, a short life, through a grievous Fall, or drowning in the waters; but if as a *Lentile*, or *Wart*, it promitteth a good end.

To a Woman nothing but good of health, but if *black*, most unlucky, and amongst other miseries, violent death.

A Mole inclining to the lower part of the left Thigh, to the Man causeth molestations; if *red*, or of *honey* colour, he is itreful, rash and hally, yet sensitive: if *black*, he will be in danger, and hardly scape a violent death: if as a *Lentile*, he is of indifferent Wit.

To a Woman this hath much evil significations, and predicts many misfortunes; if it be of *black* colour, let her take heed lest through her vicious and lewd carriage, she come to a violent death, let her take heed of ill Company.

A Mole on the very gullet or pommel of the Throat, signifies a cruel & untimely death;

A Mole under the gullet of the Throat, signifies perils, of a wilful untimely death,

Two Moles answering equally each other on both sides the Gullet of the Throat in the Neck, have signification of a various evil Fortune, and untimely death.

C c c

WHAT

ly make it more fit to conceive all things. The second method which they followed was more apparent, which say they, had been revealed to *Solomon* by the great God: of the which *Solomon* the Scripture testifies that he knew all things, from the Hyloë to the Cedar, that is to say, had all knowledge: Of this Science did write one *Aplonius*, whereof there is a Treatise inserted among the Works of *Agrippa*, full of Prayers, which for the most part consist of unknown words: yet he hath come somewhat near the truth: for in the figure which he puts for the secrets instead of making use of טו"א *i. e. Michael*, if he had made use of the name of ten Letters after this form, he had arrived at the perfection.

Yet I find the invention much more easie by the way of Chiromancy, having read *Raymundus Lullius* over and over again, and all those that have endeavoured to facilitate him, as *Cornelius Agrippa*, *Jordanus*, *Arnoul*, *Alstedius*, *Leninherus*, and divers others, seeing they place and found all this Art in those ten Letters, *A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K.*

Thus also for our way of instruction we place them in the hand.



CHAP. II.

The places where we are to imagine those Letters thus posited.

¶ You see in the foregoing figure, where we place for the foundation of this Art, *A* in the middle of the Hand, which in Chiromancy we call the Plain of *Mars*, how that that Letter is the base and Foundation of this Science whereto the other nine letters are referred: Which thing the *Rabbins* also had observed in the Name of God consisting of ten Letters, which begin with *Alph*, as you may see in the foregoing figure. For if it be any matter whereof we would treat, we must place it upon the imaginary *A*, and the definition and distinction upon the other Letters, as we shall hereafter more clearly demonstrate. *B*, which is the first letter of the Circle is placed under the thumb in the mount of *Venus*: *C*, under the fore-finger or mount of *Jupiter*: *D*, under the middle-finger: *E*, under the fourth: *F*, under the little one: *G*, under that upon the beginning of the Table line, *H*, upon the mount of the Moon: *I*, at the root of the line of life near the Wrist: *K*, at the beginning at the mount of *Venus*. Having thus imagined them, conceive in thy mind upon every Letter that point which thou desirest to treat of or remember.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Why this Art is called the Short Art.

¶ *Raymundus Lullius*, a man consummate in all Arts and Sciences for the assistance of the Natural Memory found out this Art, for to shorten the Sciences, and cause all men to conceive them more compendiously, and tender them in one moment able to discourse of those Arts and Sciences, and penetrate into their most secret Principles, which they could not attain unto by ordinary labour and study all their life, nay if it were 30. years, yet all their study could not arrive to the one half, and therein be perfect, whereas this Art doth easily teach and enable a Child of seven years of age to make all sorts of arguments. Those that are acquainted with it and have attained it, have given wonderful effects thereof. *Agrippa* hath made it appear, though he hath been pleased to abuse it as he did the other Sciences. But the true reason why he cried down those Arts and Sciences, was to make appear how well he understood them, for before ever he disparaged them, he said wonders of each of them. This spirit that had pierced into all things, would by that Ironie wipe out the blame which some tender and vain persons would impute to him, I have a repentment for the honour of *Monsieur Beaulieu*, *Boisjau*, who hath offended both him and *Ramus*, in the Introduction of his Philosophy, for this offence is ever retorted on him that will offend such men.

The reason why he cannot by his disparages quench their renown; is because they are immortal in the memory of Learned Men; but the Philosophy of the said *Beaulieu* was dead as soon as born. *Agrippa* was not the first that taught this Science; but *Simonides* of *Miletum*, and the great and wise *Caprio Themistocles* were well acquainted with it. And in these latter Ages, one *Peter of Ravenna*, *Francis Petrarch*, and *Hermannus Bofchini*, and since them *Jordanus Brunus*, that have done miracles in it. Yet it will be asked why *Raymundus Lullius* gave this Science the name of Short Art; He answers himself in his Prologue to the Art, briefly in these words: *Ut ars magna facilius sciatur, nam scita ipsa ars supradicta, etiam alia artes de facili possunt sciri & addisci*: Which is easily understood; for there is not any Science which is not abbreviated by the Memory; provided, that he who would attain it be disposed thereto by these ten letters; For as to Rhetorick, the definition is placed on *B*, the parts upon *C*, the 30. Rules upon *D*. For Logic, the definition upon *B*, the ten Predicaments upon *C*, the three figures of Syllogisms, whereof each figure hath four manners, two concluding universally, and two particularly, which are comprised in these verses,

Barbara, Celarent, Darii, Ferio,
Cesare, Camestres, Festino, Baroco,
Darapti, Felapton, &c.

All that is placed upon *D*. The Sophism, Equivocations, Amphibologies; ignorance of the sophism; caption of the Antecedent upon the other letters, Arithmetic; the definition upon *E*, which is a Science invented to teach how to number many unites. The first rule of it which is Numeration is placed

placed on C. Addition on D. Subtraction on E. Multiplication on F. Division on G. the Rule of three on H. The Reduction of Fractions on I. Algebra on K.

For Geometry, the distinction on A. the Triangle on B. upon the rest these other figures which are a Square, a Pentagon, a Hexagon, Heptagon, Octagon, Enneagon, Decagon, Hendecagon, Dodecagon.

Musick; its definition, its six voices, eight tones, its quavers, all comprised in these words.

Ten terni sunt modi quibus omnis cantilena contextitur, sc. unus sonus, semitonium, Tonus, Semitonium, Ditonus, Diatesaron, Diapente, Semitonium cum Diapente: ad hanc sonus diapason. They are placed on the letters.

Astrologic; the definition upon A. the ten parts of the Sphere, which are the Equinoctial, the Zodiac, the Coluri, the Solstice, the Equinoctial Colurus, the Meridian, the Horizon, the Tropicks of Cancer, and Capricorn, the Arctick Pole, and the Antarctick, the seven Planets, and all that concern the Stars that are known, 48 faces, which contain 1023. or 25. stars, to which are added 14. other, that is to say, five cloudy, and nine obscure ones.

Alchymie; the seven Minerals, the seven Planets, to which are attributed the seven Sales, Armoniac, Common Nitre, Alkali, Salt-peter, Gemme and Roch; Calcination, Reduction, Fixation, Friction, Pulverization, Sublimation, Elxion, or according to *Arnold of Villa nuova*, The Body, Arcone, Azoch, Zernich, Chibrit, Adropt, Topano.

Chirurgie; The Anatomy, Phlebotomy, the parts which are Mirach, Siphac, Zibus, the bone and other parts.

Operative Medicine; Aqua vitæ, Potable water, water of Ironde, Strong water, Dealbative water, Conservative water. Duplicative water, Viscarive water. And so of the other Arts and Sciences, which is not necessary to mention here: for it may be said in few words, that all these Sciences are comprehended in a hundred definitions: But to abbreviate them more yet, we will comprehend all that can be said or disputed upon these nine letters, as it may be seen in these Tables, which we have laid down before we enter into the practise and use of the Art; the which Tables are such questions.

B.	C.	D.	E.
<i>To know me?</i>	<i>Who?</i>	<i>Of what?</i>	<i>Why?</i>
God.	Angell.	Heaven.	Man.
Goodness.	Magnitude.	Duration.	Power.

F.	G.	H.	I.	K.
<i>How much?</i>	<i>What kind?</i>	<i>When?</i>	<i>Where?</i>	<i>How?</i>
Imaginative.	Sensitive.	Vegetable.	Elementative.	Instrumentative.
Wisdom.	Appetite.	Virtue.	Truth.	Glory.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

A more Intelligible Alphabet.

B. signifies and represents this first Question, that is to say, *My?* for its Subject, God, Goodness, Difference, Justice, and Avarice.

C. Who? Subjects, Angell, Magnitude, Concord, Prudence, and Gluttony.

D. Of what? Heaven, Eternity, Contrarity, Force and Luxury.

E. Why? Man, Power, Principle, Temperance and Pride.

F. How much? Imagination, Wisdom, Mean, Faith and Slothfulness.

G. Of what kind? Sensitive, Appetite or Will, End, Hope and Envy.

H. When? Vegetative, Virtue, Greatness, Charity and Anger.

I. Where? Elementary, Verity, Equality, Patience and Lying.

CHAP. V.

How to Practise this Art.



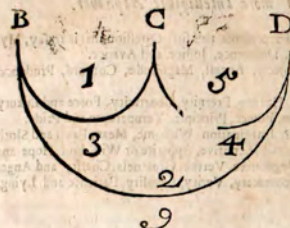
Now he that will practise the Art, must first learn these ten Letters; but as for A. let him consider it as the principal, and exercise himself to say these letters, B.C.D.E.F.G.H.I.K. and to retrograde them from K. to B. and then to render himself the more subtle in the managing of these letters, let him manage and repeat them after this following manner, in foute and twenty Cyllindres.

B.C.D. G.R.D. D.B.C. B.C.D. C.D.B. B.B.C. C.C.B.
C.C.D. D.D.B. D.D.C. C.C.B. B.B.C. C.D.C. D.B.D. D.C.D.

Being thus exercised in the managing of these Letters, let him consider what he will profess, and so let him place in. If being a Preacher, he be to treat of Angels, his Subject must be placed upon A. which is the place where all matter that is to be Disputed or Disputed on, is to be placed, whence he must enter on B. for the Definition, as being the first letter of the Circle placed on the mount of Venus. And indeed no man should be esteemed fit to Dispute, if entering upon the Question, he do not define what he intends to Dispute on.

Let a definition proposed, as intelligatur, quid sit id de quo disputatur, scilicet Cyrenæ. Upon C. shall be the distinction. Then from the Subject above proposed, set Histories for the same Subject, put upon B. the History of Abraham, upon C. the Conception of Samson; on D. the History of Elias; upon E. the Revelations of Daniel; upon F. the Revelation of Zachary; upon G. the Annunciation of the Virgin; upon H. the Resurrection of Iesus Christ; and the Angels that appeared to the Woman which went to do him the last Ceremony of his Funerals; upon I. the Angels that appeared upon Ascension day; upon K. the Angel of the Apocalypse. And if you would multiply them, put again upon B. the Angels of Art, that of Tobias, that in the Acts, which delivered Peter out of Prison: and divers

divers other Histories; you may imagine them by conceiving this configure of Multiplication.



For observe that he who knows Arithmetick, conceives and comprehends the numbers retained by another; as easily as he that is a lover of the Art can conceive retain and learn all that he please upon these ten Letters; nay, may number without Addition, unless it be of the Cipher, and thus it is placed.

Some body conceives in his mind one of these numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, for to demonstrate it, cause him to treble the number which he hath conceived, divide the trebled number into two; but if upon the first meditation the trebled number be odd (which you must ask him whether it be or no) bid him make it even by the addition of a Unite, and then that he divide into two halves.

Of this addition you shall take one, and bid him do the like; but you shall keep two, and then bid him subtract 9, as many times as he can out of his last number, and do you number so many times four, then if you have kept any thing you must add it. As if one had thought on seven, that trebled is twenty one, one added makes twenty two, the one half is eleven, which being trebled makes thirty three, and that cannot be divided into halves without the addition of an Unite, which being thirty four, whereof the half is seventeen, here cast away two, bid him subtract nine as often as he can, which because it can be done but once, you shall gather four, then need look after what remains, if you have kept three, which added to four make seven. So also manage these Letters, multiply them according to the number of words that you would advance. Take the pleasure first to place such words as these upon every letter, so to exercise your memory.

B. Beauty, C. Charity, D. Deity, E. Excellency, F. Fortune, G. Greatness, H. Honour, K. Katharine: do it backward and forward, and multiply them to increase your memory, B. Bleis, C. Christopher, D. Delight, E. Edifice, F. Fore, G. Glory, H. Horror, I. Jesus, K. Kalender, and argue upon every one of the words.

The first figure for B.

All goodness is commendable.

Charity is goodness:

Therefore, &c.

Another

Another,

All vertue is commendable;
Charity is a vertue;
Therefore Charity is commendable.

Another,

Every good thing is commendable;
Some pleasure is not good; Therefore,
Some pleasure is not commendable.

So of the rest: but all thy Arguments ought always to refer to the Subject; whereof thou discoursest, the which is placed upon A. Thou being a Preacher, if thou wouldst discourse of Principles, or a Principle; place it upon A, in the hand, and then upon B, make this Argument, if there be any priority in the Divinity, upon C, this Syllogisme.

Every Agent is before the Patient,
The Father is Agent, and the Son Patient,
Therefore, &c.

By this proceeding, placing on the other letters Histories upon this subject, and not leaving in the memory these principal letters, of our Science, they may do all. Nay a Child of seven years of age may in ten dayes by this Art be made capable and fit in all Sciences. if so be he is of himself inclined thereto, argue and form Syllogisms like an able Logician, upon any point that shall be propoed to him; for this Art hath wondrous effects in those that fervently embrace it. Let the Merchant also in the same manner make his advantage of it, putting the subject of his Commerce upon the letter A, the dependances of it upon the other letters; the remembrance of them putting him still in mind of what he shall have to do.

The End of the Treatise of Artificial Memory;
or the Art of R. Lullius.

FINIS.

D d d

All that is common to
 the world is common to
 the world.
 I have seen the world
 and I have seen the world.
 I have seen the world
 and I have seen the world.

Some of the world is common to
 the world, but some is not.
 Some of the world is common to
 the world, but some is not.

I have seen the world
 and I have seen the world.
 I have seen the world
 and I have seen the world.

Some of the world is common to
 the world, but some is not.
 Some of the world is common to
 the world, but some is not.

I have seen the world
 and I have seen the world.
 I have seen the world
 and I have seen the world.

FINIS

111



Peroratio.

Hoc opus exegi, quod nec nova turba malorum;
 Nec noceant Critici tristes, nec scommata Momi:
 Quid mihi fatales Lachesis, festina nocendi,
 Præcipitas irata colos? sine viribus ira;
 Non moritur pars magna mei, nil juris in illam
 Mors habet: avertet contagia morbida chartis;
 Belli præses, nata Jovis, Tritonia Virgo;
 Hic promptum videas nimborum Orionis enses;
 Despicit & tensum Arcitenens dum surgit ad arcum,
 Intentat telum spretori, vulnera fecit.
 Et non una meos spatiosa Britannia libros
 Perleget: Euganeas tangent mea nomina sedes;
 Vstrorum præfagia; Me fera loquetur
 Posteritas, Me clara vehent præconia Vatum;
 Et datur æterno victurum carmine Nomen.

[illegible]

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this Volume.
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