

The Dennis Wheatley Library of the Occult
Volume 31

Fortune telling with cards is a fascinating and informative occupation. Particularly if the reader is psychically gifted, many mysteries of the past, present and future can be revealed.

This book gives expert guidance on how to interpret the individual meanings of the cards in the Minor Arcana and describes the various lay-outs that are used. Once these have been mastered, the reader will also have a good basis for going on to study the complexities of the Tarot.

The Dennis Wheatley Library of the Occult

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*Fortune Telling by
Cards*

IDA B. PRANGLEY

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INTRODUCTION

THIS little volume by Ida B. Prangle is guaranteed to provide anyone who studies it carefully with many hours of pleasure.

Playing cards are often said to have originated at the time of Charles VI of France, who reigned from 1380 to 1422, but this is only because no earlier packs are known to exist. There is little doubt that games were played with cards in ancient Egypt, Babylon, India and China. They were introduced into Europe in the fourteenth century by the Moors who had inherited them, as they did chemistry, astronomy, mathematics and many other features of civilization, from Greece and Rome.

There are altogether seventy-eight cards, divided into two types; the Great Arcana, known as the Tarot, consisting of twenty-two, and the Minor Arcana, which originally consisted of fifty-six. This was because, in addition to our modern packs of fifty-two, each suit had a Knight, since dropped, in addition to the Jack, or Knave. The Knight and Knave have been merged to represent the squire of the Lord (King) and Lady (Queen). Originally, too, the four suits, now diamonds hearts, spades and clubs were coins, cups, swords and staffs, representing respectively commerce, love, war and agriculture.

The Tarot is so ancient that it is said to be the Book of Thoth, the ibis-beaked Egyptian God of Wisdom. But it is not dealt with in this book. Its mysteries are so profound and complex that to acquire even a limited knowledge how to interpret layouts requires a volume on that alone. In due course one will be included in this Library.

Here the author discloses the secrets of fortune telling by using cards of the Modern Minor Arcana. It is to be noted that there is a sharp division in ways to proceed. One is to use only the Aces, Kings, Queens, Jacks, 10s, 9s, 8s, and 7s of each suit; the other by using all fifty-two cards in the pack. She gives us a number of different methods, of both kinds of lay-out, including some used in foreign countries.

She also gives us various games with cards from which the future can be predicted; and seven ways of securing yeas or nays to specific wishes.

In the first chapter of the book the author gives the meaning ascribed to every card in the pack. For anyone who wishes to practice fortune telling seriously it is of the first importance that these should be learnt by heart. The cards which come next to them in any lay-out will naturally increase or decrease their potential value, but those falling next to the card representing the enquirer will naturally have more influence on his prospects than any other.

One word of warning. If you see death or a major calamity in an enquirer's cards never tell them of it. In any case you will cause them grievous anxiety; and you *may* have read the cards wrongly.

I think that people who frequently read the cards, particularly if they are psychically gifted, can often give valuable warnings and advice to those who consult them. But as I have often said in my own writings 'all forms of fortune telling should be regarded as for amusement only.'

Dennis W. Shestly

PART ONE

MEANINGS ASCRIBED TO THE CARDS

In telling fortunes, or in divination by cards, the ace ranks highest in value; then comes king, queen, knave, ten, nine, eight and seven; these in many methods being the only cards used, though in others the whole pack is necessary.

Each mode will be described, and the various meanings of each card; though, no matter how apparently diverse are the meanings, and even combinations, the result is practically the same.

The order and comparative value of the different suits are as follows : First on the list stand clubs. These are supposed to show happiness and good business arrangements, and no matter how numerous or how accompanied, they are seldom 'read' as bearers of bad augury. Next comes hearts, which are usually taken to signify love making, invitations, and good friends; diamonds, money; and spades, annoyances, sickness or worry, sometimes loss of money.

The different meanings ascribed to the various cards, belonging often to the different countries or times to which they belong, are now given. The first method is from a very ancient book, published early in the 17th century, and has curious meanings; the other modes of reading the cards are of much later date.

CLUBS

- Ace – Great wealth, much prosperity, and tranquility of mind.
- King – A man who is humane, upright and affectionate; faithful in all his undertakings. He will be happy himself, and make every one round him so.
- Queen – A tender, mild and rather susceptible woman, who will be very attractive to the opposite sex.
- Knave – An open, sincere and good friend, who will exert himself warmly in your welfare.
- Ten – Speedy wealth.
- Nine – Obstinacy and disagreeables connected therewith.
- Eight – A covetous person, extremely fond of money; that he will obtain it but not make a proper use of it.
- Seven – The most brilliant fortune and the most exquisite bliss this world can afford, but beware of the opposite sex, from these alone can misfortune be experienced.
- Six – A lucrative partnership.
- Five – Marriage to a person who will improve your circumstances.

Four – Inconstancy and change.
Tray – Three wealthy marriages.
Deuce – Opposition or disappointment.

DIAMONDS

Ace – A letter
King – A man of fiery temper, continued anger, seeking revenge, and obstinate in his resolutions.
Queen – A coquette, and fond of company.
Knave – However nearly related, will look more to his own interest than yours, will be tenacious in his own opinions, and fly off if contradicted.
Ten – A country husband (or wife), with wealth, and many children; also a purse of gold.
Nine – A surprise about money.
Eight – Unhappy marriage late in life.
Seven – Waste of goods, and losses.
Six – An early marriage and widowhood, but a second marriage would probably be worse.
Five – Success in enterprises; if married, good children.
Four – Vexation and annoyance.
Tray – Quarrels, lawsuits, and domestic disagreements, your partner for life will be a vixen, bad tempered, and make you unhappy.
Deuce – Your heart will be engaged in love at an early period, but you will meet with great opposition.

HEARTS

Ace – Feasting and pleasure, and is also the house. If attended with spades it is quarrelling; if by hearts, friendships and affection; if by diamonds, you will hear of an absent friend; if by clubs, merry-making and rejoicing.
King – A man of good natured disposition, hot and hasty, rash in his undertakings, and very amorous.
Queen – A woman of fair complexion, faithful and affectionate.
Knave – A person of no particular sex, but always the dearest friend or nearest relation of the consulting party. It is said that you must pay great attention to the cards that stand next to the knave, as from them alone, you are supposed to judge

whether the person it represents will be favourable to your inclinations or not.

Ten – A good heart, it is supposed to correct the bad tidings of the cards that stand next to it; if its neighbouring cards are of good report, it is supposed to ascertain and confirm their value.

Nine – Wealth, grandeur, and high esteem; if cards that are unfavourable stand near it, disappointments and the reverse. If favourable cards follow these last at a small distance, you will retrieve your losses, whether of peace or goods.

Eight – Drinking and feasting.

Seven – A fickle and unfaithful person.

Six – A generous, open and credulous disposition, easily imposed on, but the friend of the distressed.

Five – A wavering and unsettled disposition.

Four – The person will not be married till quite late in life, which will proceed from too great a delicacy in making a choice.

Tray (or three) – Your imprudence will greatly contribute to your experiencing much ill will from others.

Deuce (or two) – Extraordinary good future and success; though if unfavourable cards attend this will be a long time delayed.

SPADES

Ace – Has to do with love affairs generally. Death when the card is upside down.

King – A man ambitious and successful at court, or with a great man who will befriend him, but let him beware of a reverse.

Queen – A woman who will be corrupted by the rich of both sexes. Also a widow.

Knave – A person, who, although he has your interest at heart, will be too indolent to pursue it.

Ten – Is supposed to be a card of bad import, and in a great measure, to counteract the good effects of the cards near it.

Nine – Is professed to be the worst card of the pack; dangerous sickness, total loss of fortune and calamities; also endless discussion in your family.

Eight – Opposition from your friends. If this card comes close to you, leave your plan and follow

another.

Seven – Loss of a valuable friend, whose death will plunge you in a very great distress.

Six – Very little interpretation of your success.

Five – Good luck in the choice of your companion for life, who will be fond of you. Bad temper and interference.

Four – Sickness.

Tray (or three) – Good fortune in marriage, an inconstant partner, and that you will be made unhappy thereby.

Deuce (or two) – A death or disagreeable removal.

In the first place, take a pack of fifty-two cards and shuffle them three times well over, and making the significator which queen you please (if a lady performs the operation for herself, or king if gentleman), then proceed to lay them on a table, nine of a row, and wherever the operator finds himself placed, count nine cards every way, not forgetting the said significator, then it will be seen what card the significator comes in company with, and read from that.

When several diamonds come together, the interpretation is that some money will soon be received; several hearts, love; several clubs, drink and noisy troublesome company; several spades, trouble and vexation.

If two red tens come next the significator, marriage or prosperity, the ace of hearts in the house, the ace of clubs a letter, the ace of spades death, spite, or quarrelling (for this is supposed to be the worst card in the pack), the ten of diamonds a journey, the three of hearts a salute, the three of spades tears, the ten of spades sickness, the nine of spades is ascribed a jovial entertainment of revelling, the nine of hearts feasting, the ten of clubs travelling by water, the ten of hearts some place in amusement, the five of hearts a present, the five of clubs a bundle, the six of spades a child, the seven of spades a removal, the three of clubs fighting, the eight of clubs confusion, the eight of spades a roadway, the four of clubs a strange bed, the nine of diamonds business, the five of spades a surprise, the two red eights new clothes, the three of diamonds speaking with a friend, the four of spades a sick bed, the seven of clubs a prison, the two of spades a false friend, the four of hearts the marriage bed.

If a married lady doth lay the cards, she must then make her husband the king of the same suit she is queen of, but if a single lady doth make use of this professed science, she must make her lover what king she may think proper. The knaves of the same suit are supposed to be men's thoughts, so that they may know what they are thinking of, counting nine cards from where they are placed, and it is said if any lady should wish to know whether she shall obtain her desires in any particular subject, matter, or thing whatsoever, let her shuffle the cards well, most seriously and earnestly wishing all the time for one thing, she must then cut them once, particularly observing at the same time what card that is which she cuts, then shuffle them and deal them out in three parcels,

which being done, looking carefully over every parcel, and if that said particular card which she has just cut doth come next herself, or next the ace of hearts, it is taken that she will have her wish, but if the nine of spades is next to her she judges the contrary, as that is supposed to be a disappointment; however, she may try it three times, taking the major number of testimonies as a ground whereon to place her judgment. This method of using the cards is both innocent and will afford amusement.

CURIOUS GAMES WITH CARDS

*By which Fortunes are told in a most singular and
diverting manner*

LOVERS' HEARTS

Four young persons, but not more, may play at this game, or three by making a dumb hand or sleeping partner as at whist. This game is played exactly the same in every game, making the queen, which is called Venus, above the ace; the aces in this game only standing for one, and hearts must be led off by the person next the dealer. He or she who gets most tricks this way (each taking up their own and no partnership) is supposed to have most lovers, and the king and queen of hearts in one hand is said to denote matrimony at hand; but woe to the unlucky one who gets no tricks at the deal, or does not hold a heart in his or her hand, to them are ascribed misfortune in love and long tarry before they marry.

HYMEN'S LOTTERY

Let each one present deposit any sum agreed on, or a certain number of counters; put a complete pack of cards well shuffled in a bag, let the parties stand in a circle and the bag being handed round, each draw three; pairs of any kind are supposed to be favourable omens of some good fortune about to occur to the party and get back from the pool the sum that she agreed to pay. The king of hearts is here made the god of love, and claims double, and profess to give a faithful swain to the fair one who has the good fortune to draw him; if Venus, the queen of hearts, is with him, it is the conquering prize, and clears the pool; fives and nines are reckoned crosses and misfortunes, and pay a forfeit of the sum agreed on to the pool, besides the usual stipend at each new game; three nines at one draw is supposed to portend the lady will be an old maid, three fives, a bad husband.

MATRIMONY

Let three, five, or seven young women stand in a circle, and draw a card out of a bag. It is taken that she who gets the highest card will be the first married of the company, whether she be at the present time, maid, wife, or widow, and she who has the lowest has the longest time to stay ere the sun shines on her wedding day; she who draws the ace of spades will never bear the name of wife; and she who has the nine of hearts in this trial will have one lover too many to her sorrow.

CUPID'S PASTIME

Amusement may be caused by this game to all those playing, and at the same time it is supposed that some curious particulars may be learned concerning the future fates of the consultants.

Several may play at the game, it requiring no number, only leaving out nine cards on the table not exposed to view; each person puts a half-penny in the pool, and the dealer double. The ace of diamonds is made principal, and takes all the other aces, etc. (like Pam at Loo); twos and threes in hand are said to show luck; fours, a continuance in the present state; fives, trouble; sixes, profit; sevens, worries; eights, disappointment; nines, surprises; tens, settlements; knaves, sweethearts; kings and queens, friends and acquaintances; ace of spades, death; ace of clubs, a letter; and the ace of diamonds with ten of hearts, marriage.

The ace of diamonds being played first, or should it be amongst the nine, the dealer calls for the queen of hearts, which takes next. If the ace be not out and the queen conquers, it is supposed that the person that played her will be married that year without a doubt, though it may perhaps seem unlikely at the same time; but if she loses her queen, she must wait longer. The ace and queen being called, the rest go in rotation as at whist; king taking queens, queens knaves, and so on, and the more tricks taken, the more money the winner gets off the board on the division, those who hold the nine of spades are to pay a penny to the board, and it is said they will have some trouble; but the fortunate fair one who holds the queen and knave of hearts in the same hand is supposed soon to be married, or if she is already within the pale of matrimony, a great rise in life by means of her husband; those who hold the ace of diamonds and queen of hearts clear the money off the board and end that game; it also professes to betoken great prosperity.

PART TWO

DEALING THE CARDS BY THIRTY-TWO

Another method to which is ascribed different meanings.

CLUBS

- Ace – Joy, money, or good news; if reversed, joy of brief duration.
- King – A frank, liberal man, fond of serving his friends; if reversed, a disappointment.
- Queen – An affectionate woman, but quick tempered and touchy; if reversed, jealous and malicious.
- Knave – A clever and enterprising young man; if reversed, a harmless flirt and flatterer.
- Ten – Fortune, success and grandeur; if reversed, want of success in some small matter.
- Nine – Unexpected gain or legacy; if reversed, some trifling present.
- Eight – A dark person's affections, if returned, the cause of great prosperity; if reversed, those of a fool, and attendant unhappiness if reciprocated.
- Seven – A small sum of money or unexpectedly recovered debt; if reversed, a yet smaller amount.

HEARTS

- Ace – A love letter or some pleasant news; if reversed, a friend's visit.
- King – A fair, liberal man; if reversed, will meet with disappointment.
- Queen – A mild, amiable woman; if reversed, has been crossed in love.
- Knave – A gay young bachelor, who dreams only of pleasure; if reversed, a discontented military man.
- Ten – Happiness and triumph; if reversed, some slight anxiety.
- Nine – Joy, satisfaction and success; if reversed, a passing chagrin.
- Eight – A fair person's affections; if reversed, indifference on their part.
- Seven – Pleasant thoughts, tranquility; if reversed, *ennui* and weariness.

DIAMONDS

Ace – A letter soon to be received; and if reversed, containing bad news.

King – A fair man, generally in the army, but both cunning and dangerous; if reversed, a threatened danger caused by machinations on his part.

Queen – An ill bred, scandal loving woman; if reversed, she is to be generally feared.

Knave – A tale-bearing servant or unfaithful friend; if reversed, the cause of mischief.

Ten – Journey or change of residence; if reversed, it will not prove fortunate.

Nine – Annoyance, delay; if reversed, either a family or love quarrel; sharp words.

Eight – Love making; if reversed, unsuccessful.

Seven – Satire, mockery; if reversed, foolish scandal.

N.B. – In order to know whether the ace, ten, nine, eight and seven are reversed, it is better to make a small pencil mark on each to show which is the top of the card.

SPADES

Ace – Pleasure; if reversed, grief, bad news.

King – An envious man, an enemy, or a dishonest lawyer, who is to be feared; if reversed, impotent malice.

Queen – A widow; if reversed, a dangerous, malicious woman.

Knave – A dark, ill bred young man; if reversed, he is plotting some mischief.

Ten – Tears, a prison; if reversed, brief affliction.

Nine – Tidings of a death; if reversed, some near relative.

Eight – Approaching illness; if reversed, a marriage broken off, or offer refused.

Seven – Slight annoyances; if reversed, a foolish intrigue.

The court cards of hearts and diamonds are usually supposed to represent persons of fair complexion; clubs and spades the opposite.

Four Aces coming together or following each other are said to announce danger, failure in business, and sometimes even imprisonment. If one or more of them be reversed, the danger is lessened, that is all.

Three Aces coming in the same manner – Good tidings; if reversed, folly.

Two Aces – A plot; if reversed, unsuccessful.

Four Kings – Rewards, dignities, honours; if reversed, they will be less, but sooner received.

Three Kings – A consultation on important business, the result of which will be highly satisfactory; if reversed, success will be doubtful.

Two Kings – A partnership in business, a dissolution of the same. Sometimes only friendly projects.

Four Queens – Company, society; one or more reversed, the entertainment will not go off well.

Three Queens – Morning calls; if reversed, chattering, scandal and deceit.

Two Queens – A meeting between friends; if reversed, poverty troubles in which one will involve the other.

Four Knaves – A noisy party, mostly young people; if reversed, a drinking bout.

Three Knaves – False friends; if reversed, a quarrel with some low person.

Four Tens – Great success in projected enterprises; if reversed, the success will not be so brilliant, but it will be sure.

Three Tens – Improper Conduct; if reversed, failure.

Two Tens – Change of trade or profession; if reversed, the prospect is a distant one.

Four Nines – A great surprise; if reversed, a public dinner.

Three Nines – Joy, fortune, health; if reversed, wealth lost by imprudence.

Two Nines – A little gain; if reversed, trifling losses.

Four Eights – A short Journey; if reversed, the return of a friend or relative.

Three Eights – Thoughts of marriage; if reversed, folly and flirtation.

Two Eights – A brief love dream; if reversed, small pleasures and trifling pains.

Four Sevens – Intrigues amongst servants, or low people's threats, snares and disputes; if reversed, their malice will be impotent to harm, and the punishment will fall on themselves.

Three Sevens – Sickness, premature old age; if reversed, slight and brief indisposition.

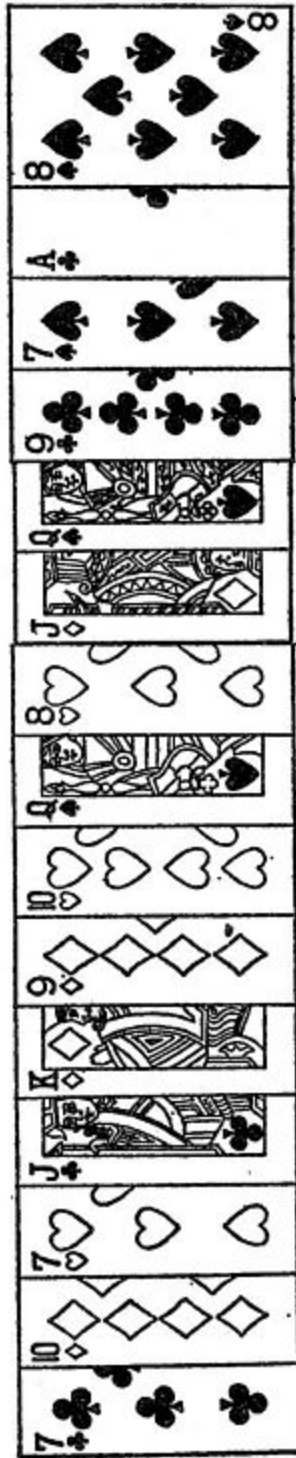
Two Sevens – Levity; if reversed, regret.

MODE NO. 1

DEALING THE CARDS BY THREES

There are several ways of so called reading the cards, and each one is given at length, so as to afford an ample choice in any method it is proposed to adopt.

The pack of thirty-two selected cards is taken, viz.: Ace, king, queen, ten, nine, eight and seven of each suit, having before fixed upon the one intended to represent the dealer, supposing he is making the essay on his own behalf; if not, it must represent the person for whom he is acting. In doing this, it is necessary to remember that the card chosen should be according to the complexion of the chooser. King or queen of diamonds for a very fair person; king or queen of hearts for another rather darker; clubs for one darker still; and spades only for one very dark indeed. The card chosen also loses its signification, and simply becomes the representative of a dark or fair man or woman as the case may be. This point having been settled, the cards are shuffled, and either cut by the dealer or for him (according to whether he is acting for himself or another person), the left hand being used. That done, they are turned up by threes, and every time two of the same suit is found in these triplets, such as two hearts, two clubs, etc., the highest card is withdrawn and placed on the table in front. If the triplet chance to be all the same suit, the highest card is still to be the only one withdrawn, but should it consist of three of the same value, such as three kings, etc., they are all to be appropriated. If after having turned up the cards, three by three, six have been able to be withdrawn, leaving twenty-six, which are shuffled and cut, and again they are turned up by threes, acting precisely as before until either thirteen, fifteen or seventeen cards have been obtained. The number must always be uneven, and the card representing the person consulting must be amongst the number; if not, it must be drawn out and put at the end.



Dealing the cards by threes — mode number one.
Fig. 1.

If the person whose fortune is being read is a lady, represented by the queen of hearts, fifteen cards are obtained and laid out in the form of a half circle in the order they were drawn. The seven of clubs, the ten of diamonds, the seven of hearts, the knave of clubs, the king of diamonds, the nine of diamonds, the ten of hearts, the queen of spades, the

eight of hearts, the knave of diamonds, the queen of hearts, the nine of clubs, the seven of spades, the ace of clubs and the eight of spades. The diagram (Fig. 1) shows the cards laid out straight instead of curved, but this is merely to save space. The cards have been considered, there are found among them two queens, two knaves, two tens, three sevens, two eights and two nines. It is therefore possible to announce: 'The two queens are supposed to signify the reunion of friends; the two knaves, that there is mischief being made between them. These two tens, a change, which, from one of them being two sevens, will not be effected without some difficulty; the cause of which, according to these three sevens, will be illness. However, these two nines can promise some small gain; resulting, so say these two eights, from a love affair.'

Seven cards are now counted from right to left, beginning with the queen of hearts, who represents the lady consulting the cards. The seventh being the king of diamonds, the following may be said – 'You often think of a fair man in uniform.'

The next seventh card (counting the king of diamonds as one) proves to be the ace of clubs – 'You will receive from him some very joyful tidings; he, besides, intends making you a present.'

Count the ace of clubs as one, and proceeding to the next seventh card, the queen of spades: 'A widow is endeavouring to injure you on this very account; and (the seventh card counting the queen as one being the ten of diamonds) the annoyance she gives you will oblige you to either take a journey or change your residence; but (this ten of diamonds being imprisoned between two sevens) your journey or removal will meet with some obstacle.'

On proceeding to count as before, calling the ten of diamonds one, the seventh card will be found to be the queen of hearts herself, the person consulting; therefore, the conclusion may be stated as: 'But this you will overcome of yourself, without needing any one's aid or assistance.'

The two cards at either extremity of the half circle are now taken, which are respectively the eight of spades and seven of clubs, and may be read: 'A sickness which will result in your receiving a small sum of money.'

The same manouvre is repeated, which brings together the ace of clubs and ten of diamonds: 'Good news, which will decide you on taking a journey, destined to prove a very happy one, and which will occasion you to receive a sum of money.'

The next cards united being the seven of spades and seven of hearts – 'Tranquility and peace of mind, followed by slight anxiety, quickly followed by love and happiness.'

Then comes the nine of clubs and the knave of clubs – 'You will certainly receive money through the exertions of a clever dark young man.'

Queen of hearts and king of diamonds, which comes from a fair man in uniform: ‘This *recontre* announces great happiness in store for you, and the complete fulfilment of your wishes.’

Knave of diamonds and nine of diamonds: ‘Although this happy result will be delayed some time through a fair young man, not famed for his delicacy.’

Eight of hearts and ten of spades: ‘Love, joy, and triumph.’

‘The queen of spades, who remain alone, is the widow endeavouring to injure you, and finds herself deserted by all her friends.’

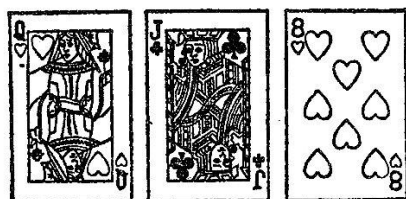
The cards that have been in use are now gathered up and shuffled and cut with the left hand. They are then made into three packs by dealing one to the left, one in the middle, and one to the right; a fourth is laid aside to form ‘a surprise’. Then the cards are continued to be dealt to each of the three packs in turn until their number is exhausted, when it will be found that the left hand and middle packs contain each five cards, while the one on the right hand consists of only four. (See Fig. 2.)

The person consulting is now asked to select one of the three packs. Supposing this to be the middle one, and that the cards comprising it are the knave of diamonds, the seven of spades, the queen of spades, and the seven of clubs; recollecting the previous instructions regarding the individual and the supposed relative signification of the cards, they may be easily interpreted as follows: ‘The knave of diamonds – a fair young man possessed of no delicacy of feeling, seeks to injure – the king of diamonds – a fair man in uniform – seven of spades – and will succeed in causing him some annoyance – the queen of spades – at the instigation of a spiteful woman – seven of clubs – but by means of a small sum of money matters will be easily arranged.’

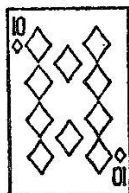
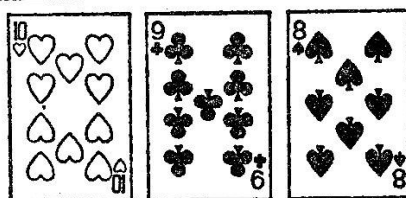
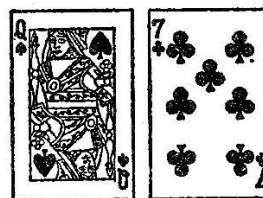
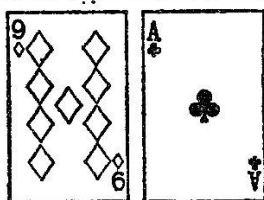
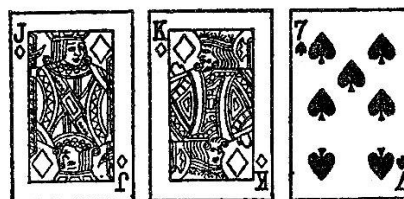
The left hand pack is next taken up, which is ‘for the house’ the former one having been for the lady herself.

Supposing it to consist of the queen of hearts, the knave of clubs, the eight of hearts, the nine of diamonds and the ace of clubs, they would be read thus: ‘Queen of hearts – the lady whose fortune is being told is or soon will be in a house – knave of clubs – where she will meet a dark young man, who – eight of hearts – will entreat her assistance to forward his interests with a fair girl – nine of diamonds – he having met with delay and disappointment – ace of clubs – but a letter will arrive announcing the possession of money, which will remove all difficulties.’

**Left Hand Pack.
For the House.**



**Right Hand Pack.
For those who did not expect it.**



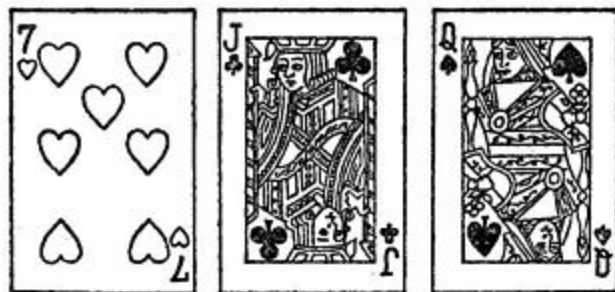
Middle Pack.

For the Consultor.

Fig. 2.

The third pack is 'for those who did not expect it', and will be composed of four cards: the ten of hearts, the nine of clubs, eight of spades, and ten of diamonds: 'The ten of hearts – an unexpected piece of good fortune and great happiness – nine of clubs – caused by an unlooked for legacy – eight of spades – which joy may be followed by a short sickness – ten of spades – the result of a fatiguing journey.'

There now remains on the table only the card intended for 'the surprise'. This, however, must be left untouched, the other cards gathered up, shuffled, cut, and again laid out in three packs, not forgetting the first to deal to 'the surprise'. After the different packs have been duly examined and explained as before described, they must again be gathered up, shuffled, etc., indeed the whole operation repeated, after which, the three cards forming 'the surprise' are examined, and supposing them to be as in Fig. 3, they are to be thus interpreted: 'Seven of hearts, pleasant thoughts and friendly intentions – knave of clubs – of a dark young man – queen of spades – relative to a malicious dark woman, who will cause him much unhappiness.'



The Surprise – after three deals.

Fig. 3.

MODE NO. 2

DEALING THE CARDS BY SEVENS

After the pack of thirty-two selected cards has been shuffled – the pack, as before stated, consists of the ace, king, queen, knave, ten, nine, eight, and seven of each suit – the cards are then cut by the dealer, or, if he is acting for another person, let that person cut them, care being taken to use the left hand. Then seven cards are counted, beginning with the one lying on top of the pack. The first six are useless, so are put aside, and only the seventh retained, which is to be placed face uppermost on the table in front of the dealer. This is repeated three times more; then the cards thrown on one side, together with those remaining in your hand, are shuffled and cut and dealt out in sevens as before, until twelve cards have thus been obtained.

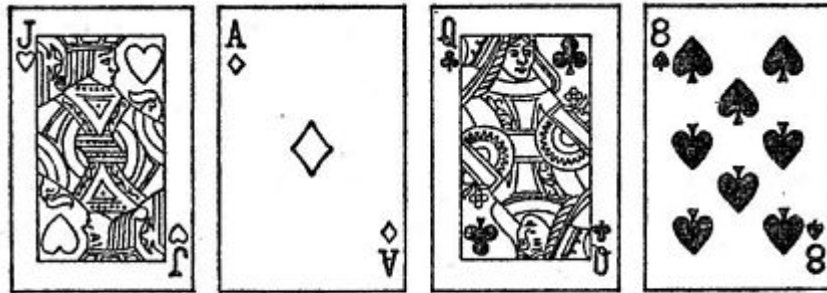
It is, however, indispensable that the one representing the person whose fortune is being told is among the number, if not, it must be drawn out and put at the end. The twelve cards being now spread out in the order in which they have come to hand, they may be explained as described in the manner of dealing the cards in threes, the individual and relative signification ascribed to them always being born in mind. Thus the cards are first counted by sevens, beginning with the one representing the person for whom the dealer is acting, going from right to left. Then two cards having been taken from either extremity of the line or half circle, they are united, and the three heaps or packs and ‘the surprise’ are formed precisely as before described. Indeed, the only difference between the two methods is the manner in which the cards are obtained.

MODE NO. 3

DEALING THE CARDS BY SIXTEENS

After the cards have been well shuffled and cut, they are dealt out in two packs containing sixteen cards in each. The person consulting is desired to choose one of them; the first card is laid aside to form 'the surprise', the other fifteen are turned up and ranged in a half circle before the dealer, going from left to right, being placed in the order in which they come to hand. If the card representing the person consulting be not among them the cards must all be gathered up, shuffled, cut, and dealt as before, and this must be repeated till the missing card makes its appearance in the pack chosen by the person it represents. They are explained: First, by interpreting the meaning of any pairs, triplets, or quartettes among them; then by counting them in sevens, going from right to left, and beginning with the card representing the person consulting, and lastly, by taking the cards at either extremity of the line, and pairing them. This being done, the fifteen cards are gathered up, shuffled, cut, and dealt so as to form three packs of five cards each. From each of these the topmost card is withdrawn and placed on the one laid aside for 'the surprise', thus forming four packs of four cards each.

The person consulting is desired to choose one of these packs for herself or for himself as the case may be. This is turned up, and the four cards it contains are spread out from left to right, the individual and relative signification ascribed to them being duly explained. In like manner the pack on the left, which will be 'for the house', is used; then the third one, 'for those who did not expect I'; and lastly, 'the surprise'.



The Pack for the Consultor

Fig. 4.

In order to make the meaning perfectly clear, another example is given. It is supposed that the pack for the person consulting is as in Fig. 4.

By the aid of the list of meanings that have been given, it will be easy to interpret them as follows: 'The knave of hearts – a gay young bachellor – the ace of diamonds – who has written, or who will very soon write a letter – the queen of clubs – to a dark woman –

eight of spades reversed – to make proposals to her, which will not be accepted.’ On looking back to the list of simplifications, it will be found to run thus:

Knave of Hearts – A gay young bachellor, who thinks only
of pleasure.

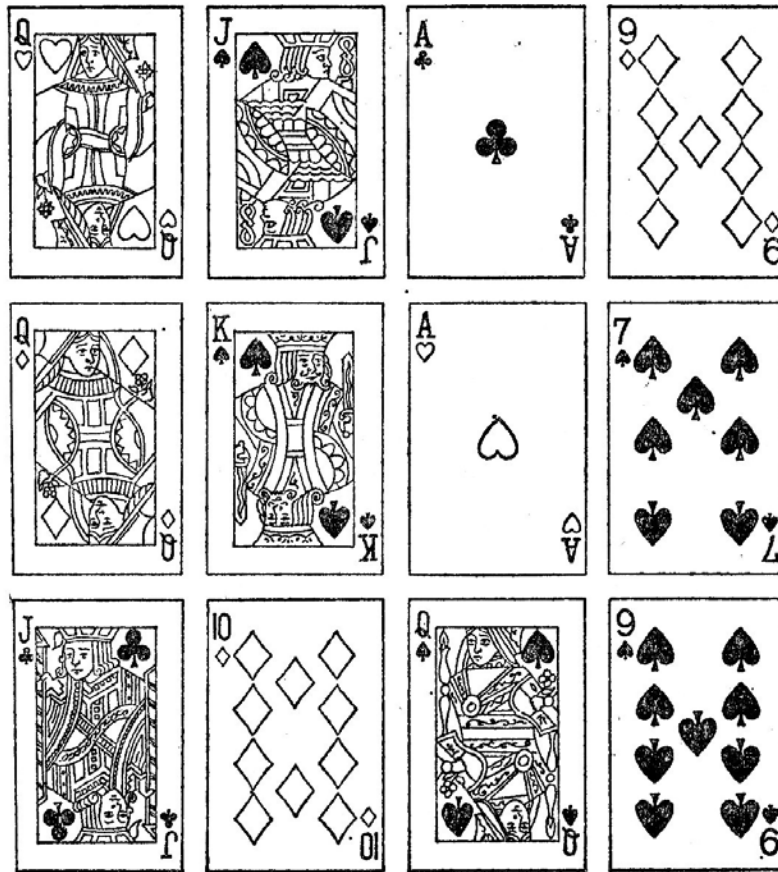
Ace of Diamonds – A letter, soon to be received.

Queen of Clubs – An affectionate woman, but quick tem-
pered and touchy.

Eight of Spades – If reversed, a marriage broken off, or offer refused.

It will thus be seen that each card forms, as it were, a phrase, from an assemblage of which nothing but a little practice is required to form complete sentences. Of this, a further example will be given, by interpreting the signification of the three other packs (Fig. 5).

‘For the house’ is supposed to consist of the queen of hearts, the knave of spades reversed, the ace of clubs and the nine of diamonds, which are supposed to read thus: ‘The queen of hearts, a fair woman, mild and amiable in disposition, who – knave of spades reversed – will be deceived by a dark, ill bred young man – the ace of clubs – but she will receive some good news, which will console her – nine of diamonds – although it is probable that this news may be delayed.’



For the House. – top line

For those who did not expect it. – middle line

The Surprise. – bottom line

Fig. 5.

The pack, ‘for those who do not expect it’, consists of the queen of diamonds, the king of spades, the ace of hearts reversed, and the seven of spades: ‘The queen of diamonds, a mischief-making woman – the king of spades – in league with a dishonest lawyer – ace of hearts reversed – they will hold a consultation together – seven of spades – but the harm they will do will soon be repaired.’

Last comes ‘the surprise’, formed by, it is supposed, the knave of clubs, the ten of diamonds, the queen of spades and the nine of spades, of which the supposed interpretation is: ‘The knave of clubs, a clever, enterprising young man – ten of diamonds – about to undertake a journey – queen of spades – for the purpose of visiting a widow – nine of spades – but one or both their lives will be endangered.’

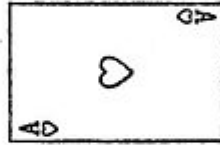
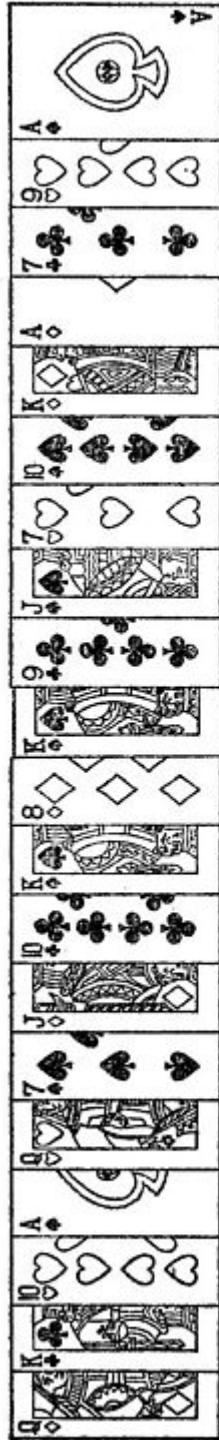
MODE NO. 4

THE TWENTY-ONE CARDS

After the thirty-two cards have been shuffled and cut with the left hand, the first eleven are withdrawn from the pack and laid on one side. The remainder – twenty-one in all – are to be again shuffled and cut, that being done, the topost card is laid on one side to form ‘the surprise’, and the remaining twenty are ranged before the dealer in the order in which they come to hand. If the card representing the person consulting be not among them, one must be withdrawn from the eleven useless ones and placed at the right extremity of the row, where it represents the missing card, no matter what it may really be. It is supposed, however, that the person wishing to make the essay is an officer in the army, and consequently represented by the king of diamonds, and that the twenty cards ranged in front are those in Fig. 6.

The cards are now examined as they lay, and are supposed to be able to predict that great rewards await the person consulting, and that he will gain great dignity and honour. The two queens, one of them reversed, the re-union of two sorrowful friends; the three aces, good news; the three knaves, one of them reversed, quarrels with some low person; the three tens, improper conduct.

The cards are now explained, commencing with the first on the left hand, viz.: Queen of diamonds. ‘The queen of diamonds, a mischief-making, under-bred woman – the king of clubs – endeavouring to win the affection of a wirthy and estimable man – ten of hearts – over those scruples she will triumph – ace of spades – the affair will make some noise – queen of hearts reversed – and greatly distress a charming fair woman who loves him – seven of spades – but her grief will not be of long duration. Knave of diamonds, an unfaithful servant – ten of clubs – will make away with a considerable sum of money – king of spades – and will be brought to trial – eight of diamonds – but saved from punishment through a woman’s agency – king of hearts – a fair man of liberal disposition – nine of clubs – will receive a large sum of money – knave of spades reversed – which will expose him to the malice of a dark youth of coarse manners – seven of hearts – pleasant thoughts, followed by – ten of spades, great chagrin – king of diamonds – await a man in uniform, *who is the person consulting* – ace of diamonds – but a letter he will speedily receive – seven of clubs – containing a small sum of money – nine of hearts – will restore his good spirits – ace of clubs – which will be further augmented by some good news.’ Now turn up ‘the surprise’ which it is supposed will prove the ace of hearts, ‘a card that is taken to predict great happiness, caused by a love letter, but which, making up the four aces, is said to show that this sudden joy will be followed by great misfortunes.’



Laying out the cards.
The Surprise.
Fig. 6.

The cards are now gathered up, shuffled, cut, and formed into three packs, at the first deal one being laid aside to form 'the surprise'. By the time they are all dealt out, it will be found that the two first packes are composed of seven cards, whilst the third contains only six. The person consulting is desired to select one of these, which is taken up and spread out from left to right, being explained as before described. The cards are again

gathered up, shuffled, cut, formed into three packs, one card being dealt to 'the surprise', and then proceeding as before. The whole operation is once more repeated, then the three cards forming 'the surprise' are taken up and their alleged interpretation given. No matter how the cards are dealt, whether by threes, sevens, fifteens or twenty-one, when those lower than the knave predominate, it is considered to foretell success. If clubs are the most numerous, they are supposed to predict gain, considerable fortune, etc. If picture cards, dignity and honour; hearts, gladness, good news; spades, death or sickness.

MODE 5

THE ITALIAN METHOD

A pack composed of thirty-two selected cards is taken, viz.: - The ace, king, queen, knave, ten, nine, eight, and seven, of each suit, shuffled and cut by the person consulting them, the cards turned up by threes, and when the triplet is composed of cards of the same suit it is laid aside; when of three different suits it is passed by without withdrawing any of the three; but when composed of two of one suit and one of another, the highest card of the two should be withdrawn. When the end of the pack is come to, all the cards are gathered up except those withdrawn, shuffled, cut, and again turned up by threes. This operation is repeated until fifteen cards have been obtained, which must then be spread out in front of the dealer from left to right in the order in which they come to hand.

Care must, however, be taken that the card representing the person making the essay is amongst them, if not, it must be withdrawn and out at the end.

Supposing it to be some dark lady – represented by the queen of clubs – who is anxious to make the attempt for herself, and that the cards are laid out, left to right, as in Fig. 7.

On examining them, it will be found there are three aces amongst them, which are supposed to announce good news; but as they are some distance from each other, the tidings may be some time before they arrive.

The three tens are taken to denote that the conduct of the person consulting the cards has not always been strictly correct; the two knaves, enemies; and three sevens an illness, caused by them.

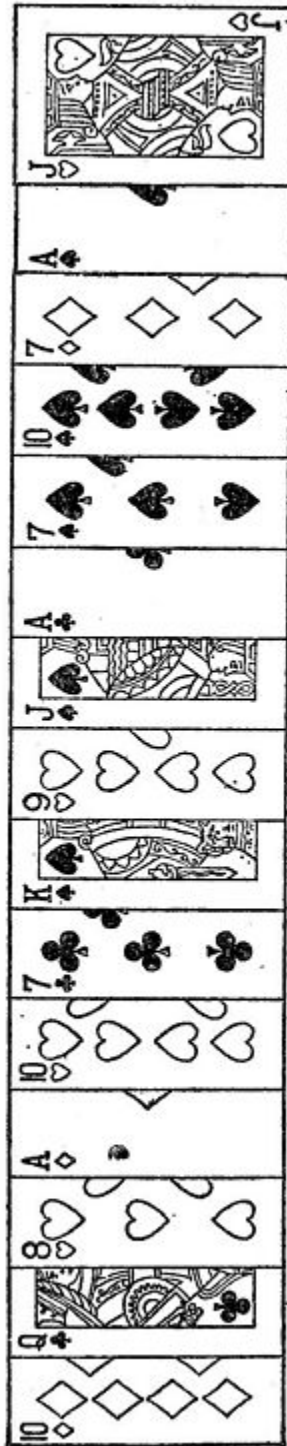


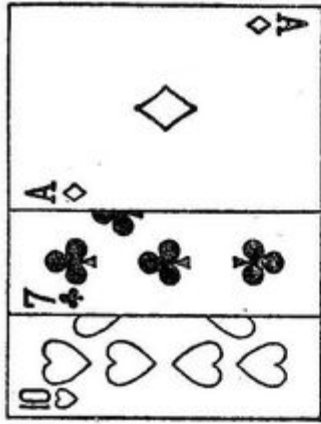
Fig. 7.

Five cards are now counted, beginning with the queen of clubs who represents the person consulting. The fifth card being the seven of clubs is considered to announce that the lady will soon receive a small sum of money. The next fifth card proving to be the ace of clubs, that this money will be accompanied by some very joyful tidings; the ace of spades, complete success to any projects undertaken by the person consulting the cards;

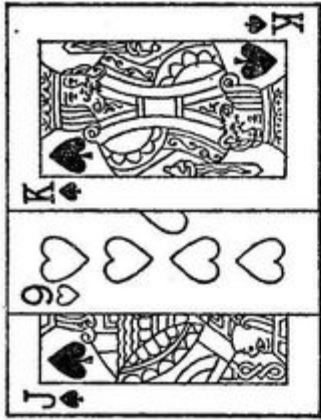
the ace of clubs, followed at a proper interval by the king of spades, this good news will excite the malice of a dishonest lawyer; the seven of spades, the annoyance he will cause will be of short duration, and that a gay, fair, young man, the knave of hearts, will soon console her for what she has suffered; the ace of diamonds, she will soon receive a letter from this fair young man; the nine of hearts, a great success; ten of spades, but this will be followed by some slight chagrin; ten of diamonds, caused by a journey; ten of hearts, but it will soon pass, although, knave of spades, a bad, dark young man will endeavour to turn her into ridicule. The queen of clubs, being representative of herself, is said to show it is towards herself that the dark young man's malice is directed. The cards are now taken at either extremity and paired together. The two first being the knave of hearts and the ten of diamonds:- A gay young bachelor is preparing to take a journey; ace of spades and queen of clubs, which will bring you to the presence of the lady consulting the cards, and will cause her great joy. Seven of diamonds and eight of hearts, scandal talked about a fair young girl; seven of spades and ten of hearts, great joy, mingled with slight sorrow; seven of clubs and ace of clubs, a letter promising money; knave of spades and king of spades, the winning of a lawsuit; the nine of hearts, being the one card left, complete consolation and success.

The cards are now gathered up, shuffled, cut, and dealt out in five packs – one for ‘the lady herself’, one for ‘the house’, one for ‘those who do not expect it’, and one for ‘the surprise’ in the first deal, laying one card aside for ‘consolation’ (see Fig. 8). The rest are then equally distributed among the other five packs, four of which will contain three cards, whilst the last only will consist of two. Supposing the first packet for the lady herself to be composed of the ace of diamonds, seven of clubs, the ten of hearts. The interpretation ascribed to the first packet would run thus:- ‘Ace of diamonds, a letter will be shortly received; seven of clubs, announcing the arrival of a small sum of money; ten of hearts, containing some very joyful tidings.’

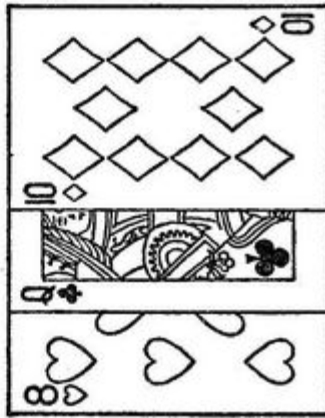
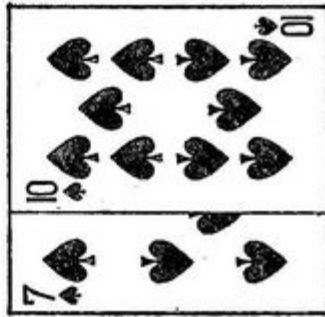
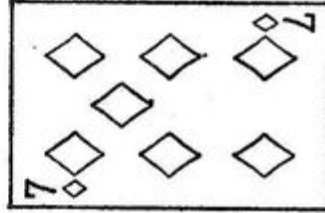
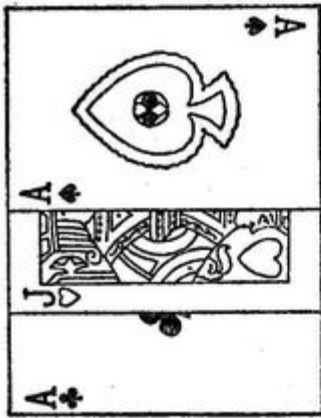
For those who do not expect it.



For the House.



For the Lady herself.



Consolation card.

The Surprise.
Fig. 8.

For those who do expect it.

The second pack for 'the house':- 'The person consulting the cards will receive a visit – king of spades – from a lawyer – nine of hearts – which will greatly delight – knave of spades – a dark ill disposed young man.'

The third pack, 'for those who do not expect it': - 'Ace of spades – pleasure in store for – knave of hearts – a gay young bachelor – ace of clubs – by means of money – but as the knave of hearts is placed between two aces – he runs a great risk of being imprisoned – and from the two cards supposed to mean respectively pleasure and money, that it will be for having run into debt.'

The fourth pack, 'for those who do not expect it': - 'The eight of hearts – the love affairs of a fair person will oblige – the queen of clubs – the person consulting the cards – ten of diamonds – to take a journey.'

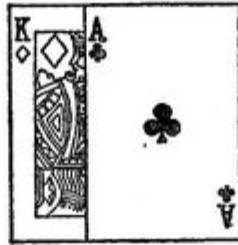
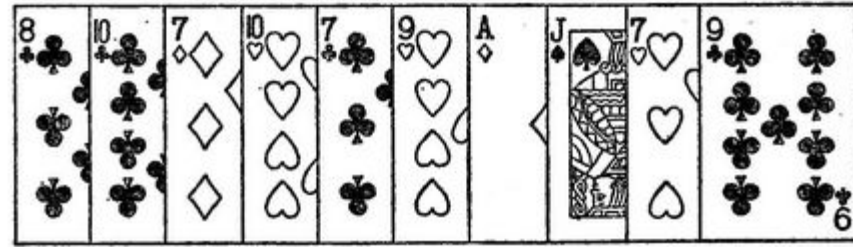
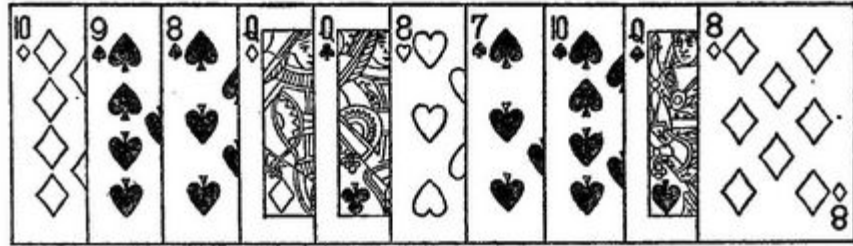
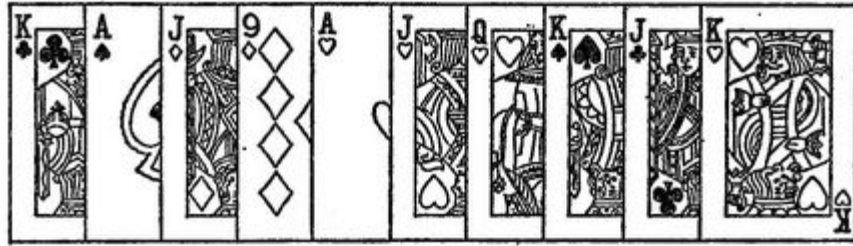
The fifth pack 'for the surprise': 'Seven of spades – slight trouble – ten of spades – caused by some person's imprisonment – the card of "consultation", seven of diamonds – which will turn out to be mere report'.

PART THREE

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

The person wishing to try her fortune in this manner (we will suppose her to be a young, fair person, represented by the eight of hearts) must well shuffle and cut with the left hand the pack of thirty-two cards; after which she must lay aside the topmost and undermost cards to form 'the surprise'. There will now remain thirty cards, which must be dealt out in three parcels, one to the left, one in the middle, and one to the right.

The left hand pack is taken to represent the past; the middle, the present; the one on the right hand, the future (Fig. 9). She must commence with the 'past': She would remark that picture cards redominating was considered to be a favourable sign, also that the presence of three kings is said to prove that powerful persons were interesting themselves in her affairs; the three knaves, however, are supposed to warn her to beware of false friends; the nine of diamonds, some great annoyance overcome by some good and amiable person, represented by the queen of hearts; the two aces, notice of a plot. Taking the cards in the order they lay: 'The king of clubs – a frank, open hearted man – ace of spades – fond of gaiety and pleasure – is disliked by – knave of diamonds – a young man in uniform – nine of diamonds – who seeks to injure him. The ace of hearts – a love letter – knave of hearts – from a gay young bachelor to a fair amiable woman – queen of hearts – causes – king of spades – a lawyer to endeavour to injure the clever – knave of clubs – enterprising young man, who is saved by him by – the king of hearts – a good and powerful man. Nevertheless, as the knave of clubs is placed between two similar cards, he has run a great risk of being imprisoned through the machinations of his enemy.'



The Present. – top line
 The Past. – second line
 The Future. – third line
 The Surprise. – bottom line

Fig. 9.

The second parcel, 'the present', may be read: 'The ten of diamonds – a voyage or journey at that moment taking place – nine of spades – caused by the death or dangerous illness of someone – eight of spades – whose state will occasion great grief – queen of diamonds – to a fair woman. The queen of clubs – an affectionate woman seeks to console – eight of hearts – a fair young girl, who is the person making the essay – seven of spades – who has secret griefs – ten of spades – which will cause her many tears – queen of spades – these are occasioned by the conduct of either a dark woman or widow, who – eight of diamonds – is her rival.'

The third pack of cards, 'the future', we will suppose to contain the eight of clubs, the seven of diamonds, the ten of hearts, the seven of clubs, the nine of hearts, the ace of diamonds, the knave of spades, the seven of hearts, the nine of clubs: 'In the first place, the large number of small cards is supposed to foretell success in enterprises, although the presence of three sevens are said to predict an illness. The eight of clubs – a dark young girl – ten of clubs – is about to inherit a large fortune – seven of diamonds – but her satirical disposition will destroy – ten of hearts – all her happiness – seven of clubs – a little money and – nine of hearts – much joy – ace of diamonds – will be announced to the person making the essay by letter, and – knave of spades – a wild young man – seven of hearts – will be overjoyed at receiving – nine of clubs – some unexpected tidings. The cards of surprise, viz., the king of diamonds and the ace of clubs are considered to predict that a letter will be received from some military man and that it will contain money.'

ANOTHER METHOD OF CONSULTING THE CARDS

We will suppose the person making the essay to be a widow, and consequently represented by the queen of spades. This card is therefore taken from the pack, and laid face uppermost upon the table. The remaining thirty-one cards are then to be well shuffled and cut, the topmost card withdrawn and placed lengthwise and face uppermost above the head of the queen of spades. The cards are to be shuffled, cut, and the topmost card withdrawn twelve more times, the manner of their arrangement being this: The queen of spades in the centre, the first card lengthwise above her head, the second, ditto at her feet, the third on her right side, the fourth on her left, the fifth placed upright above the first, the sixth ditto below the second, the seventh to the right of the third, the eighth to the left of the fourth, the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth at the four corners, and the thirteenth across the centre card – the queen of spades – thus forming a star (see Fig. 10).

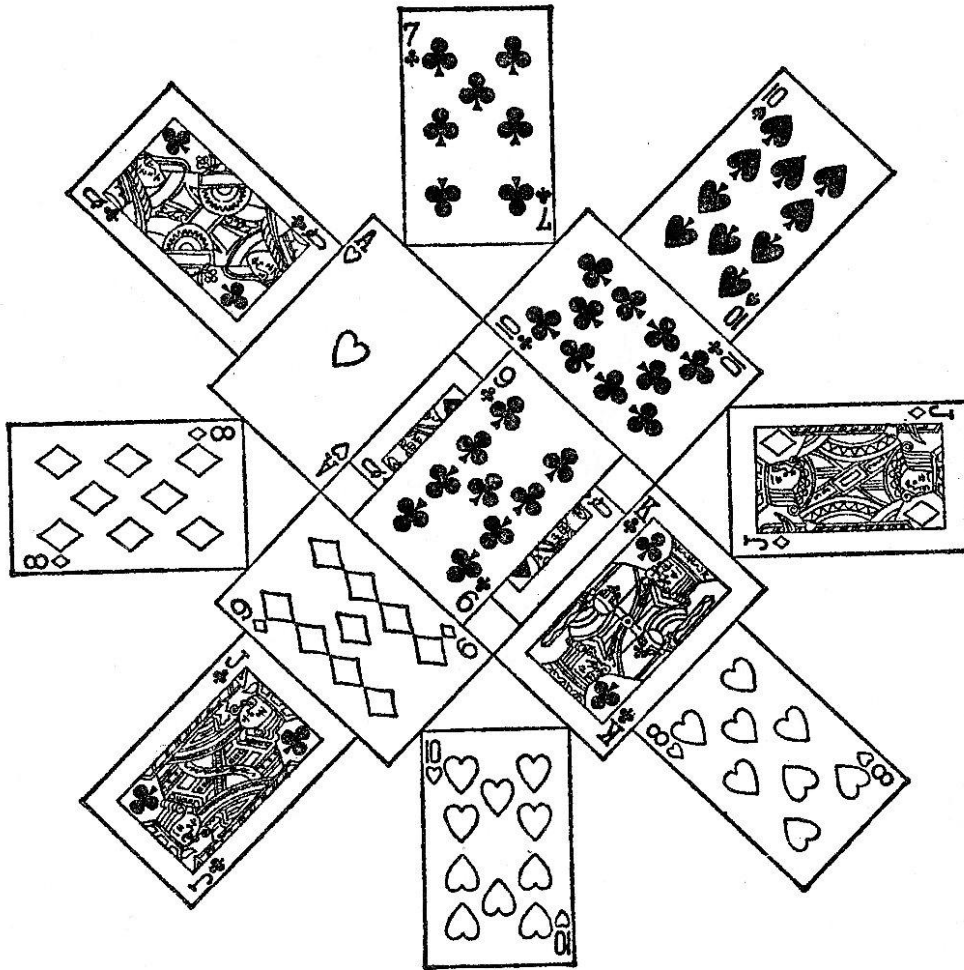


Fig. 10.

As stated before, the fourteenth card (the centre) represents the person consulting the cards. Then 1, the ace of hearts; 2, the king of clubs; 3, the ten of clubs; 4, nine of diamonds; 5, the queen of clubs; 6, the eight of hearts; 7, the ten of spades; 8, the knave of clubs; 9, the seven of clubs; 10, the ten of hearts; 11, the knave of diamonds; 12, the eight of diamonds; 13, the nine of clubs. These being placed at right angles, the person consulting them takes up two by two, beginning by those last laid down. First 12, the eight of diamonds, and then the one in the *opposite* corner, viz: 11, the knave of diamonds, read, 'overtures will be made'; knave of diamonds, 'by a fair young man'. Next two cards, 10 and 9 – ten of hearts, 'which will prove unsuccessful'; seven of clubs, 'on account of something connected with money'. Next two cards, 8 and 7 – the knave of clubs, a clever dark young man; ten of spades, 'will be greatly grieved by'. Next two, eight of hearts, 'a fair girl to whom he is attached'; the queen of clubs – 'a dark woman'. Next two, nine of diamonds, 'will be annoyed at not receiving'; ten of clubs, 'a sum of money'. Next two cards, 2 and 1 – the king of clubs, 'which was to have been sent her by a generous dark man, who is fond of obliging his friends'; ace of hearts, 'it will at last arrive, accompanied by a love letter'. The 13th card placed across the queen of spades – nine of clubs – 'and the cause of unexpected gain to the person consulting the cards'. There is a shorter and simpler method of doing this, by surrounding the card representing the person trying his or her fortune, with a less number of cards. The cards are shuffled and cut as before described, and the topmost one withdrawn. We will suppose the centre card to be the knave of clubs, representing a dark young man. The first topmost one is placed above the head of the knave; the second is placed at his feet; the third at his right side; the fourth on his left (see Fig. 11). These are said to read: Ace of Clubs – 'you will receive a letter which will give you great pleasure' – eight of hearts – 'from a fair girl' – knave of diamonds – 'a man in uniform' – queen of spades – 'and a malicious widow will seek to injure you on that very account'.

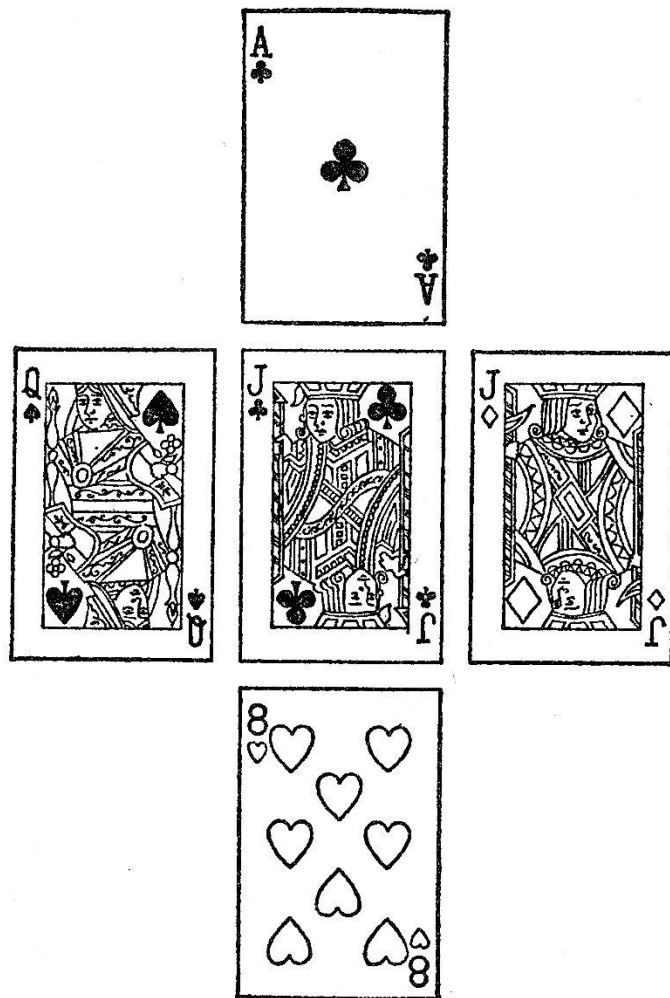


Fig. 11.

THE FLORENCE MODE

A pack is taken of thirty-two selected cards, viz.: ace, king, queen, knave, ten, nine, eight, and seven of each suit, shuffled well, and cut in three, then laid out in four rows of eight cards each. Significator is made any king or queen that may be preferred; then seven are counted from that significator from left to right, and from right to left, also cross-ways, always starting from the king or queen that represents the person consulting. The thoughts, which are supposed to be indicated by the knaves, may then be counted from, or the house, or a letter; in fact, anything about which information is desired; when this is explained, the cards are paired from each extremity, each pair being explained as arrived at till the pack is finished. They are now gathered up, shuffled and cut in three; then turned up by threes, the highest of each suit being taken out.

When three of equal value come together, such as three aces, three kings, etc., they must be taken all out, the same is to be done should three of a suit come together; this is to be repeated three times, shuffling and cutting between each, and when the pack has been gone through, any that are remaining over must be out on one side and not used. Seven cards are counted again from significator, and paired as before.

The meanings ascribed to some of the cards are somewhat different to those already given, so their several alleged significations are given:

Ten of Clubs – A journey or big building.

Eight of Clubs – Drink or vexation.

Ten of Spades – At Night-Time.

Nine of Spades – Disappointment or sickness.

Ten of Diamonds – Money.

Seven of Diamonds – Cheque or paper money, sometimes
an article of jewellery.

Three Sevens – A loss.

Four Tens – A great social rise through powerful friends.

Two Knaves – Treachery.

Ten of Hearts – An entertainment.

Seven of Hearts – Delay or slight anxiety.

Seven of Spades – Speedily.

Seven of Diamonds and Ace of Spades – News read in the
newspaper.

Ace of Spades and any Court Card – Photograph.

Two Red Tens with Ace of Diamonds – A Wedding.

Two Black Tens with Ace of Spades – A funeral.

Eight and Nine of Clubs – Dinner or supper party.

Seven of Clubs – A present.

Three Eights – Good business transactions.

Three Nines – A removal.

Three Tens – A rise either of money or a social one.

PART FOUR

MODES OF USING THE WHOLE PACK OF
FIFTY-TWO CARDS

Hitherto, only the thirty-two selected cards have been used; but now the various methods will be given by which the whole pack is to be employed. These are naturally a little more complicated, as the cards are much more numerous and the combinations are so diverse; still, with a little practice and care, the inquirer will, no doubt, shortly be able to read them satisfactorily to the amusement of himself, or those who wish to consult him. As the meanings ascribed to them are in almost every case totally different to those before given, another complete list with various combinations is added.

In this case diamonds take precedence, as they are mostly taken to mean money, riches, and success.

Hearts next, love affairs, friendship, amusement and pleasure.

Clubs, business matters, whether investments, appointments, or settlements.

Spades, losses or grief, trouble and anxiety, sometimes sickness and death.

The various combinations are supposed to either accelerate or mitigate the several meanings.

For instance – the ace of diamonds coming with the ace of spades, a railway journey – the nine of spades, usually taken to be a bad card, but coming with diamonds, speedy good luck, etc.

DIAMONDS

Ace – An offer or a ring.

King – A fair man, a military man, or a diplomatist.

Queen – A fair woman, fond of pleasure and amusement.

Knave – The thoughts of either king or queen.

Ten – A legacy or property.

Nine – A good surprise about money.

Eight – Meetings about money matters.

Seven – A cheque or paper money, sometimes scandal.

Six – An offer of some kind, generally to do with money matters.

Five (supposed to be the best card in the pack) – Health, wealth, and happiness.

Four – A short journey.

Three – Time, within three to four weeks.

Two – A secret or something unexpected.

HEARTS

Ace – The house

King – A rather fair man in society; sometimes a sailor.

Queen – A fair woman in society, but kind and good natured.

Knave – Thoughts of either king or queen.

Ten – An entertainment or festivity.

Nine – Great happiness and the wish card.

Eight – Love making or friendship.

Seven – A puzzle or indecision, doubt.

Six – Love affairs, sometimes an offer.

Five – Marriage, sometimes a new admirer.

Four – A small invitation, such as a dinner or evening party.

Three – Time, within a week.

Two – Kisses or trifling present.

CLUBS

Ace – A letter.

King – A clever dark man, often a professional man, or in business.

Queen – A clever amusing woman, sometimes a little satirical.

Knave – Thoughts of king or queen.

Ten – A new appointment, investment or settlement.

Nine – Relates to documents, papers, often a will.

Eight – A journey by road or vehicle.

Seven – A warning or unprofitable business.

Six – A very poor business offer or else money borrowed.

Five – News, either from the country or someone coming therefrom.

Four – A journey by land on business.

Three – Time, three to four months.

Two – A good friend, in some cases, a slight disappointment.

SPADES

Ace – Spite, death, or worry; sometimes a large town.

King – A lawyer, widower, or old man; a very dark man.

Queen – A very dark woman, a widow, a spiteful, malicious woman.

Knave – Thoughts of king or queen.

Ten – At night-time, imprisonment.
Nine (supposed to be a very bad card) – Grief, suffering, malice, and with other black cards, death.
Eight – Across water, sometimes treachery.
Seven – Poverty, anxiety, and annoyance.
Six – Delay, or a bad character.
Five – Temper, anger and quarrels.
Four – Sicknes, sometimes a journey caused through sickness.
Three – By the water, or a very short journey across water.
Two – Tears and vexation, sometimes a removal.

The following is a *resumé* of most of the cards, and some curious combinations.

Four Aces – Honours, dignities, rise in society, or money, friendship with the great; but if all four are reversed, the contrary – debt, bankruptcy, ruin, and even disgrace, therefore it is to be noticed particularly how they lie before reading the cards.
Four Kings – Great good luck, unexpected advancement, good and unlooked-for fortune.
Four queens – Society, pleasure, amusements.
Four Knaves – Thoughts of either king or queen of each suit, friendly gathering.
Four Tens – Great Pain, legacies, happiness.
Four Nines – Unexpected, and sudden news; if two blacks together, not pleasant; if two reds, excellent.
Four Eights – New appointments, sometimes new associations; two black eights together, mourning; two reds, wedding garments.
Four Sevens – Intrigues, scandal, opposition, and variance.
Four Sixes – A great surprise or change; two black ones together, vexations; two red ones, good.
Four Fives – A long and beneficial voyage, money, happiness, and health; if two blacks are near, vexation first.
Four Fours – A birth; two blacks together, a male; two reds, a female.
Four Threes – Period of time from six to twelve months, sometimes gain or money returned.
Four Twos – Visitors; two blacks together, disagreeable; two reds, pleasant, and sometimes love-making.
Three Aces – Great good luck.
Three Kings – A new friend or acquaintances who will advance you in life.

Three Queens – Quarrels, disputes, backbiting.
Three Knaves – A lawsuit or treachery.
Three Tens – A rise in social life, but not necessarily happiness with it.
Three Nines – A good removal, unless accompanied by very bad cards.
Three Eights – Love dreams, and longing for the unattainable, but often wishes or desires postponed; in some cases fresh engagements, but a little worry in obtaining them.
Three Sevens – Losses of friendship or property; reversed, you will never recover your goods.
Three Sixes – A very large and brilliant entertainment; if the two black ones come together, disgrace or scandal.
Three Fives – A delightful and happy meeting with absent friends.
Three Fours – Strangers or visitors coming to the house from a journey.
Three Threes – Slight annoyances or vexation caused by malicious tongues.
Three Twos – A good and staunch friend, but one who will grieve you by a queer temper.
Two Aces – Strange news quick and speedy, often good luck; two blacks, a telegram; two reds, a pleasant invitation.
Two Kings – A partnership or friendship.
Two Queens – A good female friend.
Two Knaves – Unpleasantness, sometimes only thoughts of people.
Two Tens – Change of residence or profession.
Two Nines – A good removal, sometimes business projects or documents, in many cases relating to a will.
Two Eights – An extraordinary occurrence.
Two Sevens – Something sudden and unexpected; two blacks – great treachery; especially if reversed.
Two Sixes – A good friend; two blacks – a nasty deceitful person, or a great danger, possibly an accident.
Two Black Fives – Danger from falls, or possibly by water.
Two Red Fives – Joyful and unexpected news.
Two Black Fours – Separation of unfriendly meetings.
Two Red Fours – Good appointments, or good luck.
Two Red Threes – Pleasant and profitable visitors and friends.
Two Black Threes – Disappointment and tears.
Two Black Twos – A departure.

Two Red Twos – An arrival.
The Ace, Nine, Ten and Seven of Spades – Divorce.
Seven and Nine of Spades – Separation.
Eight of Spades and Seven of Clubs – Prison, or confinement.
Six and Four of Spades – Sickness and danger.
Eight and Five of Spades – Malignity, caused by jealousy.
Six and Seven of Spades – Treachery, scandal, vexation.
Seven and Two of Spades – Tears caused by unfounded reports – often a false friend.
Nine and Six of Spades – A bitter and implacable enemy, if good cards follow, you will overcome, but if bad ones, he or she will triumph.
Three and Two of Spades – A short and not agreeable journey.
Seven of Hearts and Three of Spades – A journey and a strange adventure thereon.
Seven, Six, and Five of Spades – Thieves, or danger of robbery.
Queen and Knave of Spades – Widowhood.
Nine and Ten of Spades – Danger by fire.
Six and Seven of Spades reversed – A fall or injury.
Eight and Ten of Spades – News at night, but not very pleasant.
Ten, Eight, and Five of Spades – Broken engagement, or unfulfilled promise.
Six and Eight of Spades – Delay, postponement.
Nine, Seven, Six and Five of Spades – Bankruptcy.
Ace of Diamonds and Ten of Hearts – A marriage engagement.
Ace of Diamonds and Nine of Hearts – Hopes fulfilled.
Ten of Hearts and Four of Hearts – Marriage.
Three Tens and Five of Hearts – Happy love returned.
Eight of Hearts and Seven of Hearts – Doubt and indecision about an offer.
Seven of Hearts reversed – A nice and good present.
Three of Diamonds and Three of Hearts – In nine days.
Nine of Hearts and Nine of Diamonds – A delightful surprise about money.
Nine of Hearts and Nine of Clubs – Something to do about a will, in which the consultor is generally successful.
Eight of Hearts and Nine of Hearts – Great good luck through love.
Ace, Nine, Seven and Four of Spades – Death.

METHOD NO. 1

A pack of fifty-two cards is taken, shuffled, and cut in three; the first ten are taken out, then three are missed; another nine are taken out, then two missed; three out, one missed; and the last of the pack is taken. They are now laid out in rows of eight each, eight having been counted every way, beginning from the significator. When all are finished, the two extremities are taken, paired and read; they are then gathered together, shuffled, and cut in four parcels; the first one of each parcel is taken off and put on one side. The packet that comes first is the one that should be read.

METHOD NO. 2

WHAT IS SUPPOSED TO HAPPEN WITHIN A MONTH TO
TWO MONTHS

A pack of fifty-two cards is taken, shuffled, and cut in three, each meaning being read as it turns up. The cards are then turned up one by one till a spade is found, which is not withdrawn, but the following card, which lay face uppermost on the table. If three spades are found in succession the first is missed, but the two next are taken out, as well as the following card, whether diamonds, clubs or hearts; this is continued to the end of the pack, then re-commenced without shuffling or cutting. Should the final card have been a spade, on the beginning the pack afresh, the first should be taken out. The same operation is gone through twice more, in all three times. This having been done, they are laid in the form of a horseshoe in front of the dealer in the order in which they came, being careful to note that the significator is amongst them. Should it not appear naturally, it must be taken out and placed at the end. Seven are now counted from the one that represents the person consulting the oracle. When they have been read, and the relative meanings ascribed to them explained, one is taken from each end and paired, their various significations being interpreted as they turn up. These prognostications are supposed to come to pass within two weeks. A shorter way can be done by taking out thirty-two selected cards, viz.: ace, king, queen, knave, ten, nine, eight and seven of each suit; they are read in precisely the same way. This is taken to allow a shorter period to elapse, from ten days to a fortnight, but the former is supposed to be the better method.

METHOD NO. 3

A pack of fifty-two cards is taken, and after being well shuffled they are turned up one by one, counting one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, knave, queen, king (here the ace counts as one). If any card should fall on the number counted – thus, supposing a five comes when five is counted, or a king when that card turns up, it must be taken out and placed on the table, face uppermost, before the dealer. After counting to a king the counting is recommenced at one (it is very similar to the clock at *vingt et un*). Should two cards follow, such as three and four, eight and nine, etc., these must be

abstracted, also three of a kind, such as three tens, three kings, etc., they must also be taken out, but if three of the same suit they may be passed by. When the pack has been carefully gone through, shuffled and cut, the process is gone through twice more, in all three times. They are now all laid out in rows of four and read. When this is done they are gathered together and laid two by two thus:

North. South. East. West.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and so on till the pack is exhausted. Those at the top are the North, those at the bottom are the South, those at the right hand the East, those at the left hand the West. The North is to be read first, as that is supposed to happen first; the South next, the East next, and the West last.

METHOD NO. 4

The pack of fifty-two cards is taken, shuffled, and cut in three, the meanings of the cut being read first. Then the significator taken out. The cards are spread on the table, face downwards before the dealer, and seven are drawn out at random. The topmost card of the seven is taken off and put on one side. The cards are again shuffled and cut in three, the cut again read as before; they are laid on the table, seven cards being taken off, the topmost being withdrawn. This is to be repeated the third time, still taking off the topmost card. The cards are again shuffled and cut, this time nine each time being drawn out and the topmost two being removed. This manouvre has to be repeated three times, each time taking two of the topmost cards. In the first deal, where the first seven cards were removed, there will be eighteen cards; the second time there will be twenty-one remaining after having removed the two of each cut, thus: The thirty-nine cards are spread out in five rows of seven, and four remaining underneath. The significator is now put in the centre, and counting every way from it, these cards are taken to signify the past and present. The nine cards that have been taken from each sevens and nines are to be shuffled and looked at. These are supposed to refer entirely to the future. The three cards that are left out are useless.

THE STAR

The pack of fifty-two cards is taken, shuffled, and cut in three, the cut being explained as it is shown. The card representing the significator should be taken out and put in the middle. Three cards are now placed above the head, three at the feet, three to the left, and three to the right, three at the four corners, and three across the significator. They are interpreted as follows: First above the head, then at the feet, then to the right hand, and next the left; each corner to be taken top and bottom opposite. When these are all explained (those across the significator last), they are then paired, beginning with the topmost cards and the bottom cards, from end to end.

ANOTHER METHOD OF DOING THE STAR

This is a much shorter way, and instead of placing the cards as they come, they must be first well shuffled by the person consulting, then laid face downwards on the table and nine cards withdrawn (the significator must be in the centre). In this method the cards are placed around the card representing the consultor in the order in which they come, the first card drawn being put at the head of the significator, and the others in rotation. The nine cards are first explained as they lie, eight round and one over the significator. Then the consultor is desired again to draw nine, and these are put over the first nine; this is to be repeated a third time, combining all the cards as they lay one over the other, three deep every way.

METHOD NO. 6

The whole pack is taken, shuffled well, but not cut, every fifth card is picked out and laid by, the pack is gone through and every seventh card picked out, every third card must be taken, each fifth, seventh and third cards to be laid aside in separate packets; then each packet is carefully examined, whether the significator is amongst those withdrawn. If not, he or she must be abstracted and placed at the extreme end. Now the third pack is laid out in a row, the second next, and the first last, and all that is hidden is said to be shown you, counting three, seven and five from each row, beginning with the significator. Now two are taken from end to end and read till twelve are obtained, they are put on one side; then the rest are gone on with from end to end till all are exhausted. Then they are all taken up, including the twelve that were put aside, shuffled, the two first and the last are taken off. These three form 'the surprise'; then parcels of four are dealt, beginning with the first; they are all read in rotation and the small 'surprise' last.

METHOD NO. 7

The pack of fifty-two cards is taken, shuffled, cut in three, and the meanings ascribed to the cut explained. Then they are laid in rows of five till the whole pack is exhausted, except the two last, which are useless. The first row is to represent 'the person for whom you are acting'; the second, 'the house'; the third, 'your wish'; the fourth, 'the surprise'; and the fifth, 'what is supposed to come true'. The first ten are now read *lengthwise*, the others in the same manner till the fifth row has been explained, then they are taken from end to end, each pair being interpreted as arrived at. In this case there is no significator, as the first row is supposed to stand for what will happen immediately to the consultant. They are all gathered together, shuffled and cut, and laid out in packets of three. The consultant is desired to choose one of the three parcels, and that is laid out first and explained, then follow each of the other two, which must be also read in the same manner.

METHOD NO. 8

The pack of fifty-two cards is taken, shuffled and cut by the person consulting. They are cut in three and the meanings interpreted. Then they are laid out in rows of sevens, leaving the three last, which are not to be used. Then nine are counted every way, from the significator backwards and forwards, from left to right, and from right to left, up and down, always returning to the significator, then crossways from end to end. Then they are paired from corner to corner, each card being explained as it is arrived at, noticing if there should be any pairs, triplets, etc., amongst them. Then they are gathered up and shuffled well, then they are dealt in two packets, the consultant being desired to choose one. The one taken is supposed to represent the past and the present, the other the future. They are laid out and read pretty much as before.

METHOD NO. 9

A pack of fifty-two cards is taken, shuffled and cut, and divided thus: Every seven, nine, and five, are to be removed and put on one side. The six of clubs, the eight and ten of diamonds, are to be withdrawn and put in a place by themselves. Then the rest are shuffled, and five cards laid out face upwards till the pack is exhausted. It will now be found there are seven rows of five cards each, and two remaining; these two are placed with the nines, sevens and fives, to be used later. These cards are read, counting seven every way from the significator, then gathered together, shuffled and cut, the first group (seven in number) being first of all withdrawn, which must be added to the nines, sevens, and fives already withdrawn. There will now be four groups of seven cards each. The first must be read, the second put aside, the third explained, and the fourth laid by. The second and fourth are left out entirely and not used. The nines, sevens, and fives, and the first group you have withdrawn are shuffled, cut in two packets, and laid out on the table before the dealer. If two red nines appear close together, it is taken to show honour, dignity, and joy; if two red sevens and two red fives side by side, great and unexpected good luck, a legacy or money that you don't anticipate; if two red fives and nine of hearts near each other, a marriage of affection, if with seven of diamonds, a moneyed marriage, but of love; if two red fives and two black sevens, a marriage for money which will turn out unhappily; if two red sevens and two red fives, and the nine of hearts appear, it is supposed to be the greatest and happiest prognostic you can have, whether married or single – luck, pleasure, money; if two black sevens and two black fives appear, it is considered very evil, and if accompanied by the nine of spades, unhappiness in marriage, divorce, scandal, and sometimes violence caused through drink; if the eight of spades should be amongst those withdrawn and turn up with the aforesaid cards, violent death by murder or accident. It is taken to be the worst combination in the pack. These cards (viz.: the nines, sevens and fives, and those which have been withdrawn from the group of fives) are laid out in rows of seven, counting seven every way from the significator; then the extreme ends are taken and paired, being read as they turn up. Next the whole is shuffled including the six of clubs and the eight and ten of diamonds. These three cards are the index. Wherever they appear they are supposed to show good luck, happiness and prosperity; if they should happen between exceptionally bad cards, the luck is over, or marred through malignity, but as a rule they are taken to import great joy. The evil combination is thus: If the six of clubs is surrounded with spades, or the eight or ten of diamonds are *between* two black fives and the two black sevens are near, then the best laid scheme will come to nought, but if they are surrounded by the nine of hearts and nine of diamonds then it is a very good omen. The eight and ten of diamonds are supposed to be extremely good if there are three or four nines to follow them, for then the nine of spades loses its evil significance, and should the seven of diamonds and seven of hearts follow, a good marriage and happiness, or if the person is married, new prosperity or riches for the husband or sometimes the birth of an heir.

METHOD NO. 10

The pack of fifty-two cards is taken, shuffled and cut, and divided into two equal heaps. One of these is chosen by the consultant. Having decided this, the other heap is left alone, it is not to be used. The person consulting is now desired to shuffle the twenty-six cards remaining, cutting in three, the meanings being read as they turn up. They are now dealt in three packs, which are laid out in rows of eight, the last card to be left out, as that forms 'the surprise'. Four cards are now counted from the significator, which, should it not be in the pack chosen, must be abstracted and put at the end. When these have been fully explained the same manouvre is repeated twice, in all three times, one card being always taken out for 'the surprise'. 'The surprise' is turned up when those cards before the dealer have been examined and explained. Then they are all gathered together, and after having been shuffled and cut, they are turned up by fours. If a sequence should come up, such as six and seven, or six, seven and eight of any suit, they are taken out. If four of a suit, the lowest is taken out. This is only to be done once. These are now laid out in a row before the dealer and read from left to right, always taking note that the significator is amongst them, and counting four as above described. Then the two cards are taken from each extremity and each couple explained till all are exhausted.

METHOD NO. 11

A pack of fifty-two cards is taken, shuffled well, and cut. Then it is divided into three equal parcels of seventeen cards each, and one over for 'the surprise', which is to be laid aside. The first three cards of each packet is taken, and each three is put apart. That will leave fourteen in each group. The first and third packets of fourteen are taken up, the middle one being put aside. These are now laid out in four rows of seven, being sure that the significator is amongst them; or else the card that is supposed to represent the thoughts of the person consulting you, viz., the knave, may be counted from. Six are now counted, beginning from the next card to the significator; and after every sixth card, that card itself is not counted as one, but the following one. When these have been explained, which must be done till the significator is returned to, they are paired from end to end, and read as arrived at; then they are gathered together, shuffled and cut, and divided again into two groups of fourteen. These are not laid out again, but two being merely extracted from each of these, not forgetting the middle one, and adding them to the three packets of three placed on one side. The middle one is now taken up, shuffled well, and four cards taken from it, two from the top, and two from the bottom, and added to the one put aside to form 'the surprise'. There are now four packs of five cards each: One for the 'consultant' and one for the 'house', one for 'what is sure to come true', and one for 'the surprise'. These are laid out in front of the dealer and read from left to right in rotation.

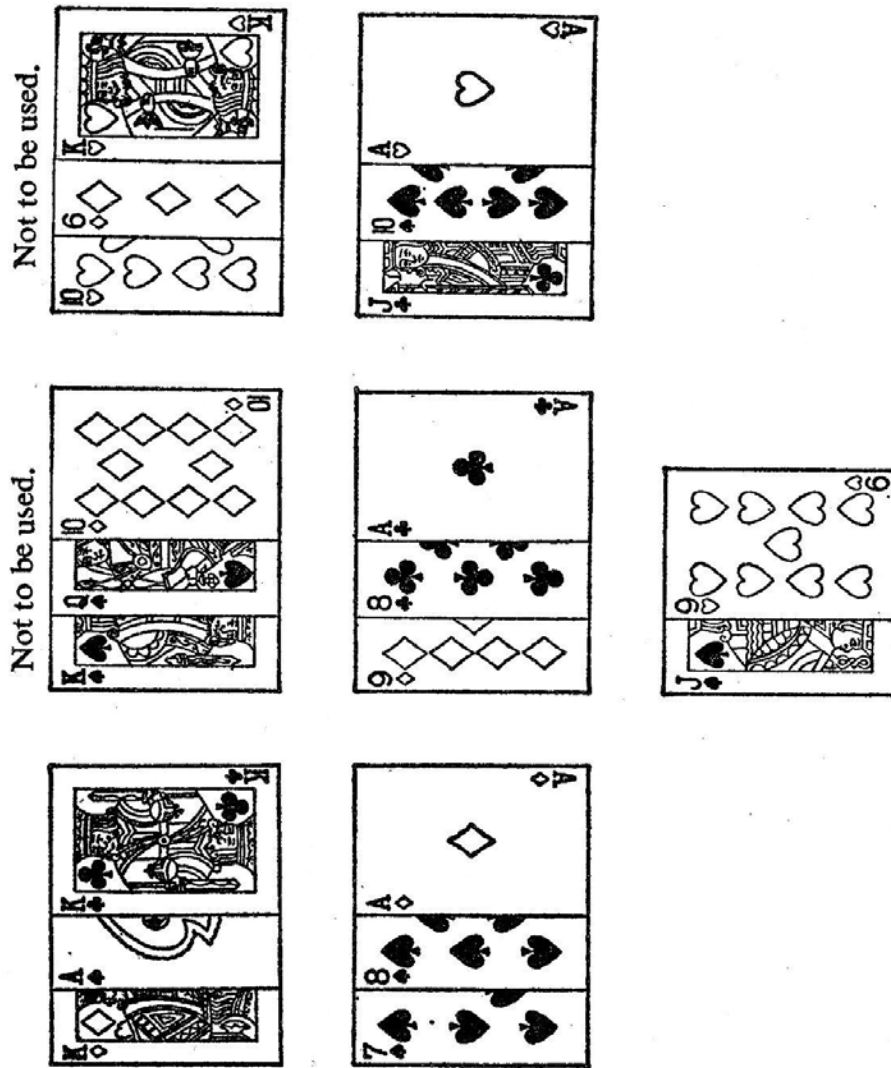
PART FIVE

WISHES

Having finished all the different methods of laying the cards, various indications will now be given which are supposed to show whether the one who is consulting will obtain his or her wish. These are done in various methods, and each is given in order.

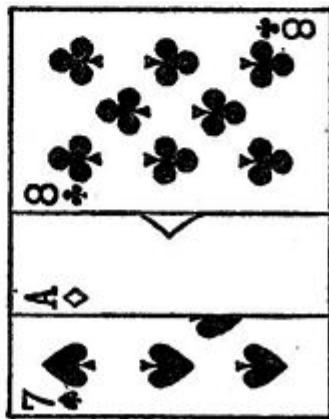
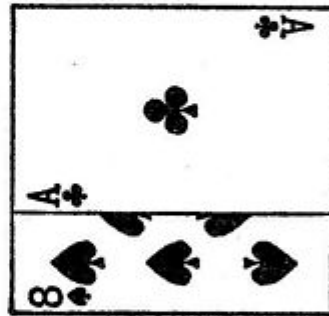
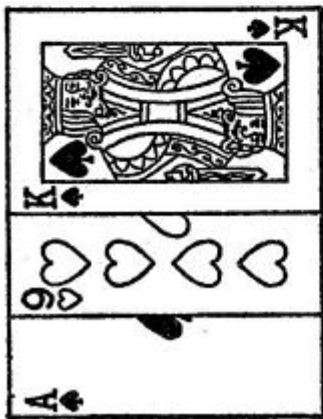
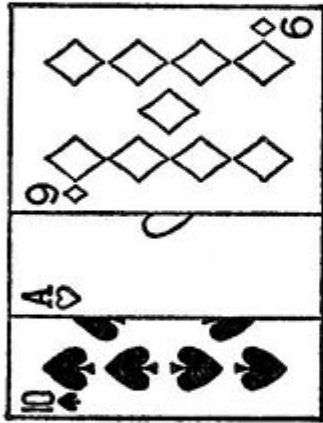
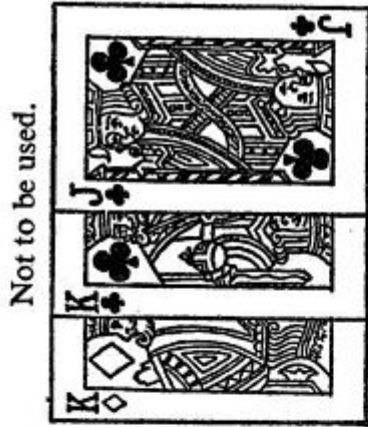
WISH NO. 1

Thirty-two selected cards having been well shuffled and cut in three, viz.: ace, king, queen, knave, ten, nine, eight and seven of each suit, proceed by turning them up by threes; if an ace appears amongst the three, those three cards must be taken out; and if the nine of hearts and the significator appear, they must also be taken out with the cards that accompany them. This operation has to be repeated three times, and if in the three times, the four aces, the significator, and the nine of hearts come out in eleven or nine cards, then the wish is taken to be certain; if they do not appear under twelve or fifteen, it is said the wish will not come to pass. To make the meaning perfectly clear, we will suppose that a dark man, represented by the king of clubs, is making the essay. Having well shuffled and cut the cards, they must be turned up in threes (see Fig. 12).



First deal.
Fig. 12.

In the first come the king of diamonds, ace of spades, and king of clubs – the person who is making the essay; the next three are king and queen of spades and ten of diamonds – these are useless; the next three, the ten of hearts, six of diamonds, the king of hearts – these are laid on one side; then the seven and eight of spades and ace of diamonds – these are withdrawn and put over the other three, with the ace and significator; the next three – nine of diamonds, eight of clubs and ace of clubs, these come out likewise, the knave of clubs, ten of spades, and ace of hearts, and the two left are the knave of spades and nine of hearts – the other cards are useless. Fourteen cards are now left, they are shuffled and cut, and again dealt in threes (see Fig. 13).



Second deal.
Fig. 13.

The ace of spades, nine of hearts, king of spades remain; the next three, ten of spades, ace of hearts and nine of diamonds also remain. The following triplet: king of diamonds, king of clubs and knave of clubs all come out. The seven of spades, ace of diamonds and eight of clubs remain, as also the two last – eight of spades and ace of clubs. This makes eleven

cards, so that the wish is considered to be gained; but if it is tried the third time, and more cards come out, then it is supposed that it will be very speedily accomplished.

WISH NO. 2

The pack of thirty-two selected cards is taken, viz.: ace, king, queen, knave, ten, nine, eight and seven of each suit, shuffled and cut in three, the meaning of each card being read as it turns up. Put them together, and turn up in threes. Supposing there should be two of one suit, and one of another, the highest is taken out. Should there be three of one suit, all are to be withdrawn and laid on the table in front of the dealer, in the shape of a semi-circle or horse shoe. If three of equal value, such as three kings, or three tens, they are likewise to come out. The pack is gone through, then shuffled and cut again, the cards being explained as before. When the end of the pack is arrived at, this is repeated a third time, acting in the same manner. Now count from the significator, or if that should not appear naturally, use the knave (which is taken to represent the thoughts of the person consulting); seven are counted each way till it is come back to, then the cards are paired from end to end, being read as arrived at; then all the cards are shuffled together, cut in three, and dealt out in packets of four, face downwards. Each packet is taken up and looked through, the cards being turned up one by one till an ace is come to. Should there be no ace in the parcel, it is put on one side – it is useless. The cards are shuffled and cut again, being turned up as before, and the cut read, being dealt in three packets, and stopping each time at the ace, as before. The third time they are shuffled but *not* cut, and dealt in packets of two, and proceeded with as before. Should the four aces (in the last deal) turn up without another card, the wish is supposed to be sure, and to come at once. If they come out with hearts, or diamonds, there will be some delay, but if the nine or seven of spades makes its appearance with the aces, then it is said to be a sign of disappointment.

WISH NO. 3

A pack is taken of thirty-two selected cards, viz.: king, queen, knave, ten, nine, eight and seven of each suit, and cut with the left hand; thirteen cards are then dealt out. If amongst these is to be found one or more aces, lay them aside. The remaining ones are shuffled and cut and thirteen again dealt; the aces are withdrawn as before, and again shuffled, cut and dealt. If in these three deals all four aces make their appearance, it is supposed that the wish will be granted. If all the aces come at the first deal, the answer is taken to be in the highest degree favourable. If in the three times only one or two appear, it is considered that the wish will not be gratified.

WISH NO. 4

A pack is taken of thirty-two selected cards, viz.: ace, king, queen, knave, ten, nine, eight and seven of each suit, shuffled and cut, the consultant wishing all the time. They are laid

out in two rows of four each, face downwards. When two pairs come up, they must be covered by the cards held in the dealer's hand. Should it be possible to cover each pair – such as two kings, two queens, etc., it is supposed that the wish will be granted. If the cards do not pair easily, it is said the wish will not come to pass, or, at any rate, not for some long period.

The following is taken to show whether the wish will be granted. The cards are well shuffled, the consultant keeping his thoughts all the time fixed upon whatever wish he may have formed; the cards are cut once, and the card cut is noted; they are shuffled again and dealt out into three parcels – each of these being examined in turn, and if it is found that the card turned up next, either the one representing the dealer, or the person who is consulting him – the ace of hearts or the nine of hearts, it is said that the wish will be granted. If it is in the same parcel with any of these, without being next to them, it is supposed there is a chance of the wish coming to pass at some more distant period; but if the nine of spades makes its appearance, it is taken that a disappointment is possible

WISH NO. 6

The pack of thirty-two selected cards, as in the foregoing method, is taken, shuffled and cut; then the four aces are taken out, the significator, or the person for whom the dealer is acting, and anything he wants to know about – such as money, then the ten of diamonds would be selected; if about a man, any king; if about a woman, any queen; if about business, the ten of clubs. These are shuffled after having being withdrawn, without cutting, and the nine of spades, which is the disappointment card, is also added to the aces, etc., in all seven cards, laying them face downwards on the table. Then the remainder are taken, shuffled well, and turned up in threes twice, the one following being the seventh. The pack is gone through like this, and when the nine of hearts appears what ever number that falls on in the twenty-five cards remaining. When one, two, three, four, five, six or seven it must fall on the card drawn out by the seven cards abstracted thus; if it should fall on No. 1 and that happens on an ace, it is favourable, and if he should chance on an ace, or his wish, or anything but the disappointment card (nine of spades), the wish will be realized.

First of all, the four aces are taken out, and the nine of spades (the disappointment card); then supposing the dealer is acting for a fair man, or a soldier, who is anxious to know whether he will get his wish. We will imagine he has invested a sum of money, and he wishes to know whether it is a good one; or that he hopes for a legacy and is anxious to know if he will get it. The king of diamonds (representing the fair man), and the ten of diamonds, the money card, should therefore be taken out. These are added to the four aces and the nine of spades. These are well shuffled, but *not* cut, and laid face downwards on the table, as in Fig. 14.

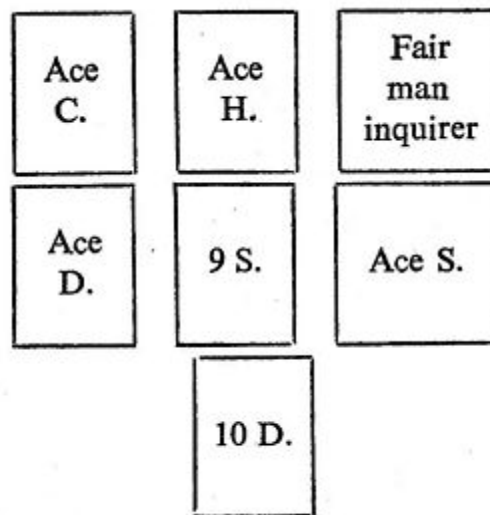


Fig. 14.

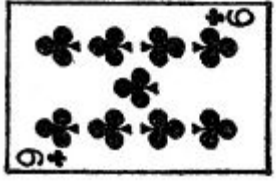
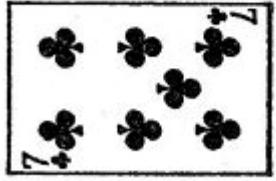
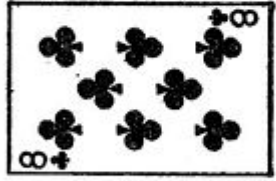
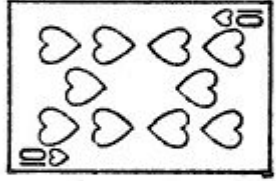
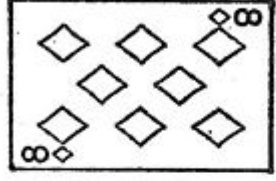
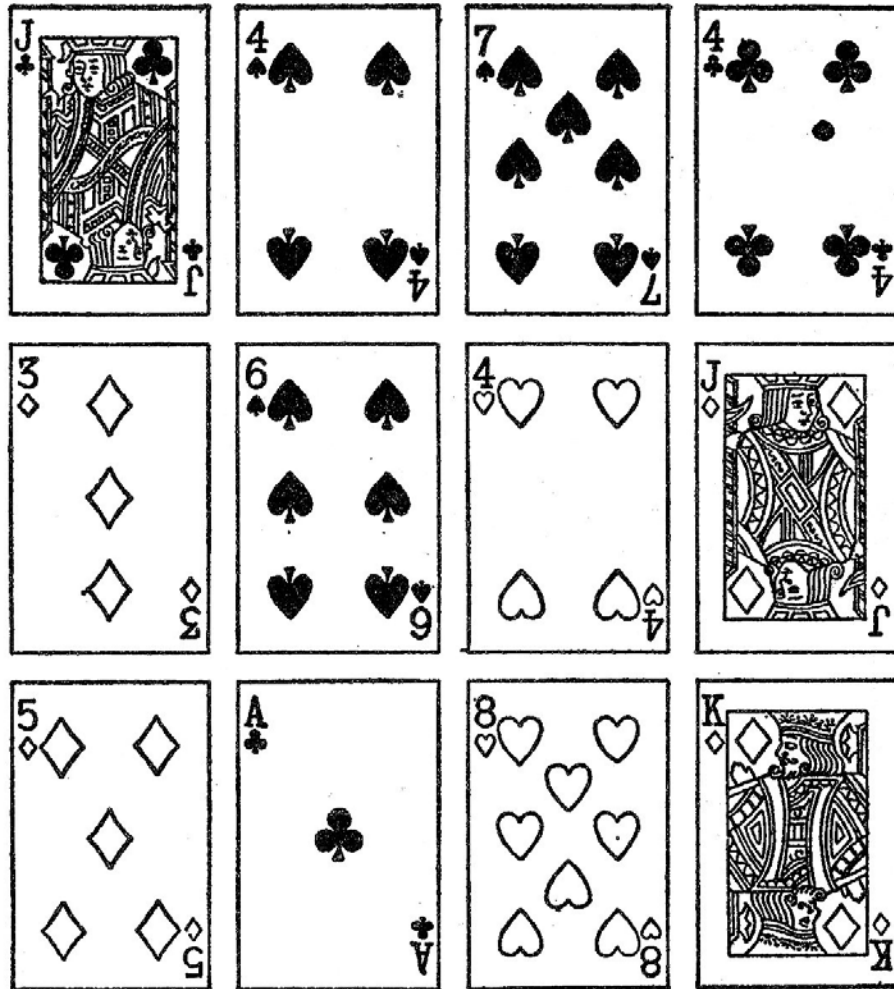


Fig. 15.

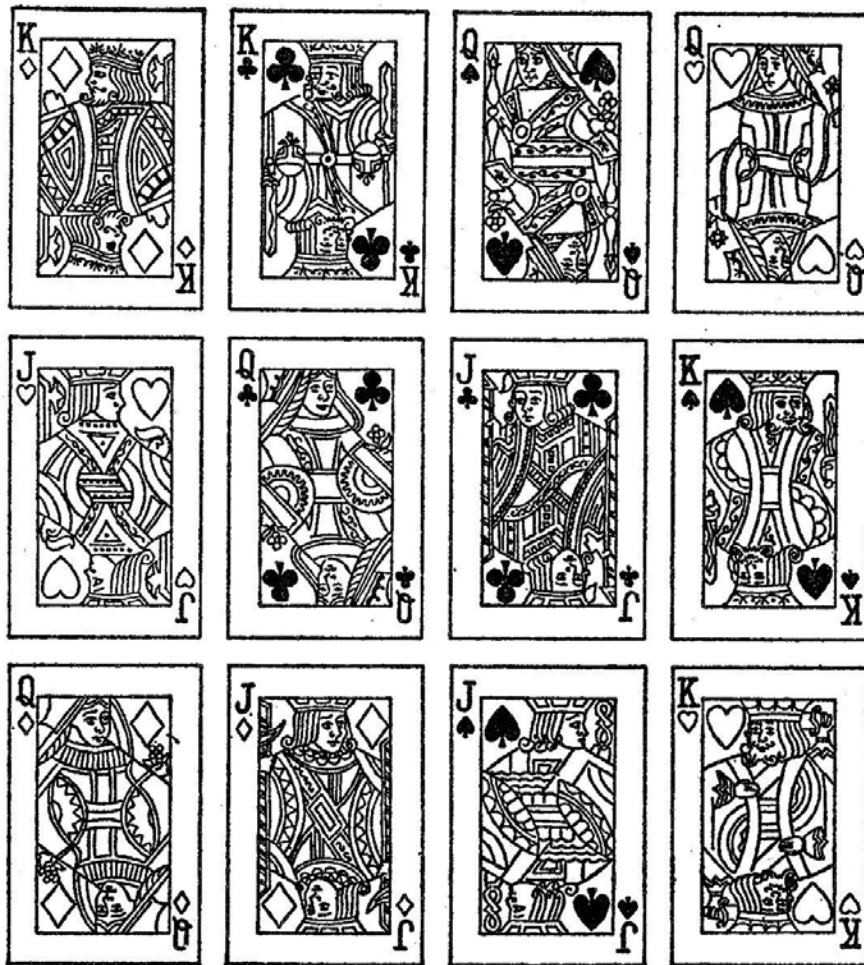


First deal.

Fig. 16.

These represent the four aces, the disappointment card, and the inquirer and his wish. The remaining cards are now taken and turned up three at a time. We will suppose the first three are the nine, seven, and eight of clubs; the next three the ten and knave of hearts, and eight of diamonds; and the seventh card, the queen of clubs (Fig. 15) – these are passed by. Begin again, counting one. We will suppose the next three are the eight of spades, the seven of clubs, and the nine of hearts. Three are then counted from those laid face downwards on the table, and that card is turned up – we will suppose that to be the king of diamonds; the cards turned up by threes are gathered together and shuffled, and turned up by sevens as before. Should the nine of hearts fall on the fourth card the second time, that is to be turned up – we will suppose that to be the ace of diamonds. Proceed again as before, and this time we will imagine the nine of hearts to fall on the seventh – this may be the ten of diamonds – so that it could be said to the person consulting, that it is said he will get his wish; but supposing the nine of hearts to fall on the fifth card, and that turns out to be the nine of spades, he will be disappointed; and should it happen that *in the first reading* the nine of hearts should come on, we will say, the first card, which

might prove the nine of spades, then it is no use continuing the three times, as it is supposed there is no chance whatever of the wish being realized.



At the end of the deal.

Fig. 17.

WISH NO. 7

The whole pack of fifty-two cards is taken, shuffled and cut in two packets, and read as they turn up. They are now laid out face uppermost, in three rows of four cards each, in all twelve cards. If in the first twelve cards any court cards appear, they are taken out, filling up the spaces with fresh cards; should these again be court cards, they are abstracted as before, filling in the spaces as described; if not, they are thus counted: Eleven must be made up of any *two* cards, such as ace and ten (ace counting as one), and covered, or two and nine, each card being covered as counted, three and eight, four and seven, five and six, etc. If a court card appears, it is a stop, and counts as nothing. If, as the cards are covered, eleven can be made out of any of the two cards, and continued to the end, exhausting all the cards, it is taken that the wish will be gained; in that case all

the court cards ought to be on the top, as those cast aside at first are used at the last, to cover each two cards as they count eleven. If the court cards cannot be got to come out at the end, the wish is supposed to be delayed, and if eleven cannot be made from nearly the beginning, it is said the wish will not be realized at all. To explain the meaning more clearly, the following diagram is given. We will suppose they are as in Fig. 16.

There are now removed the three court cards, viz.: the knave of clubs in the first row, the knave of diamonds in the second, and the king of diamonds in the third. These are replaced by the nine of clubs in the first row, five of spades in the second, and six of hearts in the third. The cards are now covered. In the first row, four and seven of spades, making respectively eleven covered by ten of clubs and ten of spades. Eleven is now made, where possible, from all three rows. In the second row will be found the six and five of spades, these are covered by two and one of clubs. In the third row, one of clubs and ten of hearts, covered by seven of diamonds and three of spades. In the same row, five of diamonds and six of hearts, covered by the two of diamonds and king of hearts. In the first and second rows, nine of clubs and two of spades, covered by the four and eight of diamonds. In the second row, three and eight of diamonds, covered by the knave of hearts and queen of clubs. In the first and second row, the one and ten of spades, covered by the three of hearts and three of spades. In the first and third rows, four of clubs and seven of diamonds, covered by the ten of diamonds and nine of hearts. In the third row, nine of hearts and two of diamonds, covered by the five of clubs and ace of diamonds. In the first and third rows, ten of clubs and ace of diamonds, covered by the seven of hearts and queen of diamonds. In the first row, four of diamonds and seven of hearts, covered by the eight and five of hearts. In the first and third rows, eight of hearts and three of clubs, covered by the seven of clubs and knave of spades. In the first and second rows, and of seven of clubs and four of hearts covered by the two of clubs and eight of spades. In the first and second rows, the three of hearts and eight of spades, covered by the king and nine of spades. In the first row, two of clubs and nine of spades, covered by the ace of hearts and six of diamonds. In the first row, again, the ace of hearts and ten of diamonds, covered by the two of hearts and six of clubs. In the first and third rows, five and six of clubs, covered by the nine of diamonds and queen of hearts. In the first row, five of hearts and six of diamonds, covered by the king and eight of clubs. Then in the first and second rows, the eight of clubs and three of spades, as there is only one card remaining, viz.: the queen of spades, the three other cards to be covered, those put aside at first are taken up, the last two to be covered being the nine of diamonds and two of hearts, covered by the knave of diamonds and knave of clubs. In this case the wish is supposed to be realized; but in some cases it will be found that it has not made up the number eleven in the two cards, and then it is taken that the wish may be either delayed, or not fulfilled.

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