

Curiosities of heredity : "the Hapsburg lip" / by J. N. Ungoed Pitt.

Contributors

Pitt, J. N. Ungoed.

Publication/Creation

London : John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, 1931.

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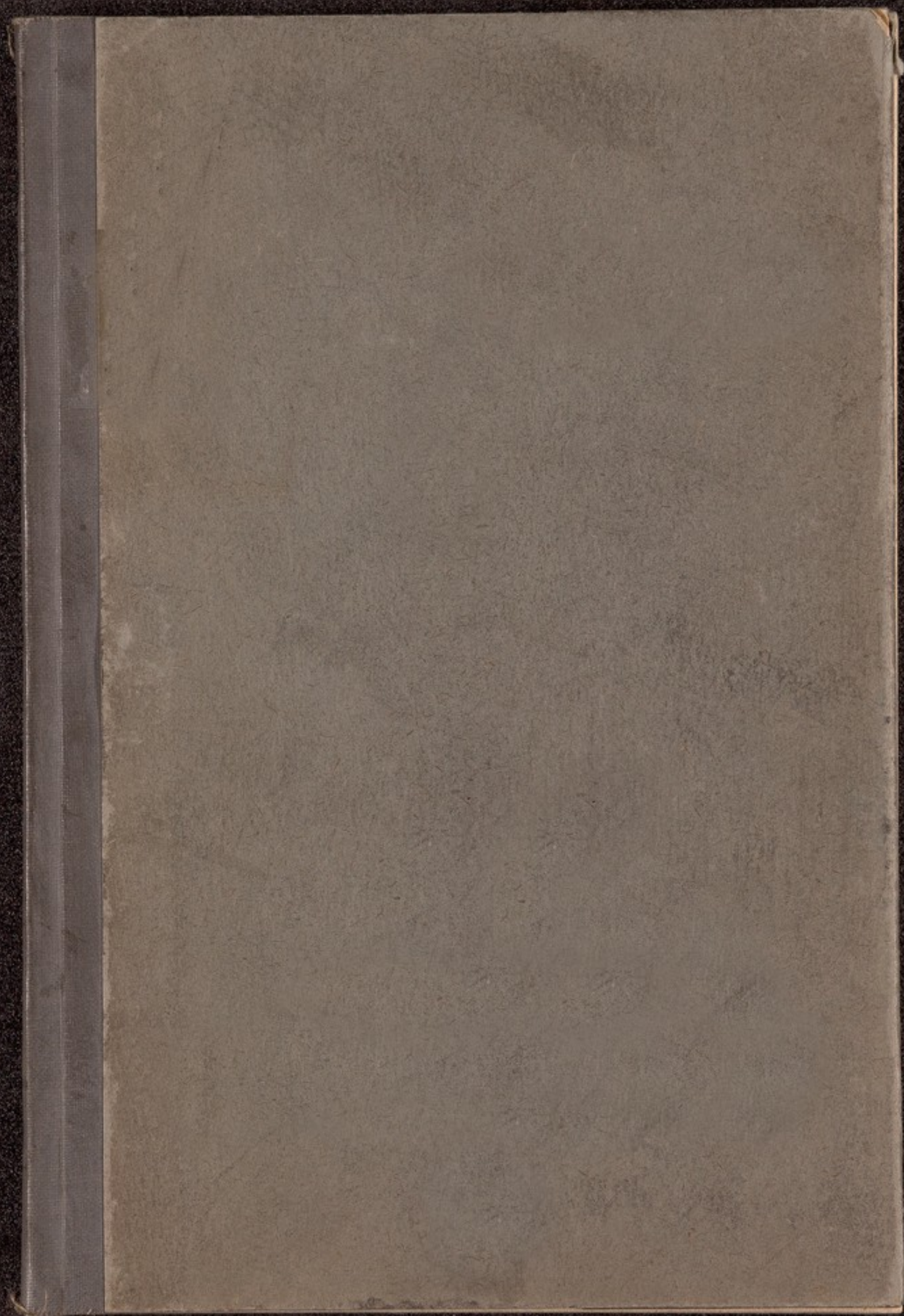


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Curiosities of Heredity

"THE HAPSBURG LIP"

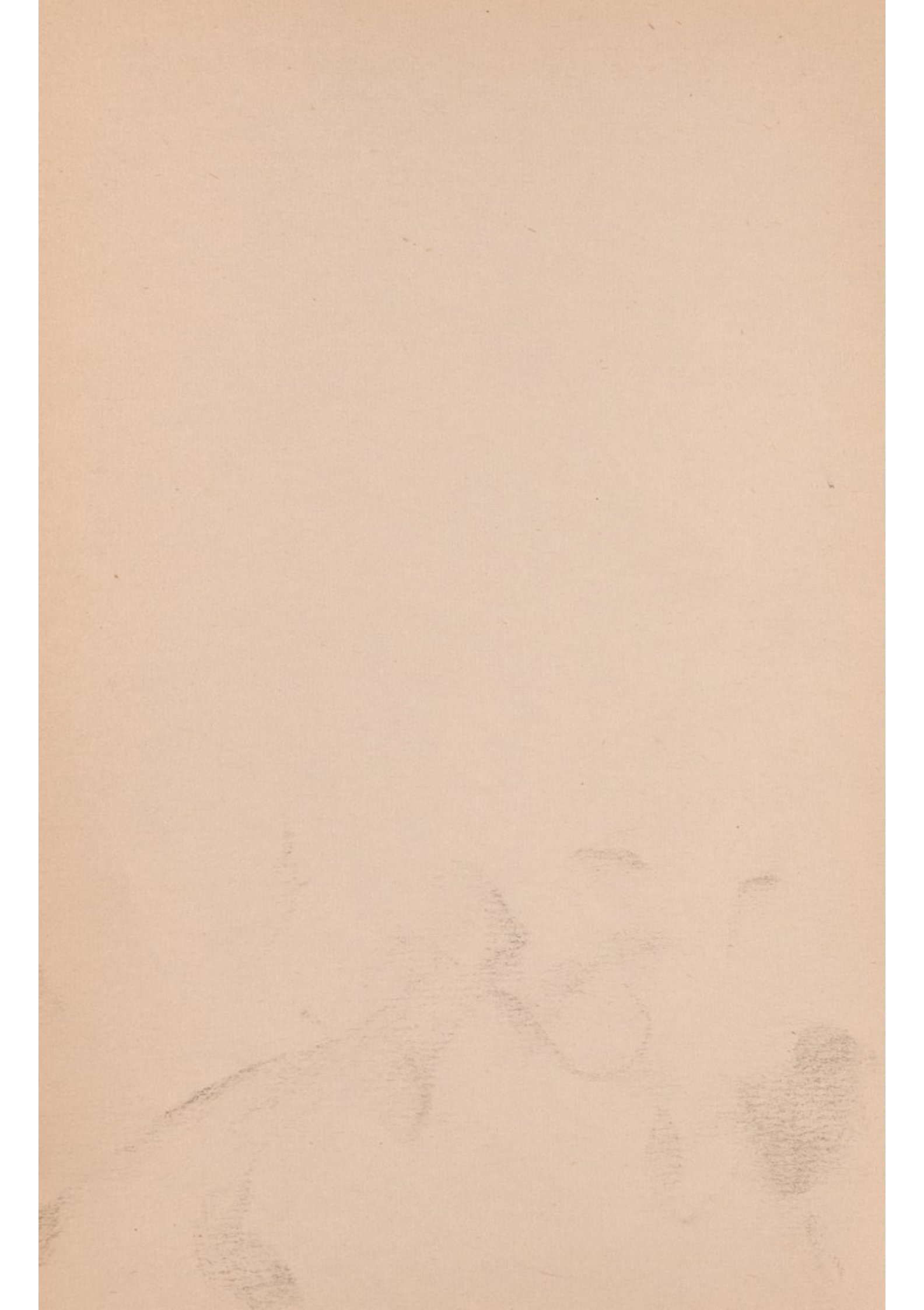
J. N. UNGOED PITT

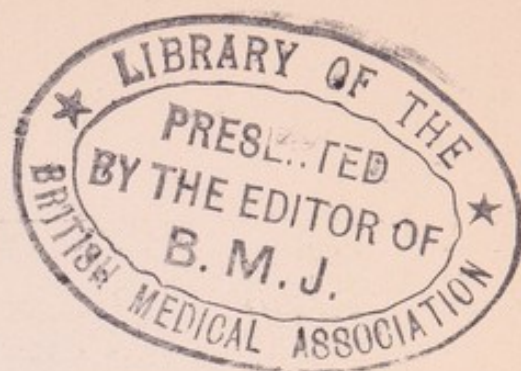


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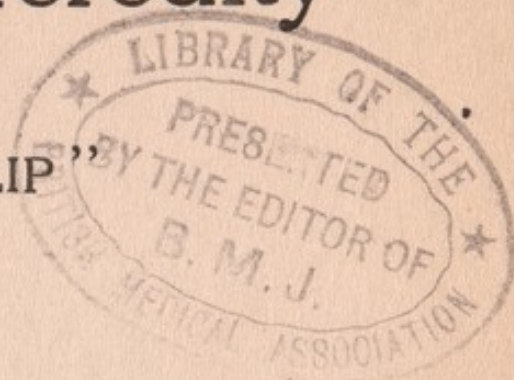


THE EMPEROR CHARLES V.

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Curiosities of Heredity

"THE HAPSBURG LIP"



BY

J. N. UNGOED PITT

LONDON

JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, LTD.

83-91, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, W.1

—
1931

LONDON :
JOHN BALE, SONS AND DANIELSSON, LTD.,
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FOREWORD.

"Rari quippe boni, numero vix sunt totidem quot."

—JUVEN., Sat. xiii, 26.

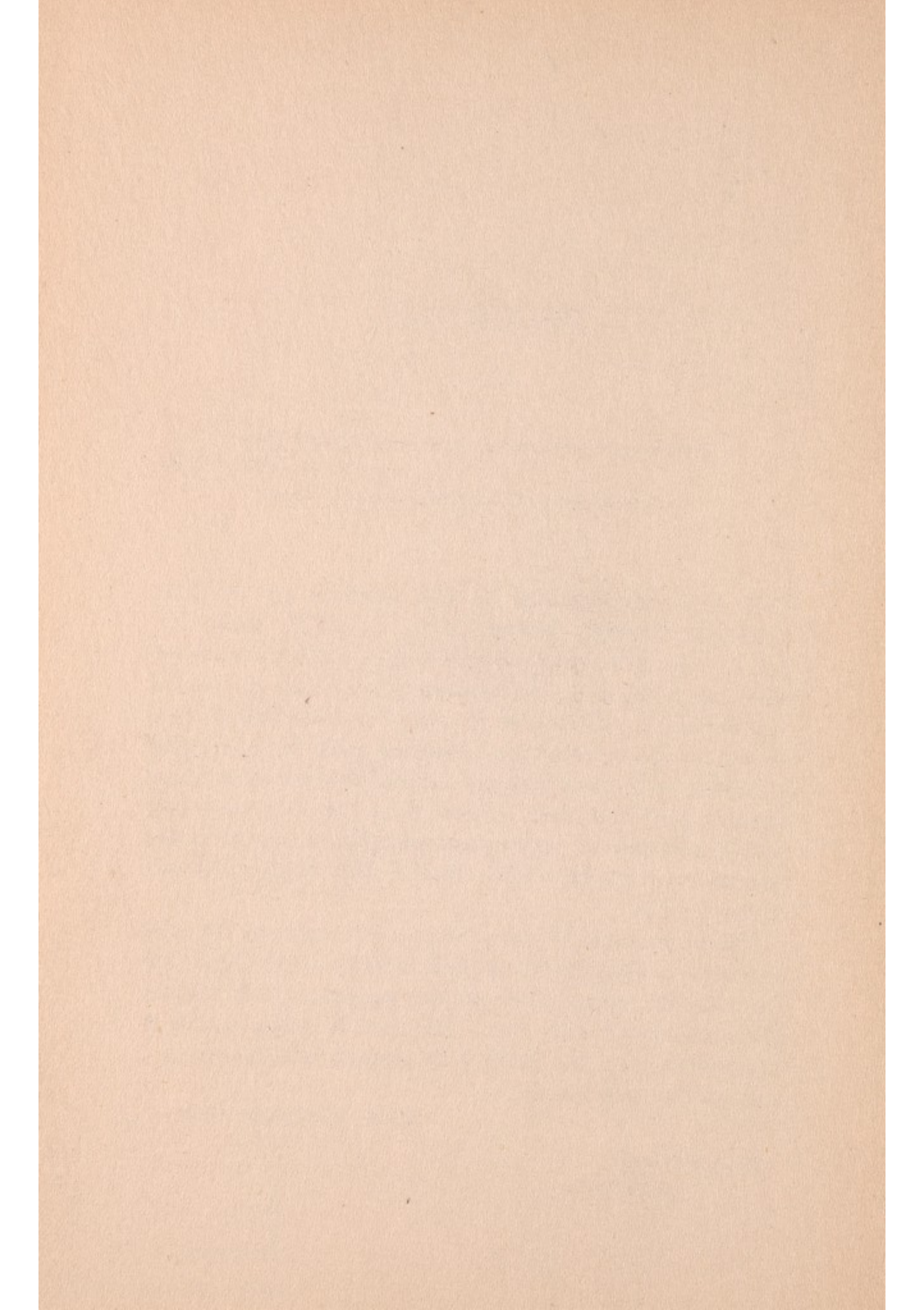
Good men are rare, so many scarce (I fear).

THIS book is dedicated to the memory of the late LEONARD PORTAL MARK, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., who achieved such world-wide posthumous fame when, after death, his martyrdom to the cause of Science was revealed. A sufferer of a rare and dreaded disease known as Acromegaly, he compiled such a remarkable collection of observations and facts of his own disfiguring ailment, that it is now believed that his life's work will enable surgeons to operate successfully, in removing the tumour from the base of the brain; this being the cause of the disease.

Whilst engaged in more important writings, he had expressed a wish to write a book relating to the Hapsburg lip. He left some notes on the subject, which he had often discussed with me. His pen is taken up in a humble way by the Author, in sincere admiration of a very gallant gentleman.

J. N. UNGOED PITT.

*Oxford Terrace,
Hyde Park.*



Curiosities of Heredity.

CHAPTER I.

"Quum sanguis corruptus est pituita reduntat."—CICERO.

FEATURES OF HEREDITY.

HEREDITY is aptly described as "the transmission of qualities from ancestors to their offsprings." Features, too, are hereditary, and they will very often show more prominently than the qualities which are sometimes hidden. Features of prominence cannot be altered unless the plastic surgeons of to-day will undertake to remove these marks or formations, which shapes, if hereditary, will appear again in the offsprings, whether they are erased during the lifetime of the ancestor or not.

Most bearers of hereditary marks are proud of them as being a family feature, and make no effort to obliterate them. The face shows most prominently these signs, as against bodily peculiarities such as moles, scars, deformities and diseases ; all very often confused with heredity and its ailments.

Si Vitiis mediocribus, et mea paucis
Mendosa est Natura, aliqui recta velut si
Egregio inspersos, reprehendas corpore Naevos.

—HORACE, i, Sat. vi, 65

If in a few more faults my nature fail,
Right otherwise, as if you would rail
On pretty moles, well placed
On body seemingly graced.

MOLES.

Surgical operations upon moles have frequently proved extremely dangerous ; which has, amongst superstitiously minded persons, given rise to the belief that these marks are lucky omens and should on no account be removed. People with minds of this category are of the legion who, every month, go out of doors to bow thrice before the

moon to ensure prosperity! However, these persons whose minds still cling to the psychical beliefs of the Middle Ages may be disregarded. Actually, moles are brought about by natural circumstances at birth; also, they are not hereditary.

SCARS.

At one time scars were thought to be an indication of noble blood, owing to the fact that scars, taken in duels by gentlemen of rank, were occasionally transmitted to their offsprings. Sometimes a scar is handed down from father to son, but it very rarely goes any further down the family tree, so that actually they are not hereditary. The Great War rather upset the theory, or we should now hear of children born during that period wearing their inherited scars, as their sires before them had worn their medals.

DEFORMITIES.

As a general rule deformities could never be described as being hereditary.

DISEASES.

In the Old Testament we read that "the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation." In other words, a diseased parent begets diseased children, taking several generations of non-diseased blood to remove or dilute the bad seed sown by the forefather. Insanity (a disease of the mind), cancer and tuberculosis (diseases of the body), are all hereditary, making it dangerous for the sufferers to marry lest it should reappear in the offsprings. All three run in families. Such features as a fondness for gambling, drinking or crime being transmitted is due to a brain diseased in those respects. Environment plays a large part in these latter traits recurring. In some surroundings the failing will be dormant.

"Curentur dubii medicis majoribus aegri."

—JUVEN., Sat. xiii, 124.

Let patients in great doubt
Seek physicians out.

CHAPTER II.

INTERMARRIAGE.

"Permitte divis coetera."—HORACE, Ode ix, 9.

How all the rest shall go give leave the Gods to know.

PRIOR to the Great War, throughout history for centuries past we find that marriage between members of the various reigning royal families ensured peace and goodwill, acting as a link to join together the two countries concerned. The Great War showed that these marriage alliances in modern times do not bind so securely, when thrones fall as soon as discontent sets in. If all the marriage alliances had been regarded there would never have been a War in which cousin fought against cousin. The crowned heads of Europe are connected very considerably by marriage and, if one looks back to 1900, when most of them were secure, a glance at their portraits shows a very distinct resemblance to each other. King George V when younger, might well have been taken as a twin brother to the late Czar of Russia. There is, however, a difference between a family likeness and a distinct feature inherited from generation to generation, though both point to intermarriage, the feature can be called hereditary.

The Jews of all nations have married only the adherents to their faith and, although scattered in all parts of the globe, they must by this time have a family connection with each other. Their feature, so plainly seen in any crowd or street, is the somewhat bulbous or Jewish nose and the slightly thickened lips. These features die out in a generation or so when the Jews marry into a Christian family.

THE HAPSBURG LIP.

In tracing the facial peculiarities of the three families of Spain, France and Austria, the great swollen underlip

of the Hapsburgs offers such a distinct feature that their other traits of physiognomy may well be neglected. This swollen lip was, in the sixteenth century, in its original type, usually combined with a long, heavy under-jaw, as one sees in the portrait of the Emperor Charles V. Later the jaw became more normal, though the lip still persisted and can be traced, with its varying degrees of intensification, through no less than eighteen generations, coming out in at least seventy of the various descendants. Its first appearance, according to history, was in Cymburga, who was born in the last part of the fourteenth century, and became the wife of Ernest, the second patriarch of the house of Hapsburg. (See Woods' *Heredity in Royalty*.) In its latest manifestation it appears at the present day in the King of Spain. This is a remarkable instance of the force of heredity in perpetuating a physical trait, and has been thought to be an example of Prepotency; the male line being able to transmit a deeply-rooted peculiarity, the features; the maternal side having no influence in counteracting it.

As an example of prepotency the Hapsburg lip was cited by Darwin (*Animals and Plants*, 1868, vol. i, p. 65); to quote his words:—

“It would appear that in certain families some one ancestor, and after him others in the same family, must have had great power in transmitting their likeness through the male line, for we cannot otherwise understand how the same features should so often be transmitted after marriage with various females, as has been the case with the Austrian Emperors.”

The same idea is expressed by Strahan (*Marriage and Disease*).

As a matter of fact, this feature, the big lip, was maintained and transmitted in no more remarkable way than the insanity was, and for the reason namely, inter-marriage in their own family, and time and time again the selection of those who exhibited this feature rather than those who did not. In almost every generation

there were some who showed the peculiar lip, and there were always those who did not inherit it in any degree at all, and this is also parallel in the mental abnormality. Therefore, since an increasing number in each successive generation were free from the peculiarity, the average of the descendants in each generation would give a diminution in the quality in question. We have not a prepotency, but merely what we might expect were the features transmitted in the same way as the mental and moral qualities.

A chronicler of the period relates a story in connection with one of the Spanish kings. The monarch in question, whilst out hunting, had become so engrossed in the chase that, after several hours' hard riding, only a few of his courtiers had managed to keep up with him, the rest were forced to follow at a more leisurely pace. On coming to the edge of a large wood the royal party espied a young girl coming towards them carrying a pail of water. The king hailed her and inquired as to where he was, and whether she had seen any of his following. The girl curtsied but, being rather awed by his presence, said she would fetch her mother. When she raised her head it was noticed that she had a very prominent jaw and a typical Hapsburg lip. Presently the mother hurried out of the cottage and, bowing very low by the King, said that a party of horsemen had passed by a short time ago, and were galloping in the direction of a near-by village, but she could direct him no further as she had lived in the same cottage all her life, never venturing far beyond her home. "In which case, Madame," replied the King, glancing at the daughter, "It seems as if I must have visited this district before!" And, amid the guffaws of his courtiers, he threw down a purse, doffed his hat and galloped towards the village.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORICAL REFERENCE.

THE Hapsburg peculiarity is alluded to in American slang as the "Whapper Jaw"—a glance at the portrait of Charles V will quite clearly show that, although this term has not the finesse or dignity of the French description, "Menton en Galoche," it is nevertheless quite explicit.

One might ask what degree of prominence of the jaw or lower lip is necessary for one to describe a person as having a Hapsburg lip. It varies so much in degree and can be so slightly identified that one would find it difficult to say that a person has it. One commonly sees similar features in the streets, just as one sees people with big noses, but one could not say exactly what amount of growth in a person's nose would justify one in saying that a person has a big nose! Were it not accompanied by a deformed lip it could well be called a "determined jaw" in direct contrast to a "weak chin." The jaw to the average man would be regarded as merely a feature running in the royal families of Spain and Austria; but it is interesting to note that on two distinct occasions in history it very nearly became engrafted into the reigning family of England. Philip II of Spain had the disease quite markedly, although he had not quite such a prominent jaw as his father Charles V. In Philip's marriage with Queen Mary in 1554 (Bloody Mary, who introduced the Inquisition to England, also burning at the stake as capital punishment) there was no issue, so the Crown passed to Elizabeth (Good Queen Bess, the Virgin Queen). Secondly in 1622, when Prince Charles (afterwards Charles I, King of England, beheaded at Whitehall), son of James I, went to Spain, accompanied by the powerful Duke of Buckingham, it was with the intention of arranging his marriage with

the Infanta of Spain, to strengthen the alliance between Spain and England. This royal lady had the lip quite prominently. However, the negotiations later fell to the ground, the prince returning to his irate parent. Otherwise it is quite possible that, instead of having four Hanoverian Georges with receding chins (referred to in *The Four Georges*, Thackeray), we might have had a line of kings whose most prominent feature was the protruding lip :—

Familiar Letters or Epistolæ Ho Elianæ.

(By James Howell, published by J. M. Dent.)

Madrid,

January 5th, 1622.

To Mr. Arthur Hopton.

"The treaty of the match betwixt of our Prince * and the Lady Infanta is now strongly afoot: she is a very comely lady, rather of a Flemish complexion than Spanish, fair-haired, and carrieth a most pure mixture of red and white in her face. She is full, and big-lipped, which is held as a beauty rather than a blemish, or any excess in the Austrian family, it being a thing incident to that race. She goes now upon sixteen, and is of a fullness agreeable to those years. The King is also of such a complexion and is under twenty—"

In Prescott's historical volume, *Philip II*, reference is made to the jaw in speaking of the magnificent windows of St. Gudule's Cathedral at Brussels :—

"The glass was of the time of Charles V, and I soon recognised in his familiar face the protruding jaw of the Austrian line."

A passage from the *Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic*, by J. L. Motley :—

"1555, Charles V was then 55 years old, but was already decrepit with old age. He was about middle height, and had been athletic and well-proportioned

* Prince Charles of England.

—broad of shoulders, deep in chest, thin in the flank, very muscular in the arms and legs; he had been able to match himself with all competitors in the Tourney and the ring, and to vanquish the bull with his own hand, in the favourite national amusement of Spain. . . .

“These personal advantages were now departed: crippled in hands, knees and legs, he supported himself with difficulty on a crutch. . . . In face he had always been extremely ugly and time had certainly not improved his physiognomy. His hair, once a light colour, was now white with age, close cropped and bristling. His beard was grey, coarse and shaggy; his forehead was spacious and commanding; his eyes were dark blue, with an expression both majestic and benignant. His nose was aquiline and crooked, the lower part of his face was famous for its deformity; the underlip, a Burgundian inheritance as faithfully transmitted as the Duchy and County, was heavy and hanging, the lower jaw was protruding so far beyond the upper that it was impossible for him to bring together the few fragments of teeth which still remained, or to speak a whole sentence in an intelligible voice. Eating and talking, occupations to which he was much addicted, were becoming daily more arduous in consequence of the original defect, which seemed hardly human, but rather an original deformity. . . .

“So much for the father—the son, Philip II, was a small meagre man, much below middle height, with thin legs, a narrow chest and the shrinking, timid air of an habitual invalid. In face he was the living image of his father, having the same broad forehead and blue eyes, with the same aquiline but better-proportioned nose. In the lower part of his countenance the remarkable Burgundian deformity was likewise reproduced. He had the same heavy hanging lip, with its vast mouth and monstrously protruding jaw. His complexion was fair, but his

hair light and thin; his beard yellow, short and pointed. He had the aspect of a Fleming but the loftiness of a Spaniard."

The great swollen underlip or jaw of many members of the Hapsburg line was known as a distinct feature during the sixteenth century as an Austro-Spanish peculiarity. So that the allusion to the "Burgundian inheritance" seems to be incorrect, as none of the French kings or the known dukes of Burgundy had the feature. Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, is recorded as being an extremely handsome man; thus, had he or his offsprings a deformity so widely known in that period the fact would surely have been recorded. It must be extremely gratifying to the present bearers of the peculiarity that the disease has lost some of its intensity, in affecting the powers of eating and speech, to such a degree as related in the extract. The lower lip is held in its normal upright position by a small muscle, which, if distorted or strained too much, will become weakened, causing the lip to drop.

In days gone by, when spinning was done in most of the humbler homes the repetition of a certain operation caused the lower lip to fall and produce a species of the Hapsburg lip. This was what was known as "shuttle-kissing," an article appearing in the *Lancet* of 1911 explains what it was. While working at a spinning-wheel the operator would, in passing the thread through her fingers, keep on moistening it with the tongue in order to make the thread finer, the continuity of the process, causing the muscle to weaken and produce the protruding lip. A story from Grimms' Fairy Tales, illustrates this point.

The Three Spinners—a household story—Brothers Grimm.

" She saw three women passing by, the first of whom had a broad flat foot, the second such a large underlip that it reached nearly to her chin, the third a very big thumb. 'Ah,' said the bridegroom, 'how do you come by such ugly

friends?' And, going up to the one with the big foot he asked, 'Why have you such a broad foot?' 'From treading,' she replied, 'from treading.' Then he went to the second and asked, 'Why have you such an overhanging lip?' 'From licking,' she answered, 'from licking the thread.' Then he asked the third, 'Why have you such a broad thumb?' 'From pressing the thread,' she replied, 'from pressing the thread.' At this the Prince was frightened and said, 'Therefore my bride shall never touch a spinning-wheel again.'"

Apparently continual spinning produced other ailments besides the lip, and so, quite naturally, the Prince did not wish his bride to have any of the resultant disfigurements, particularly if she was one of the "beautiful princesses" of the fairy tales and he the traditional handsome prince! No doubt as the beggar-maid spinning had been one of her necessities rather than hobbies, and was at this occupation when the handsome prince came riding by!

CHAPTER IV.

ACROMEGALY. LUNACY. GIANTISM.

IT is often said that there is an existing connection between the Hapsburg lip, acromegaly, lunacy and giantism. Actually a study of each peculiarity shows that none exists.

“ Ut bona, saepe valentudo, cum dicitur esse
Corporis et non est tamen, haec pars ulla valentis.”

—LUCR., iii, 103.

“ As health is of the body said to be
Yet no part of him in health we see.”

ACROMEGALY.

This disease derived from two Greek words, *ἄκρα μεγάλα*, meaning literally “Big Ends.” The external features of this disease are: an enlarging of the head, hands and feet, together with a Hapsburg lip and jaw. The force of heredity in this disease can well be illustrated when we realize that the acromegalic of to-day is a throw-back from the pre-glacial period some 500,000 to 1,500,000 years ago, when the Neanderthal man inhabited this land. An examination of their remains shows them to have been an acromegalic race, and it may be called an act of Providence that the advance of the glacier practically exterminated a race no longer fit to live.

No acromegalics are recorded as being giants in stature, just as none have been lunatics. The disease, fortunately, does not run in families, although it is very often explained as the cause of the lip and jaw. Here I quote an extract from Dr. Mark's notes:—

“The Austrian lip is frequently associated with acromegaly in description of this disease. I have several times been told that the disease is hereditary

in the Hapsburg family, and that even the present King Alfonso of Spain has it. Some forty members of the family have been described as having the disease. But I am convinced that not one of them has been a sufferer from acromegaly; the active lives of most of them preclude the possibility of any of them having been acromegalics. And the present King of Spain leads much too active a life and is a notable example. He has inherited the feature through his mother, of the Austrian line, and has had several ancestors with it. He has never shown any symptoms of acromegaly."

Rowlandson's famous cartoons, seen in old books, are very often said to represent acromegalics, but this is extremely unlikely. In his day it must have been a very common thing to see people whose jaws had lost, through absorption, their alveolar portion, causing the lower lip to fall and produce an appearance seen in Punch's face. This was, of course, before the days when artificial teeth could be procured by everybody.

LUNACY.

A disease which does run in families in parallel to the Austrian lip, but never runs side by side with it in one person. No lunatics have been recorded as giants or acromegalics.

GIANTISM.

The lip is regarded by some to be a remaining sign of giantism in the Hapsburg family. However, none of them have been giants in any degree; while a reference to all the known giants in history shows that none of them have been acromegalics, lunatics or big-lipped. Herewith: the tallest man whose stature has been authentically recorded was the "Scottish Giant" of Frederick the Great's regiment of Giants—this man was 8ft. 3in. in height. The giant Wintelmeyer was supposed to measure 8ft. 6in.; O'Brien, the Irish giant, was recorded as being 8ft. 4in. in height at the

time of his death at the age of 22 in 1783. This man's body was boiled down in a chaldron by some surgeons in London, in order that they might make an examination of his remains.

Giants in history—William of Scotland, Edward III of England, Godfrey de Bouillon (The Crusader, King of Jerusalem), Philip the Long, Fairfax, Mincey, Mortier Kleber, Rochester (the favourite of Charles II), Brillat-Savarin, Benjamin Constant—they were all men of extraordinary stature. A study of each one of them shows them to have been free from all three traits.

In *Gulliver's Travels*, by Dean Swift, mention is made to the lip. In his voyage to Lilliput, where Gulliver finds himself amongst human creatures under six inches high, he gives this following description of the Emperor:—

“He is taller by almost the breadth of my nail than any of his court, which is enough to strike awe into the beholders. His features are strong and masculine, with an Austrian lip, and arched nose, his complexion olive, his countenance erect, his body and limbs well proportioned, his motions graceful and deportment majestic.”

He is thus recorded as being a giant among his subjects; doubtless it was regarded as fitting that the king should tower over his people and have such a kingly feature as the lips, predominant in such lofty men as the Spaniards. It will be noticed that Swift here gives a very similar description of the Emperor to that given by Motley of Charles V in *The Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic* mentioned previously.

It has been related by a governess who was in the service of the Austrian Emperor, Franz Joseph, that all the Hapsburg children exhibiting the feature were extremely proud of it, and the girls as well as the boys cultivated it by pulling the lip forward to make it become more prominent.

In conclusion, the peculiarity could well be classed in a medical textbook as a “rare disease,” although taking

the form of a non-malignant species. It is interesting in character, being made all the more remarkable as a predominant trait, inasmuch as it is confined to the one family, recurring in history, to be perpetuated through the generations, having been modified but not eradicated, owing to the fact that intermarriage has never given it the chance to disappear.

“ Point ne se faut courroucer aux affaires,
Il ne leur chant de toutes nos choleres.”

—Seigneur MICHEL DE MONTAIGNE. Book I.

We ought not to be angry at what God doeth,
For He cares not who bears an angry tooth.

ADDENDUM.

"Instillata patris virtus vibi."

—HOB., Car., iv, Od. iv, 29.

Thy father's virtues be instilled into thee.

IT has not been my object to write a scientific treatise on a subject so fully expounded by such oft-quoted writers as Prince Kropotkin, Darwin, Spencer and Weisman—but merely to remark upon, and discuss a strange feature: "The Hapsburg lip."

Heredity is one of the most vast subjects that there is; it is the explanation of our shape and character, almost our very being on Earth.

There is, however, a short outline required in compiling a book upon that subject, this Addendum being a more general idea of heredity and its curiosities, in other forms.

Religion tells us that God produces all children without bias, on a basis of equality at birth, regardless as to who or what the forefathers were. It is questionable whether the prophets, who set down this theory, were competent to make such a statement.

Gigni pariter cum corpore, et una crescere sentimus,
pariter que senescere mentem. (*Ibid.*, 450.)

The Mind is with the body bred,
It jointly grows with it, and waxes old.

In following the dictates of Science we learn that a man is a product of, firstly, Heredity, secondly Environment, this following heredity. Heredity being the descent or breed of a person, environment is everything which he sees, his surroundings, his education, his friends.

Good environment will combat an hereditary taint, and vice versa. A child born of parents with high

ideals will, if brought up amongst bad company and surroundings, of a consequence, become bad himself. Whilst a child of bad parentage will, if raised amidst good surroundings, become good; although very often, inherited qualities for the better will overcome environment, it is just a question as to the relative strength of each.

Two people of different families subjected to an equally good or bad environment, will not necessarily go in the same direction—each of them having different qualities “bred into them” from different parents.

Many men and women have risen from bad parentage and surroundings to occupy pedestals, commanding respect. They have thus inherited a good strain from an ancestor, despite evil environment. In saying bad parentage, I do not necessarily mean humble. Modern environment is improving, therefore by slow degrees the humans are becoming, on the average, better than their forebears. There seems to be no reason why in generations to come we should not be Utopian mortals, with high ideals, free from vice and bestial qualities.

We are always up against Atavism—the “breeding back” to some former type of savage ancestor; this is not degeneracy, but is a reversion to a species of man, an ancestor, who lived and slept among the beasts, and whose instincts he adopted. Whether or no he was descended from a type of beast is for the scientists finally to decide.

The shape of the head, and character of a “typical criminal” is an example of this. He has a head akin in shape to that of an ape, bestial qualities resulting.

This reversion to a former type of existence is comparatively predominant; environment cannot alter Atavism, just as one cannot make an ape human.

Heredity makes the man; Environment modifies him and develops the heredity. A man who has by good environment ridded his mind of inherited badness, is giving his offsprings some good to inherit, instead of an accentuation of the bad. Degeneracy is brought about by bad environment, not heredity.

Descent does not work with regularity or a genius should beget geniuses; here, however, we have a chance that the genius did not marry a genius; so, though the offspring may be able to pass the good qualities on to his son, he will not inherit them himself.

In tracing back our own descent, we can see from what a motley crowd of ancestors we are descended. Let us go back five generations, and we have on our paternal side eight males, eight females in direct descent, and a like number on our maternal side, making thirty-two grandparents in all. Now let us trace ourselves back twenty generations, and over one million grandparents are involved. This is multiple proportion, each successive generation having double the number of grandparents.

A man has a father and a mother; this is one generation going back two; he has a paternal grandfather and grandmother, and a maternal grandmother and grandfather, each of these having parents, with parents, on to infinity. Similar to this is the story of the Blacksmith: a man complained to the blacksmith that his charge of 16/- to shoe his horse with four shoes was excessive.

"Well," said the Blacksmith, "since I cannot alter my price, I'll put you on my scheme of easy payment, if you will sign this form agreeing to pay a first instalment $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and pay me double till the thirty-two payments are made." The client agreed, and signed! Should one have the patience to work this out, it will be seen that this method of payment is not so "Easy," as it reaches a figure of several million pounds sterling. There are only sixteen million Jews in the world; I say "only" because of the total population they are only a small sector; therefore my remarks in the previous chapters seem justified, considering the Jews of to-day date back to many more than twenty generations, in years to come they will surely all be cousins!

Coming again to the subject of Atavism, more marked than merely the criminal head and brain. Some throw-backs quoted by Robert Blatchford are extraordinary,

pointing to our descent from the beasts. Amongst them he mentions children born with tails, women born with six nipples, similar to those of a bitch, men having seven distinct muscles peculiar to an ape, men and women with claws instead of nails, people with webbed feet and the hair of an ape, children who cannot speak, having bestial instincts, and bark like a dog.

We have, too, on record, the case of a man born with a gigantic head almost the same as an elephant, complete with trunk. His story is extremely pathetic, and well worth relating. To earn his livelihood he allowed himself to be exhibited in a circus. This poor creature, having the shape of a beast, had not the mind of one; he was rather a quiet type of individual beloved by all his fellow performers at the circus. One day he made up his mind to escape to France. Attired in white flannel trousers and a bright blazer, with a cap perched on his head, he went to Victoria Station. No sooner had he alighted from his taxi than he became the centre of attraction of a crowd of people, who surrounded him, practically forcing him against the railings; his self-pity of his own deformity caused him to break down and weep. He was finally rescued by a kindly constable and taken to a Nursing Home by some elderly ladies. At first they would not have him, till it was pointed out that he was legitimately a male human being and a British subject. At these good ladies' expense he was lodged in comfort in this institution, making himself beloved by all with whom he came in contact by his beautiful but rather pathetic observations upon life. Scarcely a day passed but he had a host of callers bringing flowers and other things of beauty which he admired, counting amongst his friends some of the first in the land. Although his mind was slightly childish, he never liked to be treated in a patronizing way as though he were a rare object. The weight of his head finally broke his neck when, while sleeping, it slipped from off his high pillow.

Presuming that there is more "sense for betterment"

amongst the upper classes in contrast to "urge for bad" amongst the lower, it is to be understood that it will take generations of the blood of the former to raise the so-called lower classes to a higher standard. If it cannot be done by the supposed "inherited good" of the upper classes by marriage, surely, now that environment is improving to such an extent, in time the lower and upper classes will be able to meet upon a more equal footing; already, over a period of a hundred years, the gap or gulf between the two has lessened. The mixing of the two bloods could accomplish something, making the future generation a mixture of both, with "urges for bad" as well as for good. A lady of culture and refinement can hardly be expected to marry a man of lower intellect with no refinement; it is better that the environment should bring the lower grade to the upper, whether the high grade be the aristocrat or the working man.

Bad heritage and bad environment have caused disaster and considerable upkeep to the State. To quote two instances: A criminal named Ben Ishmael, living in Kentucky in 1790, had two sons; in 1900 the offsprings originating from him as a fountain head numbered 2,000 persons—1,750 of these descendants were criminals through bad heritage and environment. Even his Biblical name did not save him!

The Rev. Dr. Stocker, of Berlin, relates a similar instance: in 1904, of the 834 descendants of two sisters living in Berlin in 1825, there were 164 prostitutes, 106 illegitimate children, 42 beggars and 64 paupers enjoying the workhouse charity, while a further 76 of them had served a total number of 116 years in the State prisons.

John Bunyan is a notable example of a man who turned to a better life by good environment. A son of humble parents, he had no education, being raised amongst bad friends and surroundings, he became a tinker by trade and, as he himself relates, was an ignorant fellow and a frequenter of low taverns. The British Army was not in those days an institution for the improving of morals;

however, Cromwell's Ironsides were of a rather different type, being Puritans, and were a God-fearing and religious corps, who were in the habit of sitting around their camp fires reading Bibles. The ignorant Bunyan became a trooper, and soon this atmosphere of religion made him wonder whether he were not already sentenced to Eternal Damnation ; he quickly reformed, mending his ways as he before had mended his pots and pans. His work, *The Pilgrim's Progress*, has gone down into posterity, and is regarded as a classic of its kind, though written in prison. Bunyan was already a changed man, the bad environment no longer had any effect upon him, his one thought was to lead such a life of good that his passing through the Celestial gates would be assured. It is to be hoped that he achieved his ambition.



