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Contributors

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20th Century

Physiognomy

I/=

Frank Ellis



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PHYSIOGNOMY

The Science of Physiognomy explained in the
form of Question and Answer.

BY

FRANK ELLIS

Author of "Phrenological Wall Chart," "Map of Head,"
&c., &c.

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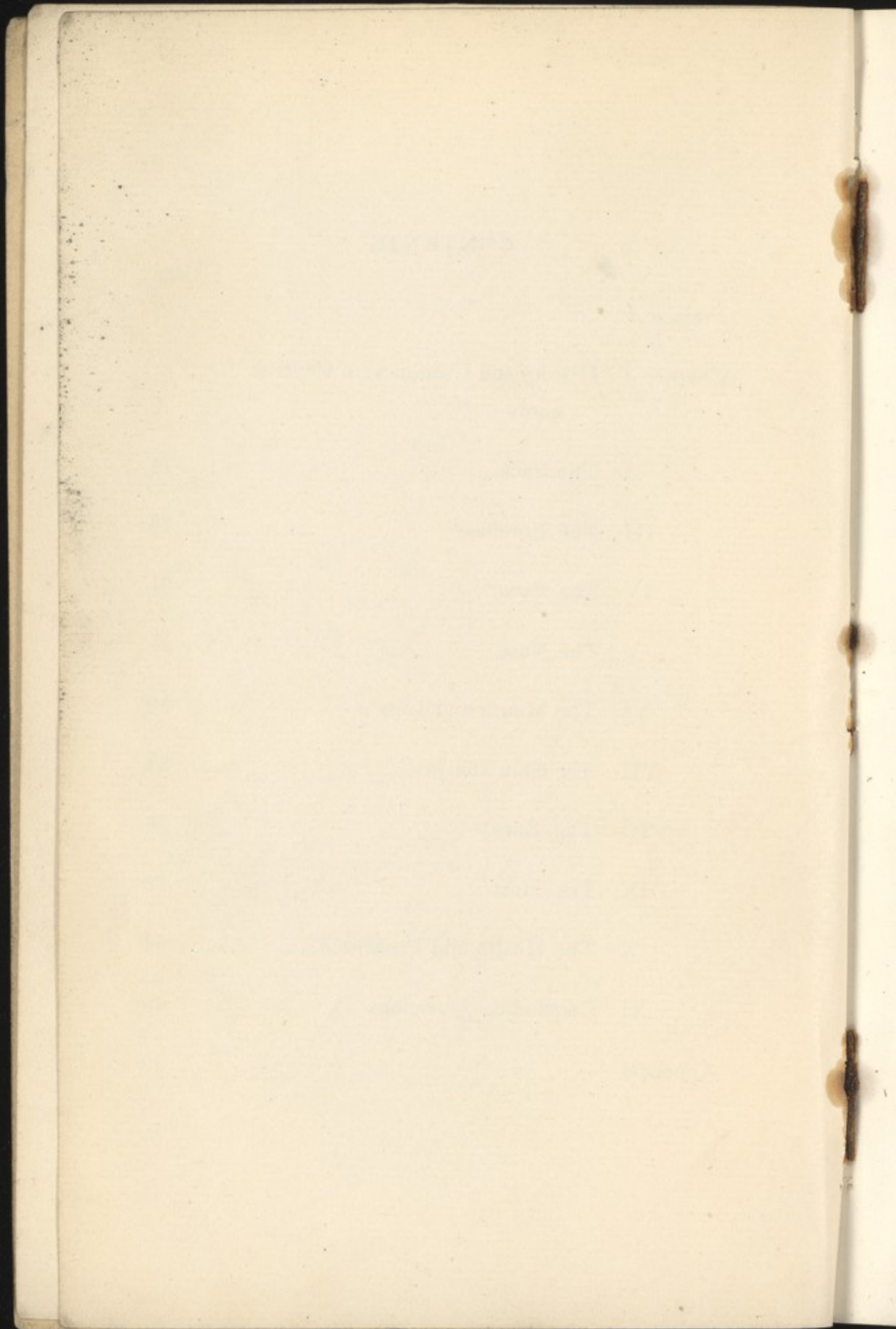
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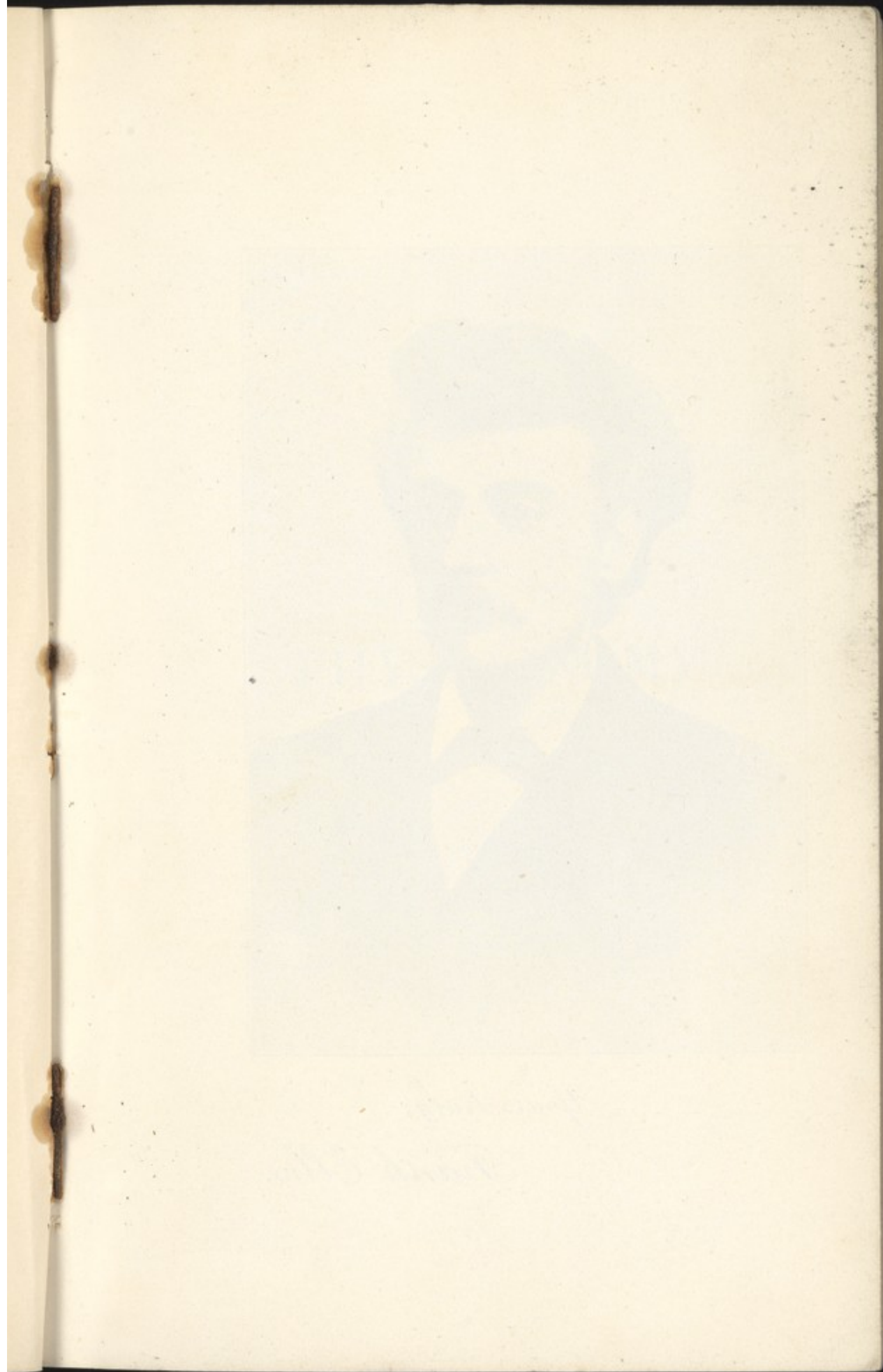


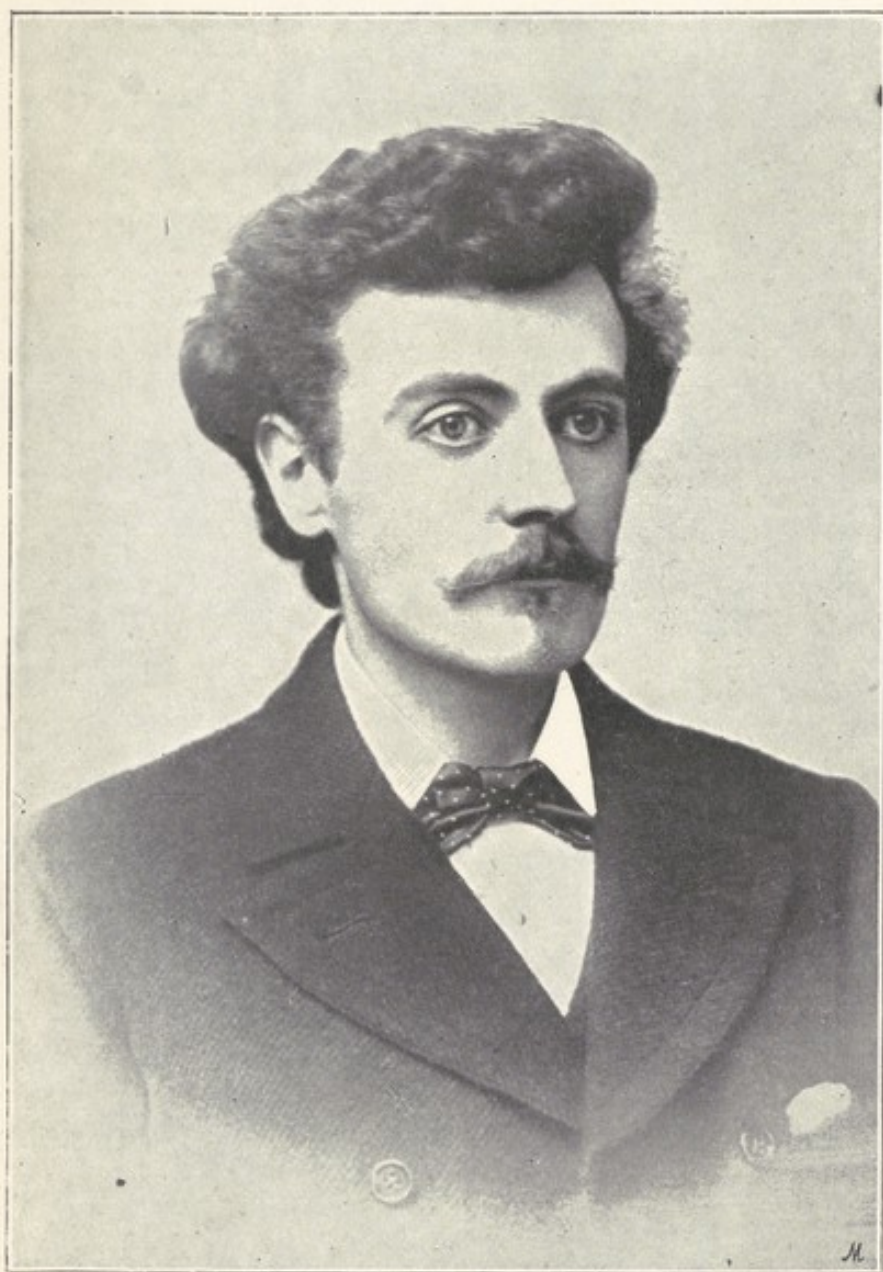
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*Yours truly,
Frank Ellis.*

PHYSIOGNOMY

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1901

PREFACE

The following pages are the result of many years experience as a professional Physiognomist, during which period it has been my pleasure to delineate about one third of the three hundred thousand clients who have consulted my brother Albert, his wife Ida, and myself.

My object in publishing this work is to aid the student of human nature to at once divine the meaning of peculiarities observed in the faces of individuals.

I specially beg to acknowledge my indebtedness to such writers as Lavater, Paolo Mantegazza, and S. R. Wells, for the useful suggestions I have gathered from their works, which have not only greatly assisted me in the present pamphlet, but have helped me to lay the foundation of a more extensive work, which I hope to publish in a few years.

Most writers on Physiognomy have fallen into the error of stating too many characteristics as the result of a *single* sign.

I have endeavoured to avoid this, and beg to draw the attention of the reader to the fact that a *single* sign of itself cannot always be relied on, and that a *combination* of signs must be looked for.

FRANK ELLIS.

PROMENADE,

BLACKPOOL.

CHAPTER I

HISTORY AND USEFULNESS OF PHYSIOGNOMY

What is Physiognomy ?

Physiognomy *per se* is the science and art of reading the character and capabilities from facial expressions.

What is the History of Physiognomy ?

The first systematic treatise is said to have been written by Aristotle. Polemus, who lived in 150 A.D. published important works on faces. A converted Jew also wrote on the subject about 415 A.D. Lavater wrote very largely on the subject, and is justly called the father of Physiognomy.

To whom is the study of Physiognomy specially useful, and why ?

It is difficult to say to whom Physiognomy would not prove useful. It is invaluable to the artist in

portraying the character of a person on canvas, and to business men who have to deal with strangers, and give them credit for goods, because at a glance they can discern whom to trust and distrust, and adapt themselves to each customer, and thereby secure increased patronage.

Employees with a knowledge of Physiognomy can understand the peculiarities of their employers, and if they value their situations will endeavour to adapt themselves and their work to them. On the other hand, employers can select and manage their employees much better with a knowledge of Physiognomy than otherwise. In fact, everybody should make a study of faces, because the face shows the strong and weak points of character, what should be cultivated and restrained, the extent of musical talent, the trade or profession best adapted for, which knowledge is useful to every adult. It is useful to instructors in our public institutions, as it enables them to give books to the reader, music to the musician, tools to the mechanic, and place the statesman in halls of legislature, the farmer to till the soil, the artist in the studio, and the merchant in the office, etc. To members of the legal profession, Physiognomy is of some practical utility, for it points out the prominent traits of character

of each juryman and witness, which can be aroused powerfully to assist the case of the plaintiff or defendant as the case may be. To lovers, Physiognomy is a guide to the selection of a suitable partner for a matrimonial alliance. Magistrates, judges, and jurymen will prove a knowledge of Physiognomy of great service in deciding whether prisoners are responsible or not for crimes committed. Ministers of religion and all persons who seek to lift up the fallen, should study the human face divine, as it is there nature indicates how a person may be won over to righteousness. There is a moral law, a physical law, and a mental law. One person is influenced by reason, another by love, and so on.

Mesmerists, or to use a more fashionable name, hypnotists, can find much in Physiognomy to guide them as to the best means to influence their patients, and medical men knowing that many diseases are of mental origin, may find in the face some useful indications of the state of the mind; and in the choice of a nurse, whose character will blend with that of the patient, Physiognomy is almost a necessity.

Then with parents Physiognomy should find a prominent place in their minds, as it enables them to train

up their children in the way they should go, and select for them suitable positions in life, solving the problem "What to do with our boys and girls." Police officers, detectives, and all persons connected with the police force will find Physiognomy useful as a most successful means by which dishonest and unscrupulous persons may be at once detected, and points out those individuals who are dangerous to society. Schoolmasters and teachers will find Physiognomy explains why a child excels in one branch of learning but cannot comprehend the principles of another. Invalids who suffer considerable mental anguish, by studying Physiognomy may know their own strong and weak traits of character, and then bolt the door upon the cause of their suffering, by cultivating or restraining the particular trait of character as the case may require. We would prompt even very young people to take up the study of Physiognomy, as it teaches their young minds what they are capable of doing and becoming and what not, and where they are liable to err. Then as a study it is useful, for "knowledge is power," and self knowledge is the most important of all knowledge. To study man ought to constitute a source of the highest gratification to human beings, for man is the masterpiece of all the work we see

as the result of the wonderful forces of nature. To study man intellectually is perhaps more useful than the study of man physically, as mind is supposed to be so much superior to matter.

CHAPTER II

THE FACE

What is considered a Beautiful Face ?

- That depends on the views of the beholder. What one person considers attractive another may term almost repulsive. The fair attract the dark, the long the short, the thin the fat, and so on. A beautiful face according to the classical idea is one whose proportions are equal. The forehead of equal proportions with the length of the nose, and the nose equal in proportion to the length of the lips and jaw—the width of the face being two thirds the whole length.

Why do some people resemble each other ?

Every normal human being possesses the germs of the same faculties, but not all in the same degree of

activity or cultivation, and this is what causes the variety of expressions we see in the faces around us. When, however, two natures possess similar powerful characteristics of the same activity, and fostered by similar surroundings, then there will be a similarity of feature, although to a close observer there will be a great distinction in the minor details of face, and therefore of character also.

Why are there such a variety of facial expressions ?

Because there are no two brains exactly alike. The brain is the chief organ of the mind, and the face indicates what the mind suggests to the brain. It is the mind which shapes the face, after heredity and prenatal influence has done its work.

Why have some persons a different expression on each side of the face ?

For many years we have noticed how two faced some people are, but have not yet arrived at any satisfactory conclusions why it is often so pronounced, that one side of the face is distinctly different in expression to the other side. Nevertheless we venture to suggest that it is because one hemisphere of the brain happens to be

more active than the other, and as each side of the brain controls the opposite side of the face and body, it is quite natural to expect to find in many instances a dual Physiognomy.

We have observed that the left side of the head is generally larger than the right side, and consequently the right side of the face generally reveals the most *active* traits of the character, and the left side the *passive*. This is of course sometimes reversed, but as a rule the sterner side is the *active* side. Then again, we have noticed that one side of the face may express the traits of character inherited from the mother, and the other side the characteristic inherited from the father.

How many Types of Faces are there, and what are they called?

There is the round face, the square face, the long face, the pyriform face, and the oblong face.

What does the Round Face indicate?

This shows an abundance of vitality, a love of ease and luxury, and a disinclination for more physical exertion than is absolutely necessary. It also shows a jolly, jovial, sociable kind of person, making friends freely,

and one who literally translates the text "Let us eat, drink, and be merry."

What does the Square Face indicate?

This type of face shows great strength of purpose and tenacity of will, power to accomplish undertakings, and courage to overcome obstacles, but having very little sympathy or gentleness with those who fail. Such persons, however, are usually more feared and respected than loved.

What does the Long Face indicate?

Individuals with long narrow faces are of a melancholy, brooding, and serious disposition. They are always on the look out for trouble, and clutch tight hold of despair, and find a kind of half mad joy in cherishing each woe. They are religious as a rule, but do not appear to derive much happiness or consolation out of their religion, and generally are very unfortunate in their undertakings, as well as causing others to be the same by means of their disparaging remarks.

What does the Pyriform Type of Face indicate?

A pear-shaped face, or pyriform as it is called, indicates a predominance of the mental temperament,

which means that the brain and nervous system is more developed than the bones, muscles, and vital organs. Albert Ellis says in his *Temperament and Character*, "Such persons are very sensitive, have great intensity of feeling, are thoughtful, and inclined towards study and meditation and mental manifestations, as their brains are very active."

What does the Oblong Type of Face indicate?

An oblong face, so called because of the inclination to that shape, is rugged in outline and remarkable for strength rather than elegance. It indicates a predominance of the motive temperament, which means that the bones and muscles are more strikingly developed than the brain, nervous system, and vital organs. This is the temperament of motion, executiveness, and hard physical work.

CHAPTER III

THE FOREHEAD

What does a Prominent Lower Forehead indicate ?

A large or projecting lower forehead indicates a shrewd, practical character, a person who uses his external senses, and consequently learns more from observation than from books, deals more with facts than with theories, and is much more scientific than philosophical.

What does a Prominent Upper Forehead indicate ?

A large or projecting upper forehead indicates a thoughtful character. The individual is more theoretical than practical, and more philosophical than scientific, and is a student rather than an observer, using his internal more than his external organs of sense.

What does a Narrow High Forehead indicate ?

A high narrow forehead indicates a kind, sympathetic, and generous nature, but a tendency to think and feel deeply in one groove of thought rather than to be progressive and broad-minded.

What does a Low Wide Forehead indicate ?

A low wide forehead shows ability to plan and scheme, to invent new ways of doing things, and to organize great things ; but it will all be done with a selfish motive, because the nature is devoid of the higher feelings of sympathy and benevolence.

CHAPTER IV

THE EYES

What is the indication of Eyes which show the whole of the pupil and iris ?

When eyes show the whole of the pupil and iris, it indicates a restless, passionate, and half simple character.

What do Eyes with Large Pupils indicate ?

Large pupils to the eyes indicate quick power of comprehension.

What is the meaning of Eyes which show the whole of the Iris ?

Eyes which show the whole of the iris indicate restlessness, and an incapacity to concentrate the mind to one thing at one time.

What do Eyes which are close together indicate ?

Persons whose eyes are close together are penetrating, cunning, and often untruthful.

What do Eyes which are wide apart indicate ?

Eyes which are very wide apart are said to show an honest, guileless nature. We cannot confirm this, but have found the sign an indication of memory for faces.

What do Winking Eyes indicate ?

Eyes constantly on the wink indicate a licentious, tricky character. It is said "he that winketh with the eye causeth sorrow."

What is the meaning of habitually Staring Eyes ?

People who stare very much are cheeky, impudent, greedy, and covetous.

What do Squinting Eyes indicate ?

People who squint are not very truthful. It has been our misfortune to invariably find them capable liars, unless the squinting is the result of an illness. This is a splendid excuse for cross-eyed persons. Books on Physiognomy tell us that squinting is the sign of deceit, craftiness, and double-mindedness.

What do Blinking Eyes indicate ?

Habitual blinkers are cunning and shrewd. Blinking is sometimes caused by a nervous affection.

What do Rolling Eyes indicate ?

Eyes which roll in their sockets considerably indicate an irreverent, unlovable character, and a lack of spirituality.

What do Large Eyes indicate ?

Large eyes indicate love of the opposite sex, a wide-awake, sharp nature, and at the same time inquisitive. The person also has good vision as a rule, though exceptions are found.

What do Full Eyes indicate ?

A full eye, and more especially if there is a fulness under the eye, indicates a good command of language. Such persons are usually voluble talkers, and speak their minds too freely.

What do Protruding Eyes indicate ?

Protruding eyes indicate a strong love of enjoyment, and often slavery to sexual indulgences.

What do Small Eyes indicate ?

Small eyes indicate a sleepy, secretive character.

What do Deep Sunken Eyes indicate ?

Deep sunken eyes generally indicate an irreverent and unlovable character, and a lack of spirituality. Their

sensual passions are not easily worked upon, and they are usually unimpressive rather than sensitive. It is also noticeable in many cases that their powers of mind are weak, which they try to conceal by the use of cunning.

What do Uplifted Eyes indicate?

Eyes raised towards the sky indicate a prayerful character. The person is full of devotion and respect, and will not be ashamed of asking favours of superiors.

What do Downcast Eyes indicate?

Downcast eyes usually indicate a lack of ambition and self-confidence.

What do Piercing Eyes indicate?

Piercing eyes indicate great power over other people for good or ill.

What do Round, or Dove-like Eyes indicate?

Round eyes, or dove's eyes as they are often called, indicate faithfulness in love affairs, or a disposition to love one only. They are innocent, truthful, trustful, and sincere, but usually lack intellect.

What do Long Eyes indicate ?

Long eyes indicate promiscuous love.

What do Almond-shaped Eyes indicate ?

Almond-shaped eyes generally indicate susceptibility and impressionability.

What do Dark Eyes indicate ?

Dark eyes indicate conservatism, strength of character, and are often accompanied with a powerful intellect.

What do Light Eyes indicate ?

Light eyes indicate love, delicacy, amiability, and susceptibility. The person is also mentally active and refined, and usually versatile.

What do Clear Eyes indicate ?

Clear eyes indicate a clear intellect, and generally a good memory.

What do Bleary Eyes indicate ?

Dull bleary eyes, which look like a frog pond filled with miasmas, show a bleary, murky, character, and the

owner is generally full of animal passion and otherwise dissipated.

What do the Colour of Eyes mean ?

Black eyes indicate a treacherous, passionate, and penetrating character, with a great tendency to jealousy.

Blue eyes show a loving, truthful, and affectionate nature, rather fearful; they yield too easily to those they love, and are too changeable.

Brown eyes indicate an artistic, refined, and loving disposition, susceptible and active, with a tendency to conservatism.

Green eyes indicate a jealous and courageous nature, very ardent in love affairs.

Grey eyes indicate a shrewd, ingenious, and literary nature, intellectual and philosophical, ambitious, but rather cold-hearted and fond of novelty and change.

Hazel eyes indicate a person of an intellectual turn of mind, clear headed and agreeable, would be faithful in love affairs, a good conversationalist, would make headway and have success in undertakings, but rather impulsive.

Mixed eyes show poor ability to distinguish colours and shades, and a changeable, impulsive character.

CHAPTER V

THE NOSE

What does a Concave or Snub Nose indicate?

A snub nose with narrow nostrils shows weak mental and physical powers, but if the nostrils are large and round there is more power both of mind and body, but the intellectuality is of an inferior type.

What does a Pug Nose indicate?

A blunt pug nose shows stubborn physical force, a low moral sense, quarrelsomeness and vindictiveness; but a sharp pug nose shows a more keen grade of intellect, more wit to accomplish what mere brute force fails to do.

What does a Roman or Convex Nose indicate?

A convex form to the bridge of the nose shows power to overcome obstacles and a desire to lead and

govern according to which part of the bridge is most convex. If the upper part is convex, then the person will seek self-aggrandisement and power of place ; if the curve be in the centre, then the desire will be to accomplish great things intellectually, but if the lower part be curved, the nature will be mean and sordid.

What does a Celestial or Turned-up Nose indicate ?

A turned-up, or, as it is sometimes called, a "tip-tilted" nose indicates keenness of perception and impulsive curiosity, and the sharper the point the more rapid are the powers for observation and promptness of action ; when the tip is more blunt, the force of curiosity and the mental faculties will be greater, though not so keen.

What does a Drooping Nose indicate ?

A drooping nose shows a grovelling, earthy, greedy nature, a tendency to stoop to anything, however mean, provided some gain to self can be achieved. It also shows a disposition to attend closely to one's own affairs, being the reverse of the tip-tilted nose, both in character and appearance.

What does a Straight Nose indicate ?

A straight nose shows a peaceable nature, but firmness of purpose and desire for things artistic and

intellectual ; if broad and long, as well as straight, there will be much force of character and power to accomplish great things ; but if short and straight, there will be less keenness of insight and power of overcoming.

CHAPTER VI

THE MOUTH AND LIPS

What is the meaning of a Large Mouth?

A large mouth shows that the person has good powers of expression, likes to go into big undertakings, and is of a versatile turn of mind. Such persons can adapt themselves to circumstances, and generally have a large appetite.

What is the meaning of a Small Mouth?

Persons with small mouths are usually shy, and prefer to follow rather than lead; are kind, sympathetic and reserved in their manner, and have a tendency to hesitate, and as a rule are not great talkers.

What is the meaning of the Corners of the Mouth being turned up?

When the corners of the mouth turn upward it indicates a disposition to be merry and light-hearted and to see the funny side of everything.

What is the meaning of the Corners of the Mouth being turned down?

When the corners of the mouth turn downward it is a sign of a melancholy and brooding nature.

What does a Straight Mouth indicate?

When the mouth is straight and the lips lightly closed, it shows a thoughtful nature, but when the lips are compressed it shows sternness of purpose; loose lips on a straight mouth indicate indecision and a wavering disposition.

What is the meaning of Full Red Lips?

Lips full and red in the centre but tapering thin towards the ends show sociability and friendliness; but when the lips are thick and coarse, it is a sign of sensuality, more especially when the lower lip curves outward.

What does it indicate when the Corners of the Lower Lip turn down?

When the corners of the lower lip turn downward it is an indication of harshness and cruelty, of sarcasm and sharp speech.

What is the meaning of a Full Upper Lip?

When the upper lip is thick and protrudes in the centre it shows strong animal or sex love, and when loose and moist also it shows a gross sensual nature.

CHAPTER VII

THE CHIN AND JAW

What does a Pointed Chin indicate?

A chin which is pointed shows a tendency to love one only, and a certain amount of fussiness and jealousy in love matters. When disappointed in love, they find it difficult to truly love another, and though they may marry someone else, their second love is not so genuine as their first.

What does an Indented Chin indicate?

An indented chin shows a strong desire to be loved.

What does a Narrow Square Chin indicate?

A narrow chin which is also rather square, shows a desire to love.

What does a Broad Square Chin indicate ?

A broad chin which is also very square shows ardent love.

What does a Broad Round Chin indicate ?

A broad round chin shows constant love.

What does a Fat Chin indicate ?

A plump fat chin indicates love of ease and pleasure, and a loving affectionate nature.

What does a Lean Chin indicate ?

A lean chin indicates a great love of work, either mental or physical, for work's sake.

What does a Double Chin indicate ?

A double chin indicates economy, but not meanness, as such persons are generous without waste.

What does a Receding Chin indicate ?

A receding chin shows a lack of affection and want of courage, and men with such chins do well to wear a beard to hide it.

What does a Small Chin indicate?

A small chin indicates a want of affection, and if very small, servitude and imbecility.

What does a Large Chin indicate?

A large chin shows warmth of affection, friendship, courage and determination.

What does a Round Jaw indicate?

The round jaw denotes conformity to circumstances, a pliable nature, one who is always willing to learn.

What does a Square Jaw indicate?

A square jaw indicates steadfastness of purpose and determination to succeed in whatever is undertaken.

What does a Sharp or Angular Lower Jaw indicate?

A sharp or angular lower jaw denotes excessive stubbornness and a tendency to go contrary to others even though it be prejudicial to one's own interests. This class of jaw is found on the donkey and bulldog.

CHAPTER VIII

THE EARS

What do Long Ears indicate ?

Long ears indicate power of continued application of the mind.

What do Small Ears indicate ?

Small ears indicate love of detail.

What do Large Ears indicate ?

Persons who have large ears deal with things in general rather than detail.

What do heavy under Lobes to the Ears indicate ?

Persons with heavy under lobes to their ears generally have a large amount of vitality.

What is the indication of high arched upper Lobes to the Ears ?

When the upper lobes of the ears are high and arched, it is an indication of a high and lofty mind.

PHYSIOGNOMY

What do Ears indicate that are gracefully rounded at the top?

Persons who have ears gracefully rounded at the top have a strong love of musical sounds.

What do Projecting Ears indicate?

Ears which project out from the head indicate energy.

What do Ears indicate when they appear to be sunken in the sides of the head?

Ears which appear to be almost sunken in the sides of the head indicate a lack of vitality.

CHAPTER IX

THE HAIR

What is the meaning of Auburn Hair ?

This shows the person to have an active mind, naturally refined and susceptible. They have intense feelings, and are whole-hearted whether for joy or sorrow, but a tendency to be too changeable.

What does Black Hair indicate ?

It indicates a character with plenty of influence, a good amount of force and determination ; as a rule they have strong social desires, but have a tendency to be melancholy.

What does Brown Hair indicate ?

It shows the person to be intelligent, with plenty of strength of character, a happy, cheerful nature, with

plenty of spirit and life, and a good amount of judgment and common sense.

What does Golden Hair indicate ?

It indicates a person of warm and affectionate nature, rather changeable, but fond of children and home ; one who likes to have the good opinion of other people.

What does Straight Hair indicate ?

It is an indication of a steady, positive character, and rather determined ; but these persons will be whole-souled in their affections, clear headed, with superior talent.

What is the meaning of Curly Hair ?

This shows rather a vivacious person, with an excitable and variable disposition, but a nature that would love and hate with great intensity ; also great love of applause and show.

What does Coarse Hair indicate ?

Coarse hair indicates a coarse, low, animal, and carnal sort of person, no sentiment or love of the artistic, or poetical ; a love only for material things.

What is the meaning of Fine Hair?

This indicates a love of refinement and the intellectual, a hatred of the low and vulgar, high aspirations, but too sensitive to be very successful in life, and such persons have few friends, as people misunderstand them.

CHAPTER X

THE HEALTH AND PROFESSION

Can the State of Health be told from the Face?

There are certain physiognomical signs which indicate the state of health and the disease most liable to.

What are the physiognomical signs of Good and Bad Digestion?

The facial poles of digestion are situate about half-way between the corners of the mouth and the lower part of the ears, opposite the molar teeth, or in the middle of the cheeks. A fulness in that region indicates good digestive power. A falling in, or hollowness, or as it is frequently termed "a lantern jawed appearance" indicates poor digestive power and therefore a liability to suffer from dyspepsia.

What are the physiognomical signs of Lung Complaints?

The facial poles of the lungs are just where the hectic flush appears in consumptives, and at the reddest

parts of the rosy cheeks of health. A hectic flush, then, indicates the presence of inflammation of the lungs. A pale face indicates that the lungs are inert. Red and rosy cheeks indicate vigorous and healthy lungs. The longer the muscular ridge running across the face from the nose to the cheek bones, when a person is laughing, the less tendency there is to consumption, and the thinner and smaller this muscle, the greater the tendency to that terrible disease. A hollow beneath the eyes where hectic flush appears, and a falling in just above or below the cheek bones, and between them and the middle of the nose, always indicate weak lungs.

What are the physiognomical signs for Affections of the Heart?

The facial pole of the heart is the chin. A large wide chin with a downward projection generally betokens a good circulation, and good condition of the heart. A small narrow retreating chin generally indicates a feeble circulation and a weak condition of the heart.

What are the physiognomical signs which indicate the Trade or Profession a person is adapted for?

In describing the signs which indicate capability for certain trades or professions, it must be understood that

we can only give an approximate idea, as there are many branches to each trade or profession. However, the following will give an idea as to the leading points usually noticed in persons who show talent in the pursuits enumerated.

Ministers, mission workers, and persons engaged in philanthropic work, generally have long rather than wide faces, and a high narrow forehead. The mental temperament should be well developed.

Lawyers, clerks, and persons engaged in similar pursuits specially need a prominent bottom forehead and a strong degree of the mental temperament.

Medical men, nurses, and those who attend the sick, need a good share of the vital temperament, and also a fair share of the mental, and a large bottom forehead.

Artists, milliners, editors, teachers and persons connected in the fancy business need a strong degree of the mental temperament, with a large bottom forehead and the sides of the temples full.

Mechanics, and those who have heavy work to do, require a motive temperament, with a large bottom forehead, though watchmakers, dressmakers, and those who have no heavy work to do need not be so muscular.

CHAPTER XI

CONCLUDING QUESTIONS

How should Faces be viewed, profile, three quarter, or full face ?

When a physiognomist is viewing a face to judge the character thereby, he should view it from all possible points, as one side of the face is not always an exact counterpart of the other side as explained in a previous question, and consequently one side may reveal more strong or weak qualities than the other.

Has Physiognomy any advantage over Phrenology ?

The face undoubtedly shows the *active* faculties of the mind quicker than the cranium. Phrenology will show much better than Physiognomy the real *capabilities* of the mind, whilst Physiognomy will show what is being done with the capabilities.

Have Criminals a peculiar Physiognomy?

It is a remarkable fact that most of our criminals possess the oblong type of face, rather than the pyriform or round. Of course that is no proof of oblong-faced individuals being criminals. When the pyriform-faced individual adopts a criminal mode of life he is hard to catch, but when caught his sufferings are intense.

What do Wrinkles at the corners of the Eyes indicate?

Wrinkles running outward from the corners of the eyes indicate personal truthfulness, and a desire to always fulfil promises made.

What are the Physiognomical signs of good Musical Talent?

A person who is wide across the forehead a little above the eyebrows, and long from the opening of the ear to that region, can distinguish harmony, melody, accent, and modulation in musical productions, and will greatly appreciate musical measure and rhythm, and strongly desire to keep time in music.

What are the Physionomical signs which indicate the kind of Musical Instrument a person could most easily learn?

Granting the person has good musical talent, the physiognomist would advise a person with large constructiveness and locality to learn a stringed instrument. A person who lacks these signs would have a very poor idea of constructing notes with his fingers, and would have great difficulty in placing his fingers exactly in the proper position. Those persons who wish to learn a wind instrument, such as the cornet or trombone, should have remarkably good lungs, and in some classes of wind instruments thin lips are also an advantage.

What are the physiognomical signs which indicate the Branch of Music a person is best adapted for?

When a person has abilities for learning music, and has a large bottom forehead he will succeed best in the practice of music, whereas the person with a large upper forehead would succeed best in the theory. The owner of a large Roman nose would make a good leader or teacher of music, and the owner of a round face, which indicates a strong degree of the vital temperament, would probably make an excellent vocalist. Instrumentalists

require more of the mental and motive temperaments. To those interested in this branch of the subject I would recommend a perusal of "Phrenology and Musical Talent," by Albert Ellis.*

*"Phrenology and Musical Talent" by Albert Ellis. Price 6d. Published by the Ellis Family

APPENDIX

CHARACTERISTICS ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

1.—Acquisitiveness—The function of acquisitiveness is a desire to acquire. The physiognomical signs are a lipless mouth, forming a straight line, and much breadth in the head just in front of upper part of ears. A breadth of the nose just above the wing at the side of the ridge, forming a broad arch.

2.—Agreeableness, or a desire to be pleasant and agreeable, is shown by a fulness and rounded appearance at the upper part of the forehead. A dimple in the chin is often a very good sign.

3.—Alimentiveness, or a desire for food, is shown by width in front of ears close to opening, and when excessive a greater or lesser enlargement of lower part of cheeks, resulting in a flap, and giving a gross, animal appearance to the face.

4.—Amativeness, or love of the opposite sex, is shown in blue eyes, gently arched eyebrows, round, full chin, a fulness on each side of a dimpled chin, and red, full lips.

5.—Approbativeness, or desire to excel, is shown by downward direction of the outer part of the eyebrows, upper lip rising so as to show the two front teeth.

6.—Benevolence, or tendency to be kind and good, is shown by great height of forehead, two or more horizontal wrinkles across the forehead, a wrinkle from the outer edge of nose down to corners of mouth, great width of under lip at outer angle of mouth.

7.—Calculation, or quickness at figures, is shown by a fulness or swollen appearance at the outer corner of the eyebrows, at the end of the superciliary ridge.

8.—Causality, or tendency to look into the cause and effect of things, is shown by a square fulness to the upper forehead, the eyebrows become knitted, and the eye at times appears fixed or vacant in appearance, the nose is rather broad at the end, and wide nostrils which dip deeply into the cheek, and curves slightly upwards where it joins on to the cheek.

9.—Cautiousness, or guardedness, is shown by a nose inclined more or less to droop at the end. When excessive, it becomes a sign of suspicion.

10.—Colour, or ability to distinguish colours, is shown by a prominence near the centre of the eyebrow, on the superciliary ridge.

11.—Combateness, or tendency to oppose, is indicated by a nose more or less approaching to the Roman, the greater the prominence of the ridge of the nose the greater will be the desire to overcome or oppose. The nostrils will also show courage according to their size, large nostrils invariably show much courage. Long jaws are also a good sign.

12.—Comparison, or tendency to compare one thing with another, is shown by a fulness at the middle of the upper forehead, just below the roots of the hair. A fulness in the inner side of the eye is also said to be a fairly good sign.

13.—Conjugality, or tendency for jealousy is shown by a tapering chin, coming to a point in the centre, the under lip rather full and sometimes a dimple in the chin.

14.—Conscientiousness, or desire to be consistent is shown by two perpendicular wrinkles between the eyebrows.

15.—Constructiveness, or ingenuity is shown by a broadness in the temples, especially noticable in Edison, Stephenson, and other celebrated engineers.

16.—Continuity, or tendency to apply the mind to one thing at a time, is shown by the white part of the upper lip coming down to a point in the centre. The upper lip is long from the nose.

17.—Destructiveness, or energy is shown by contracted eyebrows with a downward indentation over the pupil of the eye, piercing eyes, and Roman nose. A drawing up of the sides of the lips and thereby exposing the canine teeth show excessive destructiveness.

18.—Eventuality, or memory for events, is shown by a fulness in the centre of the forehead just below Comparison.

19.—Firmness, or tendency to want one's own way, is shewn by a deep lower jaw at the sides of the chin ; a long firm upper lip easily compressed. In fact the whole mouth has a firm appearance.

20.—Form, or ability to judge the form of things, is shewn by the width between the eyes, and when strongly marked the eyes often appear to be pushed to the outer or external part of the orbital space.

21.—Friendship, or desire for friends, is shown by the breadth of the lower part of the nostrils, a full chin, round eye, and the lips wrinkled slightly at the corners, as if drawn together.

22.—Hope, or tendency to look on the bright side of things, is generally shown by a cheerful countenance, the head rather elevated, and an expression of expectancy on the face. Three or four lines extending across the forehead and slightly curved in harmony with the eyebrows are also signs of hope.

23.—Ideality, or appreciation for perfection and the ornamental, is shown by a straight nose of the Grecian type, a chin more or less pointed, and breadth in the upper part of the temples above constructiveness.

24.—Imitation, or tendency to do as others do, is shown by the outer edge of the nostrils descending down towards the corner of the mouth, leaving the septum of the nose exposed. The muscular action at the corners of the mouth and eyes are very mobile.

25.—Individuality, or tendency to observe, is shown by a fulness between the eyebrows and a great length from the centre of the ear to that part. The nose jutting out, causing a considerable length from upper lip to tip

of nose. Full, prominent, grey eyes are often a reliable sign.

26.—Inhabitiveness, or love of home ties, is shewn by lips decending in the centre to a slight point, and forming what is called cupid's bow.

27.—Intuition, or correctness of first impressions, is shewn by a fulness at the upper portion of the forehead, just above comparison, which causes the forehead to appear rather high in that part. The centre of the eye is large, and the eyes have a piercing look as though to search the inmost recesses of the mind of others, and the whole nature appears very much on the alert, and aware of the slightest change or movement.

28.—Language, or ability to express by word or gesture, is shewn by large expressive open eyes, and fulness under the eyes caused by the brain—which is used for this faculty—being large, and pushing the eye outward and downward.

29.—Locality, or ability to find localities, is shewn by a fulness near the centre of the forehead each side of eventuality, and under causality. Locality is often shewn by a line under the lower lip running outward from the centre.

30.—Mirthfulness, or desire to be mirthful, is shewn by an upward tendency to the corners of the mouth, an arched knowing looking twinkle in the eyes, causing wrinkles at the outer corners of the lower eyelids. A fulness in the upper and side forehead, next to causality and near ideality, is the most reliable sign.

31.—Order, or desire for method and order, is shewn by a prominence or squareness to the outer angle of the eyebrow.

32.—Philoprogenitiveness, or regard for the young is shown by a cherry-like appearance in the lower lip, and breadth of chin under the molar teeth.

33.—Secretiveness, or tendency to conceal, is shown by closely set lips, which are oblique in shape. The corners of both mouth and eyes drawn slightly upward, giving a foxy appearance. The nose is broad at the outer part of the nostrils close to the cheek, the inner part of the eyebrow quite down to ridge of nose, and the tip of the nose rather broad.

34.—Self-Esteem, or independence, is shown by a full, stiff upper lip, with a puffy appearance in the middle as though some object were held underneath,

and a large nose in proportion to the size of head and body.

35.—Size, or ability to measure the size of things, is shown by a distinct prominence at the internal extremity of the superciliary ridge. Is located next to individuality.

36.—Spirituality, or faith in things spiritual, is shown by four deep lines entirely across the forehead. The eyes fully distended with a wandering, dreamy, vacant look.

37.—Sublimity, or appreciation of sublime things, is shown by breadth in the back part of temples next to ideality, large eyes are also often a sign of large sublimity.

38.—Time, or ability to distinguish the duration of time, is shown by a fulness above the centre of the eyebrow, next to locality, the eyebrow should also be well arched.

39.—Tune, or capacity to distinguish sounds, is shown by a fine, artistic, symmetrical ear, which also stands well out from the head. A fulness and width at the side of the forehead, next to time, is the most reliable sign.

40.—Veneration, or respect, is generally shown by drooping eyes and a grave and serious expression on the whole face.

41.—Vitaliveness, or love of life, is shewn by a strong powerful nose, a broad and massive chin and lower jaw, and a thick muscular neck, which is not fleshy or fat.

42.—Weight, or ability to judge the weight of things, is shewn by a prominence above the eye, between colour and size.

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