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**PHRENOLOGICAL
DICTIONARY,**

BY

L. N. & JESSIE A. FOWLER.

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Phrenological Dictionary:

BY

L. N. & J. A. FOWLER,

AUTHORS OF

REVISED EDITION OF "PHRENOLOGY PROVED," &c.

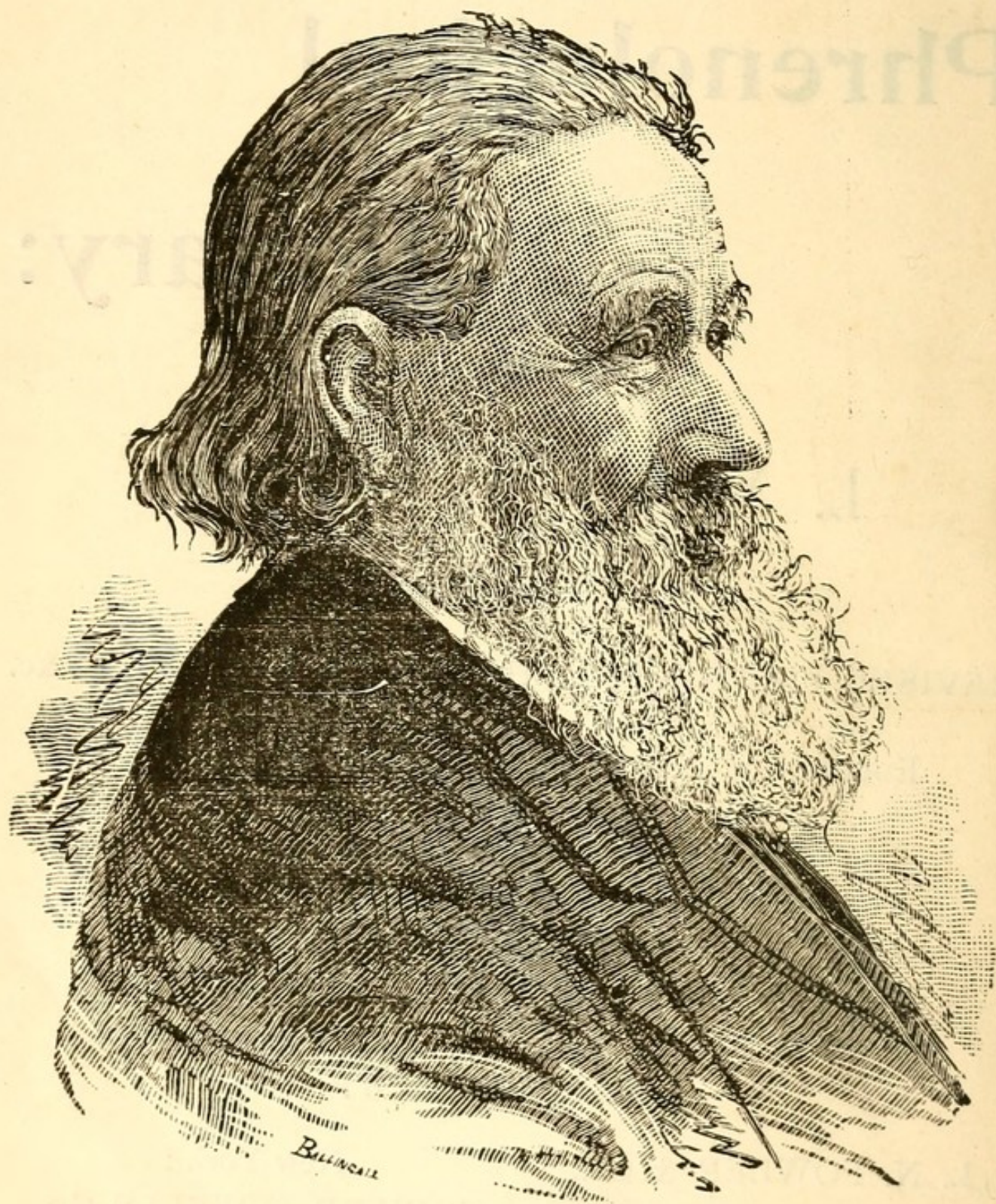
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PRESIDENT OF THE FOWLER INSTITUTE.

PHRENOLOGICAL DICTIONARY,

By L. N. & J. A. FOWLER.

A.

ABDUCENS, *see* Nerve.

ACQUISITIVENESS, sense of property, economy, desire to accumulate, provide for the future, to trade, to hoard and possess. This organ is located in the ascending frontal convolution, crossing the sylvian fissure taking in part of the inferior frontal and superior convolutions under the temporal and parietal bones, an inch in front of Secretiveness and above Alimentiveness.

Acquisitiveness has three divisions : the front part gives power to acquire ; the middle part, saving ; the posterior part, hoarding.*

AGREEABLENESS, persuasiveness ; pleasantness ; blandness ; youthfulness ; ability to interest and entertain others ; to be agreeable, pliable ; to manifest suavity of manner. It is located under the frontal bone in the second or middle frontal convolution, between Imitation and Causality, an inch on each side of Human Nature.

Agreeableness has two divisions : the lower or outer part gives youthfulness ; the upper or inner part gives blandness.

ALIMENTIVENESS, sense of hunger and thirst ; desire to eat and drink, and to gratify the appetite.

The organ is located in the lowest extremities of the middle and inferior temporal convolution, a little below and just in front of Destructiveness, beneath the anterior portion of the temporal bone.

*See Remarks on Rules for finding all the organs.

Alimentiveness has two divisions : the back part of the organ gives a preference for solid food ; the front part of the organ gives thirst and a preference for liquids. Alimentiveness is also localised by Dr. Ferrier as the gustatory centre, affecting the muscles of the cheek, tongue, and jaw.

AMATIVENESS, regard for the opposite sex, and desire to be in their company.

Amativeness is located in the cerebellum, under the posterior lobes of the cerebrum, an inch below Conjuality, under the occipital bone.

It has two divisions : reproductive love in the centre, adapting mankind to the continuance of the race ; love of the sex is on the outside, towards the ear, giving the desire to caress and fondle, to exchange thoughts and feelings with the opposite sex without reference to marriage.

ANATOMY, (Gr. *ana*, up, asunder ; *temno*, to cut), the science of the structure of the body learned by dissection ; the art of dissecting any organized body.

ANGULAR GYRUS, *see* Convolutions.

APPROBATIVENESS, ambition ; emulation ; sense of character ; desire to excel ; love of praise ; sense of honour ; sensitiveness ; love of distinction and popularity.

The organ is located in the superior parietal lobe of the brain ; half an inch above the lambdoidal suture, between Cautiousness and Self-Esteem.

Approbativeness has three divisions ; the lower part gives ambition and emulation ; the upper part, display and regard for fashion ; the part joining Self-Esteem gives sense of character.

ARACHNOID, *see* Membrane.

AREOLAR TISSUE, *see* Membrane.

ARTERY, a vessel or tube which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

ATAVISM, the recurrence of any peculiarity of an ancestor in a subsequent generation. Reversional heredity.

AUDITORY NERVE, *see* Nerve.

B.

BENEVOLENCE, liberality ; sympathy ; tenderness ; kindness ; philanthropy ; desire to do good ; to improve and reform mankind ; interest in progressive measures.

The organ of Benevolence is located in the superior or first frontal convolution, beneath the posterior superior portion of the frontal bone, just forward of Veneration, and of the union of the coronal sutures.

The organ has three divisions : the posterior part gives sympathy ; the middle part gives liberality ; the anterior part gives philanthropy.

BRACHYCEPHALIC (Gr. *brachys*, short ; *kephale*, the head), a head whose transverse diameter, or, that from parietal bone to parietal bone exceeds the antero-posterior diameter.

BRAIN, the organ of the mind ; the physical instrument of thought and feeling ; the medium of mental manifestation.

This term is sometimes applied to the whole of the contents of the cranium ; at others, to the upper portion. The *brain*, properly so-called, extends from the os frontis to the superior occipital fossæ. Anteriorly, it rests on the orbital vaults ; behind this, on the middle fossæ of the base of the cranium ; and posteriorly on the tentorium cerebello super-extensum.

C.

CALAMUS SCRIPTORIUS, a small angular cavity at the superior extremity of the medulla, in the fourth ventricle of the brain ; so called from its resemblance to the point of a pen.

CALCARINE FISSURE, *see* Fissure.

CALCULATION, quickness in figures ; mental arithmetic ; knowledge of numbers and their power in mathematics, in machinery, and in business estimates.

The organ is located in the lower or third frontal convolution ; outward from Order, at the external termination of the arch of the eyebrow.

Calculation has two divisions : the inner part gives the power of figures and quickness in computations ; the outer part gives the power of making estimates.

CALLOSO-MARGINAL FISSURE, *see* Fissure.

CAUSALITY, comprehensiveness of mind ; soundness of judgment ; originality of thought ; power of perceiving and applying the principles of causation ; ability to think, plan, lay out work ; to originate, philosophise, discover, argue, and reason.

The organ is located in the second frontal convolution ; above Locality in the upper and lateral parts of the forehead below Agreeableness externally from Comparison.

Causality has two divisions : the outer part gives power to plan ; the inner part gives power to reason.

CAUTIOUSNESS, sense of danger ; watchfulness ; carefulness ; fear ; restraint ; solicitude ; prudence ; guardedness ; hesitancy ; timidity.

The organ is located in the angular gyrus, the centre for movement of the platysma myoides, or muscle of fright and fear, and bordering on the ascending parietal convolution ; just above Secretiveness, an inch in front of Sublimity.

Cautiousness has three divisions : the front part gives prudence ; the middle portion, solicitude ; the back part, timidity.

The organ of Cautiousness corresponds to that portion of the brain which Dr. Ferrier has localised as the centre for fright, affecting the muscles of the mouth.

CEREBELLUM, the "little" brain, that portion of the encephalon which is contained in the inferior occipital fossæ below the tentorium.

The cerebellum is the seat of force and power, and if strong in development gives warmth, ardour and creative power to all faculties of the mind.

CEREBRUM, the superior and larger portion of the brain. It consists of two substances, gray and white, and is the seat of volition, feeling and ideation.

CHOROID PLEXUS, a highly vascular, fringe-like membrane found in the ventricles of the brain.

CIRCULATION, the natural motion of the blood, whereby it is alternately sent by the action of the heart through the arteries to all parts of the body, and returned to the heart through the veins.

COLLATERAL FISSURE, *see* Fissure.

COLOUR, perception and recollection of colours ; judgment and delight in matching and arranging them ; in knowing and remembering things by their colour. The organ is located in the second frontal convolution ; on the arch of the eyebrow, between Weight and Order.

COMBATIVENESS, courage ; boldness ; defence ; defiance ; resistance ; spirit of opposition ; resolution ; self-protection love of debate.

The organ is located in the posterior part of the superior and second temporal convolution, an inch behind Destructiveness and Secretiveness.

Combateness has three divisions : defiance, the lower and back portion ; defence, the front portion ; courage, the upper portion.

COMPARISON, disposition and ability to compare various things for the purpose of ascertaining their points of resemblance and of difference ; power to reason from effect to cause ; to compare, illustrate and classify, and reason analogically ; critical acumen.

The organ is located in the superior or first frontal convolution, above Eventuality, below Intuition, and between the two lobes of Causality.

Comparison has two divisions : the lower part gives comparison, the power to analyse and classify ; the upper part gives criticism.

CONJUGALITY, desire to marry and to have a companion in whom confidence can be placed ; constancy ; union for life ; duality and exclusiveness of love.

The organ is located in the second and third occipital convolutions, above Amativeness, below Friendship, and on each side of Philoprogenitiveness.

Conjugality has two divisions : marriage, the inner part ; and constancy, the outer part.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS, sense of justice ; obligation ; equity ; accountability ; moral principle ; integrity ; faithfulness ; consistency ; circumspection ; regard for duty.

The organ is located in the superior anterior parietal convolution, an inch on each side of Firmness.

Conscientiousness has three divisions : the upper portion gives justice ; the central part, integrity ; the lower part, circumspection.

CONSTRUCTIVENESS, ingenuity ; contrivance ; dexterity ; versatility of talent in business, in art, and in mechanics ; in poetry, literature, music ; ability to construct and invent.

The organ is located in the posterior part of the third frontal and part of the ascending frontal convolutions, above the spheno-temporal bone ; below Ideality, in front of Acquisitiveness.

Constructiveness has three divisions : dexterity, the back part ; ingenuity, the middle portion ; contrivance, the front part.

CONTINUITY, application ; connectedness of thought and feeling ; ability to hold the mind to one process of mental action ; concentration of attention ; patience to work or wait.

The organ is located in the upper part of the first occipital convolution ; above Inhabitiveness and below Self-Esteem.

Continuity has two divisions : connectedness, the outer portion ; application, the central part.

This organ is located in that part of the brain localised by Dr. Ferrier as the centre for sight or concentration of attention.

CONVOLUTIONS (L. *con*, together ; *volutus*, to roll).

The convoluted eminences forming the surface of the brain, separated from each other by depressions of various depths. The exterior of the convolutions is composed of grey matter, and the interior of white matter.

ANGULAR GYRUS, an angular convolution in the inferior parietal lobule, continuous with the convolutions of the temporo-sphenoidal and occipital lobes.

ASCENDING FRONTAL CONVOLUTION, an ascending or transverse convolution, posterior to the three horizontal convolutions in the frontal lobe of the brain.

ASCENDING PARIETAL CONVOLUTION, an ascending convolution lying parallel to, and behind the fissure of Rolando, in the parietal lobe.

FRONTAL CONVOLUTIONS, three horizontal convolutions : the superior, middle and inferior, which, with the ascending frontal convolution, form the outer surface of the frontal lobe of the brain.

GYRI OPERTI, the convolutions in the island of Reil.

GYRUS FORNICATUS, 'arched convolution'—the convolution of the corpus callosum, which lies parallel with the upper surface of the corpus callosum in the interior of the brain.

MARGINAL GYRUS, the convolution of the longitudinal fissure, bounding the margin of the fissure on the upper surface of the interior cerebral hemisphere.

OCCIPITAL CONVOLUTIONS, three parallel convolutions, the superior, middle and inferior, separated by two fissures, the superior and inferior occipital, in the occipital lobe.

SUPERIOR PARIETAL CONVOLUTION, a convolution posterior to the upper part of the ascending parietal convolution, and anterior to the intra-parietal fissure.

SUPRA-MARGINAL CONVOLUTION, a convolution in the lower parietal lobule, behind the lower portion of the inter-parietal fissure, parallel with the lower part of the ascending parietal convolution.

SUPRA-ORBITAL CONVOLUTION, a convolution on the under surface of the anterior lobe.

TEMPORAL CONVOLUTIONS, three horizontal convolutions, the superior, middle and inferior, in the temporo-sphenoidal lobe.

CORNU (L., *cornu*, a horn), a broad eminence curved on itself, and situate at the posterior part of the lateral ventricle. Its surface presents two or three tubercles, separated from each other by shallow grooves.

CORONAL SUTURE, *see* Suture.

CORPORA ALBICANTIA (L., *corpus*, body; *albus*, white), two small, round, white bodies, situated immediately behind the tuber cinereum. They are formed by the anterior pillar of the fornix, and, being folded back upon themselves, are called the "bulbs of the fornix."

CORPORA GENICULATA (L., *corpus*, body ; *geniculum*, a little knee), two small, flattened, oblong masses, placed on the outer side of the Corpora Quadrigemina, and on the under and back part of each optic thalamus.

CORPORA PYRAMIDALIA, two bodies of white matter, one on either side of the anterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata, between the two olivary bodies.

CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA, four round eminences, placed in pairs, immediately behind the pineal gland, and above the aqueduct of Sylvius. In fishes, reptiles, and birds, there are but two bodies, which are called the optic lobes. In man and animals these bodies are connected with the organs of sight.

CORPUS CALLOSUM (L., *corpus*, body ; *callosus*, hard), a white, transverse band of nerve fibres, arching from before backwards, in the central line between the two cerebral hemispheres, connecting them and forming the roof of the lateral ventricles.

CORPUS DENTATUM (L., *corpus*, body ; *dentis*, tooth), the ganglion of the cerebellum, an oval nucleus of grey matter, the circumference of which presents a number of indentations, surrounded with medullary substance. It is seen by dividing the stem of the cerebellum vertically into two equal parts.

CORPUS STRIATUM (L. *corpus*, body ; *stria*, a furrow), a pear shaped body in the anterior portion of the lateral ventricle, in front of the optic thalamus. It derives its name from being composed of layers of grey and white matter alternately.

CRANIOLOGY (Gr. *kranion*, Cranium ; *logos*, a discourse, and *skopein*, to examine). It signifies a description, or simply an examination of the different parts of the external

surface of the cranium, in order to deduce from ~~thence~~ a knowledge of the different intellectual and moral dispositions. * "The cranium being moulded to the brain, there are as many prominences on the bone as there are projections at the surface of the brain." Strictly speaking, it is by craniology that we acquire a knowledge of Craniology, Organology, or Cranology.

CRANIUM (Gr. *kranos*, a helmet ; or *kranon*, head,) brain-pan, the skull. The collection of bones which form the case for lodging the brain and its membranes, as well as their vessels and some of their nerves. The bones are eight in number. Besides these, there might be considered as belonging to the cranium, the bones of the ear, cornua sphenoidalia, and the ossa wormiana.

CRISTA GALLI, a thick, smooth, triangular process of bone rising above the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, and resembling a cock's comb, from which it derives its name. It gives attachment to the anterior part of the falx cerebri.

CRURA CEREBRI, (Penduncles of the cerebrum), two cylindrical bundles of white matter, formed of longitudinal nerve fibres of the medulla which pass forward between the fibres of the pons varolii.

CUNEATE LOBE (L. *cuneus*, a wedge), a part of the occipital lobe, between the parieto-occipital fissure and the calcarine fissure.

D.

DENTATE FISSURE, *see* Fissure.

DESTRUCTIVENESS, executiveness ; energy ; force ; severity ; thoroughness ; hardness of mind ; power to endure ; hatred ; extermination.

The organ is located in the third or inferior temporal convolution, above the top of the ears.

Destructiveness has two divisions: extermination, the back part of the organ; and executiveness, the front part.

DIPLOE (Gr., *diploos*, double), the cellular tissue between the two plates of the skull.

DOLICHOCEPHALIC, (Gr., *dolichos*, long; *kephale*, the head), a skull whose anterior posterior diameter or that from the frontal to the occipital bone exceeds its transverse diameter; a long head.

DURA MATER, *see* Membrane.

E.

ETHMOID (Gr. *ethmos*, a sieve; *eidos*, like), the ethmoid bone is a small, light, spongy bone, situated at the anterior part of the base of the skull, at the root of the nose, and through which the olfactory nerves pass to the nose, and on which they are mainly distributed. It derives its name from the upper plate of the bone being perforated with numerous small holes.

ETHNOLOGY (Gr., *ethnos*, a nation; *logos*, an account), the science which treats of the division of man into races, their origin and relations, and the differences which characterise them.

EVENTUALITY, consciousness of what is going on; memory of facts, events, stories, statistics, news past and present; with Time and Calculation gives memory of dates.

The organ is located in the superior or first frontal convolution.

It has two divisions: the upper part gives memory by association; the lower part gives memory of actions.

F.

FACIAL NERVE, *see* Nerve.

FALX CEREBELLI, a small triangular process of the dura mater separating the two lateral lobes of the cerebellum ; its base is attached to the under surface of the tentorium cerebelli ; its posterior margin to the lower division of the vertical crest on the under surface of the occipital bone.

FALX CEREBRI, a strong arched process of the dura mater, which descends vertically in the longitudinal fissure between the two hemispheres of the brain. It derives its name from being sickle-like in form ; and is attached to the crista galli in front, and to the upper surface of the tentorium cerebelli behind.

FIRMNESS, power of will ; decision ; perseverance ; fixedness of purpose ; positiveness ; tenacity of mind ; stability.

It is located in the anterior or ascending parietal convolution, bordering on the fissure of Rolando.

Firmness has three divisions : power of will, the lower or back part ; stability, the central portion ; perseverance, the front part.

FISSURE (L. *Fissus*, to cleave). A deep narrow depression between various parts of the brain.

CALCARINE FISSURE, a fissure in the occipital lobe, which runs nearly horizontally to join the parieto-occipital fissures. These two fissures enclose the wedge-shaped convolutions of the cuneate lobe, in the interior of the brain.

CALLOSC-MARGINAL FISSURE, a fissure between the marginal gyrus and gyrus fornicatus, which runs backward and upward to join the fissure of Rolando and separates the marginal gyrus from the quadrate lobe, in the interior of the brain.

COLLATERAL FISSURE, a fissure between the uncinate gyrus and dentate body, in the interior of the brain.

DENTATE FISSURE, a fissure running between the uncinate gyrus and the third temporo-sphenoidal convolution in the interior of the brain.

GREAT HORIZONTAL FISSURE, this fissure divides each hemisphere of the cerebellum into an upper and lower portion. It commences in front of the pons and passes horizontally round the margin of the hemispheres backward to the middle line, and from this primary fissure numerous smaller ones proceed.

INTRA-PARIETAL FISSURE, this runs between the superior parietal convolution or lobule and the supra-marginal gyrus.

LONGITUDINAL FISSURE, the great fissure of the brain, separating the cerebrum into two hemispheres, and into which the falx cerebri descends vertically.

PARIETO-OCCIPITAL FISSURE, separates the parietal from the occipital lobes.

FISSURE OF ROLANDO, a large transverse fissure separating the upper part of the frontal and parietal lobes, while the lower portion of these lobes is separated by the fissure of Sylvius.

FISSURE OF SYLVIVUS, this fissure separates the under surface of the anterior and middle lobes. It runs obliquely upward and backward. The fissure bifurcates, having a short branch running forward into the interior lobe. Within the Sylvian Fissure are the convolutions of which the central lobe, or Island of Reil, is comprised.

TRANSVERSE FISSURE, a cleft in the lateral ventricles extending beneath the hemisphere on one side to a corresponding point on the other. It is bounded on one side by the fornix and on the other by the thalamus opticus. Through this fissure the pia mater passes from the brain into the ventricles to form the choroid plexuses.

FONTANELLES (L., *fons*, a fountain), membranous intervals in the skull, so called from the pulsations of the brain perceptible at the anterior fontanelle, likened to the rising of water in a fountain.

The four fontanelles are situated at the junction of the four angles of the parietal with its contiguous bones. The anterior fontanelle, at the junction of the coronal and sagittal sutures, is the largest.

FORAMEN (L., *foro*, to pierce), a perforation in a bone ; any cavity pierced through and through, as foramen magnum, &c.

FORAMEN MAGNUM, a large oval aperture in the skull, through which pass the medulla oblongata and its membranes, the spinal accessory nerves, and the vertebral arteries.

FORM, observation of shape, outline and configuration ; recollection of faces, family resemblances and expressions. This faculty aids in reading, spelling and committing to memory.

This organ is located in the superior or first frontal convolution upon the two sides of the crista galli, and, when large, causes great breadth between the eyes.

FORNIX (an arch or vault), a longitudinal lamella of white fibrous matter, situated beneath the corpus callosum, and separated from it in front by the septum lucidum.

It consists of two symmetrical halves, joined together in the middle line forming the body of the fornix, and separated in front and behind forming the anterior and posterior crura. The anterior pillars of the fornix form the corpora albicantia.

FRIENDSHIP, love of family ; sociability ; attachment ; gregariousness ; love of kin, company and society ; ability to make friends.

The organ is located partly in the first, and partly in the second occipital convolution. above Conjugality and the upper part of Philoprogenitiveness, and between Combative-ness, Continuity and Inhabitiveness.

Friendship has three divisions: the lower part gives sociability; the central portion, love of family; the upper portion, gregariousness.

FRONTAL BONE, the bone which forms the forehead, the roof of the orbits and part of the nose. It extends backward as far as the coronal suture, where it is joined to the parietal bones.

FRONTAL EMINENCE, a rounded eminence, a little below the middle of the frontal bone. This eminence is the centre of ossification for the bone.

FRONTAL SINUSES, two cavities in the substance of the frontal bone, separated from each other by a medium septum, and opening, below, into the anterior cells of the ethmoid bone.

G.

GANGLION (a knot), (1), a collection of nerve cells from which nerve fibres are given off in one or more directions, as the optic ganglion; (2), a small mass of vesicular neurine in the course of a nerve distinct from the brain or spinal cord.

GENU (L., *genu*, the knee), the anterior portion of the corpus callosum turns downwards and backwards upon itself in the longitudinal fissure, making a knee-shaped bend, called the genu.

GLAND (L., *glans*, an acorn), a cell or collection of cells having the power to secrete or separate some peculiar substances from the blood or animal fluids, as the lymphatic glands.

GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL, *see* nerve.

GREAT HORIZONTAL FISSURE, *see* fissure.

GYRUS (a ring), a convolution of the brain more circular in form than the other convolutions.

ANGULAR GYRUS, *see* convolution.

GYRUS FORNICATUS, *see* convolution.

MARGINAL GYRUS, *see* convolution.

H.

HEREDITY, (L. *heres*, an heir), the transmission of qualities, mental and physical, from parents to offspring. The sum of all ancestral forces, plus life.

HIPPOCAMPUS MAJOR, HIPPOCAMPUS MINOR, the two principal cornua of the lateral ventricle, *see* cornua.

HOPE, sense of immortality and of the future ; expectation ; anticipation ; speculation ; enterprise ; cheerfulness ; buoyancy ; elasticity of mind. The organ is located in the anterior part of the ascending parietal, and the posterior part of the frontal convolutions, where the elevator muscles are affected. It is behind Spirituality and in front of Conscientiousness.

Hope has three divisions : the inferior division gives speculation ; the middle, hope present ; the superior, hope future.

The centre of Hope or Cheerfulness has been localised by Dr. Ferrier ; the muscles affected from this centre are those which raise the muscles of the face, drawing the corners of the mouth and eyes upward.

HYGIENE, (Gr. *hygieia*, health, the goddess of health), the department of medical science which treats of the preservation of health. The system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health.

HYPOGLOSSAL, *see* Nerve.

I.

IDEALITY, sense of perfection and beauty ; scope and susceptibility of mind ; poetical sentiment and imagery ; love of art, oratory and literature ; refinement ; polish ; ability to perfect, embellish and magnify ; expansiveness.

The organ is located in the ascending and second frontal convolution, near the vertical frontal fissure ; in the temporal region of the frontal bone, between Mirthfulness and Sublimity.

Ideality has three divisions : expansiveness, the back part ; refinement, the central part ; and sense of perfection, the front part.

IMITATION, ability to copy, take and work after a pattern ; imitate, mimic and gesticulate ; power to adapt oneself to different kinds of work, circumstances and spheres of life ; versatility of manner.

The organ is located in the posterior portion of the second frontal convolution, between Benevolence and Ideality.

Imitation has three divisions : the lowest part gives mimicry and the power to copy ; the central part, gesture ; the upper part, assimilation.

Imitation is located in that portion of the brain which Dr. Ferrier has localised as Mimicry, or the centre for movement of the muscles of the face.

INFUNDIBULUM (a funnel), a conical tubular process of grey matter projecting downwards and forwards from the tubercinereum, and the apex is attached to the posterior portion of the pituitary body.

INHABITIVENESS, love of the institutions of one's country ; of home, house, and place ; patriotism ; disinclination to change one's abode.

The organ is located in the superior or first occipital convolution, on the central line of the brain, below Continuity.

It has two divisions: patriotism, the part adjoining Friendship; and love of home, the central portion of the organ.

INTRA-PARIETAL FISSURE, *see* fissure.

ISLAND OF REIL, a small lobe of the brain located within the fissure of Sylvius, and consisting of about six convolutions (gyri operati) which are continuous with the convolutions of the frontal, temporal, and temporo-sphenoidal lobes.

ITER A TERTIO AD QUARTUM VENTRICULUM, the passage leading from the third ventricle to the fourth.

L.

LACHRYMAL BONE (L *lachryma*, a tear), the smallest bone of the face, situated at the front part of the inner wall of the orbit.

LAMBDOIDAL SUTURE, *see* suture.

LAMINA CINEREA (L *lamina*, a thin plate; *cineris*, ashes), a thin layer of grey substance extending backward above the optic commissure from the termination of the corpus callosum to the tuber cinereum, forming the anterior part of the inferior boundary of the third ventricle.

LANGUAGE, power to express thoughts, feelings and emotions by words; ability to repeat verbatim, and to tell what one knows; verbal memory; expressiveness in language, countenance, deportment, art or music.

The organ is located in the third frontal convolution, in the lower surface of the anterior lobe, upon the supra-orbital plate.

It has two divisions: verbal memory throws the eye toward the nose, and gives memory of words; verbal expression throws the eye outward and gives ability to talk and select appropriate language.

LIGAMENTS (L. *liga*, to bind), straight, inelastic fibres, arranged in short bands, completely surrounding the articular extremities of bones, uniting them to one another, and forming the articulations.

LOBE (L. *lobus*, round), the round projection or division of an organ, as lobes of the brain, and lobes of the heart.

LOCALITY, cognisance of place; memory of where things are seen; geographical talent; desire to travel, explore, and see new places; ability to find the way in a new town or city.

The organ is located in the middle, or second, frontal convolutions, between Weight and Causality.

It has two divisions: the lower part gives a desire for exploration, and the upper part gives memory of localities.

LONGITUDINAL FISSURE, *see* fissure.

LYMPHATICS, vein-like, valved vessels in vertebrate animals, containing a transparent fluid—lymph. By these vessels the process of absorption is carried on.

M.

MAGNETISM (1), an agent or force in Nature which gives rise to the phenomena of attraction. (2), the science which treats of magnetic phenomena. (3), the reciprocal action and reaction between the planets, earth, and animated nature, penetrating everything; a fine subtle fluid, capable of receiving and communicating all kinds of motions and impressions.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM, an agent of a peculiar and mysterious nature, said to have a powerful influence on the patient when acted upon by contact with or by the will of the operator.

MALAR BONES, (L. *mala*, the cheek), two small quadrangular bones, situate at the upper and outer part of the face, forming the prominence of the cheek and part of the outer wall and floor of the orbit.

MASTOID PROCESS, the conical projection of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, just behind the ear.

MASTO-PARIETAL SUTURE, *see* Suture.

MAXILLARY BONES (SUPERIOR), the largest bones of the face, except the inferior maxillary bone, forming the whole of the upper jaw.

MAXILLARY BONE (INFERIOR), the largest and strongest bone of the face, forming the lower jaw and serving for the reception of the teeth.

MEATUS AUDITORIUS, the opening of the ear; the auditory canal situated between the mastoid process and the posterior portion of the zygoma.

MEDULLA OBLONGATA, the upper enlarged part of the spinal cord, extending from the upper border of the atlas to the lower border of the pons varolii. It is composed of grey matter internally and white matter externally.

MEMBRANE (L., *membrana*, a skin covering a member). It is the simplest form of organised animal substance, flexible, and formed of fibres interwoven like network.

ADIPOSE TISSUE, a membrane composed of vesicles containing fat.

ARACHNOID MEMBRANE (Gr., *arachne*, a spider; *eidos*, like), a serous membrane which envelops the brain, between the dura mater and pia mater, and prevents friction.

AREOLAR TISSUE (L., *area*, a vacant space), a cellular tissue investing the organs of motion.

CUTANEOUS MEMBRANE (F., *cutis*, the skin), the membrane which forms the outside covering of the body, called the skin, and is similar in its structure to the mucous membrane.

DURA MATER (L., hard mother), the outer and fibrous membrane of the brain, lining the skull.

FIBROUS MEMBRANE, this forms the ligaments and tendons, and also the lining of the skull, the dura mater.

MUCOUS MEMBRANE, the membrane lining all the cavities of the body which open externally, and continuous with the skin. It secretes the fluid called mucus.

PIA MATER, a fine vascular membrane, which covers the surface of the brain and dips into the fissures between the convolutions. It is the nutrient membrane of the brain.

SEROUS MEMBRANE, this membrane lines all closed cavities of the body, as the chest, &c. Its use is to prevent friction (as the arachnoid membrane), and to facilitate the movement of one part upon another.

SYNOVIAL MEMBRANE, a thin membranous layer which covers the cartilages.

MESENCEPHALON (L. *mesos*, middle ; *kephale*, the head), the middle brain, including corpora quadrigemina, crura cerebri, aqueduct of Sylvius and optic nerve.

MESOCEPHALIC (L. *mesos*, middle ; *kephale*, the head), pertaining to the middle head.

MIRTHFULNESS, Fun ; glee ; gaiety ; wit ; sense of the absurd, the ludicrous, and ill or well-timed remarks and acts ; it is manifested by laughing, joking, in general jollity, and in playing tricks.

The organ is located in the second frontal convolution, beneath the temporal ridge ; outward from Causality.

Mirthfulness has two divisions : the lower part gives wit ; the upper part gives humour.

MOTOR OCULI, *see* Nerve.

N.

NASAL BONES, two small, oblong bones, placed side by side at the middle and upper part of the face, forming by their junction the bridge of the nose.

NERVES (Gr., *neuron*, a sinew, a cord), organs of sensation and motion in animals. They are tubular cords composed of the same substance as that which composes the encephalon and spinal marrow.

CRANIAL NERVES,

OLFACTORY, the nerve of the sense of smell.

OPTIC, the special nerve of the sense of sight.

MOTOR OCULI, a motor nerve, which assists five of the seven muscles of the eye in movement.

PATHETICUS, the smallest cranial nerve. It supplies the superior oblique muscle of the eye, and helps it to rotate.

TRIFACIAL, the largest cranial nerve, having three divisions: the ophthalmic, the superior maxillary, and the inferior maxillary.

ABDUCENS. This nerve supplies the external rectus muscle.

FACIAL, the portio dura—the motor nerve for all the facial muscles of expression.

AUDITORY, the portio mollis—the special nerve of the sense of hearing.

GLOSSOPHARYNGEAL (the tongue and pharynx), a sensory nerve to the muscles of the tongue and pharynx, and a motor nerve to the pharyngeal muscles.

PNEUMOGASTRIC (the lungs and stomach, *par vagum*). It supplies the voice and organs of respiration with motor and sensory fibres, and the pharynx, stomach, &c., with motor influence.

SPINAL ACCESSORY. This nerve has its origin in the lateral tract of the spinal cord, and has two divisions, one pneumogastric and the other spinal.

HYPOGLOSSAL or LINGUAL, the motor nerve of the tongue.

NEURILEMMA (Gr., *neuron*, a nerve; *lemma*, a husk), a fine transparent membrane which forms a sheath investing the nerves, to every filament of which it forms a true canal.

NEUROGLIA, one of the chief constituents of the grey matter of the brain. It is a network of fine, connective tissue, which pervades the nervous matter both of the brain and spinal cord.



OCCIPITAL BONE, this bone is situated at the back part and base of the skull, and contains the foramen magnum, through which the medulla passes.

It articulates with the parietal, temporal and sphenoid bones, and the atlas.

OCCIPITAL LOBE, the posterior lobe of the upper surface of the cerebrum, consisting of three principal convolutions.

OCCIPITAL SPINE, one of the centres of ossification of the occipital bone, forming a distinct protuberance.

It is situated about midway between the superior edge of the bone and the posterior margin of the foramen magnum.

OLFACTORY NERVE, *see* Nerve.

OLIVARY BODIES, olive shaped bodies situate at the occipital surface of the medulla oblongata.

OPTIC COMMISSURE, the point of junction between the two optic nerves. It is formed by the decussating fibres of the optic tract, and is situated immediately behind the lamina cinerea.

OPTIC NERVE, *see* Nerve.

OPTIC THALAMUS, *see* Thalami Optici.

ORDER, method ; system ; arrangement ; neatness ; desire to adapt means to ends ; to lay out work, and work by rule.

The organ is located in the second and part of the third frontal convolutions ; at the arch of the eyebrow, at the external corner of the eye, between Colour and Calculation.

It has two divisions : neatness, the inner portion ; and system, the outer portion.

P.

PALATE BONES, these are situated at the back of the nasal fossæ, between the superior maxillary and sphenoid bones. They assist in the formation of three cavities : the outer wall of the nose, the roof of the mouth, and the floor of the orbit.

PARIETAL BONES (L. *paries*, a wall), these bones form the side and roof of the skull. Each bone is quadrilateral in shape and is developed from a single point of ossification. These bones articulate with the frontal, sphenoid, temporal, occipital and with each other.

PARIETAL EMINENCE, a protuberance on the surface of the middle portion of the parietal bone, of which it is the centre of ossification.

PARIETAL LOBE, the superior lobe of the brain situate beneath the parietal bone, and contains four principal convolutions.

PARIETO-OCCIPITO FISSURE, *see* Fissure.

PHILOPROGENITIVENESS, parental love and tenderness ; love of offspring and of children generally ; fondness for pets, especially for young animals and for the infirm and helpless.

The organ is located in the second and third or middle and inferior occipital convolution, just above the occipital spine. It has three divisions : the lower portion gives a love of pets and animals ; the central portion, a love for children generally, without reference to parentage ; the upper portion gives a love of one's own children.

PHRENOLOGY (Gr. *phren*, the mind ; *logos*, science), the science of the mind or a system of mental philosophy founded on the physiology of the brain. It points out the relation between the developments of the brain, and the manifestations of the mind. It is classified into a complete system of mental and moral philosophy by reducing all the operations of the mind to their primary elements.

PHYSIOGNOMY (Gr. *physis*, nature ; *gnomon*, one who indicates or interprets), the science by which the character of the mind is read as it is manifested in the features of the face.

PHYSIOLOGY (Gr. *physis*, nature ; *logos*, science), the science of nature, which teaches the laws by which organism is governed, the various functions of the organs of the body, and how those functions are performed.

PIA MATER, *see* Membrane.

PINEAL GLAND (L. *pinus*, a fir cone), a small reddish grey body, conical in form, placed immediately behind the posterior commissure of the third ventricle of the brain. It was supposed by Descartes to be the seat of the soul.

PITUITARY BODY, a small reddish grey vascular mass, oval in form, situate in the sella turcica.

PONS VAROLII, the bond of union of the various parts of the brain, connecting the cerebrum, cerebellum and medulla oblongata. It is a bridge formed of alternate layers of transverse and longitudinal fibres, mixed with grey matter, passing from the cerebellum to the crus cerebri. It is situated above the medulla oblongata, below the crus cerebri, and between the hemispheres of the cerebellum, and rests upon the sphenoid bone.

PROCESS, a projection of bone which forms the point of attachment for muscles.

Q.

QUADRATE LOBE, a small lobule of the brain, consisting of the portion of the mesial surface of the parietal, between the calloso-marginal fissure and the parieto-occipital fissure.

QUALITY (L. *qualitas*, how or so constituted), the first basilar and all-potent condition of all power of function. It lies behind and below and is infinitely more potential than education and all associations and surrounding circumstances. Fine organic quality is shown by a person being fine-grained, pure-minded, ethereal, sentimental, refined, high-toned, intense in emotion, full of human nature, most exquisitely susceptible to impressions of all kinds, most poetic in temperament, lofty in aspiration and endowed with wonderful intuition as to truth, aspiring after a high state of excellence. Possess fine hair, a fine skin and clear complexion.

R.

REIL, Island of, *see* Island of Reil.

REPOSE, the faculty of the mind which has the power of quieting all the organs of the brain.

It is located at the junction of the parietal, temporal, and occipital convolutions; below Cautiousness and Friendship, above Secretiveness and Combateness.

RESTIFORM BODIES (L., *restis*, a rope; *forma*, shape), a rope-like section of the posterior portion of the spinal cord, consisting of fibres which pass upward to the cerebrum and cerebellum.

ROLANDO, FISSURE OF, *see* Fissure.

ROSTRUM (L., a beak), that portion of the corpus callosum which is the reflection from the genu. It becomes gradually narrower, and is attached to the anterior lobe, and connected through the lamina cinerea with the optic commissure,

S.

SAGITTAL SUTURE, *see* Suture.

SECRETIVENESS, concealment ; policy ; management ; tact ; reserve ; evasion ; the conservative restraining power.

The organ is located in the superior temporo sphenoidal convolution ; above Destructiveness, below Cautiousness, between Acquistiveness and Combativeness.

It has three divisions : reserve, the front part ; policy, the middle portion ; evasion, the back part.

SELF-ESTEEM, self-love ; self-appreciation ; self-respect ; manliness ; the desire to command, to take responsibilities ; dignity ; independence ; love of liberty.

The organ is located in the superior parietal lobule, behind the fissure of Rolando ; between Firmness and Continuity.

It has three divisions : the lower portion gives independence ; the middle part, self-love ; the front part, dignity.

SELLA TURCICA, a depression at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, which lodges the pituitary body. It receives its name from its resemblance to a Turkish saddle.

SEPTUM LUCIDUM (L. *sepes*, a hedge or partition), a thin, double, semi-transparent partition, of grey matter internally and white matter externally. It forms the division between the two lateral ventricles, encloses the fifth ventricle, and is attached to the corpus callosum above, and the fornix below.

SINCIPUT, (L. *semi*, half ; *caput*, the head), the fore part of the head, from the forehead to the coronal suture.

SIZE, cognizance of bulk, proportion, parallels, distances ; perspective ; ability to measure by the eye, and to see the fitness and adaptation of parts. The organ is located in the first frontal convolution, on each side of the root of the nose,

SPHENOID BONE, (Gr. *sphen*, a wedge ; *eidos*, like), the bone at the anterior part of the base of the skull, articulating with all the other cranial bones, which it wedges firmly together.

SPHENO-PARIETAL SUTURE, *see* Suture.

SQUAMO-PARIETAL SUTURE, *see* Suture.

SPIRITUALITY, faith ; trust ; impressibility ; belief in providence, in spiritual guidance ; confidence in partially developed truth ; love of the new, novel, wonderful and spiritual. The organ is located in the ascending frontal convolution ; on each side of Veneration, between Imitation and Hope. It has three divisions ; wonder, the lowest part ; trust, the middle part ; and faith, the upper part.

SULCI, a furrow of the brain, separating the convolutions or gyri.

PRÆCENTRAL SULCUS, a vertical sulcus, separating the three frontal convolutions from the ascending frontal convolution.

SUPERCILIARY RIDGE (L., *super*, above ; *cilium*, the eyelid), the projection of that portion of the frontal bone, immediately above the eyelids.

SUPRA-ORBITAL PLATE (L., *supra*, above ; *orbit*, the eye), that which is situate above the orbit, and gives passage to the Supra-Orbital, or superciliary artery, a branch of the ophthalmic which ascends the forehead.

SUTURES (L., *suo*, to sew), rows of dentated processes of bone, projecting from the edge of either bone, and locking into each other.

CORONAL SUTURE, this connects the frontal with the parietal bones.

LAMBDOIDAL SUTURE, the suture connecting the occipital bone with the parietal, so called from its resemblance in shape to the Greek letter lambda,

SAGITTAL SUTURE, this connects the parietal bones with each other and extends from the frontal to the superior part of the occipital bone.

MASTO-PARIETAL SUTURE, a short suture formed by the posterior inferior angle of the parietal and the superior border of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

SPHENO-PARIETAL SUTURE, a short suture formed by the tip of the large wing of the sphenoid and the inferior angle of the parietal bone.

SQUAMO-PARIETAL SUTURE, an arched suture formed by the squamous portion of the temporal bone, overlapping the middle portion of the lower border of the parietal.

T.

TEMPERAMENT (L. *tempero*, to combine or proportion duly), the condition of the constitution resulting from the predominance of one or other part or system of the organization.

TEMPORAL BONES, the bones situated at the sides and base of the skull. It is divided into three portions, a squamous, petrous and mastoid.

THALAMI OPTICI, two large oblong masses between the diverging portions of the corpora striata, resting upon the crura cerebri.

TIME, sense of duration, succession and lapse of time ; musical measure and rhythm ; memory of ages and the time when things occurred ; consciousness of the value of time.

The organ is located in the second or middle frontal convolution ; between Locality and Tune.

It has two divisions : the inner part gives sense of the lapse of time ; the outer gives the sense of measure in music, walking, &c

TÆNIA SEMICIRCULARIS, a narrow band of white fibres lying in the groove between the optic thalamus and the corpora striata.

TRANSVERSE FISSURE, *see* Fissure.

TUBER CINEREUM, a small body of grey matter situated between the optic tract and the corpora albicantia. It is connected with the surrounding parts of the cerebrum and forms part of the floor of the third ventricle.

TUNE, sense of sound and music ; modulation in speaking, reading, and singing ; harmony and melody ; sense of emphasis, accent and pronunciation ; ability to appreciate differences in sounds.

The organ is located in the third frontal convolution, above Calculation.

It has two divisions : tune, the upper part ; modulation, the lower part.

TURBINATED BONES, the inferior turbinated bones are situated one on each side of the outer wall of the nasal fossæ. Each consists of a layer of thin spongy bone, curved upon itself like a scroll, hence its name " turbinated."

U.

UNCINATE GYRUS, *see* Gyrus.

V.

VALVE DE VIEUSSENS, a thin sheet of medullary substance, stretched between the superior peduncles of the cerebellum, forming part of the roof of the fourth ventricle and covering the passage between the third and fourth ventricles.

VELUM INTERPOSITUM, a thin horizontal partition, triangular in shape, of vascular membrane. It is the central part of the pia mater, which penetrates into the lateral ventricles through the transverse fissure.

VENERATION, adoration ; aspiration ; sense of holiness ; respect for superiority and greatness ; age and antiquity ; filial love ; dependence ; disposition to serve and obey.

The organ is located in the superior portion of the ascending frontal convolution ; between Benevolence and Firmness. Veneration has three divisions ; the back part, love of antiquity ; the central part, love of worship ; the front part, respect.

VENTRICLE (L. *ventriculus*, a little belly), a small cavity in an animal body, applied particularly to two cavities in the heart and fire in the brain.

VITATIVENESS, love of life and dread of death or annihilation ; tenacity of life ; enjoyment of existence.

The organ is located at the inferior angle of the third temporal convolution, posterior to the mastoid process.

W.

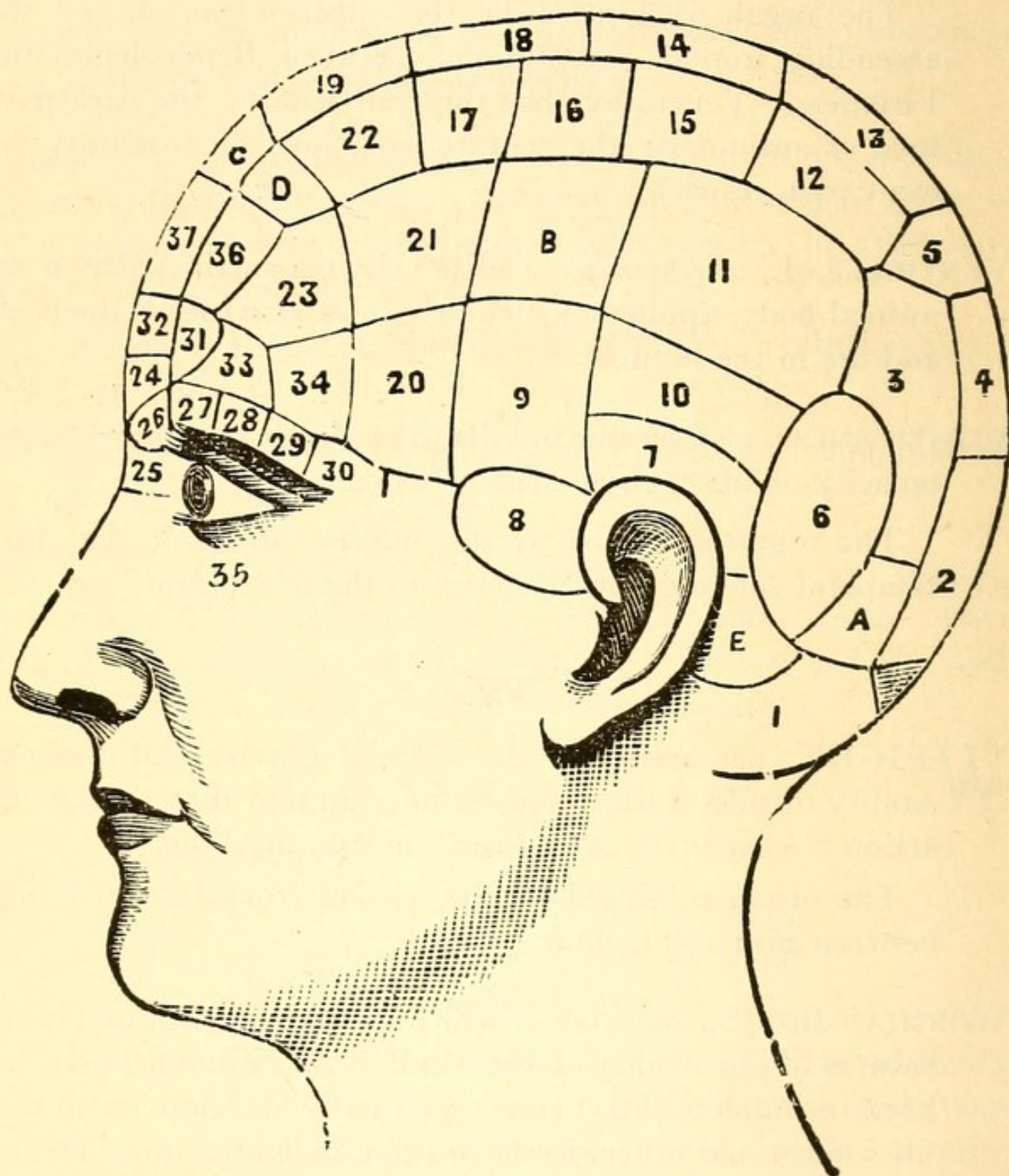
WEIGHT, perception of the laws of gravity and motion ; ability to ride, walk, shoot, balance and to direct muscular action ; sense of force and resistance in machinery.

The organ is located in the second frontal convolution, between Size and Colour.

WORMIAN BONES, small bones which are sometimes found in the sutures of the bones of the skull. When ossification has been incomplete these bones gradually develop until they fill what would otherwise have been a membranous interval in the skull.

Z.

ZYGOMATIC ARCH (Gr. *zygon*, a yoke), an arch formed of processes of the temporal and cheek bones.



*The numbers refer to the Names of the Faculties. For explanation,
see Fowler's Phrenological Register.*

RULES

FOR FINDING THE ORGANS.

PRE-EMINENTLY Phrenology is a science of FACTS. Observation discovered it—observation must perfect it ; observation is the grand instrumentality of its propagation. To be convinced of its truth, nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of every thousand require to SEE it—to be convinced by INDUCTION, founded upon experiment. Hence the importance of giving definite RULES for finding its organs, by which even disbelievers may test the science, and believers be confirmed in its truth, and advanced in its study.

The best mode of investigating its truth is somewhat as follows :—You know a neighbour who has extreme Firmness in character—who is as inflexible as the oak, and as obstinate as the mule. Now, learn the location of the phrenological organ of Firmness, and apply that location to his head—that is, see whether he has this organ as conspicuous as you know him to have this faculty in character, and if you find a coincidence between the two, you have arrived at a strong phrenological fact.

You know another neighbour who is exceedingly cautious, timid, safe, wise, and hesitating ; who always looks at the objections and difficulties in the way of a particular measure, instead of at its advantages ; who always takes abundant time to consider, and is given to procrastination. Learn the location of Cautiousness, and see whether he has this phrenological

organ as conspicuous as you know this faculty to exist in his character. By pursuing this course, you can soon arrive at a sure knowledge of the truth or falsity of phrenological science ; and altogether the best mode of convincing unbelievers of its truth is by means of the marked coincidence between the phrenology and character of those they know. Nor is it possible for the human mind to resist proof like this.

To promote this practical knowledge—the application of this science—we give the following RULES FOR FINDING its organs, fully assured that we can fill our pages with nothing more interesting or useful. Follow these rules exactly, and you will have little difficulty in finding at least all the prominent ones.

Your first observation should be made upon TEMPERAMENT, or *organization* and physiology, with this principle for your basis : that when bodily texture or form is coarse, or strong, or fine, or soft, or weak, or sprightly, the texture of the brain will correspond with that of the body, and the mental characteristics with that of the brain. But we have already discussed the influence of various temperaments upon the direction of the faculties.

Your second observation should be to ascertain what faculties CONTROL the character, or what is the *dominant* motive, desire, object, or passion of the person examined. In phrenological language, what faculties predominate in action. And it should here be observed that the relative *size* of organs does not always determine this point. Some faculties, though very dominant in power, can not, in their very nature, constitute a motive for action, but are simply executive functions, simply carrying into effect the dominant motives. For example, Combateness rarely ever becomes a distinct motive for action. Few men love simply to struggle, quarrel, or fight for fun, but exercise Com-

bativeness merely as a means of obtaining the things desired by the other dominant faculties. Few men have for their motive the mere exercise of will. That is, Firmness is generally exercised to carry into effect the designs of the other faculties ; and instead of subjecting the other faculties to itself, simply keeps them at their work, whatever it may be. And thus of some other faculties. But Amativeness, Friendship, Alimentiveness, Acquisitiveness, Benevolence, Veneration, Conscientiousness, Intellect, Constructiveness, Ideality, or the observing faculties, may each become dominant motives. And it requires much phrenological shrewdness to ascertain what single faculty, cluster, or combination of faculties leads off the character.

Let us take, then, for our starting-point the outer angle of the eye, and draw a line to the middle of the top of the ears, and DESTRUCTIVENESS is exactly under this point, and extends upward about half an inch above the top of the ears. In proportion to its size will the head be wide between the ears. When Secretiveness is small and Destructiveness large, there will be a horizontal ridge extending forward and backward, more or less prominent, according to the size of this organ.

SECRETIVENESS is located three quarters of an inch above the middle of the top of the ears. When this organ is large, it rarely gives a distinct projection, but simply fills and rounds out the head at this point. When the head widens rapidly from the junction of the ears as you rise upward, Secretiveness is larger than Destructiveness ; but when the head becomes narrower as you rise, it is smaller than Destructiveness.

To find these two organs, and their relative size, place the third finger of each hand upon the head, just at the top of the ears ; let the lower side of the third finger be even with the upper part of the ear ; that finger then rests upon Destructive-

ness. Then spread the second finger about one-eighth of an inch from the other, and it will rest upon Secretiveness. Let the end of your longest finger come as far forward as the fore part of the ears, and they will then rest upon these two organs.

Take, next, this same line, starting from the outer angle of the eye, to the top of the ears, and extend it straight backward an inch and a half to an inch and three quarters, and you are on Combativeness. This organ starts about midway to the back part of the ears, and runs upward and backward toward the crown of the head. To ascertain its relative size, steady the head with one hand, say the left, and place the balls of your right fingers upon the point just specified, letting your elbow be somewhat below the subject's head, which will bring your fingers directly ACROSS the organ. Its size may be ascertained partly from the general fullness of the head, and partly from its sharpness, according as the organ is more or less active ; yet observers sometimes mistake this organ for the mastoid process directly behind the lower part of the ears. Remember our rule, namely : a line drawn from the outer angle of the eye to the top of the ear, and continued an inch and a half or three quarters straight back. Follow that rule, and you cannot mistake the position of this organ ; and will soon, by comparing different heads be able to arrive at those appearances when large or small.

To find PARENTAL LOVE, extend this line straight back to the middle of the back head, and you are on the organ ; and in proportion as the head projects backward behind the ears at this point, will this organ be larger or smaller.

About an inch, or a little less, directly BELOW this point, is the organ which controls MUSCULAR MOTION ; and in proportion as this is more or less prominent, will the muscular system be

more or less active and powerful. Those who have this prominence large will be restless, always moving a hand or foot when sitting, and even when sleeping ; will be light-footed, easy-motioned, fond of action, and willing to work, as well as possessed of a first-rate constitution. But when that prominence is weak, they will be found proportionally inert.

INHABITIVENESS is located three-fourths of an inch ABOVE Parental Love. When Inhabitiveness is large, and Continuity is moderate, there will be found a prominence somewhat resembling an angle of a triangle, at the middle of the head, together with a sharp prominence at this point. But when Inhabitiveness is small, there will be a depression just about large enough to receive the end of a finger, with the bow downward.

An inch on each side of this point is FRIENDSHIP. When Friendship is large, especially if Inhabitiveness and Continuity are small, there will be two swells, somewhat resembling the larger end of an egg ; but if small, the head will retire at this point.

CONTINUITY is located directly above Inhabitiveness and Friendship. Its deficiency causes a depression resembling a new moon, with the horns turning DOWNWARD, surrounding the organs of Inhabitiveness and Friendship. When Continuity is large, however, there will be no swell, but simply a FILLING OUT of the head at this point.

AMATIVENESS may be found thus : Take the middle of the back part of the ears as your starting-point ; draw a line backward an inch and a half, and you are upon this organ. Yet the outer portion next to the ear exercises the more gross and animal function of this faculty, while the inner portion takes on a more spiritual tone.

To find CAUTIOUSNESS, take the back or posterior part of the ears as your starting-point. Draw a perpendicular line, when

the head is erect, from the extreme back part of the ear, straight up the side of the head, and just where the head begins to round off to form the top, Cautiousness is located. This organ is generally well developed in the American head, and those prominences, generally seen at this point, are caused by a full development of this faculty.

To find ALIMENTIVENESS, take the upward and forward junction of the ear with the head as your starting-point : draw a line half an inch forward, inclining a little downward, and you are upon this organ. Then rise three-quarters of an inch straight upward, and you are on that part of ACQUISITIVENESS which gets property. Yet a better rule for finding it is this : Find Secretiveness in accordance with the rule already given, and Acquisitiveness is an inch FORWARD of the point, and about an inch above the middle of the tip of the ear. Or thus : Take the middle of the top of the ear as your starting-point ; draw a perpendicular line an inch upward, and you are on Secretiveness ; then about an inch forward, and you are on Acquisitiveness. When the head widens rapidly as you pass from the outer angles of the eyes to the top of the ears, Acquisitiveness is large ; but when the head is thin in this region, Acquisitiveness is small.

SUBLIMITY, IDEALITY, and CONSTRUCTIVENESS can be found by the following rule : First find Cautiousness as already directed ; then pass directly forward an inch, and you are on Sublimity ; extend this line on another inch, and you are on Ideality ; then an inch downward brings you upon Constructiveness.

It should be remembered that Cautiousness, Sublimity, and Ideality are just upon the round of the head, or between its top and sides. Usually the head is much wider at Cautiousness than at Sublimity, and at Sublimity than Ideality. When,

however, the head is as wide at Ideality as at Cautiousness, the subject will possess unusual good taste, purity, refinement, elevation, and personal perfection.

FIRMNESS can best be found by the following rule : Let the subject sit or stand erect, and hold the head in a line with the spinal column. Taking the opening of the ear as your starting-point, draw a line straight upward till you reach the middle line on the top of the head, and you are on the fore part of Firmness. When this organ is large, and Veneration small, its forward termination resembles in shape the fore part of a smoothing-iron, rapidly widening as it runs backward. The organ is usually about an inch and a half long.

SELF-ESTEEM is an inch and a half back of Firmness. Its upper part gives a lofty, aspiring air, magnanimity, and a determination to do something worthy ; while half an inch farther back is that part of Self-Esteem which gives WILL, love of liberty, and a determination not to be ruled.

APPROBATIVENESS is located on the two sides of Self-Esteem, about an inch outwardly. These two lobes run backward toward Friendship, and upward toward Conscientiousness.

The relative size of Approbativeness and Self-Esteem may be found thus : Place one hand, say the left, upon the forehead, to steady the head ; point the finger from above directly down upon Firmness ; then move it two inches directly backward, and place the balls of the second and third fingers upon the points just found. When Self-Esteem is small, these balls will fall into the hollow which indicates its deficiency, while the ends of the fingers will strike the swelling caused by Approbativeness, when this organ is large ; and the middle of the second joint of these fingers will apprehend the size of that lobe of Approbativeness which is next to it. Or thus : Stand behind the subject, and so

place your fingers upon his head that the second finger shall reach upward to the back part of Firmness ; then lay the first and second joints of that finger evenly with the head, and place the first and third fingers upon the head alongside of it. When Self-Esteem is larger than Approbateness, the second finger will be pushed up farther than the others ; but when the two lobes of Approbateness are larger than Self-Esteem, the second finger will fall into a hollow running up and down, while the first and third fingers will rest upon the two lobes of Approbateness. Or thus : In nineteen females out of every twenty, Approbateness will be found considerably larger than Self-Esteem ; and by applying this rule to their heads, a hollow will generally be found at Self-Esteem, and a swell at Approbateness, by which you can localize these organs ; and a few applications will soon enable you to form correct ideas of their appearance when large and small.

HOPE and CONSCIENTIOUSNESS are found thus : That line already drawn to find Firmness passes over the back part of Hope, which is on each side of the fore part of Firmness, while Conscientiousness is just back of that line, on the two sides of the back part of Firmness, and joins Approbateness behind.

As these two organs run lengthwise from Firmness down toward Cautiousness, and are near together, it is sometimes difficult to determine which is large, and which small. The upper part of Conscientiousness, next to Firmness, experiences feelings of obligation to God, or sense of duty to obey His laws ; while the lower part creates a feeling of obligation to our fellow-men.

VENERATION is on the middle of the top of the head, or about an inch forward of the point already described for finding Firmness ; while BENEVOLENCE is about an inch forward of Veneration. When, therefore, the middle of the top-head rounds

out and rises above Firmness and Benevolence, Veneration is *larger* than either of these organs ; but when there is a swell at Benevolence, and a depression as you pass backward in the middle of the head, and another rise as you pass still farther back to Firmness, Veneration is *smaller* than Benevolence or Firmness. The back of Benevolence experiences philanthropy and a desire to do good and remove evil on a large scale, while the fore part sympathizes and bestows minor gifts in the family and neighbourhood. The fore part of Veneration gives respect for our fellow-men, while the back part supplicates and depends upon the Deity. The fore part of Firmness, working with Conscientiousness, gives moral decision ; while the latter, acting with Self-Esteem, gives physical decision, determination to accomplish material objects, and what we commonly call perseverance.

SPIRITUALITY is located on each side of Veneration. It may be found by the following rules : Standing behind the subject, who should be seated, so place your fingers that the first fingers of each hand shall be about an inch apart—that the ends of your second fingers shall be about three quarters of an inch forward of a line drawn across the middle of the head from side to side, and the balls of your fingers will be on Spirituality. Or, reversing your position, so as to stand in FRONT of the subject, so place your hands that the first fingers of each hand shall be as before, about an inch apart, and the ends of your longest fingers shall just touch the fore part of Hope, and the balls of your second and third fingers will rest on Spirituality. This organ is generally low, so that it may usually be found by that *depression* which indicates its smallness. When it is large, the head is filled out in this region, instead of sloping rapidly from Veneration. Its two lobes are about an inch on each side of Veneration, and directly above Ideality.

IMITATION is upon the two sides of Benevolence, directly forward of Spirituality. The best rule for finding it is this : Standing in front of the subject, place your hands so that the first fingers of each hand shall be separated about three quarters of an inch, and the end of your longest finger shall reach a line drawn through Veneration and Spirituality—that is, through the middle of the head from side to side—and the balls of your fingers will be on Imitation. It will be found larger in children than adults ; so that the ridge usually found in their heads at this point may be taken as the location of this organ. It runs from Benevolence downward toward Constructiveness. The upper part, toward Benevolence, mimics ; the lower part, toward Constructiveness, makes after a pattern, copies, etc.

We are now brought to the intellectual lobe. Take the root of the nose as your starting-point ; the first organ met in passing upward is INDIVIDUALITY. It is between the eyebrows, and when large causes them to arch DOWNWARD at their inner termination, and that part of the head to project forward.

EVENTUALITY is three quarters of an inch upward, and slightly below the centre of the forehead, which in children is usually large, and in adults frequently small. From this centre of the forehead, COMPARISON extends upward to where the head begins to slope backward to form the top of the head ; at which point, or between Benevolence and Comparison, HUMAN NATURE is located, which is usually large in the American head, as is also Comparison. AGREEABLENESS is located about an inch on each side of the organ of Human Nature, and is usually small, so that we can ascertain its location by observing its deficiency. When both of these organs are large, the forehead will be wide and full as it rounds backward to form the top-head, or where the hair makes its appearance. CAUSALITY is located about an

inch on each side of Comparison, and MIRTHFULNESS about three quarters of an inch still farther outwardly, toward Ideality. FORM is located internally from Individuality, just above and partly between the eyes, so as to set them wider apart, in proportion as it is the larger.

SIZE is located just in the turn between the nose and eyebrows, or beneath the inner portion of the eyebrows ; and when large, causes their inner portions to project outward over the inner portion of the eyes, like the eaves of a house, giving to the eyes a sunken appearance. Size can generally be observed by sight, yet if you would test your sight by touch, proceed as follows : Place the end of your thumb against the bridge of the nose, with the lower part of your hand turned outward, and your thumb lying nearly parallel with the eyebrows, and the ball of your thumb will be upon Size. When this organ is large, there will be a fullness in this region, as if half a bean were beneath your thumb.

To find WEIGHT and COLOR, proceed as follows : Let the eyes be directed straight forward, as if looking at some object ; draw an imaginary line from the middle of the eye to the eyebrow ; Weight is located internally from this line beneath the eyebrows, while Color is located beneath the eyebrows, just outwardly from this line. ORDER is located just externally to Color, and TIME partly above and between Color and Order.

CALCULATION is located beneath the outer termination of the eyebrows, and in proportion as they are long and extend backward of the eye, will this organ be more or less developed. Three fourths of an inch ABOVE the outer angle of the eyebrow, TUNE is located. Spurzheim's rule for finding it is this : Stand directly before the subject, and if the head widens over the outer eyebrow as you rise upward, Tune is large ; but if you observe a hollow

at this point, Tune is small. I have generally found this organ small in adults, so that it is difficult to find its relative size, but in children it is very easily found. Its decline is consequent on its non-exercise. Time and Tune join each other, while Time, Tune, and Mirthfulness occupy the three angles of a triangle, nearly equilateral, the shortest side being between Time and Tune.

LANGUAGE is located partly above and partly behind the eyes. When it is large, it pushes the eyes downward and outward, and of course shoves them forward, which gives them a full appearance, as if they were standing partly out of their sockets, and causes both the upper and under eyelids to be wide and broad. When the eyes are sunken, and their lids narrow, Language will be found small.

By following these rules exactly and specifically, the precise location of the organs can be ascertained, and a few observations upon heads will soon teach you the appearance of the respective organs when they are large, small, or midway in size. Some slight allowances are to be made, however, in calculating the size of the head, or the relative size of the organs. Thus, the larger Combateness is, the longer the line from Combateness to the ear ; yet large and small Combateness do not vary this line over from a quarter to half an inch.

Probably the most difficult point of discrimination is between Hope and Conscientiousness, and it should be distinctly borne in mind that Hope is generally placed too far forward. Between Hope, Cautiousness, and Approbateness there probably exists an organ, the natural functions of which are discretion. It measures words and acts, and in business leads one to take receipts, draw writings, etc. There are doubtless other organs yet undiscovered, especially in the middle line of the head,

between Benevolence and Parental Love, and also between Imitation and Causality. Phrenology is yet in its infancy. Though it is perfect in itself, yet our KNOWLEDGE of it is not yet perfected. As every successive generation makes advances upon the preceding one in astronomy, chemistry, and other departments of science, so Gall and Spurzheim have discovered only the landmarks of this science, and have left much to be filled up by us and those who come after us.

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