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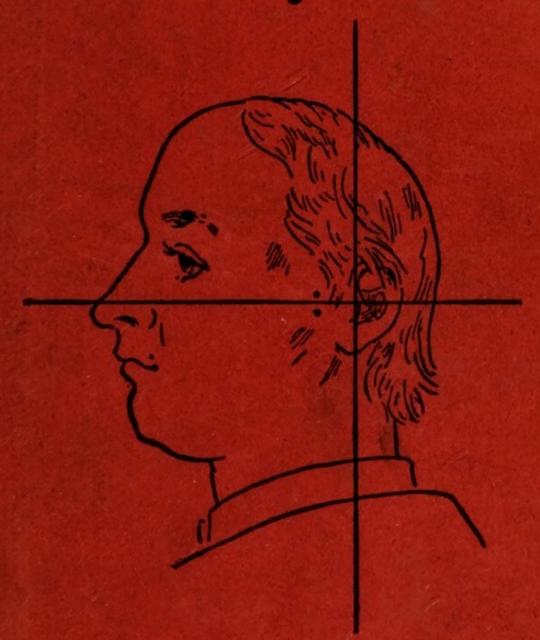
PHRENOLOGY

OR

HEADS

AND

What they tell us

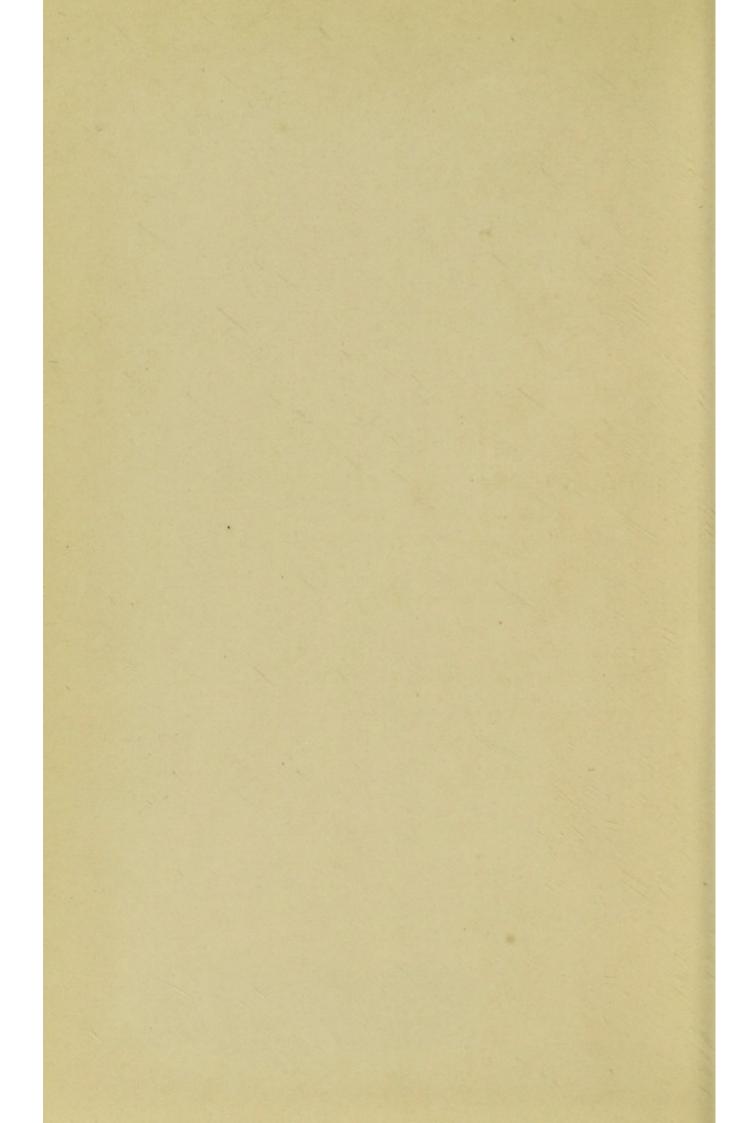


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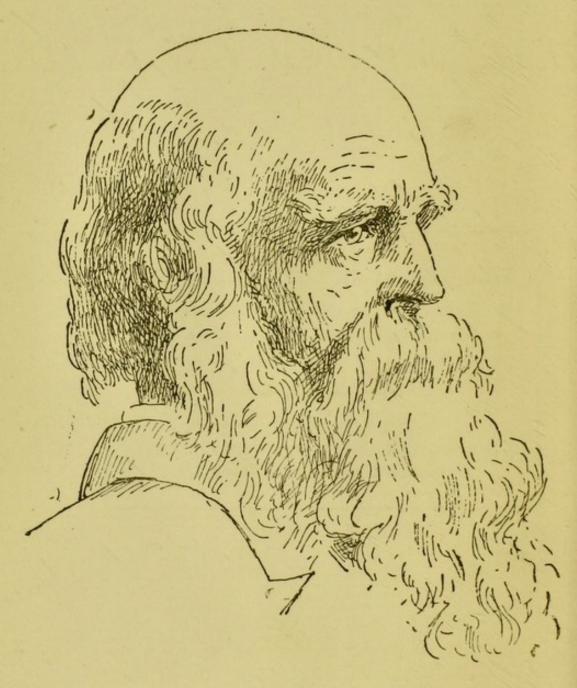


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MR. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

(Poet and Journalist. Died June 12th, 1878.)

PHRENOLOGY

OR

Heads, and What They Tell Us

BY

W. PUGIN THORNTON

ILLUSTRATED BY ELLEN WELBY

FOURTH THOUSAND

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & COMPANY

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PREFACE.

A FRIEND wishes me "to write something" explaining how it was I came to publish this work. We cannot often refuse an old friend's request, especially when, as in this instance, he has shown such an interest in one's writings that he has wished to christen them "Heads and Tales." I will, therefore, inflict a preface upon my readers, although I consider that it is a mistake to write one to so small a work.

In the latter part of 1889 I was asked to review a book on phrenology, and to further the writer's success as far as possible. Accordingly, I wrote an article for a monthly periodical, bringing forth the work in question. In consequence of something which occurred, my article never went out of my hands, but was put away, and almost for-

gotten, when a request came from my friends at the King's School in this town that I would lecture to the boys. The proposal was a trouble to me, as I dislike lecturing. What subject should I give, unless I made use of my phrenology manuscript? The subject fortunately was approved of, and I read the paper, or rather the greater portion of it, being called away to attend a sick person. Then came the thought of publishing the paper. Two periodicals refused it, and so I ventured to make "a shilling drefful" of my effort. I cannot but be glad that the little book has met with some success, for the first edition, published last August, consisted of five hundred copies, the second of one thousand.

I feel that the success of this book is greatly due to the excellence of the drawings, and I would, therefore, take this opportunity of thanking Miss E. Welby for her skilful efforts in what is a new sphere of work for her—phrenological sketching.

Phrenology being a personal study, I would apologize to all those the study of whose

heads I have made use of without asking their permission.

No science satisfactorily gauges the functions of the brain. Anthropologists (ἄνθρωπος a man, and λόγος discourse) have of late years occupied themselves much concerning the outside and inside measurement of skulls. They have arranged skulls in the general orders of Dolichocephalic (longheaded), Brachicephalic (short-headed), Stenocephalic (narrow-headed), Eurocephalic (broad-headed). Those skulls which are remarkable for neither length nor shortness are called Orthocephalic, or, as Professor Flower, late Conservator of the College of Surgeons Museum, and other members of the Anthropological Institute, term them Mesocephalic. Anthropologists agree that the size and shape of the skull coincide with the size and shape of its brain; and, further, that the brain is the organ of the mind. But Anthropologists have not found that any particular mental characteristics are specially connected with the length, breadth, or shortness of skulls either amongst various nations,

or amongst individuals. Therefore the classifications dolicocephalic, brachicephalic, &c., are of little value, except for anthropological purposes.

Pathological observations, owing to the comparatively small amount of localized injuries and diseases of the brain, are scanty. Experimental physiology discovers but little else than the nervous centres for the various muscular movements of the body, limbs, and organs, and consequently is only of value, and of great value, in localizing disease, or in the application of surgical operations on the brain. Phrenology is nothing more than a method of observing by the eye or by the touch projections or depressions on the outside of the skull, which denote an unusual size or a diminution of the convolutions of the brain lying immediately underneath. To make the study of the functions of the brain more perfect, the four sciences, anatomy, pathology, physiology, and phrenology, will have to be taken conjointly.* I believe

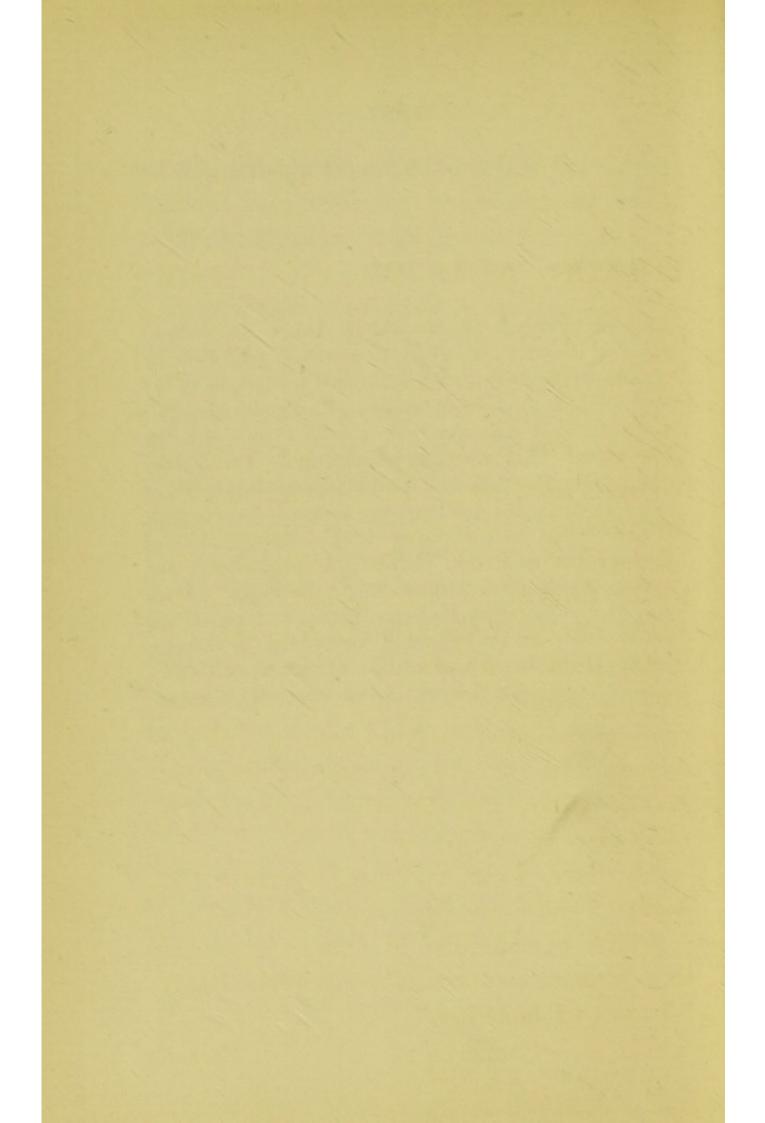
^{*} On the eve of sending the manuscript to the publishers, I came across the following sentence of

when that is done the truest results will be obtained.

W. P. T.

Canterbury, April 23rd, 1892.

Professor Ferrier's in his address before the Anthropological Institute, February 22nd, 1887, on "How far recent investigations on the functional topography of the brain could be brought in relation with craniological and anthropological researches with a view to establish the foundations of a scientific phrenology." Dr. Ferrier said, "That the data of a scientific phrenology were, as yet, very deficient; but there was reason to believe that, if the subject were taken up from different points of view by the anatomist, physiologist, psychologist, and anthropologist, great progress might be made." I am very glad to find that Professor Ferrier and myself are not at enmity on the subject of phrenology. I thought, judging from the second edition of his work (1886), referred to later on, that we were at serious loggerheads.



HEADS, AND WHAT THEY TELL US.

The word "Phrenology" is not found in Walker's Dictionary of 1830, but later lexicographers tell us that it means "the science of the human mind." The name was given to the Science by Dr. Thomas Forster in 1816. Mr. Easy, the father of our old friend "Mr. Midshipman Easy," appears, as we read in Captain Marryat's tale, to have considered himself fully acquainted with the science. In choosing a foster-nurse for Master Easy, the following conversation takes place:

"I have examined her," replied the doctor, "and can safely recommend her."

"That examination is only preliminary to one more important," replied Mr. Easy. "I must examine her."

"Examine who, Mr. Easy?" exclaimed his wife, who has lain down again on the bed.

"The nurse, my dear."

"Examine what, Mr. Easy?" continued the lady.

"Her head, my dear," replied her husband. "I must ascertain what her pro-

pensities are."

"I think you had better leave her alone, Mr. Easy. She comes this evening, and I shall question her pretty severely. Dr. Middleton, what do you know of this young person?"

"I know, madam, that she is very healthy and strong, or I should not have selected

her."

"But is her character good?"

- "Really, madam, I know little about her character, but you can make any inquiries you please. But at the same time I ought to observe, that if you are too particular on that point you will have some difficulty in providing yourself."
 - "Well, I shall see," replied Mrs. Easy.
 - "And I shall feel," rejoined the husband.

This parleying was interrupted by the arrival of the very person in question, who was announced by the housemaid, and was ushered in. She was a handsome, florid, healthy-looking girl, awkward and naïve in her manner, and apparently not over wise; there was more of the dove than of the serpent in her composition.

Mr. Easy, who was very anxious to make his own discoveries, was the first who spoke. "Young woman, come this way; I wish to examine your head."

"Oh! dear me, sir, it's quite clean, I assure you," cried the girl, dropping a curtsey.

Dr. Middleton, who sat between the bed and Mr. Easy's chair, rubbed his hands and laughed.

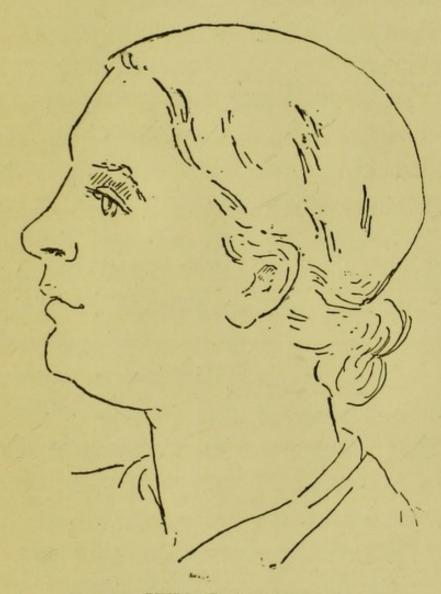
In the meantime, Mr. Easy had untied the string and taken off the cap of the young woman, and was very busy putting his fingers through her hair, during which the face of the young woman expressed fear and astonishment.

"I am glad to perceive that you have a large portion of benevolence."

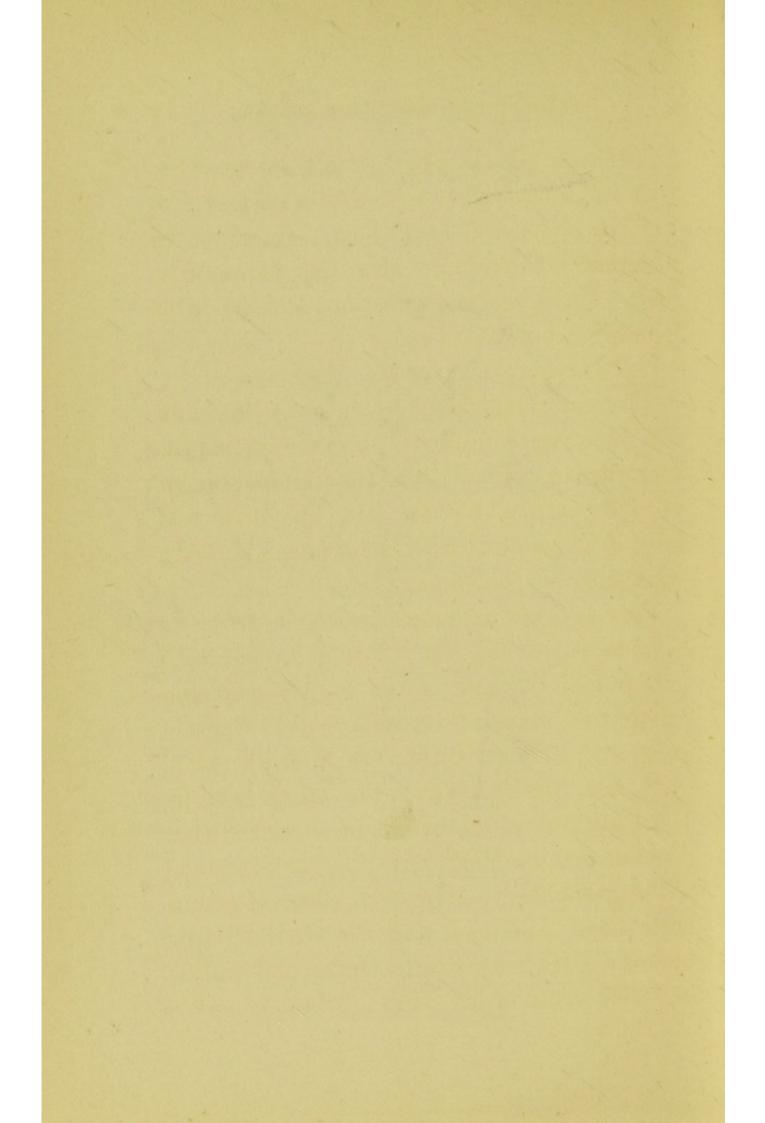
- "Yes," replied the young woman, dropping a curtsey.
 - "And veneration also."
 - "Thankee, sir."
- "And the organ of modesty* is strongly developed."
 - "Yes, sir," replied the girl, with a smile.
- "That's quite a new organ," thought Dr. Middleton.
 - "Philo-progenitiveness† very powerful."

* A "bump" unknown in phrenology.

† Fondness for children and animals, situated at the back of the head. Philo-progenitiveness is a compound of the Greek and English words φίλος (love of) and Progeny, and was called by Gall, Amour de la progeniture. faculty is distinct from Amativeness, which Gall named, Instinct de la generation, de la reproduction; instinct de la propagation; instinct vénérien; and which he placed below Philo-progenitiveness, at the junction of the head with the neck, which would be in the portion of the brain called the Cerebellum. Professor Ferrier, in his second edition of "Functions of the Brain," writes concerning this faculty, "I do not consider it necessary to discuss the most widely known but least well founded of all the hypotheses as to the functions of the cerebellum. viz. that of Gall, which regards this organ as the seat of sexual instinct." On the other hand, cases of disease and injury to this portion of the brain, with consequent loss of the instinct, have been reported.



PHILO-PROGENITIVENESS,



"If you please, sir, I don't know what that is," answered Sarah, with a curtsey.

"Nevertheless, you have given us a practical illustration. Mrs. Easy, I am satisfied. Have you any questions to ask? But it is quite unnecessary."

"To be sure I have, Mr. Easy. . . ."

We may remember how, later in life, poor Mr. Easy, in his study of phrenology, had the temerity to try to alter the bumps on his head by a machine he had invented, and how, in his contest with the science, he died a martyr to his foolishness.

Phrenology was much in vogue forty to seventy years ago, but it lost in favour with the public because of the extravagant behaviour of many of its adherents. Captain Marryat justly caricatured them in his novel.

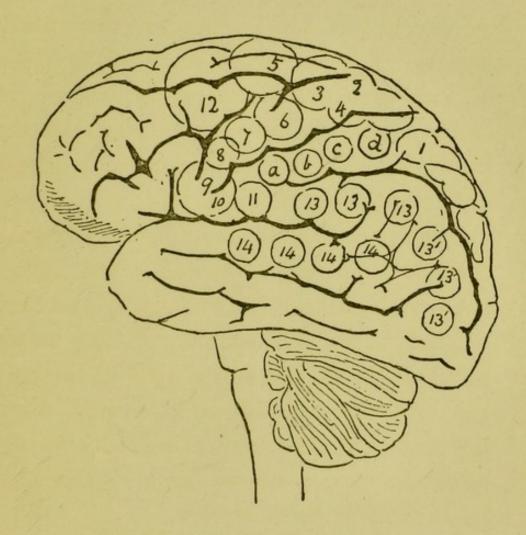
If, too, we remember the story told by Lord Macaulay, we cannot be surprised that sensible people should have become disgusted with phrenology. Macaulay, after returning with Lord Aberdeen and Sir George Grey by train from a visit to the Queen at Windsor in 1851, wrote in his diary: "Jan. 16.—We

talked much together till another party got into the carriage; a canting fellow and a canting woman. Their cant was not religious, but philanthropical and phrenological. I never heard such stuff. It was all that we could do to avoid laughing out loud. The lady pronounced that the Exhibition of 1851 would enlarge her ideality, and exercise her locality."

That phrenology should have been put aside is regrettable, for it is a true science, reasonable in its facts, and not a quackery.

That there is intimate relation between phrenology, as first expounded at the end of the last century by the learned French physician Dr. Gall, and the functions of the brain, there can be no doubt to those who have studied the subject.

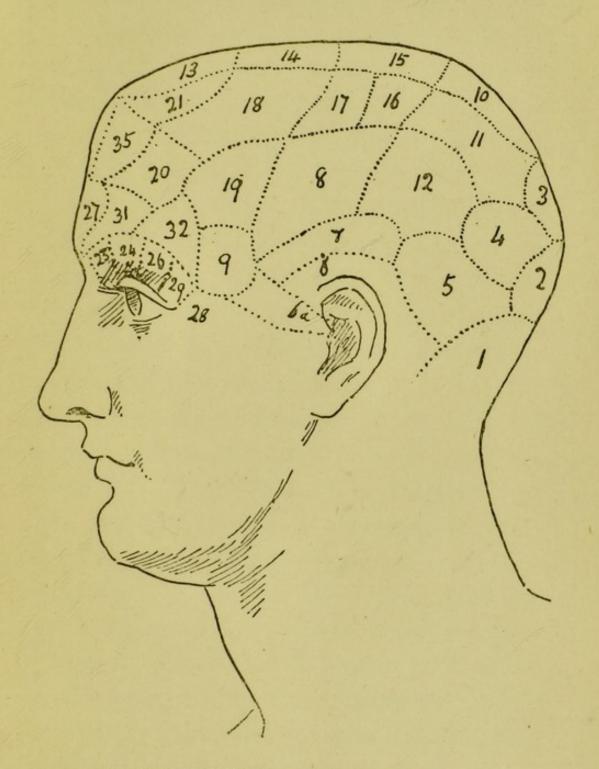
Unfortunately, physiologists are not able to experiment upon human beings, because none of our fellow-men have been kind enough to allow portions of their skulls to be removed in order that certain points on their brain surfaces might be tickled, or slices of the convolutions taken away. If such



VIEW OF LEFT SIDE OF HUMAN BRAIN.

(Copied from Fig. 130 in Professor Ferrier's second edition of "The Functions of the Brain, 1886.")





A PHRENOLOGICAL DRAWING OF THE LEFT SIDE OF THE HEAD

(Copied from Mr. George Combe's "Elements of
Phrenology, 1843.")



experiments had been made, especially of the latter kind, and the results tabulated, then many, if not all, of the functions of the brain, which have been localized by Gall and other phrenologists, would probably have been verified. Up to the present time experimental brain physiology has only extended to cats, dogs, monkeys, &c., which animals possess but few of the higher mental attributes of man. Therefore the result of physiologists' experiments must necessarily fall short of what it should be.

To prove that the areas of physiological research and the areas of phrenological research differ little either numerically or in their positions, it is only necessary to compare the two accompanying drawings. The first one is a view of the left side of the human brain. The second drawing is a view of the left side of a man's head. In both the areas are mapped out and numbered. It will be noted that there are no areas marked in the front part of the drawing of the brain, which portion is called, later on, the frontal lobe; nor again, in the hinder shaded portion,

called Cerebellum. But it will be seen that in the drawing of the head both the forepart and the hinderpart are mapped out. This is a reason why the figures on the drawing of the head are more numerous than those on the drawing of the brain. With this distinction it can be said that the areas mapped out by physiologists are about the same in number as those mapped out by phrenologists. Each area marked by the phrenologist covers, undoubtedly, a convolution of the brain, and every convolution is supposed, both by the physiologist and the phrenologist, to be the centre of a special action or faculty. And therefore, looking broadly at the efforts of such physicians as Dr. Ferrier, the well-known brain physiologist, and Dr. Gall, who was a great dissector of brains as well as a phrenologist, we may, in one sense, say that they have worked on a common basis; at any rate, it should not be said that the multitude of mappings out on the skull by the phrenologist must of necessity be ridiculous, for if it were so, then the numerous marked areas of the physiologist are worthy of ridicule.

The dark, irregular lines in the drawing of the brain represent the fissures which run between the convolutions of the brain. The circles with letters and numbers have reference to the annexed table, which, taken from Professor Ferrier's previously-mentioned work, gives the results of electrical brain experiments on a monkey.

The lower portion, shaded with fine lines, is the cerebellum (see foot-note, page 14).

- "1. The opposite hind-leg is advanced as in walking.
- "2. Flexion with outward rotation of the thigh, rotation inwards of the leg with flexion of the toes.
- "3. Similar to Nos. 1 and 2. Sometimes the tail moved.
- "4. The opposite arm is adducted, extended, and retracted, the hand pronated.
 - "5. Extension forwards of the opposite arm.
 - "a. b. c. d. Clenching of the fist.
 - "6. Flexion and supination of the forearm.
- "7. Retraction and elevation of the angle of the mouth.
 - "8. Elevation of the ala of the nose and upper lip.
- "9 and 10. Opening of the mouth with protrusion (9) and retraction (10) of the tongue.
 - "11. Retraction of the angle of the mouth.
- "12. The eyes open widely, the pupils dilate, and head and eyes turn to the opposite side.
 - "As a rule, stimulation of the frontal lobes, which

are in advance of 12, as well as the orbital lobale, was without obvious effect.

"13 and 13'. The eyes move to the opposite side.

"14. Pricking of the opposite ear, head and eyes turn to the opposite side, pupils dilate widely."

The figures in the drawing of the phrenological head represent the following faculties:—

s.

2. Philoprogenitiveness.

3. Concentrativeness.

4. Adhesiveness.

5. Combativeness.

6. Destructiveness.

6a. Alimentiveness.

7. Secretiveness.

8. Acquisitiveness.

9. Constructiveness.

10. Self-esteem.

11. Love of approbation.

12. Cautiousness.

13. Benevolence.

14. Veneration.

15. Firmness.

16. Conscientiousness.

17. Hope.

18. Wonder.

19. Ideality.

20. Wit.

21. Imitation.

23. Form.

24. Size.

26. Colouring.

27. Locality.

28. Number.

29. Order.

31. Time.

32. Tune.

35. Causality.

A few of the centres for certain functions have been located by physiologists in the brain over which corresponding phrenological bumps have been marked on the skull. Thus it has been pointed out that the

brain centre for movements of the face muscles lies under Imitation (Gall's Faculté d'imiter, mimique). The centre of concentration of attention (13) lies under Concentrativeness (3); the gustatory centre (9) under Alimentiveness (6a) or the Organ of the Appetite for Food. The brain area for speech (Broca's convolution, or the posterior extremity of the third frontal convolution), which has been found by Dr. Broca in consequence of the effects of injury and disease, lies under that region of the skull on which is marked Language. Dr. Hollander read a paper on this subject before the Anthropological Institute, February 12th, 1889. When Dr. Gall was a boy at school he first noticed that there was a connection between prominent eyes and verbal memory, for his schoolfellows who learnt easily by heart had prominent eyes. These boys were nick-named "Jeux de bœuf," or "ox-eyed." With the cause of that prominence he was then unacquainted, but afterwards ascertained it to be the predominant size of a certain convolution of the brain, which, by pressing on

the hinder part of the roof of the orbit, pushed the eye outwards. This was the first observation which led this youthful genius (then nine years of age) to seek for external signs of the mental faculties.

Another incident in his school-life Gall relates which led him later on to determine the position of Locality. He was fond of birdnesting and taking birds with snares, but he always had great difficulty in finding the trees he had marked and the snares he had set. One of his schoolfellows, however, could find the places without any hesitation, although he was a youth of only moderate abilities. Gall took a cast of his head, and later in life was able to place it side by side with casts of the heads of two men who both had a facility for finding or recalling to mind places they had once seen. Comparison was Gall's principal method for finding out the truth of phrenology. Gall found that, although these three casts differed in many respects, they all had an enlargement immediately above the eyes on each side of the root of the nose. Subsequent observations confirmed this position as that of Locality.

I will not enter into any particulars of the close connection between phrenological bumps and the convolutions of the brain, but having enjoyed a knowledge of phrenology for more than twelve years, I will make some observations on my general acquaintance with this science, at the same time noting some of the incidents in connection with it.

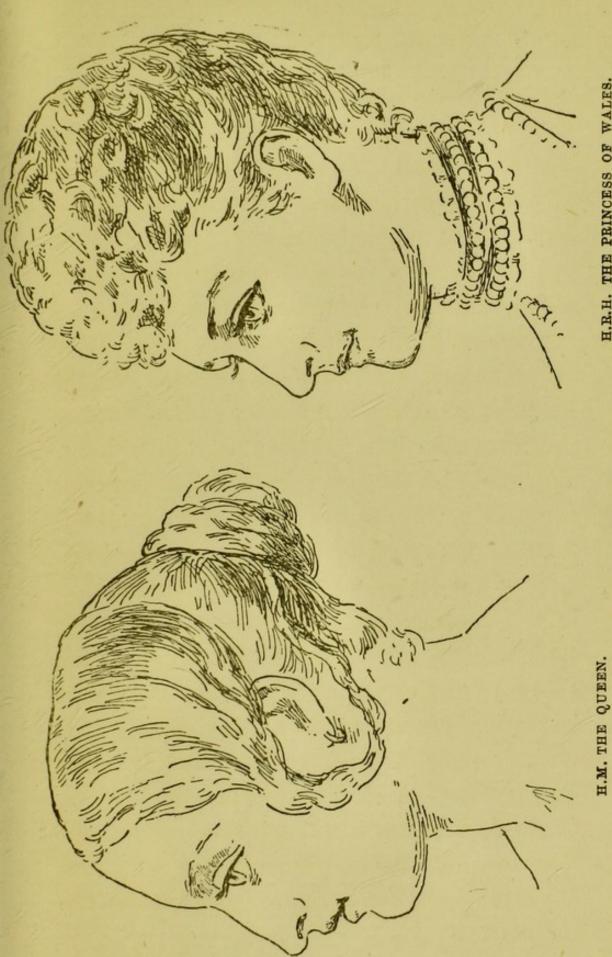
In 1878 I became acquainted with Major Noel, who was an enthusiastic phrenologist. He had lived for many years in Vienna, and during that time had published works on phrenology. Under his guidance I commenced the study of the science, and ever since have kept it up, often finding it a source of amusement, and not infrequently of good service to me.

It is to the late Major Noel's kindness that I am indebted for possessing the published works of Gall, Spurzheim, Combe (a gift of Mr. George Combe's in 1843 to Major Noel), and others. Major Noel would have

also given me his collection of casts of heads had not his nephew, Lord Wentworth, had the first claim upon them; a circumstance I would say, perhaps selfishly but in all humbleness of spirit, I much regretted.

Phrenology gives a direct and immediate insight into the character of men, if seen, of course, with their heads uncovered. It is by no means necessary that a man should be bald, although baldness is of assistance in gaining an idea of the shape of a head. Baldness also enables one better to note the presence or absence of some small phrenological eminences, as, for instance, Firmness.

It is not so easy to estimate female character, because ladies' present style of doing their hair prevents a full appreciation of the shape of their heads; and this statement is readily proved by making a comparison, which we may be excused for doing, between the portrait of Her Majesty, by Sir W. C. Ross, R.A., in 1841, and the one of the Princess of Wales, recently by Van der Weyde, both here reproduced from the Graphic.

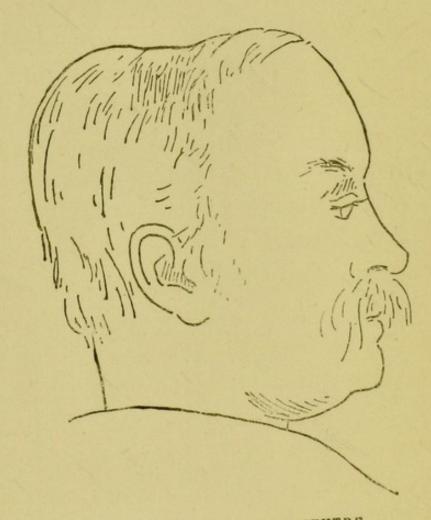


H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

(From the Graphic, Nov. 7, 1891.)







DEPRESSED ACROSS THE CENTRE.

Generally after meeting a man for the first time, one tries to prove if his general behaviour agree with his phrenological character, but should there not be this opportunity, one has learnt to be satisfied with a phrenological estimate of his character; and this is because anyone understanding phrenology finds that the shape of a man's head and his character never greatly disagree. There may be variations, due to his manner of bringing up and to his degree of education, or there may be differences between the phrenological inference and his character, as it is when such excess as drink or living beyond his means has beset the man.

Speaking broadly, a phrenologist is at once ready to trust a man should the crown portion of his head be well raised, as seen in the frontispiece; but if, on the other hand, the top of the man's head be flat, or depressed across the centre, then phrenological knowledge should step in, and one should hesitate as to trusting that man too readily.

The accompanying drawing shows absence

of the bump of Veneration as well as that of Conscientiousness. Conscientiousness lies immediately below the hollowed central portion of the crown, Veneration being situated in the crown.

To give an instance of my meaning, I will relate an incident which happened about ten years ago. I was travelling on the Underground Railway in London with my friend Mr. Byam, of Chester Square. At Paddington Station a well-dressed man entered the carriage. On sitting down he removed his hat, showing a head much depressed in the centre. My friend, having himself, at that time, no knowledge of phrenology, but well knowing my regard for it, asked me what I thought of our neighbour's head. I whispered back, "Travelling with a third-class ticket." At Baker Street Station a ticket inspector appeared at the window and asked for our tickets. We showed ours, but our fellowtraveller was immediately seized with an excessive anxiety to find his. He felt in his waistcoat pockets, he felt in his trousers pockets, then in the breast pockets of his coat, then back to his waistcoat pockets, muttering all the time about the curious way in which he had mislaid his ticket. The inspector evidently appreciated the man's dilemma, for he said, "I don't think you'll be able to find it," and coming into the carriage he wrote him out a ticket whilst the train went on, charging our traveller first-class fare from the terminus station. It was a conundrum. Which pocket held his third-class ticket? Certainly not either of the breast pockets of his coat, though his over-zealousness made him feel in them.

One of our illustrated comic papers used in former days frequently to picture a well-known character with a head possessing a good vault, otherwise called the crown. This falsity of draughtsmanship became so much an annoyance to me that I wrote to the editor, and I am glad to say the paper's artist took my advice, and always afterwards represented this head as flat at the top, as the photographs exhibited in shop windows showed it to be.

Artists, of all people, should have an

acquaintance with phrenology, especially artists who draw for illustrated papers,

portraying heads of every-day life.

There was a sale of the Duke of Hamilton's pictures some years ago-I mean the one in which a most exquisite painting of Hobbema's, a woodland scene, was sold for 4500l. Amongst this collection was the portrait of an unnamed saint. Sad to relate, the saint had a most unsaintly head; so flat at the top that I instinctively felt the man must rather have been a sinner, at any rate not the man whose head qualified him to be portrayed as a saint. Evidently the artist knew nothing of phrenology, or, if he were acquainted with the science, he had to paint the man's portrait against his wish, and thus took his revenge. I well remember coming suddenly upon this picture, as I turned to the left from the doorway of one of the inner rooms at Messrs. Christie and Manson's, and astonishing the friend who was with me by laughing when he read out the picture's title in the catalogue. I have often wondered who secured that portrait of my unsaintly saint, which, in my estimation, without its frame, was worth about twopence.

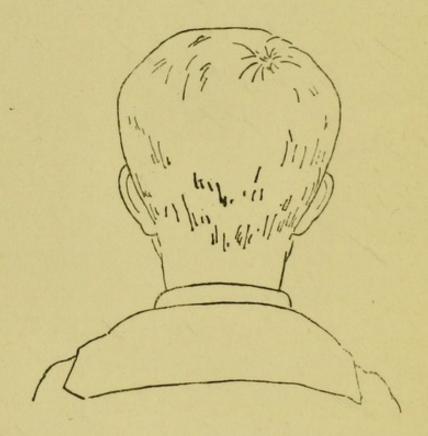
It has been recognized at Scotland Yard that the position of the ears of habitual criminals is very often low down on the head.

Taking a straight line from the outer corner of the eye towards the back of the head, the opening of the ear in most cases is found to be a little below this line. Those who have the centres of their ears in the same straight lines as the corners of their eyes (see drawing "Fore-half large" on page 91) will be found to be of quiet dispositions, not inclined to wage war with their neighbours, though perhaps much provoked by them. Those whose ears lie very much below the straight line are those who, as it has been before mentioned, are not unlikely to come under the notice of the police authorities. The explanation of this variation in the position of the ears is due to the amount of those qualities known in phrenology as the animal propensities. When there is a large amount of one, or all, of the qualities—Destructiveness (Gall's Instinct carnassier; penchant au meurtre), Secretiveness (Gall's Ruse; finesse; savoirfaire), Acquisitiveness (Gall's Sentiment de la propriété; instinct de faire des provisions; couvoitise; perchant au vol), Combativeness (Gall's Instinct de la défense de soi-même et de sa propriété; penchant aux rixes; courage), then the ear is noticed to be in a position lower than is usually seen (see drawing "Back-Half large" on page 93).

It must be noted, however, that to be a phrenological criminal, one should be deficient in that portion of the head which contains the good qualities, which will be mentioned later on, and which qualities leaven the whole malice of one's nature.

The most marked case of a low-pitched ear that I have ever met with was at one of the Lewes Assizes. A boy of ten years was brought up on account of his continually thieving from tills. His father, a most respectable-looking mechanic, who had charge of him in the dock, said that his son had been deaf and dumb from birth; that he had done all he could to keep him out of





CAUTIOUSNESS.
(Master Edmund Skinner.)

harm, but that he found the boy utterly beyond his control; and that he would be much obliged if the judge would send him for a long term of imprisonment, so as to save him from becoming an habitual criminal. The boy's ears were so low that they seemed, in the distance, to grow out of his neck. This case undoubtedly supported the truth of phrenology. Here we had a boy who, although afflicted with two notable infirmities, deafness and dumbness, was an active thief, and one who would be a thief, do what his father could to stop him.

The "bumps" of Cautiousness (Gall's Circonspection; prévoyance), situated at the upper part of the sides of the back portion of the head, are often met with. They always bear testimony to the correctness of Dr. Gall's discovery, and their absence also proves his rule.

A friend of mine, an army surgeon, has told me, on my remarking that his son had this shape of head (the drawing is taken from the boy), that this little fellow of four years of age always made his younger brother go

first over any place he thought was not safe; and that this habit was not his only qualification for cautiousness.

The enlargement at each side of the head, known as Constructiveness (Gall's Sens de mécanique; sens de construction; talent de l'architecture), lying about mid-distance between the eye and the ear, but on a higher level, is not uncommon. The most striking instances I can bring to mind are the following. When I was practising in London as a surgeon, a boy of eight years of age was brought to me by his mother. I was at once struck with the unusual development of this boy's bumps of Constructiveness, and I asked him if he was fond of cutting out things. The mother at once answered for him, "Oh! yes. He is always making us pieces of furniture with any bit of wood he can get hold of."

A gentleman, who was some years ago with me on the Committee of the St. Marylebone General Dispensary, London, mentioned that he was dissatisfied with the way in which his son was being taught at school, and that the

following day he was going out to the school to decide if he should remove his boy. He asked me if I would go with him. I accompanied my friend, and on being introduced to the master of the school, was so struck with his large developments of Constructiveness, that I hazarded the question, with an apology, Whether he was an inventor? His answer was: "What makes you ask that? But come with me and see." We followed him to an upper room, and there, in construction, was a large machine, which he explained was for turning esparto grass into paper, and he was hoping soon to perfect it in order to claim the Government reward of, I believe, 20,000l. for such an invention. The time he gave to his pet scheme was, my friend thought, so much less time for teaching his son; but he may have been wrong.

When living in London I became acquainted with a doctor residing in Prince's Street, Cavendish Square. This gentleman, whose name I forget, had the bumps of Constructiveness very fully developed. He told me that his constant desire to invent

something was a bother to him, that he was sure he spent too much time over such work. He showed me an admirable invalid bed, also a circular seat for placing, unassisted, an invalid, who was perfectly helpless, on to a bed. This, too, was ingenious, and evidently of great use. One story he told was very amusing. When he was practising in the country some years before, he found himself one day called in to see a person suddenly taken ill. He was four miles from home and without instruments. An idea struck him, and he asked for an umbrella. They brought him one. "No, not that kind; one of the old gamp sort, I want." There happened to be one in the house, and having obtained leave to do what he liked with Mrs. Gamp, he cut out one of the whalebone ribs, which he soon fashioned to his requirements. He was shortly after able to leave the house, having entirely relieved his patient. He told me it was afterwards the saying, in that part of the country, that he had performed an operation with an umbrella.

In 1883 I twice attended the Chess Tour-

nament, held at the Criterion, not so much for the purpose of watching the games as for noting if there was any peculiar configuration of heads amongst the players. As the following letter explains itself, I will here make use of it, for having been written to the editor of the Jewish Chronicle, it has had but a limited circulation:—

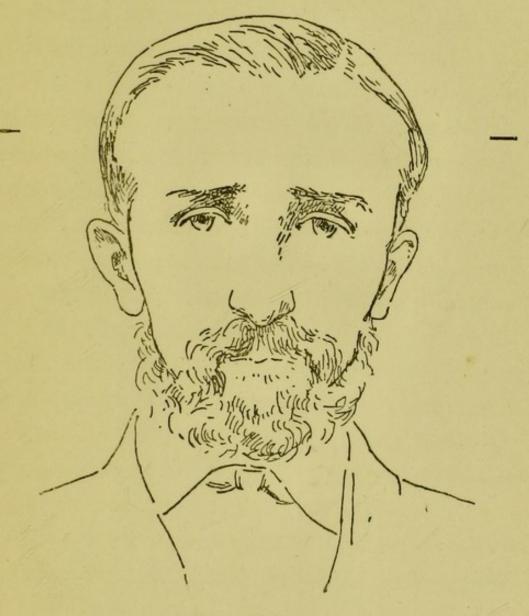
"London, July 9th, 1883.

"SIR,—In the Standard of Saturday last I read an extract from your journal, in which was stated the interesting fact that a large proportion of the players in the Chess Tournament were Jews, and, moreover, that these players carried off half the prizes, securing the first and second places in the list of eight winners. The extract pointed out that the pre-eminence of the Jews in the game was undoubtedly due to the well-known qualities of the Jewish race, namely the mathematical bent of mind, the patience, the perseverance, the daring, and, lastly, the peculiar quality known as long-headedness. It is to the commonly-used expression 'longheadedness' that I would draw attention,

and would briefly show how erroneously the term is used if it is meant to betoken a man's mental qualities by the shape of his head.

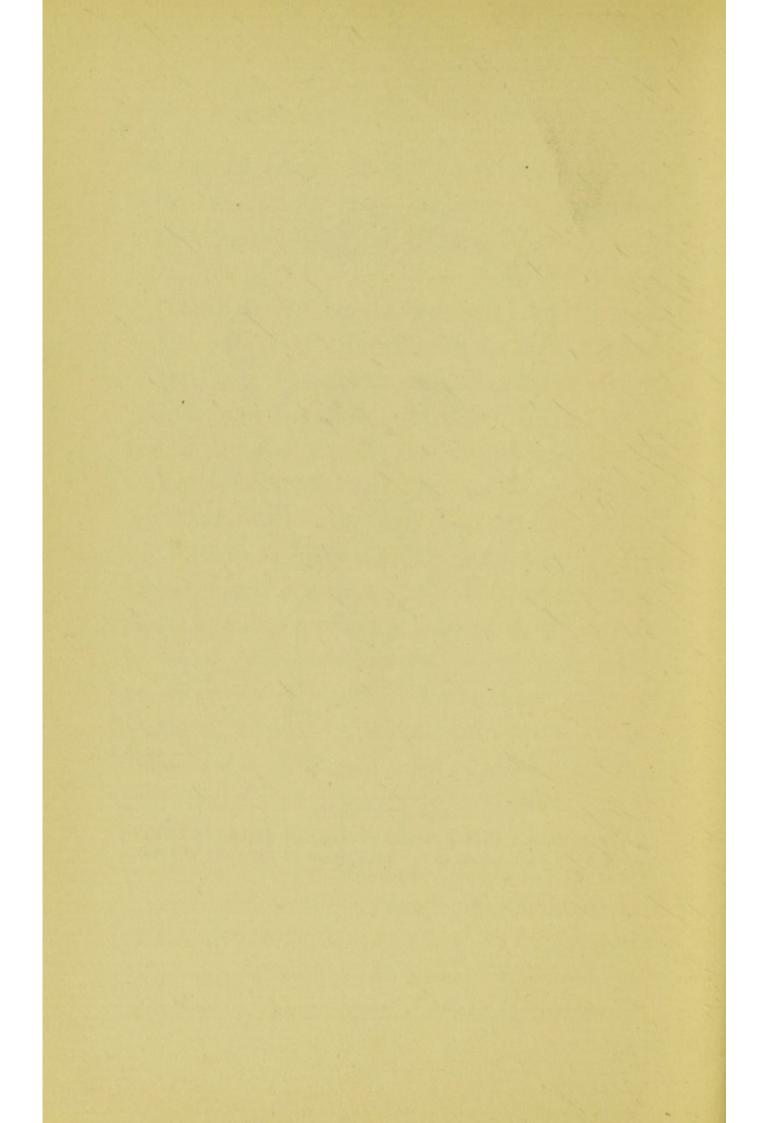
"During the time of the tournament I paid a visit to the Criterion for the special purpose of noting if there was any formation of the head at all common to chess-players. I soon found that many possessed a greater breadth of head than is usually seen in that portion which lies above a line drawn from the top of the ears to the eyebrows, where phrenologists place 'constructiveness,' and I noted that this shape of head was present mostly in those players who I now learn from your paper were Jews. This preponderating width of head was most noticeable in Dr. Zukertort. I did not notice that any of the players were particularly long-headed.

"The late Major Noel, a most correct and moderate expounder of phrenology, has written in his work, 'On the Physical Basis of Mental Life' (1873, Longmans), as follows: 'The classification of heads, however, as dolicocephalic and brachicephalic (long heads



CONSTRUCTIVENESS.

Dr. Zukertort. Copied from a photograph (taken in 1868) by the kind permission of the proprietor of Simpson's Chess Divan.)



and short heads), throws but little light on the character of races, and still less on the dispositions and capabilities of individuals. . . . I have known some long-headed men to be very stupid, and others to be very clever, and have gained similar experiences in regard to short heads.'

"It can be readily understood how such a quality as 'constructiveness'—which may be termed in this case 'planning out'—would prove of immense value in a game of chess. Given this quality in profusion, it would seem that there is little need for a player to be endued with more than an ordinary amount of intellectual qualities in order to prove himself a brilliant player."

The most intellectually shaped head I noticed amongst those chess-players was that of Mr. Bird.

The observation made by the late Major Noel on the classification of heads, and one's own acquaintance with the subject, tend to shake belief in the value of Mr. Havelock Ellis's remarks on the heads of criminals in his otherwise sensible and justly written

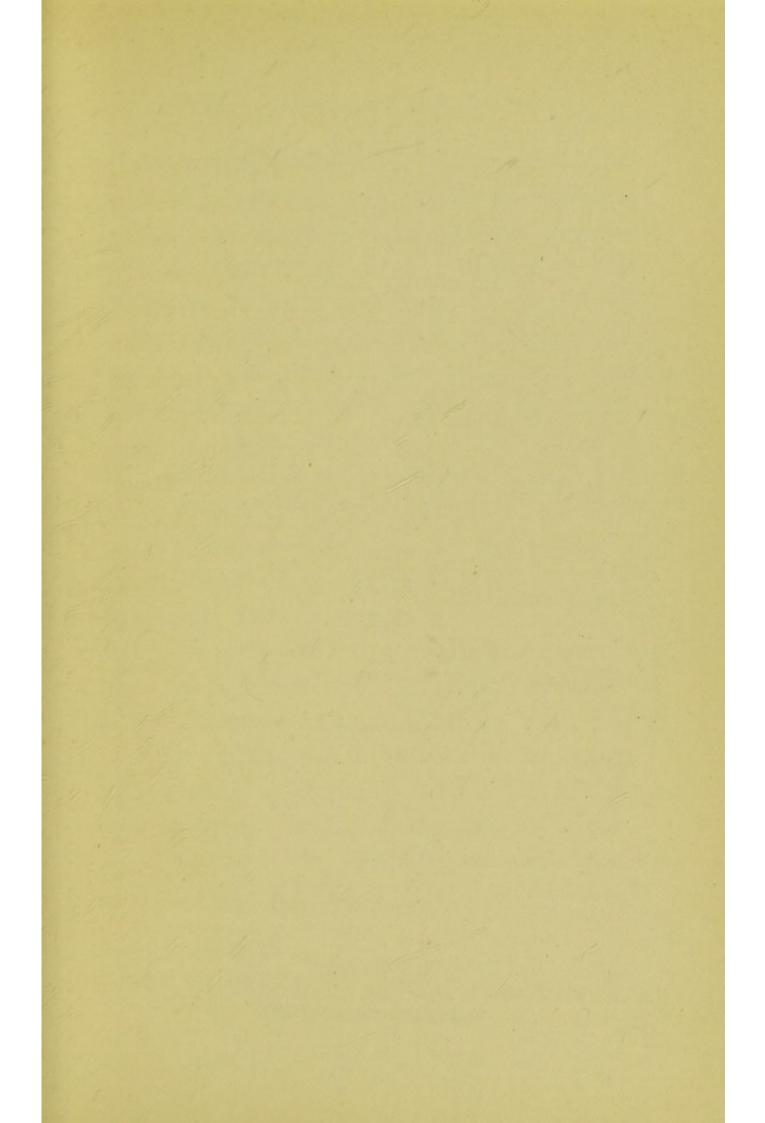
work, "The Criminal" (1890). He writes, "All the cranial abnormalities are found occasionally in ordinary persons; very rarely are they found combined in normal persons to the extent that they are found among instinctive criminals. Thus Lombroso" (an Italian writer on prison life), "when he examined the skull of Gasparone, a famous brigand of the beginning of the century, whose name still lives in legends and poems, found microcephaly* of the frontal region, a wormian† bone, eurigmatism,‡ increase in the orbital capacity, oxycephaly,§ and ex-

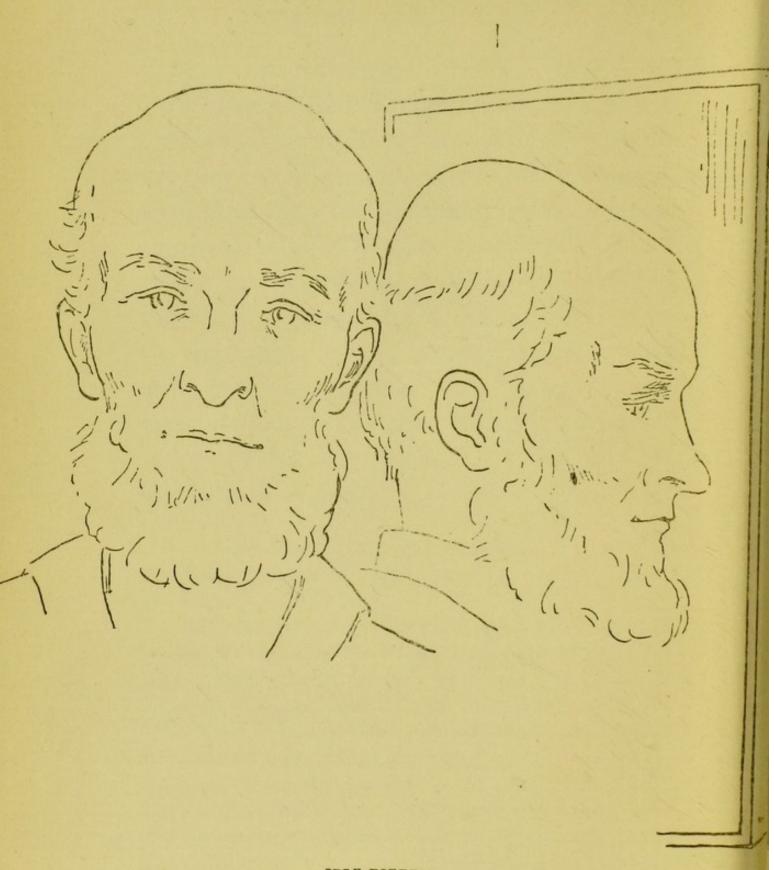
^{*} Of a small or imperfectly-formed skull.

[†] Small bones of the skull named after the anatomist Wormius.

[‡] Although I have had the kind assistance of Mr. J. B. Bailey, the eminent librarian of the College of Surgeons, I have been unable to find this word. It is not in Thomas's Medical Dictionary of 1886, nor in Billings's of 1890, nor in Whitney's very recent Century Dictionary; and I cannot trace it from any Greek word.

[§] Early union of the spaces between the side and back bones of the skull by bone, with consequent development of the membranous spaces between the front bones of the skull. This condition of early life gives the head a pointed appearance, and questionably has been said, by impeding development of the brain, to produce cretinism.





SELF-ESTEEM.

(The side view of this head is, after the manner of prison photography, shown by means of a looking-glass.)

treme dolichocephaly."* Such a classification of a head throws but little light, as Major Noel would have said, on the disposition and capability of an individual. The language, to make use of another long word which appears, though in another sense, in the same paragraph as the sentences I have above quoted, is teratologic.† The titles used in phrenology, though mostly of great length, are, however, "understandable of the people," for with the exception of Philoprogenitiveness they are, as for instance, Cautiousness and Concentrativeness, only compound English words.

Self-esteem (Gall's Orgueil; hauteur; fierté; amour de l'autorité; elevation) is undoubtedly a true faculty; as pointed out by Gall it is seen as a tilting up of the back of the crown of the head. It certainly is an objectionable quality except to the owner, whom it perhaps helps in his business or profession, making his customers, clients or patients,

^{*} Longheadedness.

[†] As the Americans say "tall." In Mr. Ellis's meaning, "a monstrosity."

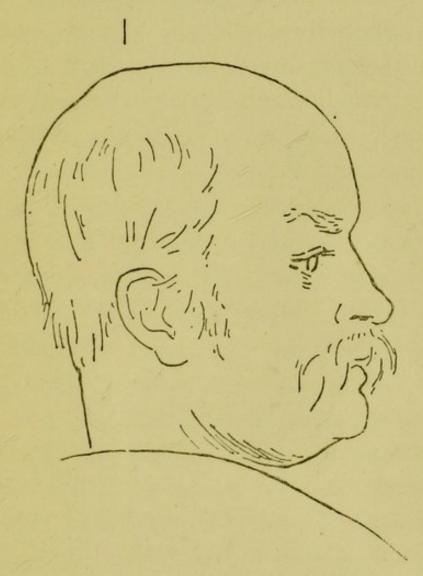
believe that he is a better man than he is. It is, therefore, especially useful to a man with a small head.

It is often noted that a man who has the bump of Self-esteem walks in a manner which bears testimony to the truth of phrenology, for his gait is characteristic of his presumed superiority. His brain guides his footsteps.

As surgeon to one of Her Majesty's prisons I have at times to make a general inspection of the prisoners. It is then I am often impressed by the fact that Self-esteem is present to a larger extent amongst criminals than it would be amongst a similar number of ordinary individuals.

Firmness (Gall's Fermeté; constance; perseverance; opiniâtreté) is betokened by a small eminence at the back of the top of the head in front of Self-esteem, in the position pictured in the drawing. I possess this bump, and my family pleasantly term it "obstinacy"—but obstinacy and firmness are two different qualities, I am glad to say.

Gall says, "La fermeté et l'opiniâtreté



FIRMNESS.

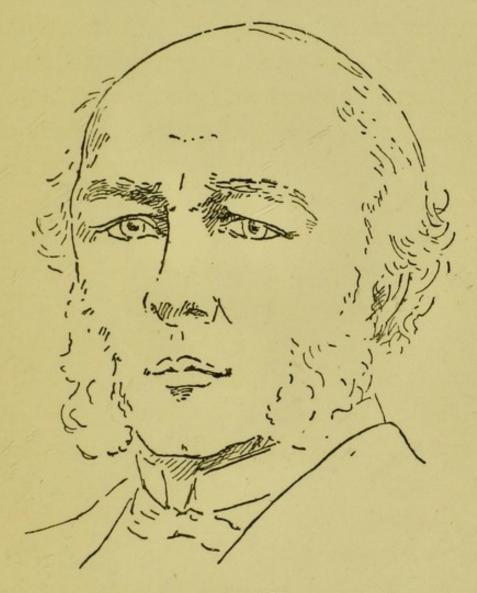


découlent de la même source. L'homme borné, l'enfant, sont entêtés, intraitables; l'homme raisonnable est constant, inébranlable, persévérant, ferme."

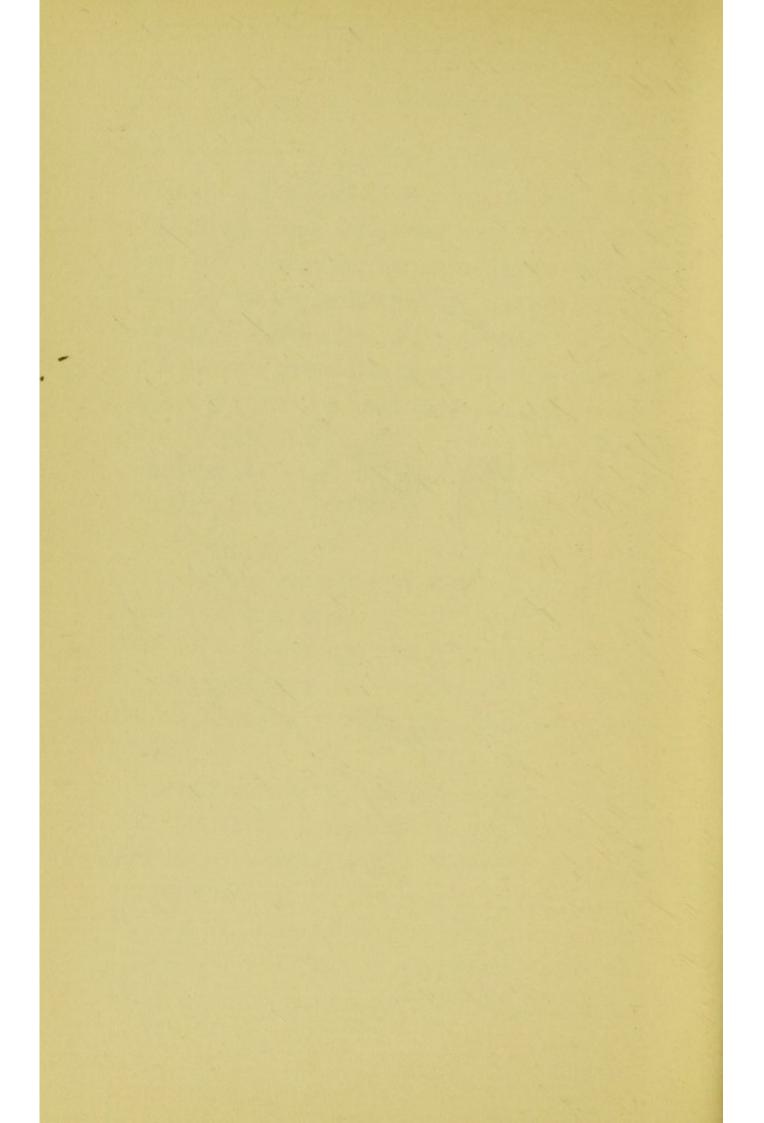
There is one more special development to which I would refer before finishing these personal proofs of the value of phrenology: it is the heaviness of the upper eyelids on their outer side, immediately under the eyebrows. This fulness denotes Language. Gall divided the faculty into two divisions, one expressed by Sens du Langage, de parole, Talent de la philologie; the other by Sens des mots, Sens des noms, Mémoire des mots, mémoire verbale. The faculty, I believe, can reasonably be separated into two parts, at the same time they are often associated in the same person. We will therefore understand the faculty to signify "Language" and "Verbal memory." Language is found with all natural orators, its absence denoting the reverse. I will give an example which came under my observation. Some years ago I was dining at an Old Wykehamist Dinner. We had been listening

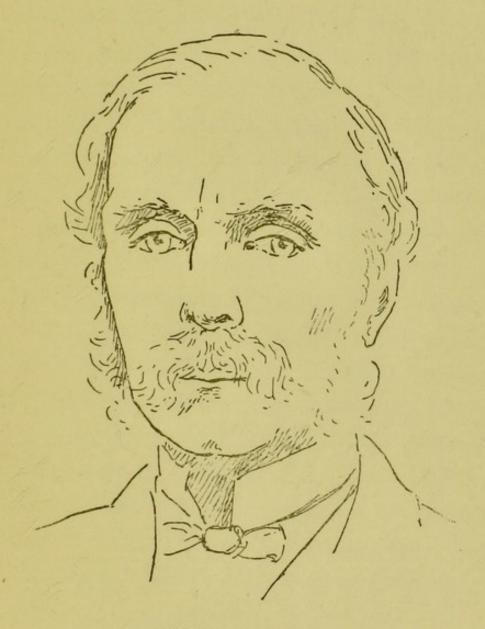
to speeches from Dr. Ridding, now the Bishop of Southwell, who was in the chair, and from Lord Selborne, neither of whom has the Language enlargement. Sitting next to an old schoolfellow, Canon William Awdry of Chichester, I remarked to him, as one present about five seats from us rose to speak, "Now we shall hear somebody who has the gift of the gab." "Don't you know who that is?" said my neighbour; "why, it is Borlase, Member for East Cornwall. He was at school with us." I had not recognized him, but my remark that he had the gift of language immediately proved itself true, for our old schoolfellow, taking up the book of the songs, began on that theme, and for quite twenty minutes kept us listening to a flow of words.

Language is a most enviable faculty, one to which I myself can lay no iota of claim, sometimes much to my regret and annoyance. It is, however, a quality which should be backed by a good brain, i.e. a well-developed head, or its owner will earn the titles I have heard given, "irresponsible"



LANGUAGE





WITHOUT LANGUAGE.

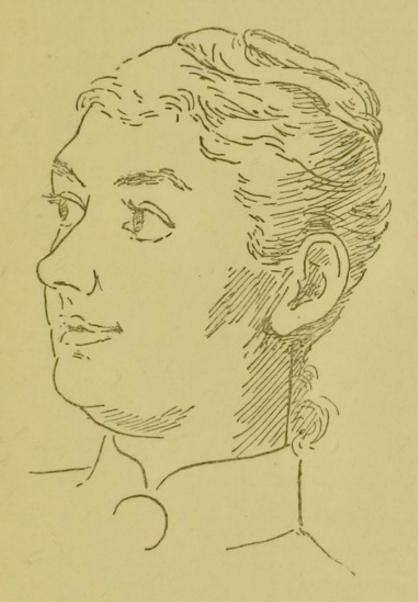


and "irrepressible." At any rate, Language is a faculty undoubtedly very difficult to keep in abeyance.

Whoever has heard the late and greatly lamented Archbishop of York and Sir James Paget has had difficulty in deciding which of these highly intellectual men was the most powerful speaker. Dr. Magee, in the debate in the House of Lords on the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill in 1864, and the Cathedrals Bill in 1883, must have been grand to listen to. Sir James Paget, I know myself, was unsurpassable in his speeches at the London Medical Congress in 1881, where, before foreign and English audiences, he so worked up the mental fervour of his listeners by the perfect beauty and power of his language, that at the termination of his addresses it was evident that every one was, for the time, lost in admiration of the superb speaker.

A phrenologist would say that the speeches of the former were the effort of natural oratory, and those of the latter the outcome of well-studied exercise. And so it is with Mr. Henry Dickens, Q.C., of the South-Eastern Circuit. I trust my friend will excuse the unfortunate personality of phrenology when I state that it tells that he is not a natural orator, but that his great power of speech so often shown in addressing juries is also the outcome of well-studied exercise, associated with his perfect constructive management of his cases.

Verbal Memory is shown by a prominent eye, an eye in which a large amount of the white portion is seen. As noticed on page 27, it was the association of these two conditions of body and mind which led Gall as a boy to first think of phrenology. The prominence of the eye which is present in the disease known as Exophthalmic Goitre must not be mistaken for the condition here mentioned. The drawing, which is taken from Mrs. Sutton, a publican's wife in this town, represents the appearance to be noted. Mrs. Sutton has an exceedingly good memory for what she has read. She can repeat almost word for word, she and her husband have



VERBAL MEMORY.



told me, anything she has once read in a newspaper.

I have never met with a marked case of the enlargement known as Number, but it has been found present in calculating boys, such as George Bidder, Zhera Colburn the American, Alexander Gwin, and others. appears at each of the outermost angles of the eyebrows. Colburn when six years old could answer correctly in twenty seconds how many hours there were in 1811, and a few years later solved more complicated problems. As he grew up his remarkable faculty disappeared, doubtless from excess in its use, coupled with ill-health. Gwin as a boy of eight years of age was, in 1841, employed on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, and it has been written of him: "He has got by rote the fractional logarithms from one to 1000, which he will repeat in regular rotation or otherwise, as the interrogator may please to put the questions. It is certainly astonishing to think so tender a mind can retain with such tenacity and correctness, seven figures of an answer (according to their different

variations) for 1000 numbers. His rapidity and correctness in the various calculations of trigonometrical distances, triangles, &c., are amazing beyond anything we have ever witnessed. He can in less than one minute make a return in acres, roods, perches, &c., of any quantity of land, by giving him the surveyor's chained distances; while the greatest arithmetician, with all his knowledge, will take nearly an hour to do the same, and not be certain of truth in the end."

The Lancet of February 20th, 1892, reports the following from Paris:—" Poeta nascitur non fit. The feats of Jacques Inaudi at the Académie des Sciences last Monday week seem to prove that the above axiom is as applicable to arithmeticians as to poets. Inaudi is a native of Piedmont, twenty-four years old, and of short stature. The size of the head is rather below the normal standard, the fore-head is very lofty and straight, and the facial angle well developed. That his calculating powers are of a very high order, and his memory something quite extraordinary, is proved by the following experiments per-

formed before the assembled academicians. Facing the audience, and consequently turning his back to the blackboard, M. Darboux writes on this latter the following figures:—

4,123,547,238,445,523,831,

1,248,126,158,234,128,910, and and, after having called them out, asks Inaudi to subtract one from the other. Inaudi repeats the numbers quite correctly, closes his eyes firmly, and immediately answers correctly. M. Darboux then puts the following question: 'What number is it whose square and cube added together equal 3600? In less than two seconds Inaudi replies, '15.' M. Poincarré then gives the following problem:- Give the square of 4800, subtract one and divide by six,' at the same time M. Bertrand asks: 'On what day of the week did March 11th, 1822, fall?' Inaudi replies immediately, 'The 11th of March, 1822, was a Monday, and a person born on that day would have lived to-day, had he survived, so many hours, minutes, and seconds.' (All these figures were found correct.) 'The result of the calculation proposed by M.

Poincarré is 1960.' These astonishing feats of rapid calculation greatly surprised the scientific men present, and the Academy forthwith appointed a committee, composed of MM. Darboux, Poincarré, Charcot, Chauveau, and Tisserand, whose duty it will be to report on the mnemotechnic methods employed by this wonder of the nineteenth century. It is said that Inaudi can hardly read or write."*

It will be seen that these extraordinary calculators have wonderful memories for the figures which they can so rapidly and correctly multiply, subtract, &c.

The "facial angle" is estimated according to the amount of projection of the face from the head. If the face projects much the angle is acute, and *vice versâ*. The facial angle is of no value in estimating the amount of intellect.

Neither have I seen very prominently

^{*} Mons. Kleinan, of the firm Messrs. Hachette & Co., London and Paris, has very kindly tried to obtain for me a plaster cast of Inaudi's head, but has failed. I am, therefore, unable to give a representation of this calculator's head.

displayed the next one to Number, namely, Order, but with regard to it, Major Noel told me that he was once travelling in Switzerland, and in conversation with three German students the subject of phrenology was discussed. Finding my friend was learned in the science, the students wanted him to "tell their bumps." He would not do this, but he said he would make one remark, and that was that one of them had evidently the faculty of Order. On his pointing out the possessor of this bump, the other two were in raptures, eagerly bearing testimony to the correctness of Major Noel's statement. They said that their companion was a great nuisance; that they in their travels, for economy's sake, slept in one room, and the first thing he always did was to chalk out his share of the chamber, and neither of the others was allowed to make any use of that portion.

Sciences requiring much study will breed quackery if the practice of them be profitable. Phrenology undoubtedly does. Sir James Crichton-Browne, the well-known

alienist, now a Commissioner of Lunacy, aptly shows in a recent letter to me how professional phrenology is not always the archetype, but is sometimes an adumbration, of the science. He says, "I think the phrenology of fifty years ago was worthy of all praise, but the phrenology of to-day is sheer quackery—a mixture of infantine metaphysics and unsound physiology . . . Of course, what I say about the phrenology of to-day refers to its platform manifestations." Some professional phrenologists of to-day deal largely in generalities, entering upon such questions as "May cousins marry?" And instead of giving the salient points of the character before them, are prone to attempt to curry favour with the public by pronouncing too many and too positive opinions on the heads of ordinarily-minded people, concerning whom very little can be said which is complimentary.

If those wishing to study phrenology appreciate the fact that the brain is the reservoir of all thought, that the various sizes and shapes of brains make "all sorts

and conditions of men," that the brain necessarily is covered (protected) by the skull, and that this bony skull adapts itself to the size and shape of its brain, they will have begun their studies on a sound basis.

Since writing the first edition of this book, I have seen a letter in a Ramsgate newspaper, in which an anonymous writer has had the temerity to put the following: "I have had excellent opportunities of examining the human skull, and I fail to see how it is that small bumps on the outer surface of the skull can indicate anything of a person's character, when there is nothing corresponding with the said bumps on the inner side of the bony structure; and anybody who has handled a human skull will know that the inner side is as smooth as a tea-cup." Little service this writer's excellent opportunities of examining the human skull have been to him. A first year's medical student could show him how the inner surface of a skull, though smooth to the touch, is marked with many depressions, some of which have corresponding eminences on the outer surface of the bone. If this writer had taken a plaster cast of the inside of the top of a human skull and compared it with the same piece of skull, he could never have written such an incorrect statement.

Professor Sir George M. Humphry, of Cambridge, has written in his "Treatise on the Human Skeleton":-"We have found that, both in its primitive membranous and in its subsequent ossifying state, the skull is moulded upon the brain and grows in accordance with it. It is subservient to the brain, and there can be no question that the size and general shape of the brain may be estimated with tolerable accuracy by the size and general shape of the skull; and, further, that we may form a pretty correct notion of the relative proportions of the cerebral lobes by observing the proportions of the corresponding parts of the skull. The opponents of phrenology, by denying this, do not in the least advantage their cause in the estimation of thinking persons, because the statement is of a kind at once to commend itself to common sense as being

highly probable. . . . The arguments against phrenology—if by phrenology be understood the assigning particular faculties of the mind to particular portions of the brain, and mapping out the skull accordingly—must be of a deeper kind than this to convince anyone who has carefully considered the subject."

Those wishing to possess a thorough knowledge of the science should first learn anatomy, osteology, and physiology. Phrenology, to be studied correctly, requires constant practice in measuring heads, looking at their general shape, and examining them with the hands in order to find out and to appreciate the size of the bumps, especially those which are covered by the hair. But let it be understood that the study should be made discreetly, and time given for perfecting the knowledge; and, when the lesson is learnt, that common-sense be not forgotten, as it was in the case of Lord Macaulay's fellow-travellers.

It is the unseen and the unknown which disturb so many minds. For instance, the Mahatma belief. Anybody connected with

a prison has, at times, to ask why gaping crowds will waste so much time in watching at the gaol gates when practically there is nothing to be seen. And it must be granted that some sciences seem to certain folk to lead to the wonderful. The knowledge of medicine and surgery makes many a man a wonder in the eyes of his fellows. It is so with phrenology. Imagination may be, according to our good Chancellor of the Exchequer, a mental commodity worth encouraging, but let it be mixed with common-sense.

For a long time past I have given up taking measurements of heads, and examining for phrenological bumps. Seeing anybody for the first time, I instinctively look at his head, that I may, as I have before remarked, have an immediate insight into the character; and such an observation takes no more time to make than this paragraph to write, but one has gained, I always feel convinced, a correct judgment of the mental stature of the man whose head one has observed.

In making an estimate of a head, judge first of its size and general shape, and then proceed to note any particular variation. It is not my purpose to give rules for learning the art of phrenology, which should be studied not only by the eyes but also by the hands, so that, were one blindfolded, one's sense of touch could determine the character of the head under examination. I will therefore only briefly relate what is the proper method for measuring heads, and mention some of the general laws to be followed.

The circumference of a head should be taken with a tape or flexible metal measure, placing it over the most prominent parts of the forehead and of the back of the head. In ascertaining the circumference of a head, the thickness of the hair, about a quarter of an inch, must be allowed for.

A very large circumference head-measure for an adult male is $24\frac{1}{2}$ inches; a moderate one 21 to 22 inches; a small one 20 inches; and a head of 13 inches circumference of necessity requires its adult owner to be an idiot. The average sized female head measures less than the average sized male head, accordingly the average weight of

a woman's brain is less, being 44 ozs., or 2 lbs. 12 ozs., as compared to 50 ozs., or 3 lbs. 2 ozs., of a man's. The brain of a man is $\frac{1}{40}$ th to $\frac{1}{60}$ th of the weight of his body, a dog's being about $\frac{1}{2}$ th, and a horse's 7 to th. A German physiologist, Dr. Weisbach, has estimated the cubic contents of a female skull to be to that of a man as 878 is to 1000. Amongst the heaviest known human brains are those of Cuvier, the French comparative anatomist and national educationist, of Abercrombie, the Scotch physician, and of Dupuytreu, the French surgeon. All of these noted men were living at the beginning of this century. Their brains weighed respectively 64 ozs. or 4 lbs., 63 ozs. or 3 lbs. 15 ozs., and 62 ozs. The brain of a new-born infant is from 10 to 12 ozs., increasing so rapidly that by the time the child is seven years old it weighs 40 The brain of a full-grown gorilla happily, let it be noted, is never more than about 15 ozs. The brain of an idiot adult is about a third that of a sane man's, ranging from 1 lb. (16 ozs.) to 1 lb. 8 ozs.

Elephants and whales have larger brains than man, the former's weighing 10 lbs., the latter's 6 lbs. An Indian elephant weighs four tons,* and therefore its brain is $9\frac{1}{00}$ th of the weight of its body; a fin whale weighs fifty tons,* and therefore its brain is $17\frac{1}{300}$ th.

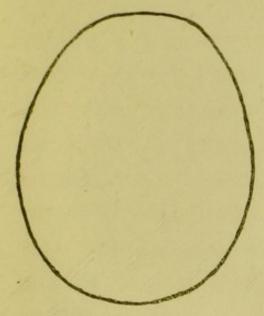
With regard to the relation between the brains of men and animals, Gall has written that the qualities and faculties which are common to man and animals have, roughly speaking, their seat in the inferior portions of the brain; but that those which man exclusively enjoys, and which form the barrier by which he is separated from the brute, have their seat in those parts which are for the great part wanting in animals; namely, the anterior and superior portions of the brain.

An easy method of finding out the circumference of a man's head, if he be a friend and supposing that we know the size of our own head (and this should be a phrenologist's first study), is to put on his hat. See what Monsieur Léon, the enterprising hatter in

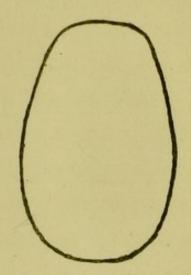
^{*} These weights are according to the high authority of Dr. Günther, of the British Museum.

Paris, says in his pamphlet, "Têtes et Chapeaux" (1891):- "Par l'étude des chapeaux, je le disais dans un précédent chapitre, je suis arrivé insensiblement à étudier les différentes conformations des têtes et, depuis longtemps déjà, j'ai constaté que la forme des crânes vraie selon les races, les positions sociales et surtout selon les degrés de l'intelligence. Ce qui frappa d'abord en faisant mes premières observations.... Personne ne conteste aujourd'hui que le cerveau est l'instrument matériel de la pensée; de même que le gros biceps indiquent des bras puissants, une tête forte indique évidemment de grandes pensées bonnes ou mauvaises, de grandes qualités on de grands défauts. Quelle belle chose que la science!"

The Pall Mall Gazette last year, in a notice of M. Leon's pamphlet, wrote the following:—
"... We find that we gave a representation tam cari capitis a year or two ago, among several others, from the portfolio of Mr. Henry Heath. But the head of the Prince of Wales brings us to the puzzle. It is the only diagram of which we have

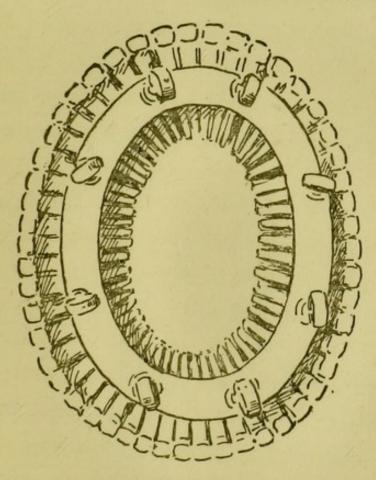


PRINCE OF WALES.



PRINCE OF WALES.

From Mr. Heath's pamphlet. From M. Leon's pamphlet. (Taken from the Pall Mall Gasette, September 22nd, 1891.)



HATTER'S "BROW."



versions from both the French and the English hatter, and—well, they differ considerably. Possibly one was taken at a more hirsute period of life . . . but this is delicate ground, and not even this surely would account for such a huge divergence of shape. Why, Mr. Heath's Prince couldn't walk away with M. Leon's Prince's hat from the club. And we must say that some of the Frenchman's other figures rather puzzle us, especially the very 'long-headed' American type, and the fiddle-shape which M. Leon attributes to his countrymen and to Baron Rothschild. But who shall confute the conformateur? And who shall decide where hatters disagree?"

The Pall Mall's puzzle is explained as follows:—Hatters use an instrument called "Brow" (represented in the drawing on the previous page), which can be made to fit any sized hat by means of screws. The outside of this instrument is the actual shape and measurement of a head, and the inside is the key to this shape. But the inside shape of the "Brow" is not a reduction of the shape

of the head in due proportion, for the same deduction is made all round, in length and width, and therefore the proportion is lost. M. Leon's representations of heads are sketched from the inside shapes ("longheaded" and "fiddle-shaped") of his "Brow," whereas Mr. Heath's are from the outside measurements of his instrument.

Hatter's measurement is the medium of the length and breadth inside brim measurements of a hat combined. Thus a hat is 8 inches long and 7 inches broad. These two measurements make together 15 inches, and the half of that total will be $7\frac{1}{2}$, which is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter or hatter's measurement. The average measurement of a new-born infant has been found to be 5 inches; of a one-year-old child, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; of a seven years' old, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; of a twelve years' old child, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches.* Hatter's measurements are as follows:—

^{*} These measurements, taken from Professor Humphry's previously mentioned work, Messrs. Swears and Wells, of Regent Street, have assured me are, according to their experience, correct.

Hatter's measurement: $-5\frac{7}{8}$ 6 $6\frac{1}{8}$ $6\frac{1}{4}$ $6\frac{3}{8}$ $6\frac{1}{2}$ $6\frac{5}{8}$ $6\frac{3}{4}$ Circumference of head: $-18\frac{1}{2}$ $18\frac{7}{8}$ $19\frac{1}{4}$ $19\frac{5}{8}$ 20 $20\frac{1}{2}$ $20\frac{7}{8}$ $21\frac{1}{4}$ Hatter's measurement: $-6\frac{7}{8}$ 7 $7\frac{1}{8}$ $7\frac{1}{4}$ $7\frac{3}{8}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{5}{8}$ $7\frac{3}{4}$ Circumference of head: $-21\frac{5}{8}$ 22 $22\frac{3}{8}$ $22\frac{3}{4}$ $23\frac{1}{4}$ $23\frac{5}{8}$ 24 $24\frac{3}{8}$

Messrs. Lincoln and Bennett, who have afforded me much generous assistance, have verified the above adult measurements. They tell me that the size for male adults mostly in demand is $6\frac{7}{8}$; that the largest and smallest hats ordinarily required amongst their customers are respectively $7\frac{3}{4}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$. They have made one hat of $7\frac{7}{8}$ or $24\frac{6}{8}$ inches circumference of head, and one of $6\frac{3}{8}$. This latter was for a colonel in Her Majesty's army, and therefore we may presume that, though the size of this gentleman's hat was so small, his head must have been a remarkably well-formed one.

Messrs. Lincoln and Bennett have also kindly shown me the models of some extraordinary sized heads. General Tom Thumb's of $5\frac{3}{4}$, or $18\frac{3}{8}$ inches circumference; General Mite's of $5\frac{1}{8}$, or $16\frac{3}{8}$ inches; and one of a gentleman whose head slowly increased in size during adult life from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ or 27

inches circumference. This increase was due to thickening of the skull bones, a disease known by the name of Osteo Deformans.

That I might be able to compare these measurements of the West End with the sizes of hats used by the "coster" class I have applied to Mr. T. Clark, of the New Cut, Lambeth, and to Mr. E. Hillier, of Mile End Road, and they both very kindly have given me full information. Mr. Clark writes that his sizes run from $6\frac{3}{8}$ to $7\frac{1}{8}$, $6\frac{5}{8}$ being the size mostly used; that it is very seldom that he sells any men's hats larger than 71, or smaller than 63. Mr. Hillier finds his sizes run from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $7\frac{3}{8}$ for men's hats, the largest sale being for $6\frac{5}{8}$ and $6\frac{3}{4}$. Mr. Hillier makes the curious statement that, with an average sale of 3000 hats per week, he finds that the sizes of hats required at the present time are less than they were ten years ago.

It has been stated by Deeming's solicitor in Australia (April, 1892) that the head of this commonly-believed family and general murderer,* and also thief, only measures $6\frac{1}{4}$

^{*} Found guilty, and hung May 23rd, 1892.

inches; and that, if Deeming is guilty of the crimes ascribed to him, he must be held irresponsible, because a man with so small a head cannot be held accountable for his actions, although such actions have tended to his own benefit.

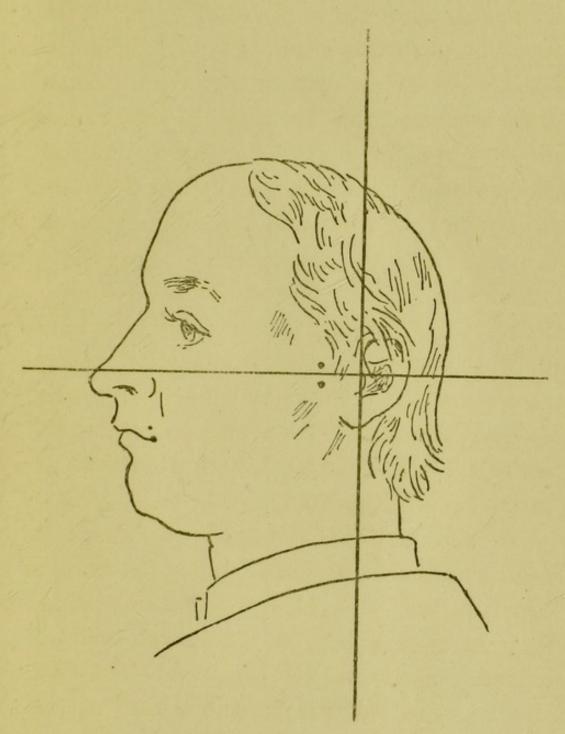
To many people $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches measurement is bewildering. The explanation must be that $6\frac{1}{4}$ is the measurement of Deeming's hat, such measurement giving 195 circumference of head. Judging from the representations of Deeming in the illustrated papers, I do not believe that this measurement given by the astute lawyer is correct; and if Deeming is the murderer and thief he is represented to be, he would certainly, I should say, require a head of larger circumference than 195 to have planned the murders and thefts, all of which seem to have been executed with much intelligence and constructive ability. It is not the size of a head which makes a murderer and a thief, but it is peculiarities of shape which produce such tendencies, namely Destructiveness and Acquisitiveness.

The circumference of a head and hatter's

measurement, it must be remembered, are not absolute guides to the size of a head, for they do not give any idea of the height of the head. Hatter's measurement in many cases gives less circumference than the tape of the phrenologist, for the latter takes the largest measurement he can, probably low down on the back of the head and immediately above the eyebrows.

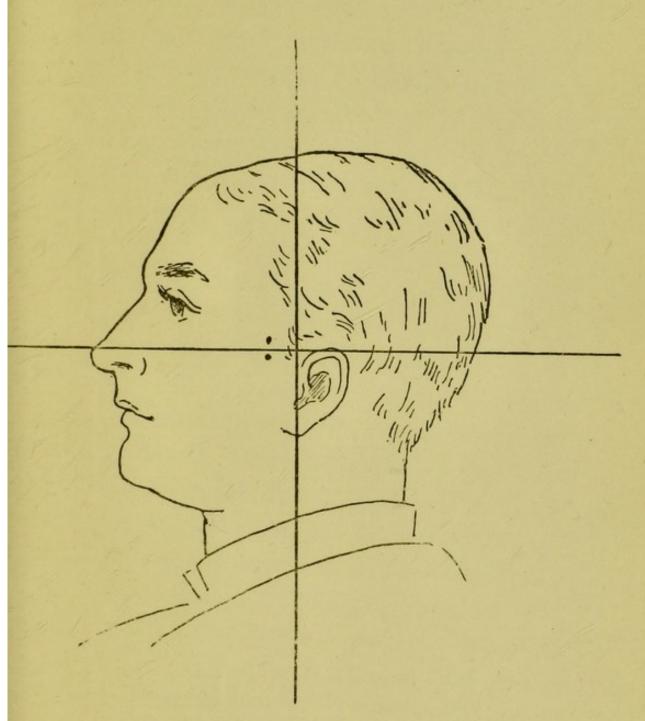
Calipers are used for measuring the length of a head, the width across the brows, and above the ears; and this instrument is necessary for reckoning the distances from the opening of an ear to the forehead, from the ear to the top of the head, and from the ear to the back of the head.

At the time of noting the size of a head we should see whether the fore-half is equal to its back-half, the fore-half being thought by phrenologists to contain the intellectual portion of the brain, the back-half having more relation to the energy of the man. The following drawings represent two men with about equal sized heads. If there is any difference between them it is that the



"FORE-HALF" LARGE.





'BACK-HALF" LARGE.



head of the second one is the larger, but hardly the most casual observer would judge that this one, marked "back-half large," had in any degree the same amount of intellect. It fairly represents a man of the world, whereas the other is that of a man fitted for the quiet and refined research of a library.

The horizontal and vertical lines mark the divisions which the eye of the phrenologist at once maps out. The horizontal line is taken through two spots which are on the most prominent part of the cheek-bone, the Zygomatic process of the Temporal bone, at its junction with the Malar bone. This point very nearly coincides with the lowest part of the front lobe of the three lobes of the brain, and therefore it is a fair standard level to take. The vertical line, drawn so that it runs down in front of the ear, is in an imaginary position with regard to any division of the brain, but it separates the head into the two portions which we may recognize as the intellectual and the energetic.

Old English writers on phrenology divided

the mental faculties into two Orders, and these again into Genera. They called the two Orders "Affective" and "Intellectual," dividing the former into "Propensities" and "Sentiments," the latter into "Perceptive Faculties" and "Reflective Faculties." They marked plaster casts of heads into so many divisions, giving the spaces such titles as Destructiveness, Constructiveness, &c. Doubtless they did not intend the lines of these divisions to be arbitrary, or the titles they gave the divisions to be other in their abruptness than useful terms. As the late Major Noel has pointed out, Dr. Gall is not answerable for their doing so. "He merely marked little circles on skulls indicating the parts he had observed to be prominent in unusual instances of predominant dispositions, talents, &c."

And again, "Dr. Gall designated all the special faculties, the seats of which in the brainhe believed he had discovered, 'instincts' or 'inner senses.'" He named the parts which are now known as Destructiveness as "Instinct Carnassier, penchant au meutre,"

and Constructiveness as "Sens de mecanique, sens de construction." "Phrenologists generally," Major Noel has written, "moreover commit the error of seeming to personify faculties, by saying 'Destructiveness does this,' 'Love of Approbation (Gall's vanité ambition, amour de la gloire) does that,' &c., thus conveying the impression of want of co-relation or combined activity in the faculties of the mind."

Gall found and named twenty-seven faculties. Later phrenologists, notably Spurzheim, have added ten more.

They are as follows:—

Amativeness.
Philoprogenitiveness.
Concentrativeness.
Inhabitiveness.
Adhesiveness.
Combativeness.
Destructiveness.
Alimentiveness.
Secretiveness.
Acquisitiveness.
Constructiveness.
Self-Esteem.
Love of approbation.
Cautiousness.

Benevolence.
Veneration.
Firmness.
Conscientiousness.
Hope.
Wonder.
Ideality.
Wit.
Imitation.
Individuality.
Form.
Size.
Weight.
Colouring.

Locality.
Number.
Order.
Eventuality.
Time.

Tune.
Language.
Comparison.
Causality.

Those wishing to see the position of these faculties, as marked out by Dr. Gall and others, should purchase a phrenological bust of the head; at the same time being careful to ascertain that it is correctly marked.

The lines in the drawings enable one to gain an idea of the height and length of the brain. The width has to be estimated by a front view of the head. It may be remarked that to estimate character from photographs, one taken full-face and another from a side view of the head should be used. But photographs often give a deceptive idea of the elevation of a head, making it appear loftier than it is.

After noticing the general size of a head, one observes the formation of the top of the head. If the crown is well raised, as in the frontispiece, uprightness of character is signified. If the crown is flat, or depressed in

the centre as seen in the drawing on page 34, the reverse, as stated before, may be expected.

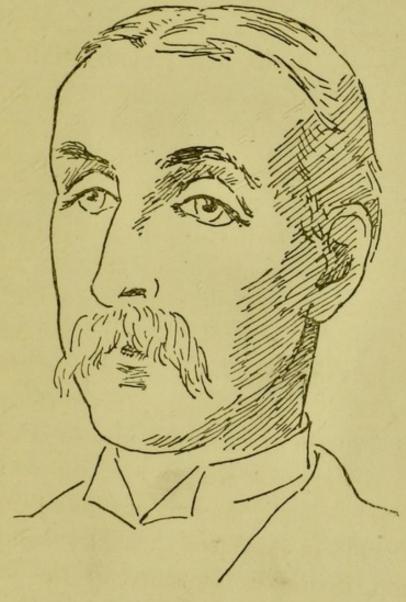
Horses and dogs which have full foreheads are found to be much better-tempered than those with sunken foreheads.

A front view of a head gives the height of the forehead, the breadth of the brow, and the fulness or flatness of the sides of the head. Height of the forehead points to reflective qualities; breadth of brow to perceptive qualities; and fulness of the sides of the forehead to idealistic (see drawing), musical, poetical, and other artistic qualities. Also to Wit (Gall's esprit caustique; esprit de saillie), Constructiveness* or mechanical power, &c. Breadth between the eyes, it is noticed, is largely present with artists, giving them a full appreciation of Form

^{*} The principal glass-workers at Salviati's forge at Venice in London (1892) were said to belong to one family. And also it was stated that this family had for 400 years held pre-eminence in the manufacture of glass vases, &c. It was very interesting to note how large an amount of Constructiveness was present in all of their heads.

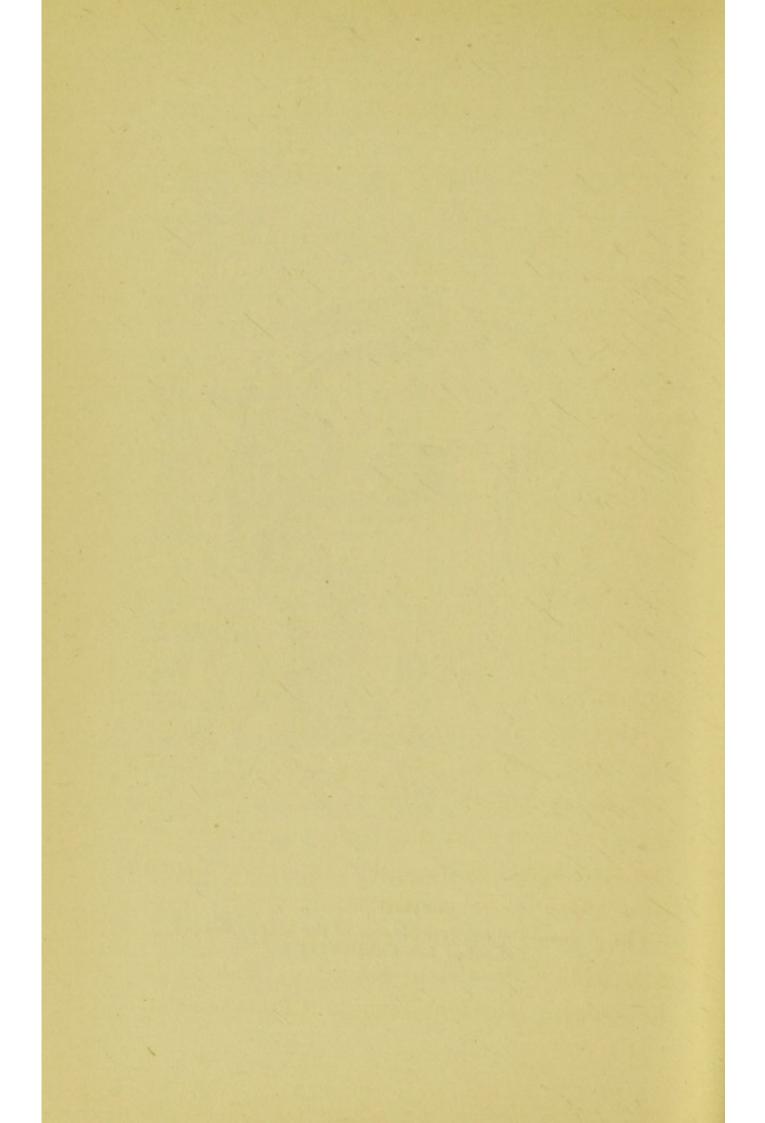
(Gall's Mémoire des personnes; sens des personnes), and Size. These two faculties are the inner ones of a set of six which phrenologists place along the upper eyebrow. The remainder from the nose outwards are Weight or Resistance, Colour (Gall's Sens des rapports des coleurs ; talent de la peinture), Number (Gall's Sens des rapports des nombres), and Order. Between the two sets above the root of the nose come the three, Individuality, Eventuality (taken as one by Gall, mémoire des choses; mémoire des faits; sens des choses; éducabilité; perfectibilité; but made two by Spurzheim), and Locality (Gall's Sens des localités, sens des rapports de l'éspace). It is in this portion of the forehead that air cells in connection with the nostrils are present, and which are deceptive to the student of "bumpology."

It is to be regretted that liars have not a bump situated in the centre of the forehead, and better still would it be if this bump would appear congested whenever its owner was allowing himself, or herself, to say what was not true. Such a phrenological beacon



IDEALITY.

(Mr. Bernard Collier, late Master of the Sidney Cooper School of Art, Canterbury.)



would save our judges much time, and free them from much anxiety.

The head shown in the frontispiece is a specimen of a remarkably well-shaped head. It is from a drawing of the late Mr. Cullen Bryant, of New York.

Kind people are often called "goodhearted." And, again, it is a common expression, "how much he will take that to heart." Whether many believe that any feelings actually arise in the substance of the heart, I would not say; but, of course, all such feelings have their origin in the brain. Therefore, the Irishman in Punch went halfway towards the truth when, asked by his parson how it was he could be alive if shot in the region of the body he described, he answered, "Sure, yer rivirence, my heart was in my mouth." Phrenology places the higher feelings in the upper portions of the two hemispheres, allotting Benevolence (Gall's Bonté; bienveillance; douceur; sensibilité; sens morale; conscience), Veneration (Gall's Sentiment religieux; Dieu et la Religion), Conscientiousness (Spurzheim's),

and Hope (Spurzheim's) to the vault of the head.

I know that many, very many, I may say, pooh-pooh the idea that the science called phrenology is of any value, but I have never met a single person who has studied the subject fully who would wish to deny the correctness of its teaching.

The many instances of phrenological bumps seen on the heads of children with precocious talents, and on the heads of men and women of striking character, and the association of these bumps with the owner's separate peculiarities, unmistakably point to the truthfulness of the science.

A large head does not necessarily, as I have before premised, command a high order of intellect, but it may, on the other hand, mean intellect without energy, or energy without intellect. Or, again, its owner may be clever without possessing conscientiousness or benevolence. Therefore some of us may consider that it is better under certain circumstances to possess a small, well-formed head than a large one.

That a large, well-formed head, in making the man, is witness to the truth of phrenology, I need but instance the case of the greatest physician in England, Sir William Jenner. We all know him well by repute as the much-trusted adviser of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, and as one beloved by his own profession.

Then, again, in the case of Prince Bismarck—that, till lately, stupendous power in Germany and Europe. There is no need to speak of his qualities, or to differentiate between his head and that of Sir William Jenner. Of both these public men a phrenologist, without knowing them, would say that whatever they did would be done honestly, and, if they were statesmen, that their aim would be that their work should prove to be for their country's good. Apart from phrenology, I would remark that it has been said that Prince Bismarck is rough and overbearing, and a man of no feeling except for himself. Those who are not acquainted with him, but who have read the late John Lothrop Motley's correspondence, will remember the style of many of Prince Bismarck's letters to his bosomfriend, especially the one commencing, "Jack, dear, why the devil don't you write to me?" and will draw their own conclusions regarding such a man's friendship. Even the short sentence I have quoted seems to speak volumes.

Some time ago I asked at Messrs. Lincoln and Bennett's who, amongst their customers, took the largest-sized hat. I was told that Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster-General, did, or rather the second largest size of any they supplied. Now to fill the office of Postmaster-General would require, under ordinary circumstances, a clever man, but for the position to have been filled and the work to have been carried out successfully by a blind gentleman, must have required a very large brain.

With regard to the shape of the head conveying an idea of character, I would mention that in the *Graphic* or in the *Illustrated London News*, three or four years ago, the portrait of Queen Natalie of Servia

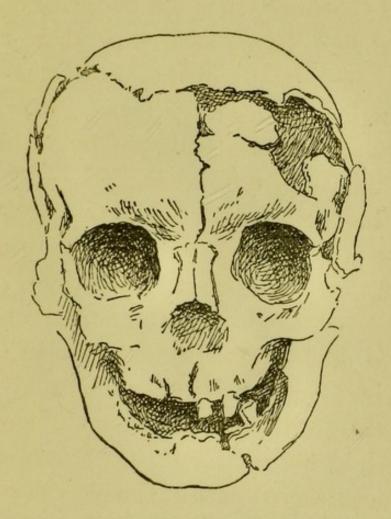
was given. I judged at once by the shape of this lady's head that she was possessed of great energy, but that she would in all likelihood be ill-advised in what she did, and that her persistent action against the Servian Government after her husband's (King Milan's) abdication would not be for her country's good. I knew then, and know now, but little of the circumstances of the Servian disturbance; at the same time, I believe that my estimate of this Queen's character has been borne out by what has since happened.

The size of the skull belonging to the skeleton which was found in the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral in January, 1888, and which was supposed by many to be that of Thomas à Becket, was to me one of the strong proofs that the bones, which I put together, were those of the great archbishop. The bones of the head, when fitted on a mould of modeller's clay, formed an almost perfect skull. This skull was far above the ordinary size; in fact, I should say its measurements were those we should

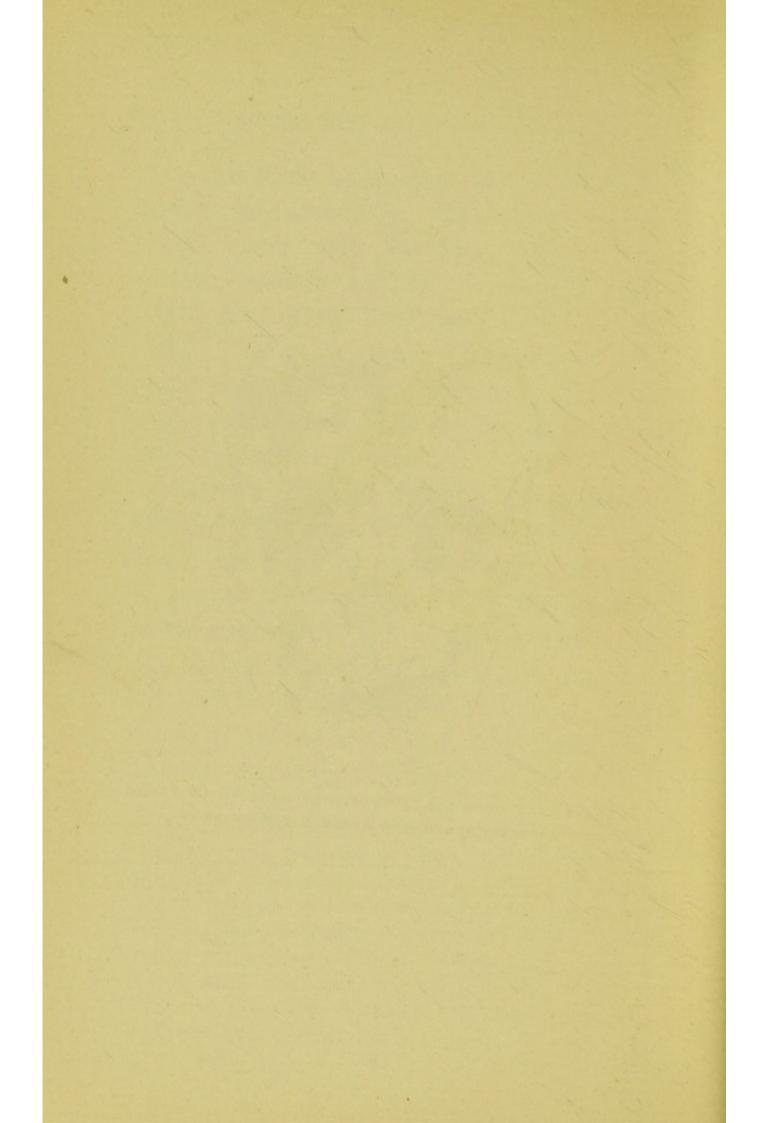
give to a large head—that is, a skull with all the integuments on. The circumference measurement with the tape, $22\frac{3}{4}$ inches, would certainly not on a covered skull (skin, &c.) have been less than another inch. The width of the brow was in like proportion, measuring from the external angles of each orbit with the tape $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, with the calipers 5 inches.

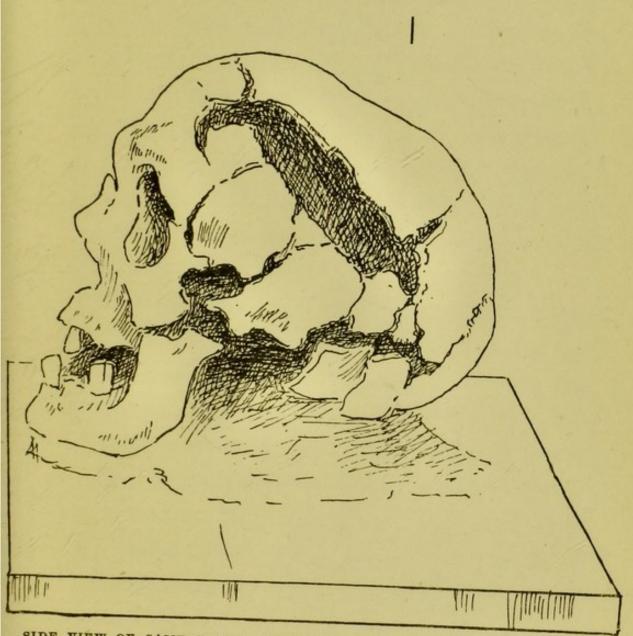
I am quite aware that the question of whose bones they could have been can never, for want of documentary evidence, be proved or disproved. Still there could be no doubt that the skull belonged to a man of immense mental power and energy, and therefore something should have been known of his re-burial* in a stone coffin, in the most sacred part of the old cathedral.

^{*} This re-burial, which it undoubtedly was, could not have taken place, according to Canon Scott Robertson in Vol. xiii. of Archæologia Cantiana, since 1546, eight years after the destruction of Becket's shrine by Henry the Eighth, for the portion of crypt in which the bones were found was from 1546 to 1866 used as a private cellar by the Senior Canon. It may be further remarked that the bones, which beyond doubt were ancient, belonged to a man of about Becket's stature, who was very

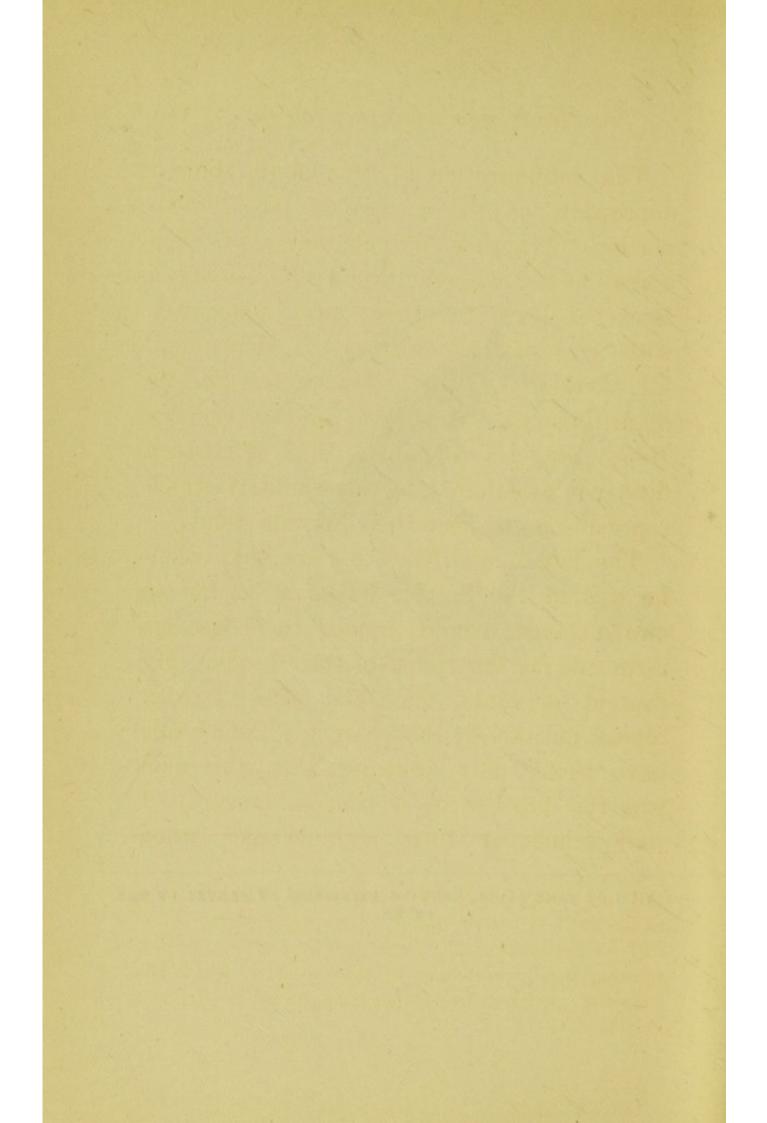


FRONT VIEW OF SKULL, SUPPOSED BY MANY TO BE THOMAS À BECKET'S, SHOWING GREAT WIDTH OF BROW.





SIDE VIEW OF SAME SKULL, SHOWING DEPRESSION OF CENTRE OF THE CROWN.



The configuration of this skull showed depression of the centre of the crown portion. Whether the character of such a skull agrees with that known of Thomas à Becket I leave to others more acquainted with ecclesiastical history to determine. Mr. Arthur G. Hill, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, has written in the Newbery House Magazine of July, 1890, "History does not reveal in him any qualities which especially go to form the Christian Saint."

The late Major Noel told me that when he was in the Service he used, as far as circumstances would permit, to choose his sergeants by the shape of their heads. My present servants, man and wife, I took almost entirely by the character their heads gave them, only knowing that the man was the brother of a friend's servant. I well remember their astonishment when

tall, and about his age, fifty-two years. The side view of the skull, it will be noted, shows an aperture. It is the straightness of the bone for five to six inches, forming the upper border of this aperture, which has caused discussion as to whether it might not be due to a sword-cut.

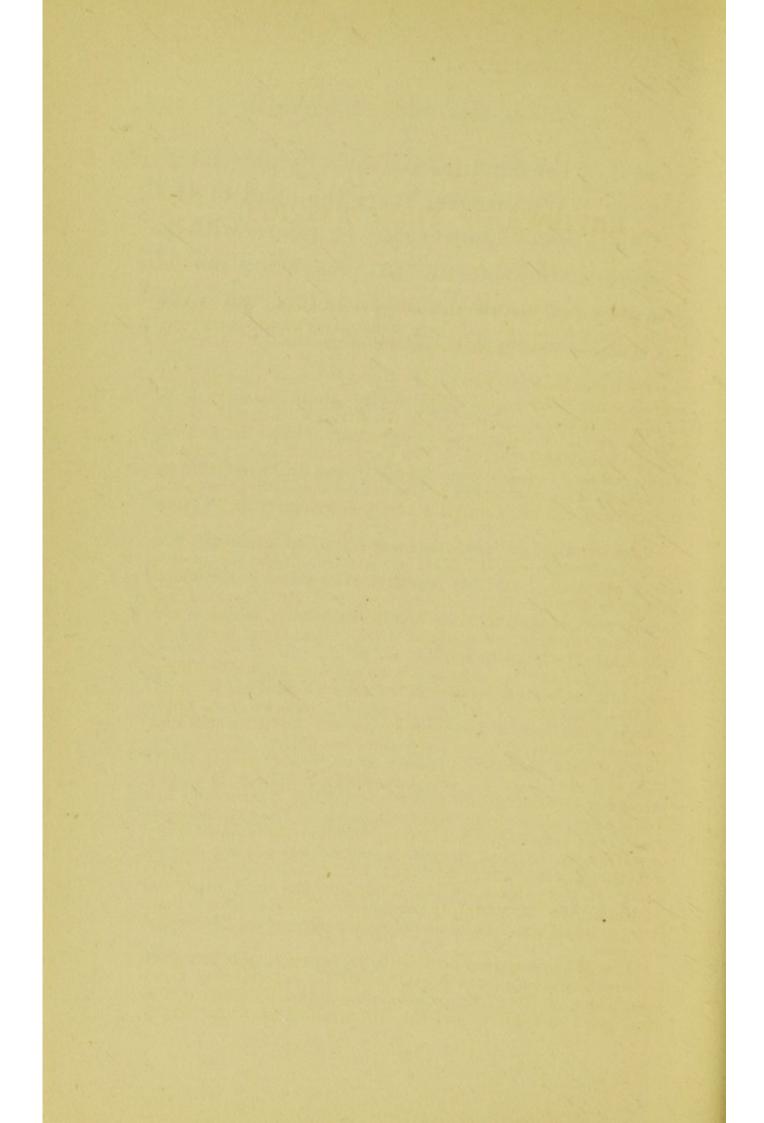
I accepted their services without asking questions, and without reading the written characters. They have now been with me for more than five years, and they have proved themselves to be, I am glad to say, what I phrenologically judged them to be.

Of course, heads and faces go together, but I would say that the head forms the face; and, further, that a face may pass muster when a head may not bear evidence of good character.

In concluding, I would ask that phrenology may be acknowledged to be an honest science, and that it may be thought useful in more ways than one. Take, for instance, the important question of the management of children. Through understanding phrenology we may see more clearly in what direction we should try to guide them. Schoolmasters would find the knowledge particularly useful, for it gives a rapid and sure insight into the peculiarities and the mental powers of a child.

Phrenology certainly does not tend to materialism. Gall, writing on the arrange-

ment of the faculties as shown by phrenology, says: "We discover there the hand of God, Whom we cannot cease to adore with the more astonishment, in proportion as His works are more displayed before our eyes" (translated by Dr. Macuish).



REVIEWS OF FIRST EDITION.

"A plea for the truth of phrenology as a science. The author relates cases within his own experience in which the configuration of the head has proved an index of character."-Morning Post.

"Oddly enough, 'Firmness' (very like Prince Bismarck) is merely our old friend of the third-class ticket, with the dome of his brain raised a trifle. Depress Prince Bismarck's head, and he swindles railway ticket-collectors. Raise it, and he takes Alsace and Lorraine. Yet Phrenology does not tend to 'materialism,' says Mr. Thornton. Of course he seems to be mistaken. Our characters follow our bumps, which we made not, neither can mend, not our bumps our characters."-Daily News.

"The sceptical and credulous may alike find interest in this little book-the recollections of a phrenologist of twelve years' standing. . . . It is precisely the extravagance which brings it ofttimes into ridicule now, and Mr. Thornton has wisely recognized this in writing his little book, which is not only very readable, but contains nothing that is not eminently reasonable."-Daily Graphic.

"In a pleasing and chatty style, the author, while telling some interesting recollections of his phrenological experiences, enables the reader to obtain a practical knowledge of phrenology. The book is far superior to most of the works that

are issued on this subject."-Manchester Courier.

"Mr. Pugin Thornton admits that very many people poohpooh the idea that the science called phrenology is of any value, but he says he has never met a single person who has studied the subject fully who would wish to deny the correctness of its teaching. Not having studied the subject fully ourselves, we express no opinion either way; there may be something in it or there may not. We prefer to have an 'open mind' on the subject, as Mr. Gladstone has on a variety of subjects. We can certainly recommend Mr. Thornton's little treatise to all who have a weakness for phrenology."-Kentish Observer.

"It will be of special interest to readers who give attention to phrenology, and some portions will be entertaining to an even wider circle. The pages are occasionally enlivened by some good anecdotes, and the illustrations by Ellen Welby, showing the different shapes of the heads of well-known people, give the book pictorial value."—Bristol Observer.

"..... and published by Messrs. Sampson Low at the moderate price of 1s. The little work abounds with some interesting reminiscences and phrenological recollections. The different types of character are illustrated with sketches by Miss Ellen Welby. ... The book, which is altogether of anecdotal character, will serve to pleasantly pass a spare hour."—Kentish Gazette.

"Phrenology must be a wonderful science. According to Mr. Pugin Thornton, whose book, Heads, and what They Tell



Us,' has met with no little success, a clever phrenologist does not need to feel the bumps of his subject, but can tell at a glance whether the person before him be good or bad tempered, a murderer, a thief, or merely travelling in a first-class carriage with a third-class ticket; all, of course, provided the subject be sufficiently baldheaded for the purpose. . . . The Eminent intends shortly to publish a book written by himself, entitled, 'Noses, and what They Tell us.' Sloper's nose tells us a good deal, and a very considerable amount is certainly not to his credit."-Ally Sloper.

"This book is a series of phrenological recollections extending over a period of some years. The work contains some excellent information, and the plates ably illustrate the narratives. We are

sorry that Mr. Thornton has not written a longer and more comprehensive work, for he makes all his points very clear."

-Key.

"This is an amusing little book, with some clever pictures by Miss Ellen Welby, but we cannot accept the author's claims for phrenology. He says there is an intimate relation between it and the functions of the brain, a very hazy statement, that, as far as we understand, has no foundation in fact. Nor is there any connection 'between phrenological bumps and the

convolutions of the brain; ' but the direct contrary has been proved again and again. The general shape of a head may tell us something, but that is all. There are many anecdotes, all tending to the glorification of phrenology."-Court Circular.

"This booklet has just been issued in a popular style, and it would be surprising if it did not sell well, not for its scientific pretensions, for it has none, but because it will catch the popular eye. Its salient points are certainly to be found in its readable type, which is large and clear, while the matter is entertaining, though at times open to question. The cuts seem to have been carefully done; but unfortunately they do not in every case represent what they are supposed to. For instance, on page 16, a cut represents a head that is lacking in veneration, while the organ of consciousness is described. The illustration for large language would puzzle the novice to see any difference between large and small language. Again, on page 49, the forehead taken from a drawing of the late Mr. Cullen Bryant, of New York, is a very poor representation of that remarkable man."-Phrenological Magazine.

"Phrenology is attracting so much attention in Ramsgate, and even in our own columns, that we are pleased to have before us this intelligently-written work on the subject. author does not write exhaustively on the subject, but he touches on it with sufficient gracefulness to make it fascinating."

-Kent Argus.

"An interesting little volume, written with the evident intention of bringing more clearly before the eyes of the public the theory of Phrenology, has emanated from the pen of Mr. W. P. Thornton. . . . The fault of most writers upon the subject of Phrenology has been their exaggeration of its importance, and in their enthusiasm many have gone so far as to avow that a bump denoting character can be found in every quarter of an inch of the human head. Mr. Thornton wisely refrains from adopting so far-reaching a theory, but he brings strong evidence to prove that the shape of the cranium reflects

^{* &}quot;Unfortunately," too, the Phrenological Magazine has not represented, in every case, the facts as they should be. It makes the drawing of Mr. Cullen Bryant appear in the first edition on page 49, whereas "Fore-half large" occupies that position. Mr. Bryant's portrait is both in the first and in this edition the frontispiece. I hardly think-at least, I fain would not believe-that there is any comparison between the drawings of Mr. Bryant and "Fore-half large;" not even, according to history, that "having paid your money you takes your choice." I fully believe that the drawing of the late Mr. Bryant, of New York, is a good representation of that remarkable man .- W. P. T.

the virtues and vices of men, women, and children.... In this light and lucid style the writer engrosses the attention of his reader, and the thought that flashes through the mind of the latter when he closes the book is a resolve to study the science more carefully, for, as Mr. Thornton says, if Phrenology is sound, it will be useful in every sphere of life, but more especially in the management of children."—Ashford News.

"This is a short treatise of the bumpy science by Mr. W. Pugin Thornton, of which let it suffice to say that it thoroughly exhausts the subject. It is bound in cloth boards, printed on good paper in easily-read type, and is well illustrated."—Dover Express.



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