





Gaspar Spurzheim M.D.

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Boston, 22^d of Sept. 1832

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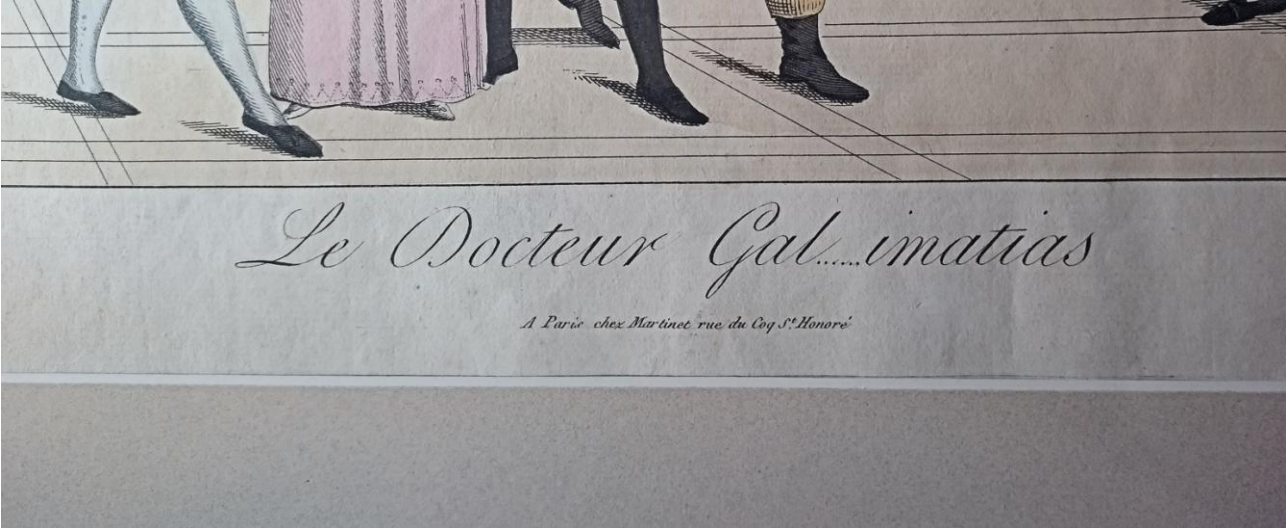
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THE PHRENOLOGIST AT BLACKVILLE.—DRAWN BY SOL EYTINGE, JUN.
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PHRENOLOGY.

This term is derived from the Greek words *phren*, mind, and *logos*, discourse. It treats of the faculties of the human mind, and the organs by which the faculties are manifested.

Dr. Gall, a physician of Vienna, afterward of Paris, was the founder of the system. He was born at Tiefenbrunn, in Suabia, on the 9th of March, 1757, and died at Paris, on the 22d August, 1820. He first delivered lectures on his system at Vienna, in 1796, under the name of Craniology. Dr. J. G. Spurzheim began the study of Craniology under him in 1800, and in 1804 became associated with him, assisted to make discoveries, and perfect the science, and gave it the more appropriate name of Phrenology. Dr. Spurzheim was born at Longmead near Bristol, on the 10th of December, 1776, and died at Boston, United States, on the 10th November, 1832. Mr. George Combe, late President of the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh, has contributed largely to the advancement of the Science by his discoveries and writings.

The organs are divided into two Classes, Affective and Intellectual.

CLASS I.—AFFECTIVE FACULTIES.

GENUS I.—PROFESSES COMMON TO MAN AND ANIMALS.

1. **Vivacity**, a desire to live, a dread of death.
1. **Amativeness**, the love and regard which the sexes have for each other; it prompts kind attentions and obliging manners, which, by a proper regulated intercourse, promotes the virtue and happiness of both. When large and perverted, it leads to looseness, obscenity, and profligacy; it is smaller in females and children than in men.
2. **Philoprogenitiveness**, the love of offspring or children generally; it greatly facilitates their instruction: when perverted, it leads to excessive indulgence and pampering; it is largest in females.
3. **Concentrativeness**, continuity of thought, capability of abstract reflection: when large, one is confused if more than one thing claims attention at once; when small, the mind can pass rapidly from one subject to another.
4. **Adhesiveness**, attachment and affection for relations and friends, a fondness for society and social intercourse.
5. **Combativeness**, instinct of defence, opposition by physical force; it defends rights, braves danger, resists encroachments, it gives efficacy to character, it imparts warmth, spirit, and earnestness to debate, it gives vigor to style, and energy to all the mental operations: when large and perverted, it ferments broils, enkindles strife, and courts opposition; when small, a passive character may be inferred of the faculty of that organ, the same with all the organs.

12. **Cautiousness**, careful, apprehensive, deliberative, discreet, circumspect, solicitous about consequences: when large, it leads to timidity, procrastination in business, fear; when small, to rashness.
13. **Benevolence**, a desire for the happiness of others, kind and good hearted: it makes one kind and attentive to the wants of those about him, afford relief, and assist the innocent, the oppressed, and the helpless.
14. **Veneration**, regard for superiority, for ruins of antiquity, respectful to Deity; the other organs select the objects to be venerated.
15. **Firmness**, decision of character and purpose, imparts fortitude, patience, determination, constancy, stability, and aids greatly to success: when large and perverted, it argues obstinacy and stubbornness.
16. **Conscientiousness**, sense of moral obligation, right and duty, regard for justice; when too large, it creates unnecessary remorse.
17. **Hope**, expectation, bright anticipations of the future; what the other organs desire it expects to gain, it promotes Christian faith; when too large, it makes one visionary, chimerical, and credulous.
18. **Marvellousness**, a belief in things that cannot be rationally accounted for, it induces a belief in miracles and providential interferences; when too large, it creates a desire for the curious, strange, and novel.
19. **Ideality**, love of the exquisite and beautiful; it gives to poetry its inspiration to fiction its imagination; and to sculpture, painting, and the fine arts their peculiar charms: when too large, it produces an overheated imagination.
20. **Mirthfulness**, a keen perception of the ludicrous: a delight in wit, fun, glee, humor, &c.; when too large, it leads to trifling with grave subjects.
21. **Imitation**, ability to make, represent, or describe like another; it assists in mechanism and the arts.

CLASS II.—INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES.

GENUS I.—PERCEPTIVE FACULTIES.

22. **Individuality**, notices individual existences, sees what is in the range of vision, leads to the practical observation of men and things, it stores the mind with natural facts.
23. **Form**, observes the shape of things and countenances of persons.
24. **Size**, ability to measure by the eye, height, breadth, magnitude, &c.
25. **Weight**, ability to judge of specific gravity, weight in balancing, riding, walking, &c.
26. **Coloring**, judges and distinguishes colors.
27. **Locality**, recollects and finds places, indicates a fondness for travelling.
28. **Calculation**, quickness and a love for figures, or mathematics.
29. **Order**, love of arrangement and classification, has a place for things, and keeps them there, knows where to find them, unless deranged by others.
30. **Eventuality**, memory of events, historical facts and what is passing at the time being, the operation and movement of things.
31. **Time**, keeps a succession of time in music, events, dates, &c.
32. **Tune**, musical harmony, love of melody, notices discord in music.

31. **Time**, keeps a succession of time in music, events, dates, &c.
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 33. **Language**, volubility, learn easy by heart and repeat.
- ### GENUS II.—REFLECTIVE FACULTIES.
34. **Comparison**, observes analogies, similes, comparisons, differences, &c., classifies thoughts, phenomena, things, &c., observes truths that are unknown, by comparing with those known, illustrates by figurative language.
 35. **Causality**, inquires into the reason of things, investigates their nature, traces the connection between cause and effect, desires to know the reason why and wherefore, takes comprehensive views of subjects, draws inferences, makes propositions, confers a talent for invention, discovers the means to effect desired ends: when too large, it leads to metaphysical philosophising and abstract speculations, destitute of practical application; when small, it argues a feeble intellect. The two last organs distinguish man from the lower order of animals, they constitute the highest endowment of the human intellect.

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 6. **Destitutiveness**, a propensity to destroy, extirpate, to indict or witness the infliction of pain, to take away life. It imparts force, energy, and severity to character, gives a zest to hunting, cock-fighting, ball-playing, &c.; when small, argues inefficiency.
 7. **Alimentiveness**, appetite for sustenance: when large, increases desire.
 8. **Secretiveness**, concealment, secrecy, reservedness, suppression of feelings when large and perverted, it makes one cautious, artful, sly, designing, hypocritical, deceitful, anxious to learn and communicate the secrets of others; when small, one is ingenuous, open, and easily imposed on.
 9. **Acquisitiveness**, love of property, a desire to gain and hoard it, makes one saving, economical and industrious, and anxious to become rich; occasions extreme regret at losses, and excesses in dealings; it may refer to acquiring that which the other organs direct.
 10. **Constructiveness**, mechanical ingenuity, a skill and dexterity in the use of tools, is essential in drawing, drafting, carving, writing, designing, constructing, &c.
- ### GENUS II.—ENTIRELY COMMON TO MAN AND ANIMALS.
10. **Self-esteem**, self-respect, self-confidence, pride of character; it imparts dignity, independence, weight, and influence to character, raises one above servility and meanness; when large and perverted, makes one proud, self-conceited, bold, haughty, forward, jealous, austere, and repulsive.
 11. **Approbativeness**, love of approbation, show, distinction, fame, &c.; it makes one courteous, familiar, condescending, anxious to please, dress well, anxious to know what others say of him; when large, predisposes to vanity, eye-service, hypocrisy, &c.

The above is the result of the discoveries and experience of the venerable

Dr. Calvin Preston, Professor and Practical Demonstrator of the Science, in the city of New York. It is now offered to the distinguished scientific men have given this science their decided assent, than it now is for them to tell what nerves are at least reflection, will withhold his assent to the truth of the science, a scale of 20; then those which are of medium size will be marked

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The above is the result of the discoveries and experience of the venerable Dr. Gall, Dr. Sprengel, and Mr. Geo. Combe, improved and condensed by Dr. Calvin Preston, Professor and Practical Demonstrator of the Science, in the city of New York. It is now offered as an introduction to a practical system of mental philosophy, which will enable us to attain a moral and intellectual pre-eminence, corresponding with our physical and political advantages. Many of our most distinguished scientific men have given this science their decided assent—it rests for multiplied support mainly upon practical observation. Theday is not remote when it will be more common for a scientific man to point out what portion of the brain is brought into action for each mental function, than it now is for them to tell what nerves are at least reflection, will withhold his assent to the truth of the science, No one of common perception, and of the least reflection, will withhold his assent to the truth of the science, after he has examined for himself.

In examining heads, the comparative size of the organs must be made always with reference to those of the same head, and the relative size may be marked against the organ on the margin from a scale of 20; then those which are of medium size will be marked



Dr. P. J. B. A. H.



FRANZ JOS. GALL.



LE D^r FRANC.-JOS. GALLI

Korner Sculp.



S.I. GALL M.D.R.