Hubbard (S.)

CHART OF PHRENOLOGY,

AND THE

PHRENOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

OF

AS GIVEN BY

With references to some of the discoveries and improvements in the Science.

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EXPLANATION.

The natural inclinations and abilities of the individual will be in ratio to the size of each organ. The proportions of the Temperaments will be indicated by fractions, from 1-6 to 6-6; while the size of the constitutions and organs will be represented in seven different degrees of development by letters, as follows:

V. L. Very Large,
L. Large,
F. Full,
A. Average,
M. Moderate,
S. Small,
V. S. Very Small.

CONSTITUTIONS.

Comparative size of the whole constitution.

Cerebral.—Organ of the Feelings and Intellectual Faculties.

Thoracic.—Vivifies and circulates the blood, and gives vigor and activity to all the others.

Digestive.—Digests the food and nourishes all the others.

Motive.—Performs all muscular action.

TEMPERAMENTS.

Nervo-sanguine.—Gives much activity and excitability.

Bilious.—Gives hardiness of constitution—endurance of mind and body.

Phlegmatic.—Imparts little mental or bodily energy.

Debility.—Any cause not elsewhere mentioned in this chart, tending to impair the energy of the character.

ORDER I. INTELLECTUAL FACULTIES.

GENUS I. EXTERNAL SENSES.—Feeling or Touch, Taste, Smell, Hearing, Sight.

GENUS II. PHYSICAL PERCEPTIVES.—Faculties which perceive existence and physical qualities.

1. Individuality.—Notices individual existences; to see, know and find out; talent for observation; leads to the practical observation of men and things.

2. Form.—Observes and remembers shapes, countenances of persons, &c.

3. Size.—Perceives the size of things; ability to measure by the eye, height, breadth, and magnitude.

4. Weight.—Enables to keep balance in riding, walking, or going on a building, calculates the amount of force required to overcome resistance.

5. Color.—Judges and distinguishes colors.

GENUS III. RELATIVE PERCEPTIVES.—Faculties which perceive relations of external objects.

6. Locality.—Perception of direction; recollects and finds places; indicates a fondness for traveling.

7. Number.—Talent for counting; quickness and a love for figures.

8. Order.—Love of arrangement and classification; has a place for things, and keeps them there.

9. Eventuality.—Notices and remembers external actions; gives historical memory.

10. Time.—Keeps a succession of time in music, dates, events, &c.

11. Tune.—Distinguishes sounds, observes and remembers tunes, musical harmony, love of melody; notices discord in music.

12. Language.—Volubility, verbal memory and ability to learn easily by heart and repeat.

GENUS IV.—REFLECTING FACULTIES.

13. Comparison.—Notices differences and resemblances, classifies thoughts, gives critical acumen.

14. Causality.—Inquires into the reason of things; traces the connection between cause and effect.

ORDER II.—FEELINGS.

GENUS I.—IPSEAL OR SELFISH PROPENSITIES.

15. Pneumativeness.—Propensity to breathe—to make an exertion when air is wanting to sustain life and action, and prevent suffocation.

16. Alimentiveness.—Appetite for sustenance; the feeling of hunger is proportionate to the size of this organ; intemperance is an abuse of this propensity.

17. Sanativeness.—Instinct of self-preservation; it produces love of life and dread of death.

18. Destructiveness.—A propensity to destroy, exterminate; it imparts force, energy and severity to character.

19. Combativeness. — Feeling of courage; instinct of defence; disposition to oppose; it defends rights and braves dangers.

20. Secretiveness.—Concealment, secrecy, reservedness, suppression of feeling; it makes one artful and sly.

21. Acquisitiveness.—Love of property; desire to gain and hoard; it makes one economical and industrious.

22. Constructiveness.—Mechanical ingenuity; it gives a love of mechanical operations; is essential in drawing, drafting, carving, writing and designing.

GENUS II.—SOCIAL PROPENSITIES.

23. Amativeness.—Reciprocal attachment and love of the sexes. It prompts kind attentions and obliging manners, which, by a properly regulated intercourse, promotes the virtue and happiness of both.

24. Parentiveness.—The love of offspring or children; it greatly facilitates their instruction.

25. Adhesiveness.—Attachment, affection, or love for life to a particular individual, as husband and wife, &c.

26. Gregariousness.—Friendship, sociability. Propensity to congregate or live in society, &c.

GENUS III.—IPSEAL OR SELFISH SENTIMENTS.

27. Cautiousness. — Careful, apprehensive, deliberate, discreet, circumspect; solicitous about consequences.

28. Sublimity.—Sense of the sublime, the grand, the lofty.

29. Hope.—Expectation of future good, bright anticipation; it promotes christian faith.

30. Ideality.—Love of the exquisite and beautiful; it gives to poetry, sculpture, and painting their peculiar charms.

31. Wit.—A perception of the ludicrous, incongruous, a delight in wit, fun, glee, play, humor, &c.

GENUS IV.—SOCIAL SENTIMENTS.

32. Approbativeness.—Love of approbation, fondness for praise; it makes one courteous and familiar. Vanity is an abuse of this sentiment.

33. Justice.—Sense of moral obligation, right and duty, regard for justice.

34. Reverence.—Sentiment of adoration and worship for the Supreme Being; reverence and respect for what is considered above us; deference to superiors; it imparts patience, meekness, and obedience to proper authority.

35. Benevolence.—A desire for the happiness of others; it makes one kind and good hearted.

36. Imitation.—Ability to make, represent, or describe like another; it assists in mechanics, the arts, &c.

37. Faith.—Disposition to receive testimony, marvellousness, wonder; it induces a belief in supernatural occurrences.

ORGANS WHICH HAVE AN INTERNAL RELATION.

38. Concentrativeness.—Tendency to fix the mind upon one subject at one time; it gives continuity of action to the feelings and faculties, and also a desire to dwell in one place.

39. Self-Esteem.—Self-confidence, self-respect; it imparts dignity, independence, weight and influence to character; desire to command.

40. Firmness.—Decision of character, imparts fortitude perseverance, determination, stability, &c.

41. Consciousness.—Takes cognizance of the operation of all the other organs; personal identity, knowledge of one's self, state of mind, feelings, &c.

COMBINATION OF ORGANS.

L. 15, 16, 17 and 23, the person will possess a large chest and abdomen, and athletic frame, and great physical strength.

L. 23, 25, 26, 40, the person will manifest strong attachments, and as a friend will be constant; and if 33 be large, may be confided in.

L. 40, 39 and 32, the person is ambitious, seeks to distinguish himself, desires to command, likes office.

L. 13, 14, 30, and strong perceptive intellect, with a high nervo-sanguine temperament and thoracic constitution, give a fondness and talent for poetry.

The same combination, with L. 10 and 11, a talent for music.

L. 31, 36 and 20, a talent for mimicry, or for the stage.

V. L. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 13, give great mathematical talent.

L. 8 and 7, with fair intellectual ability, give talent for clerking.

L. 4, with good intellect, talent for engineering.

38 only F. with L. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 7, 9 and 13, with F. 14, give great business talent.

V. L. 19, L. 18, with M. 27, the person is bold and fearless; the opposite of this produces the coward.

L. 27, 33, 39, 20 and 32, with M. 19, bashfulness will be the consequence.

L. 40, S. 34, with L. 39, the person will not submit to improper authority, and is not attached to religious forms.

L. 37, 29, 34, the person is very susceptible of religious impressions, and takes delight in religious worship.

V. L, 37, with S. 13 and 14; the individual receives testimony upon trust.

L. 1, 9, and 13, with L. 39, 32, 40, 12, and 19, talent for a lawyer or debater.

L. 7, 8, 9, 10, a talent for history.

L. 6, with fair intellect, talent for navigation.

L. 22, 2, 3, 4, and 1, give great practical mechanical talent; with L. 14, will be an inventive mechanic.

L. 14, 35, 33, and 38, will delight in moral and political investigations.

L. 41, and 14, the person will understand his own nature. The reverse of this, with L. 39, the person will not understand himself and will be prejudiced.

L. 13, 14, talent for theory and metaphysics.

L. Perceptives, talent for practical matters.

CONSTITUTIONS & TEMPERAMENTS.

The following extracts of a paper I read before the Erie County Medical Society, June 11th, 1850, which received the favorable attention and consideration of the Society, and which I published on page 584, vol. VI. of the *Buffalo Medical Journal*, will be of use here for reference, to the individual examined:

It will be perceived that in employing the words Constitutions and Temperaments. I make a distinction between them. Writers, both ancient and modern, have, in their imperfect description of the temperaments, confounded with them the constitutions. Without now stopping to show the particular defects of either ancient or modern writers, I shall proceed directly to give a very brief digest of the subjects of my discourse.

The *Constitutions*, as I shall now define them, are those natural causes of the differences of individuals, indicated by the developments of the head, thorax, abdomen, and the osseous and muscular systems.

The *Temperaments* are those natural causes of the differences of individuals, produced by the qualities of the *constitutions*, and indicated by the complexion of the hair, eyes, and skin, texture of the muscular system, &c.

The constitution, as a whole, is divided into four principal classes, or heads, as already mentioned, which I shall name as follows: 1st, the Cerebral; 2d, the Thoracic; 3d, the Digestive; 4th, the Motive;—and shall treat of them in that order.

1. CEREBRAL.—The size of this constitution, including the cerebellum, is generally indicated by the development or extent of the external periphery of the cranium. The brain, as

a whole, is the organ of all those intellectual faculties and affective feelings, of which we can become conscious in this life. It is intimately connected by appropriate organs, with every portion of the economy, through the medium of the nervous system, and is related to and presides over every phenomenon of animal life.

II. Thoracic.—The thorax is one of the splanchnic cavities ; bounded, posteriorly, by the vetebræ; laterally, by the ribs and scapula; anteriorly, by the sternum; above, by the clavicle; and below, by the diaphragm. It is designed to lodge and protect the chief organs of respiration and circulation—the lungs and the heart. The lungs and heart, as a whole, have for their principal functions, the arterialization and circulation of the blood; and also largely participate with other vital organs in the production of calorification; and are thus the principal vivifying organs of the whole system. The capacity and power of these organs, and their room for action, can generally be indicated during life by the external dimensions of the chest, and width of the shoulders. The capacity for forcible respiration, and power for exercise, are generally greatest at about thirty years of age. The general health and power of the individual, and the capacity for exercise, are dependent to a great degree on the development of this constitution.—Its external development can, (as can indeed the development of each constitution,) be made an indication of predisposition to health and disease to a considerable extent; but which I do not now propose particularly to consider.

III. Digestive.—By this term I particularly mean the abdominal viscera. The abdomen is the largest of the three splanchnic cavities; bounded, above by the diaphragm; below, by the pelvis; behind, by the lumbar vertebræ; and at the sides and fore part, by muscular expansions. The chief

viscera contained in the abdomen are the stomach, intestines, liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, &c.

There is considerable difference of capacity of the abdomen in different individuals, which will generally be developed in proportion to the size, or capacity of the contained organs.—There are even national differences in this respect. The Germans and English are greater eaters than the French or Spaniards. Some people, especially after the middle age, have a tendency to corpulency, and possess a great development of this cavity, which is not supposed to indicate particular size or activity of the digestive organs. It is not important that I should now fully state the causes of this development; but suffice it to say, that such persons are generally good livers, or particularly fond of good living. A full development, and good degree of activity of the digestive organs are favorable; but there may be an excessive, or an insufficient development of these organs.

IV. Motive.—I call this the motive constitution, because it comprises the osseous and muscular systems—the principal mechanism for all muscular movements. The osseous and muscular substances are generally duly proportioned to each other. They generally constitute the principal bulk of the system as a whole. The development of this constitution causes the principal difference of the size of individuals. Men have a larger endowment of this constitution than women. The peculiar and relative state of organization, or development of this, and the cerebral constitution—being the chief mechanism for all muscular movements and mental operations—principally decide the proper avocations of individuals.

Having thus described, though imperfectly, the principal constitutions, I shall proceed briefly to notice

The Temperaments.—The temperaments, as I shall divide

them, are three:—1*st*, *the Nervo-sanguine or active temperament;* 2d, the *Bilious* or *enduring temperament;* 3d, the *Phlegmatic* or *easy temperament.*

I. *The Nervo-sanguine or Active Temperament.*—This temperament is indicated by sandy, or chestnut, or light colored hair; florid complexion, or fair skin; light, or blue, or gray eyes, and firm flesh. If the general constitution is well developed, it is accompanied with strong, frequent, and regular pulse. The particular qualities of this temperament are, superior nervous susceptibility, and excitability and activity of mind and body. Every thing else being equal, all the functions partake of more activity, than in the other temperaments. The peculiar complexions and characteristics of this temperament, I suppose are produced by a predominance of arterial blood, or by some inappreciable modification of the nervous and circulatory systems. This temperament has frequently been confounded with a predominant cerebral constitution, or an impaired or diseased constitution, and called the nervous temperament; or with a predominant thoracic constitution, with a moderate cerebral constitution, &c., and called the sanguine temperament. Every other circumstance being equal, the diseases of this temperament, are generally more violent, and oftener seated in the circulatory and nervous systems, as fevers, inflammations, hemorrhages, and nervous complaints, than in the other temperaments.

II. *The Bilious* or *Enduring Temperament.*—This temperament is indicated by dark hair, dark eyes, and dark or brown skin, or skin inclining to yellow, muscles firm, subcutaneous veins prominent. Every other condition being equal, the pulse is rather stronger and harder, though not quite so frequent as in the *nervo-sanguine* or *active temperament.*—Individuals of this temperament, *cæteris paribus,* are stronger, and capable of enduring protracted mental, or physical fa-

tigue or exercise, better than those of the other temperaments; they are not so often precocious, or susceptible of the effects of medicine, or external influences, as those of the preceding temperament. The diseases are generally combined with more or less derangement of the hepatic system. We are not entirely certain what are the causes of the peculiar complexions, and qualities of this temperament; they may be produced by a peculiar structural organization of the liver, or biliary organs in general, or by a predominance of dark or venous blood, or it may be both causes combined. Richerand enumerates as examples of what he calls the bilious temperament, Alexander, Julius Cæsar, Brutus, Mahomet, Charles XII, Peter the Great, Cromwell, Sextus V, and the Cardinal Richelieu. To these, Good has added Attila, Charlemagne, Tamerlane, Richard III, Nadir Shah and Napoleon. Richerand and Good do not mention the fact, that these great men derived their superior abilities, as much from a favorable endowment of the constitutions, as from the peculiar qualities imparted by this temperament. This temperament has been combined by various authors with a small, or moderate endowment of the thoracic constitution, or with derangement of some of the abdominal organs, or inthe nervous system, and called the melancholic or atrabilious temperament.

III. *Phlegmatic or Easy Temperament.*—"In this case, the proportion of the fluids is conceived to be too great for that of the solids; the secretory system appearing to be active, whilst the absorbent system does not act so energetically as to prevent the cellular texture from being filled with humors. The characteristics of this temperament are:—soft flesh; pale skin; fair hair; weak, slow, and soft pulse; figure rounded, but inexpressive; the vital actions more or less languid; the memory by no means tenacious, and the attention vaccillating; with aversion to both mental and corporeal exertion."

This temperament, I think, has suffered too much disparagement in comparison with the others; so much so, that no individual would think himself at all honored to be called of the phlegmatic temperament. I call it the *easy temperament*, because the repletion of the cellular tissue, and other peculiarities of it, disposes the individual to quietude, and thus protects all of the organs from injury by too powerful exercise of their functions, and by the defence afforded by the secretions. Every person possesses more or less of the qualities which constitute this temperament; and which are essential, to a certain degree, to our very existence: but we rarely speak of this temperament, excepting when these qualifying causes exist so superabundantly, as to be quite palpable, and to almost constitute morbid conditions.

Such are the temperaments as they seem to me. There may be other qualities of all the constitutions, produced by fineness, or coarseness, or intimacy of structure, which cannot be detected during life, only by their effects; some of them may be seen by dissection, but which I shall not now dwell upon. I shall also avoid further protracting this discourse, by omitting to speak particularly of the constitutions and temperaments, as modified by parentage, age, sex, national differences, habit, cultivation, climate, food, disease, &c.

In the above named article, together with other observations, I also advanced the opinion, and endeavored to prove that the perfection of the bodily frame and development of the atheltic powers are in proportion to the size of the cerebellum, and that its chief function is to preside over *nutrition*.

NEWLY DISCOVERED.

As there is no Phrenological Journal in the United States in which the owner of original discoveries and improvements in the science can be credited, I here refer to certain new improvements I have made, which certain phrenologists, either honestly or dishonestly, are endeavoring to appropriate to themselves:

The first is concerning organ 41. Mr. Grimes justly censures Fowler for giving no one but himself the credit of first suggesting a location for Consciousness, or even the probability of there being such an organ. At the same time Mr. Grimes is mistaken, so far as I am concerned, in stating in his Phreno-Geology and some other works, that "Spurzheim and all other phrenologists denied that consciousness is the function of a single organ, and no phrenological writer suggested that there is a single and distinct organ of consciousness, before my work was published in 1845, on the Philosophy of Mesmerism and Phrenology." I will here show that I was the first to suggest a location and define such an organ. In 1842, I gave printed charts defining an organ of Consciousness; and in the fall session of 1842, of the Castleton Medical College, I described, in my thesis on the Physiology of the Encephalon, the same organ, and I also published an account of the same organ in the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* and *Journal*, March 16th, 1843. I immediately sent this last publication to the Fowlers, but have never heard of any acknowledgment of its reception by them. The definition of the organ as I published it, is briefly given in this chart. It is located in the superior middle part of the forehead, between Comparison and Benevolence, called by some phrenologists "Agreeableness."

25.—ADHESIVENESS, AND 26.—GREGARIOUSNESS.

In 1841, I discovered the organ I call Adhesiveness, and

distinguished it from the organ I call Gregariousness. In 1843, I gave charts defining the same organs, and I published an account of the same organs in the *Buffalo Daily Gazette*, January 17th, 1845, which I immediately sent to O. S. & L. N. Fowler, who publish the American Phrenological Journal. I have never heard of any acknowledgment of its reception by them; but soon after this, O. S. Fowler claimed the discovery, and professed to have discovered the organ which he calls "Union for Life" or "Matrimony," corresponding exactly in location and definition, to the organ I call Adhesiveness, and also the organ which he calls Adhesiveness answers exactly to the description which I gave of Gregariousness. It is not very important which of these names of the said organs are adopted, but I justly claim priority of discovery of the organ I call Adhesiveness, and the first to publish an account of it distinguishing it from Gregariousness.

Adhesiveness is situated on the lateral edge of the occipital bone, between Parentiveness and Combativeness, just above Amativeness, and below Gregariousness.

Gregariousness is located at the middle of the posterior edge of the parietal bone, on each side of Concentrativeness, higher up than Parentiveness, and just above the lambdoidal suture.