

gress, sometimes repudiated and treated with wholesale contempt, was that started by Gall, who from the year 1805 onward, and latterly in conjunction with Spurzheim,<sup>1</sup> started on an anatomical description of the brain as the centre of nervous and conscious mental

<sup>1</sup> The two most prominent teachers of phrenology were Franz Joseph Gall (1758-1828) of Pforzheim, and Joh. Christ. Spurzheim (1776-1834) of Trier, the former an excellent doctor, the latter a skilled anatomist. Their influence was centred in Vienna and Paris. In England and America phrenology dates its popularity from George Combe (1788-1858). The term phrenology was suggested by George Forster about 1815, ten years after Gall had started his 'Schädellehre' or 'Craniology.' Of eminent medical authorities, the great Broussais in France (1772-1838) and C. G. Carus (1789-1869) in Germany were both phrenologists, the latter attempting to give the doctrine a more scientific foundation. Though phrenology was never popular in France, where the Academy of Sciences from the beginning assumed a very sceptical attitude (see above, vol. i. p. 136 note), the opponents of Gall have always given him full credit for his ability, and for the great impulse he gave to anatomical science of the brain. Flourens, one of the most formidable critics of the doctrine of the special faculties, and consequently of the separate phrenological organs and their location, nevertheless says: "Gall fut un observateur profond, qui nous a ouvert, avec génie, l'étude de l'anatomie et de la physiologie du cerveau. . . . Je n'oublierai jamais l'impression que j'éprouvai la première fois que je vis Gall disséquer un cerveau; il me semblait que je n'avais pas encore vu cet or-

gane" (quot. by Langlois, 'Grande Encyclop.', vol. xxvi. p. 801). Somewhat earlier than phrenology the science or art of physiognomics, which was known already and practised by the ancients, had a representative in Caspar Lavater of Zürich, who, from 1772 onward, published his 'Physiognomische Fragmente,' a work which, accompanied by engravings by Chodowiecki, created a great sensation in philosophical, literary, and artistic circles, the whole of Europe being divided into followers and critics of Lavater. Among the latter was the celebrated Lichtenberg of Göttingen. Among scientific men were Camper in Holland, and later Charles Bell in England; the former putting forward the well-known theory of the "facial angle" as an external measure of intelligence, the latter publishing his 'Essay on the Anatomy of Expression' (1806). In more recent times no less an authority than Charles Darwin took up the subject in his work on the 'Expression of Emotions' (1872). Shortly before Ph. Piderit published his 'Wissenschaftliches System der Mimik und Physiognomik' (1867); Duchesne (1862) his 'Mécanisme de la physionomie humaine'; and more recently the Italian Mantegazza his 'Physionomie et l'expression des sentiments' (French transl., 1885). A very readable essay on the subject will be found among Prof. Wundt's 'Essays' (1885). See also his 'Physiologische Psychologie' (vol. ii. p. 598, &c., 4th ed.)