PHRENOGRAPHIC REGISTER. phrenologist's Aade mecun M.A. Schimmel Penninck. VERITAS. wate nor set down aught in that

Phrenographic Register,

OR

PHRENOLOGIST's ASSISTANT,

IN

RECORDING MANIPULATIONS

WITH

FACILITY, ACCURACY, AND DESPATCH.

BRISTOL:

PRINTED BY J. TAYLOR, 20, SMALL-STREET, FOR THE AUTHOR.

1827.



Phrenography.

THE object of PHRENOGRAPHY is to record manipulations with perspicuity and despatch. With this view the PHRENOSCOPE has been formed, and the

Phrenologic Nomenclature adapted to it.*

The grand division of organs into classes and orders being farther ramified into general, by which means a more distinct arrangement is obtained, and the Phrenologic balance of each head recorded upon it, is at once perspicuously exhibited by the Phrenoscope.

The orders are distinguished by their positions on the Phrenoscope; the genera by their tincture. Individual organs are denoted by their respective Arabic numerals. The degree in which each is possessed, is exhibited by the number of degrees of the scale occupied in the radius allotted to it.

The temperament is marked by a CYPHER, placed either in the centre, or above the top of the Phrenos-

cope.

THE PHRENOSCOPE

consists of five parts—viz. The centre, A (see Plate 1, A); THE RIGHT AND LEFT AISLES (ibid B C); THE CROWN and THE TERMINAL (ibid D E).

On the CENTRE is marked either the temperament or the general summary of the head. The four other parts each exhibit a separate order of Phrenologic

^{*} Those who prefer it may, however, equally apply it to the usual Nomenclature. Many may prefer the established arrangement. The object proposed in the rearrangement adopted in the Phrenoscopic Nomenclature, is to exhibit the preponderating organs with more perspicuity, by placing those allied to each other together, in the same genus, and denoting it by one colour on the Phrenoscope.

organs. (See Phrenoscopic Nomenclature, page 7.) The Arabic numerals, arranged on the exterior border, denote the individual organs, exhibited on their respective radii. The numbers correspond with those adopted in the Phrenoscopic Nomenclature, (page 7.)

To each individual organ is allotted one RADIUS from the CENTRE to the BORDER of the Phrenoscope; thus, 2, or *Philoprogenitiveness*, includes the whole RADIUS comprehended by the letters a, b, c, d, in

Plate 1.

To distinguish the degree in which each organ is possessed, the RADII allotted to the notation of organs, are crossed by TRANSOMS, running parallel both to the BORDER and the CENTRE. These TRANSOMS divide each radius into several DEGREES, forming a scale.

The number of degrees filled up, in each radius, shew the *quantum* in which the organ respectively

belonging to it is possessed.

The strong black line, forming the thick transom through the centre of the scale, having two full degrees without and two within it (viz. from F to G, H to I, J to K, and L to M, Plate 1), is termed THE EQUILIBRIAL CHORD, and represents PAR: from it the scale is reckoned. The two degrees between the equilibrial chord and the border mark two full degrees BELOW PAR, or minus. The two degrees between the equilibrial chord and the border denote two full degrees ABOVE PAR, or plus. When an organ appears very enormous, even when compared with large ones, an exterior degree may be added on, beyond the numbered border, on the margin of the Phrenoscope. If enormously deficient, the converse might be resorted to, and an exterior degree formed, trenching on the centre. These two degrees form + III, three plus, and - III, three minus.*

Observe that, in writing, PAR is expressed by the sign = after the Arabic numeral denoting the organ; as, for destructiveness at par, write 12 =.

Minus is expressed by the sign — after the Arabic numeral denoting the

A still farther extension may be given to the scale, by subdividing each degree, or half filling up the space allotted to it, by which means it will be made to exhibit thirteen degrees for each organ. - (See the full scale, as expressed in words, and as denoted in figures, on the present plan, page 6.)

TO FILL UP THE PHRENOSCOPE.

Fill up each organ at the radius bearing its respective NUMBER with the tincture belonging to its genus. Be careful only to occupy exactly the number of degrees in which the organ is really possessed. When the radii are all occupied with their proper notations, the Phrenoscope will, at one view, exhibit the predominant

orders and genera of organization.

Then place a cypher on the centre, formed of the initial letters of the temperament, placing the predominant one first, and marking, with a very large or very small letter, any remarkable predominance or deficiency in any one; otherwise, place the temperamental cypher over the Phrenoscope, and divide the centre, by a perpendicular line from the summit, three parts down. (See plate 2.) Head the right division with +, and the left with —. Then set down all the organs of the same degree on the same lines, keeping the plus and minus of the same degree precisely opposite. The base is headed with =, and is occupied by a summary of the organs at PAR.

This being done, the Phrenoscope is finished. When the Phrenoscopic Register is bound, a blank leaf may be inserted opposite each, on which to write

observations.

organ, and before the Roman numeral denoting the organ in which it is

wanting; thus, for benevolence two below par, write 13-11.

Plus, is understood whenever minus is not expressed; thus, for philoprogenitiveness three above par, simply write, 2-III,—the Arabic numerals always denoting the organ; the Roman, the degree in which it exists. If plus is to be emphatically expressed, it is denoted thus +.

SHORT METHOD OF NOTATION BY THE PHRENOSCOPE.

Simply mark with a pencil against the external margin of the Phrenoscope, opposite the number of the organ, the degree, in *Roman numerals*, in which it is possessed. This may be rubbed out, when filled up, at leisure, with colour, or with a pen, by *symbols*.

Symbols.

Should it ever prove desirable to print a Phrenographic Cephalography, as it would be fraught with trouble and expense to multiply the filling up of Phrenoscopes by hand, it is proposed to denote the various tinctures also by symbols, after the plan adopted in heraldry. By this means copies may be indefinitely multiplied, at a small expense; and were materials extant to compose it, the Phrenography of the whole occupants of the Biographia Britannica might be furnished in less room, and at less expense, than Debrett's Preface.—(See Phrenoscopic Blazonry, page 7.)

Scale of Developement,

as expressed in words on the former plan, and as denoted in figures on the present.

The scale commences at a full degree subtracted from the centre, or at the greatest possible deficiency, and rises, by half degrees, to a full degree, added on the border.

The scale is thus expressed in

words,	and thus in	F	'IGUR E S.
Enormously deficient	••	• •	—III
Subenormously defic	ient	• •	— II1
Very deficient	• •	• •	— I
Beyond deficient	• •	• •	— I <u>I</u>
Deficient	••	• •	— I
Moderate, rather sma	ւ	• •	— ½
FULL, OF AT PAR	• •	• •	=

words.		"		F	IGURES.
Rather large	• •		• •	• •	1
Large	• •		• •	• •	I -
Beyond large	• •		• •	• •	I 1
Very large	. • •		• •	• •	II
Subenormously	large		• •	• •	111 g
Enormous	• •		• •	● •	111

PHRENOLOGIC NOMENCLATURE,

ACCORDING TO THE

Phrenoscopic Arrangement of Organs,

And shewing, in a second column, that usually adopted;

ALSO,

PHRENOSCOPIC BLAZONRY,

Describing the Position assigned each Order of Organs on the Phrenoscope, with the Name, and specimen of the Colour and Symbol, by which each Genus is denoted.—(See Piate II.)

CLASS 1. PROPENSITIES 1 to 19.

ORDER I. ANIMAL PROPENSITIES 1 to 12,

Occupy the Left Aisle of the Phrenoscope, are divided into Three Genera, the Social, the Self-ish, and the Antisocial.

GENUS I. Social 1 to 4.

PN*	UN*	
1 Number One	OR OR	ANGE.
2 Philoprogenitiveness	2 ,	
3 Adhesiveness	4 ()	
4 Approbation	11ノ	

^{*} Observe, the column of Figures preceding the name of the Organ and marked PN, denotes the Phrenoscopic; that succeeding it, and headed UN, the Usual Nomenclature.

GENUS 2. Selfish 4 to 8. 5 Hunger and Thirst ... BLACK. 6 Acquisitiveness 7 Secretiveness 8 Cautiousness Genus 3. Antisocial 9 to 12. SCARLET. 9 Concentrativeness 10 Self-esteem 10 I1 Combativeness 12 Destructiveness ORDER II. MORAL SENTIMENTS 13 to 19, Occupy the Crown of the Phrenoscope, are divided into THREE GENERA, the SYMPATHETIC, the SPI-RITUAL, and the RESTRICTIVE. GENUS 1. Sympathetic 13 to 14. PURPLE. 13 Benevolence 13 14 Hope 15 GENUS 2. Spiritual 15 to 17. YELLOW. 15 Mysticism 16 Veneration 14 17 Ideality 16

GENUS 3. Restrictive 18 to 19.

18 Conscience

19 Determination 18

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CRIMSON.

CLASS II. INTELLIGENCES 20 to 35.

ORDER I. Knowing Faculties 20 to 31,

Occupy the Right Aisle of the Phrenoscope, are divided into Thrhe Genera, Faculties of General Knowledge, of the Fine Arts, and of the Exact Sciences.

Genus 1. F. of G	eneral Knowle	edge $f 20$	to	22 .
------------------	---------------	-------------	----	-------------

	•	
PN	UN	
20 Upper Ind	ividuality 19	Azure.
20 Lower Ind	lividuality 19	112010191
21 Constructi	veness 7	
22 Locality	24)	
Genus	2. F. for the Fin	e Arts 23 to 26.
	20	Rose.
	23	20017
26 Language	29)	
Genus 3.	F. for the Exact	Sciences 26 to 31.
27 Size		m
28 Time		Brown.
29 Weight	····· > i	
30 Order		
31 Number	J	
Order II	. Reflecting Fa	culties 32 to 35,
Occupy the Tinto Two (REMINAL of the Phi GENERA, the ANA	renoscope, are divided
G	ENUS 1. Analytic	32 to 33.
	``	SILVERY GREY.
32 Causality		
33 Comparison	· ···· 30 } [
	<i>)</i> [

GENUS 2. Synthetic 34 to 35.

)	Gri	EEN.
34 35	Wit	32		

See the Nomenclature at the end of the Volume.

PLATES.

Plate I. exhibits a Phrenoscope, filled up in symbols for copper plate. Plate II. one filled in colour. The letters in Plate I. correspond with the explanation of the Phrenoscope, page 3.

The FRONTISPIECE,

for which I am indebted to the elegant pencil of Brooke Smith, Esq., a gentleman of this city, exhibits accurate portraits of three characteristic national skulls, kindly lent me by Richard Smith, Esq., a very eminent Surgeon in Bristol. The centre skull is that of Philip Barnard, a Jaloof Negro, who died in 1814. On the left, is that of Demetriades, a Greek, who died in England 1802; it is at once distinguishable by its elevated contour. The third, on the opposite side, recognizable by its depressed forehead, is that of Hypolite, a Chief of the Yellow Cariba, of the Isle of St. Vincent, who fell in the last war in an encounter with the English: he was distinguished for sanguinary ferocity; his head was taken off and given to Dr. James Barton, an army physician, then on the staff in that Island; it was by him macerated and presented to the late Mr. Goldwyer, who gave it to Mr. Richard Smith.

As the Nomenclature, page 7, will enable the reader to reduce the Phrenoscopic to the usual arrangement, the following will assist him to reduce the Edinburgh Manipulations to the Phrenoscopic.

NOMENCLATURE.

Us	ual.			Phrenosco	pic.
1	Number One	• •	• •	• •	1
2	Philoprogenitiven	ess	• •	• •	2
	Concentrativeness		• •	• •	9
4	Adhesiveness		• •	• •	9 3
	Combativeness	• •	• •	• •	11
	Destructiveness		• •	• •	12
	Constructiveness		• •	• •	21
	Acquisitiveness	• •	• •	• •	6
9	Secretiveness		• •	• •	7
	Self-esteem		• •		10
	Approbation	• •	• •	• •	4
12	Cautiousness	• •	• •	• •	8
	Benevolence		• •		13
	Veneration	• •	• •	• •	16
	Норе		• •	• •	14
16	Ideality	• •		• •	17
17	Conscientiousness			• •	18
18	Firmness		• •	•	19
	Individuality		• •	• •	20
	Form	• •		• •	23
	Size		***	• •	27
	Weight				$\overline{28}$
$\overline{23}$	Colouring			• • •	24
	Locality				22
	Order	•••	• • •		30
	Time			• •	27
	Number	••	• •		31
28	Tune			• •	25
	Language		• •	••	2 6
30	Comparison	• •,	••	••	33

$oldsymbol{U}$ s $oldsymbol{v}$	ual.				\boldsymbol{P}	hrenos	copic.
31	Cau	ısali	ity	• •	• •	• •	32
32	Wi	t	•	•		• '•	34
33	Imi	itati	on	••	• •		35
					r and Thirst	• •	5
				Mystic	ism		15
Occ	cur	in	the	Edinburgh	Nomenclature	e, but	their

J. Taylor, Printer, Bristol Mirror Office.











































