

PHRENOLOGICAL MAP OF THE BRAIN.

1 Organ of Amativeness	12 Cautiousness	23 Coloring
2 Philoprogenitiveness	13 Benevolence	24 Locality
3 Inhabitiveness	14 Veneration	25 Order
4 Adhesiveness	15 Hope	26 Time
5 Combativeness	16 Ideality	27 Number
6 Destructiveness	17 Consciousness	28 Tune
7 Constructiveness	18 Firmness	29 Language
8 Covetiveness	19 Individuality	30 Comparison
9 Secretiveness	20 Form	31 Causality
10 Self esteem	21 Size	32 Wit
11 Love of approbation	22 Weight and momenta	33 Imitation

21 and 22 are found under the eye-brow, immediately under organ 24.

Phrenology, as a science, consists of a knowledge of the habitual propensities of a person according to the formation of the brain. And, as all other sciences, it requires division and sub-division to arrange it, so as to be easily understood. Several systems have been used, but Dr. Spurzheim's, to my idea, is the plainest and most ready method, of which this engraving is an explanation. The various dispositions of persons, with their diversified ambitions, are full proof that all men's minds are not framed alike. So, may it well be conjectured, that the form of the head varies according to the manner in which a person has been brought up, the ideas adopted by him in the past, and the company in which he associates. Has it not been fairly proved by daily observation, that a clear minded man can judge what kind of a man he is dealing with, by his looks, while transacting business; although the person judging may have not the least knowledge of this science. This science is of great importance and very interesting to all men. It is well understood that all mental diseases and wanderings of the mind have their primitive cause in the derangement of the brain and nerves. Therefore, in studying the nature of man, all men should be more or less interested. It is known to physicians that by having a correct knowledge of the moral sentiments and intellectual faculties of persons when they are in a healthy state, contributes greatly in understanding their mental diseases. All our knowledge should be reduced to a rational mode of judging from experiment and observation.