PHRENOLOGY MADE PRACTICAL AND POPULARLY EXPLAINED

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Phrenology Made Practical and Popularly Explained by Frederick Bridges

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FREDERICK BRIDGES

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PHRENOLOGY

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FREDERICK BRIDGES.

"This is truth, though at samily with the philosophy of ages,"

Second Chirion.

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PREFACE.

In offering this work to the world, I do so with a full conviction that it contains principles that will be of lasting benefit to the human race. Having devoted twenty-five years to the investigation of the subject on which it treats, I speak on the authority of experience derived from observation.

When it was observed to a scientific pretender, that facts were at variance with the hypothesis which he had advanced, he replied indignantly, "So much the worse for the facts." Language like this was common to all scientific expounders antecedent to the seventeenth century. The shadow of a mighty name was worshipped, and Mahommedan, Jew, and Christian vied with each other in hugging the chain of scholastic bondage, deeming a quotation from Aristotle adequate to establish the grossest absurdity, or to refute the most obvious truth.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century appeared one of those master-minds that arise at different stages of human advancement in intellectual progress. With his searching glance he detected the absurdities of the schoolmen, and exposed them with a vigorous mind and unsparing hand. He dethroned the Aristotelian idol, which for ages had received the blind fealty of a world; and fortunately for science and humanity he attempted not to substitute an idol of his own. This great man was Lord Bacon, who pointed to Nature, and

observed that man was her servant and interpreter, and knew nothing but what he derived by experience on the order of her phenomena; and maintained that all our knowledge must be acquired by observation.

To observe facts is, then, the first great business of the investigator. Facts may be divided into the presented and the produced. The first being such as nature offers to our notice without any interference of our own; the second being such as occur in consequence of our putting in action causes and agents over which we have control. Those last named are usually called experiments, and their production and observation Lord Bacon terms "asking questions of Nature." Thus the increase of a child from infancy to manhood is a fact presented to our observation. But the conducting of a chemical analysis, to determine that a certain material contains properties, is a produced fact or experiment. It must, however, be borne in mind that if facts are well scrutinised and verified, they are of equal value whether presented or produced. But the presented facts are almost the only ones employed in phrenological investigation.

Observation, then, being the only true method of laying a foundation for the discovery and establishment of truth, we should dismiss from our minds all preconceived notions of what should be or might be, and try carefully to ascertain what is.

It may be well to notice that the invention and construction of the mathematical instrument named the Phrenophysical labour—so also is the Model Head. The illustrations are from photographs taken by myself to a reduced scale of one-fifth the natural size: every care has been taken to render these perfect, so that a correct estimate may be formed of the natural size of each head, and the relative and absolute quantities in position of the various sections of the diagrams, which will be found of great practical value to the reader in arriving at a clear view of the geometrical department of the subject.

In the course of my investigations I found it necessary to make a practical examination of every branch of knowledge, both artistical and scientific, that was at all likely to afford me any assistance in the development of my views; and so far I have little to regret, although the labour has been very great.

The work, then, is given to the public with the hope that it will be read with candour, and that the facts adduced, though not presented in the most perfect manner, will have their proper weight.

To the examination of an intelligent public, therefore, the work is respectfully committed by

THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE great favour with which the first edition of this work was received, not only by the public but by the press, has been extremely gratifying to me. The rapid sale of the first large impression indicates an increased and increasing attention paid to the subject.

In giving my views to the world, I did so with a full conviction that society was willing to receive new truth with candour, when fairly presented; and the very cordial reception the work has met with has far exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

THE AUTHOR.

Phrenological Institution, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, May 25, 1861.