## They had their heads examined

Armed with a caliper and a ceramic head, a 19th century phrenologist could supposedly distinguish a homebody from wanderer, a generous man fro a miser and a math whiz from dunce. Such "doctors" had a large following in Europe and the U.S. more than a century after.

— ELEMA CO.

At the turn of the 19th century, Austrian physician Franz Joseph Gall proposed that the brain was divided into or gans, or segments, each corresponding to a different personality trait — and that the size and shape of different brain parts matched a person's character.

cavities or depressions in the skull.

Gain failed his study organology; he was, after all, identifying organs of the brain. It was his follower-turned-collaborator, Dr. Johann Kaspar Spurzheim, who dubbed the practice phrenology ("study of the mind") and took it on the road in Europe and the U.S.

ogy study of the mind yall book und ogy study of the mind yall book und Spurzheim and others developed. Gal's ideas even further, identifying 35 brain "organs" (stack called faculties) that effected such immate characteris-tics as parental low, acquisitiveness, in-idicidually, combotiveness, frenchish, team, hose, acalidation and "alimen-tiveness" (or low of food). Burrys, bugges and civides on the brox, ferhade back, top and sides of the head could even meanly whether on was slikely to be pathotic or to hate one's own children. "Premoning, the parcet towers said."

in the 1830s, Licenzo and Ower Fower, basely college graduates, popularized priencing yearous the U.S. Their Lover, Manihatam museum, the Preendige Manihatam museum, the Preendige Head-ceats, including ones of criminals and the most disciplination enter the centre from 15 most proposed to the proposed of the proposed

