

*A mon admirable
professeur M.
Pitoy avec la
profondeur et les remerciements
sincères de son élève
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NOTES ON MR. ALPHONSE BERTILLOH'S METHOD OF

PORTRAIT-PARLE OR SCIENTIFIC DESCRIBING OF

THE HUMAN FACE.

Extracts

Written for the Division of Criminal Investigation, Provost
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PREFACE.

The Division Of Criminal Investigation, was organized to apprehend criminals who are part of the Military or Militarized personnel of the American Expeditionary Forces; and to prevent Crime, when possible.

Men composing the Division, should realize that even though they belong to the Military Police Corps, they are not M.P.'s, strictly speaking, and that a great deal of important and delicate work is expected of them, which is not demanded of the Military Policemen.

D.I. Operatives, as a part of their work, should be able to apprehend more than the common " A.W.O.L. ", they should apprehend Criminals, and this work can be tremendously simplified and its efficiency rendered much greater, if Operatives " Learn their business ", from the Scientific End of it, as do the French Secret Service men, who, one must admit, have done wonderful work.

The following pages, will describe in a very simplified manner certain theories of Mr. Alphonse Bertillon, which are used (more intricately of course) by the French Police in all of their operations. It is hoped that by reading carefully, the Operative who glances at these pages will be able to see plainly, a certain side of his " Business ", which as yet has not been exposed to him. He will not find it necessary to study the various abbreviations of particularities, which are used only by the Identification Office throughout France, and at his own Headquarters, however, he should remember as far as possible, that by " Decomposing " the face of an escaped prisoner (from his photograph and with the aid of the theories which will follow) and then memorizing same, when looking for this particular prisoner, he will be able to eliminate instantly numbers of men he may pass on the streets.

It should be understood that the following does not interfere in any way with the present mode of apprehending Escaped criminals, consisting of handing the operative a description of the prisoner, giving, Weight, Height, Color, Eyes, Hair, and scars, (which for the most part are not where they can be seen easily). By study, it is merely proposed to enable the operative to add to the above incomplete description several entirely different points of view of capital importance, which can but help him in his work.

PART NUMBER ONE.

PERTAINING TO THE ART OF SCIENTIFICALLY DESCRIBING PARTICULARITIES.

FOR D. C. I. IDENTIFICATION BUREAUS.

DETERMINATION OF DIRECTIONS.
 (By means of Subject's Position.)

Besides the MEDIANE line, in order to secure and determine the various directions of scars, it is necessary that the subject be placed as follows for observation: In the position of a soldier at attention, excepting the fact that his hands (palm-side) will face the operator who stands in front of him. Thus, while in this position, the palms of the subjects' hands, the sides of his fingers (which is opposite his nails) will be called ANTERIOR (and all scars or particularities discovered will be called ANTERIOR OF HAND OR FINGERS), whereas, the subject's elbows, back of hands and finger-nails will become POSTERIOR, (and all scars or particularities discovered will be called POSTERIOR OF THE LIMB in question.)

PERTAINING TO THE NOTATION OF THE ABOVE.

When a prisoner is brought to the Identification Office, his photograph, finger-prints and description are taken. The description is noted on the front of the French Police, finger-print card, which is divided into six parts for the purpose, as follows:

1. All marks discovered on left arm, forearm & hand.
2. " " on right arm, forearm and hand.
3. " " " Face and front of neck.
4. " " " Chest, front of shoulders & on the part of abdomen above the belt.
5. " " " Back of head and neck.
6. " " " All other parts of the body.

PERTAINING TO ABBREVIATIONS.

In order to quickly take a description according to this method, it is of great usefulness to use abbreviations. It is, of course absolutely necessary that these abbreviations be standard, and in fact wherever possible and reasonable, they comply with the French Standard abbreviations, thus greatly facilitating the work of the French Bureau, in cases where their co-operation is requested in identification of prisoners. There follows a list of abbreviations which need not necessarily be used at all, (it being possible, but unnecessary to write out all words), but it should be thoroughly understood that IF USED, they should NOT BE ALTERED IN ANY WAY, SHAPE OR FORM. The list in question

comprises the most important and necessary words for IDENTIFICATION SPECIALISTS. Words not included may be written out in full.

Abbreviations for Natures of Particularities:

Scar sc - Boil bl - Hoecvus hv
 Spot spt - Freckles : frk - Tatoo tat
 Pecks pes - Mole ml -

Abbreviations for Shapes of Particularities:

Circular circ - Curved c - Hook-form ... hkf
 Square sq - Parallel ... prl - Prominent ... prm
 Straight stt - Simous s - Triangular ... tgl
 Bent bt - Concave cav - Convex ... vex
 Rectangular .. rect - Round rd -

Abbreviations for Sizes and Quantities:

Inch " - Slight slt - Medium m -
 Numerous . ns - Small sm - Several sev
 Large lge- A few af -

Abbreviations for Directions of Particularities:

Horizontal .. h - Oblique ob - Vertical vr
 Center ctr- Middle ml - Anterior α
 Posterior ϕ - Inferior τ - Superior ε
 Interior i - Exterior ε - Left f
 Right g - .

Abbreviations for Localization of Particularities:

At the back of abk - In front of ift
 Distant dst - Situated st
 Frontal Bump fr-bp

Abbreviations for various parts of Body:

Biceps bep - Finger fng - Pouce P
 Index I - Medius M - Annulaire .. A
 Auriculaire O - Joint j - Palm pm
 Wrist w - Mouth mth - Forehead ... fr
 Nostrils nr - Eyelid old - Cheek chk
 Face fee - Niples tt - Ear ear
 Hair har - Forearm frm -

Abbreviations for Colors and Types:

Blond bl - Brown brn - Grey gy
 Dark dk - Light lt - White wt
 Yellow yel - Orange or - Green gn
 Chestnut ... cht - Blue blu - Black blk

Abbreviations Miscellaneous:

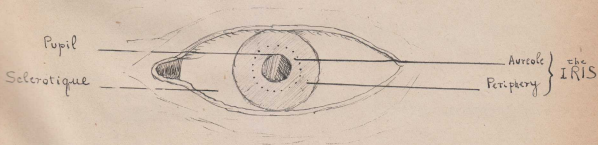
Amputated amp - Root rt - Mediane md

Notes Pertaining to Abbreviations:

1. An abbreviation or a word in a description, which is UNDERLINED signifies **Strongly**. For instance "cav" means **STRONGLY** cav, or **VERY** cav.

2. An abbreviation or a word in a description which is **BRACKETED** signifies **SLIGHTLY**. For instance "cav" means **SLIGHTLY** cav, or very little cav.

-:-:- THE EYE -:-:-



THE EYES.

The eyes are divided into seven different classes, each class being given a number, from one to seven.

There are two great categories of eyes. 1. Those of class 1, which do not contain any pigment (orange-yellow coloring matter). 2. Those of classes two to seven, which do contain pigment. The categories in question are called, UNPIGMENTATED and PIGMENTATED. (From " containing NO pigment " and containing pigment)

The eye is divided into three main parts,; The pupil, the Iris and the Sclerotique. (see figure on page 4.)

THE IRIS.

The Iris is divided into 2 parts. The Aureole & the Periphery. The Iris, is the part of the eye between the Pupil and the sclerotique. The Iris has what is called an " Inner-Zone ", or " Aureole ". It is the aureole which will be used to classify the eye, and it is from the Aureole that will be determined whether or not the eye is PIGMENTATED, and if so, the exact shade of this pigment which then is the means of placing the eye into a determined class, as follows:

PERTAINING TO CLASSIFICATION.Class 1.

All eyes belong to this class, which contain no PIGMENT, and which therefore contain no yellow-orange coloring matter. This type of eye has a color which varies usually between the light-blue and slate-grey shades. Yellow-orange, brown, chestnut & pure chestnut are seldom found in eyes of class 1.

Class 2.

In which the IRIS is pigmentated with yellow (color of lemon peel) and the PERIPHERY is Hazy, greyish, greenish, yellowish or pale.

Class 3.

In which the IRIS is pigmentated with orange (color of orange peel) and the PERIPHERY is Hazy, greyish, yellowish or greenish.

Class 4.

In which the IRIS is pigmentated with brown (color of dried nut-shell) and the PERIPHERY is Medium (mixed or intermediate) greyish or greenish.

Class 5.

In which the IRIS is pigmentated with chestnut (Aureole & Periphery being separated by a lighter shade of their two colors.) and the PERIPHERY is greyish or greenish.

Class 6.

In which the IRIS is pigmented with chestnut (with an intermingling of green, and the PERIPHERY is greyish or greenish. yellow or grey)

Class 7.

In which the IRIS is pigmented with chestnut, (pure) and the PERIPHERY is also chestnut (pure)

DEFINITION OF THE PERIPHERY.

The Periphery is the part of the IRIS, which is between the AUREOLE and the SCLEROTIQUE.

RULE FOR DIFFICULT CLASSIFICATIONS.

When in doubt as to the exact class into which an eye should be placed, in other words, when not quite sure of the class to which it belongs, place it in the class which seems to fit it best, and make a note of the class which it MIGHT BE.

THE EYE TO CLASSIFY.

Always classify the LEFT eye.

MANNER OF OPERATING A CLASSIFICATION.

(Position of the Subject.)

The subject will stand before the window. The operator will stand in front of the subject and look straight into his eyes. The operator will have his back turned to the light.

PART NUMBER TWO.

PORTRAIT-PARLE.

For D. C. I. Field Operatives.

DESCRIPTION OF A PERSON'S PROFILE.

The profile of the subject's face may be roughly divided into four main divisions (and classifications), viz:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. FOREHEAD | (its slope or shape) |
| 2. NOSE (Bridge of) | (its slope or shape) |
| 3. NOSE (Base of) | (its slope or shape) |
| 4. CHIN (| (its slope or shape) |

It should be understood that the profile can of course be further sub-divided (or analysed), by describing root of nose, upper and lower lips etc., etc.,. It is however sufficient, for the present at least to remain content with the above-mentioned four divisions, each of which can be sub-divided themselves, into various types used for classification, each (or most of) type being also sub-divided by Bracketing, Underlining or leaving the Abbreviation untouched.

THE FOREHEAD.Type 1. Very receding

Receding



Slightly Receding

INTERMEDIATE Type.Type 2. Slightly vertical

Vertical

Very vertical
(or prominent)

BRIDGE OF NOSE.Type 1.

Very Cav.



Cav.



Slightly Cav.

INTERMEDIATE TYPE. (Straight)Type 2.

Very Vex



Vex



Slightly Vex

ororor

Very Bent



Bent



Slightly Bent

PERTAINING TO VEX (Convex) and BENT NOSES.

It should be understood that Type two in itself is practically composed of two different kinds of bridges, viz: Convex and Bent. Both kinds are illustrated above, but it might be appropriate to state that a Vex nose, is one that is Convex in form, and a Bent nose is the same Convex nose with the exception of a break or bend which gives its name to the latter.

BASE OF THE NOSE.

Type 1.

Very raised



Raised



Slightly Raised



INTERMEDIATE type. (Horizontal)



Type 2.

Slightly low



Low



Very low



CHIN

Type 1.

Receding



Type 2.

Outstanding



PARTICULARITIES.

Crested



Flat



OTHER FACTS IN THE ANALYSIS OF
THE FACE.

When analysing the face, either from its profile or from the front, it should be borne in mind, that aside from the shapes which its various parts can take, and which are extremely valuable when used in the apprehension of criminals, there are certain PARTICULARITIES which should always be looked for when they exist.

Such as above-mentioned, would include scars, birthmarks or moles on the face. These should be accurately taken in mind and above all LOCALIZED. Aside from its shape and dimension, a scar's value lies chiefly in its LOCALIZATION, that is the exact place upon which it lies, and this should not be forgotten at any time.

Frequently one can depend upon certain facts in a description such as the color of hair and the presence or absence of a mustache or beard. To a certain extent these two indications are of capital importance, but they may sometimes lead to serious mistakes. When a prisoner escapes, and knows that his description states that he has a mustache, he might very well shave it off, and to the Operative of little experience who might be depending largely upon this mustache as a process of elimination, it would mean disaster, inasmuch as he would look for no man who did not have a mustache. The same may be said about the color of a person's hair. It is very possible that a bad criminal may consider it worth his while to have his hair dyed, particularly if it is hair that is distinctive from others.

From the above, it may be gathered that it is better to depend upon particularities of a more serious and unchangeable nature, and it will be found that in the end it is the best method.
