

Lampião, Lages, Lombroso: the autopsy of the bandit king of the Brazilian backlands

Lampião, Lages, Lombroso: a autópsia do Rei do Cangaço

Charles André^{1,2}, Laura Minc Baumfeld André³

ABSTRACT

Lampião, the most infamous Brazilian brigand leader, was killed and decapitated during an ambush in 1938. The Alagoas police coroner, Dr. José Lages Filho, performed an autopsy of his head. Strongly biased toward the anthropologic ideas of the famous Italian psychiatrist and criminalist Cesare Lombroso, the examination found only a few of the so-called criminal inborn traits. The Lombrosian doctrine and a number of related theories strongly influenced medical and political reasoning in the first half of the 20th century. Modern genetic and neuroscientific studies are still looking for the potential biological roots of misbehavior and criminality.

Keywords: Autopsy; criminal behavior; Forensic Medicine; Forensic Anthropology; History; 20th century.

RESUMO

Lampião foi o líder cangaceiro mais famoso do Brasil. Foi morto e decapitado após emboscada em 1938. O Dr. José Lages Filho, perito médico-legal da polícia de Alagoas, realizou a autópsia parcial, restrita à cabeça. O exame focalizou essencialmente a busca de traços físicos característicos do chamado criminoso nato, de acordo com a teoria antropológica criminal desenvolvida pelo psiquiatra italiano Cesare Lombroso. A doutrina de Lombroso e outras com ela relacionadas influenciaram fortemente o raciocínio médico e político na primeira metade do século 20. Seus ecos são ainda hoje perceptíveis em estudos genéticos e neurocientíficos contemporâneos, que seguem procurando as raízes biológicas dos desvios comportamentais e da criminalidade.

Palavras-chave: Autópsia; comportamento criminoso; Medicina Legal; Antropologia Forense; História; Século XX.

“Nunca mais há de acendê

O tal Lampião falado.

Na capitá do Estado

Sua cabeça se vê

Para o governo conhecê

Sua terrive feição

E dizê: este é o dragão

Forte, crué e valente.

Porém mandei minha gente

E apagar o Lampião”.

Manuel Neném

Virgulino Ferreira da Silva (1898-1938) – best known as Lampião – was the most notorious leader of a form of banditry known in Brazil as *cangaço*, which was endemic in the north-east hinterlands in the first half of the 20th century.

His outlaw group ravaged villages in the 1920s and 1930s. Regional and central governments made many attempts to decimate his troops, and finally succeeded in beheading him at dawn on July 28, 1938 – in Angicos, Sergipe. The ambush resulted in the death of 11 brigands (including two women) and one soldier. More than 20 other bandits escaped¹. The nickname Lampião, which in English means “lantern” or “oil lamp”, was acquired because he could fire a lever-action rifle so fast that at night it looked as though he was holding a lamp¹.

Lampião, his life mate Maria Bonita (Maria Gomes de Oliveira), and all of the others who were caught were decapitated (three of them while still alive) and their heads displayed in a number of villages (Figure 1) during their transport to Maceió (State of Alagoas), where a limited autopsy was performed.

¹Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Faculdade de Medicina, Departamento de Neurologia, Rio de Janeiro RJ, Brasil;

²Sinapse Neurologia e Reabilitação, Rio de Janeiro RJ, Brasil;

³Promotor do Ministério Público do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro RJ, Brasil.

Charles André  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8081-5741>

Correspondence: Charles André; Rua Visconde de Pirajá, 414 / sala 821; 22410-002 Rio de Janeiro RJ, Brasil; E-mail: dr.charles.andre@gmail.com

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METHODS

We searched for the original autopsy report, for documents and relatives of the doctor responsible for the autopsy. The present text reviews these results and discusses the influence of Anthropological Criminology at the time.



Figure 1. The heads of Lampião and 10 other bandits displayed in Piranhas, Alagoas. Lampião's head is in the first row, and that of Maria Bonita just above it. Photographer unknown - CASTRO, José, in: *Ciclo do Cangaço, Memórias da Bahia*, vol. 4, Empresa Baiana de Jornalismo, Salvador, 2002, Public domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=3586224>

RESULTS

The autopsy was conducted on July 31, 1938, during the night by Dr. José Lages Filho (1910-1997). Lages, who had graduated in 1931 at the Bahia Medical School, had been a police coroner since 1935 (Figure 2A). He was later one of the founders of the Alagoas Medical School in 1950, and became its first Professor of Forensic Medicine².

Lampião's head, although already quite damaged from four days of inappropriate conservation in brandy and salt, was the only one that still allowed examination¹. Box 1 shows the autopsy description.

At Lampião's autopsy, José Lages Filho could only find microdontia, marked ear asymmetry and an oval palatine vault as inborn traits that he considered relevant to characterize the outlaw's criminal nature according to the criteria developed and disseminated by the Italian psychiatrist, Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909).

DISCUSSION

The decapitation of criminals and political enemies, and displays of their head as a sort of trophy, was not unusual in Brazil during the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries, at least in the north-east region^{1,3}. Corisco, one of Lampião's lieutenants, decapitated, while they were still alive, six family members of the police informant deemed responsible for the



Figure 2. Doctors José Lages Filho and Cesare Lombroso. A. Dr. Lages (right side of the picture) with Dr. Ezechias da Rocha, Associate Clinical Doctor of the Santa Casa de Maceió, where the head of Lampião was examined, and Melchiades da Rocha, a journalist who documented the whole story of the criminal's death. <https://12.wp.com/www.historiadealagoas.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Professor-Ezechias-da-Rocha-chefe-da-Cl%C3%ADnica-da-Santa-Casa-jornalista-Melchiades-da-Rocha-e-Dr.-Lages-Filho.jpg> B. The Italian positivist criminologist, Dr. Cesare Lombroso, born as Ezechia Marco Lombroso (1835-1909). Photographer unknown - reproduced in "Rassenkunde des jüdischen Volkes" by Hans F. K. Günther 1929, J.F. Lehmanns Verlag, München. Public domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2770466>

Box 1. Autopsy report by Dr. José Lages Filho (authors' translation)¹. The head autopsy took place only on July 31, 1938, four days after the bandit's death. Lampião's head was already in poor condition as it had been transported in a kerosene barrel full of water, brandy (*cachaça*) and salt, and displayed to the public in many villages during that period. The focus on anthropological classification and on features suggestive of degenerate tendencies according to Lombroso's criminal anthropometric doctrine is apparent.

“At the Medical-Legal Service of the State of Alagoas, the head of the celebrated bandit Lampião, who for 20 years was the terror of the north-eastern backlands, was admitted at 22:00 on July 31, 1938. Unfortunately, the state in which it reached the morgue does not permit a detailed and meticulous study in the light of criminal anthropometry and anatomy, since Virgulino Ferreira was struck by a firearm projectile that traversed his skull, exiting from the occipital region, hitting several bones, such as the mandibular bone at the level of its middle portion, frontal, right parietal, right temporal and base bones, which were reduced to multiple fragments. However, after careful reconstitution of the head, we can trace the anthropological profile as follows: yellow-brown skin, which classifies it as belonging to the group of “Brazilian Xanthoderms”, according to the classification system of Roquette-Pinto; - fleeting forehead; - lissotric type hair, black, smooth and long, arranged in a pendant braid; - beard and moustache, with smooth, black and flaky hairs; dolichocephalic, contrasting with the other individuals of his ethnic group, brachycephalus in general. The cephalic perimeter equals 57 centimetres. The maximum antero-posterior diameter reaches 150 millimetres. Cephalic index 75. Face of relatively small size, being impressive at first observation, the dimensions of the small mandibular bone, with the horizontal branches forming a right angle at the encounter of the corresponding ascending branches. Thus, the total face (*rosto*) length is 170 mm, the total face (*face*) length 130 mm, the simple face (*face*) length 85 mm, the bizygomatic diameter of the maximum face transverse 160 mm, and Broca's facial index 53.12. As for the nose, which is straight, rhomboid and with a thick apex, with the impression of glasses maintained on the dorsum, it has a maximum height of 37 millimetres. The transverse nasal index is 74. A frank mesorrhine. Thin lips, the width of the mouth measuring 37 mm. Ogival palatine vault. Small teeth, even fitting into the microdontia group. Asymmetric ears with a manifest inequality in the development of similar parts – Blainville's ear. The length of the right ear reaches 65 millimetres. The width of the right ear is 40 millimetres. The length of the left ear is 53 millimetres. Topinard's ear index, taking into account the dimensions of the right ear, 165. There is a visible, dark rounded pigmentation on the right masseteric region of the face, measuring three millimetres in diameter, a congenital nevus. The right eye has a leukoma, dyeing the entire cornea. In short, although some physical stigmata are present in Lampião's head, we do not find a rigorous parallel among the somatic characters of degeneration revealed by this example of a celebrated criminal. Thus, we observe as physical indices of degeneration only the anomalies of the ears, denounced by a shocking asymmetry, oval palatine vault, and microdontia. The cranial deformities, the jaw prognathism and other signs to which Lombroso lent so much in characterizing the born criminal were lacking. Nonetheless, the anatomical and anthropometric data are not worthless as they offer suggestions for appreciating the delinquent nature of the infamous north-eastern bandit. - (s.) Dr. José Lages Filho, Police Forensic Doctor”.

chief's deadly ambush, and sent them to the police officer who commanded it¹.

After-death phrenological analyses of outlaws were also not unheard of. For instance, Dr. Nina Rodrigues (1862-1906), Professor of Legal Medicine at the Bahia Medical Faculty and a proponent of naturalistic positivism and the Lombrosian School, performed autopsies on some outlaws^{4,5}. He also examined the head of Antônio Conselheiro (1830-1897), the half-breed leader of the so-called War of Canudos, whose body was removed from the grave two weeks after his burial. Interestingly, Rodrigues considered the head to be normal (no degenerate anomalies having been found)^{4,5}.

As declared by Lages, the limited autopsy was an attempt to determine whether Lampião's head and face exhibited the characteristic traits of inborn criminals (*reo nato*, in the terminology of Ferri) as described by Cesare Lombroso. This

influential psychiatrist (Figure 2B) was a pioneer in Forensic Psychiatry and father, along with Raffaele Garofalo (1851-1934) and Enrico Ferri (1856-1929), of the doctrine known as Criminal Anthropology. This was an empirically-based methodology focused on criminals. It contradicted the then-dominant metaphysical view of criminality, and classified criminals in different groups, including inborn, occasional, and passion criminals, criminal epileptics, and moral imbeciles⁶. Based on autopsy studies carried out in hospitals, asylums and penitentiaries, Lombroso concluded, for instance, that the occipital fossa of famous Italian criminals, such as the Calabrian robber Villela, was closer to those of superior primates than to that of humans.

According to Lombroso, aspects considered typical of the criminal character (*stigmata*) represented a sort of atavism – regression or degeneration to a more primitive type of human

Box 2. Characteristic physical traits of inborn criminals according to Cesare Lombroso^{6,7}. Some of these traits indicated propensity to specific crimes including rape, murder etc. Physiological (e.g., reduced sensitivity for pain) and psychological features (vanity, childishness etc.) were also evaluated.

Unusually tall height
Small head, but large face
Bumps on head, in back of head and around ear
Wrinkles on forehead and face
Sloping forehead
Large sinus cavities or bumpy face
Large, protruding ears
Scarce beard and receding hairline
Bushy eyebrows, tending to meet across nose
Beaked nose (up or down) or flat nose
Protruding chin
High cheekbones
Mighty incisors, abnormal teeth
Thin lips (and other female traits found in rapists)
Disheveled hair
Thin neck
Long arms
Body tattoos, especially on the back and on genitals
Left-handedness
Elusive look (in thieves)
Steady and glazed look (in killers)
In criminal women, masculinity in facial traits and voice, excess body hair, warts, small or very large nipples

– that could, for instance, be caused by epilepsy, a nervous system condition that led to its degeneration^{6,7}. These characteristics included anthropometric and phrenological/physiognomic traits such as arm and leg length, facial asymmetry, and bumps in the calvarium, but also physical marks such as tattoos and psychological characteristics that nowadays would probably be considered indicative of personality disorders (Box 2).

Lombroso's most influential work – *L'uomo delinquente* – was published in 1876⁶ and was soon translated into many languages. His system – inspired by positivism – was widely adopted in Europe and other countries, including Brazil.

The Lombrosian doctrine was, however, full of prejudice – against women, left-handed people, sex-workers etc. Obviously, most epileptics never commit any crime. Also, most primitive tribes (*savages* according to Lombroso) have low criminal rates; and normal individuals can exhibit any of the *stigmata*. Lombroso's theories were based on clinical observations and a large number of postmortem anthropometric measurements, but were challenged by later statistical analysis. This was used to criticize Lombroso's approach and to strengthen an opposing view of criminality that stressed the importance of societal determinants⁸. This new approach eventually supplanted Lombroso's view, especially after World War II.

Lombroso did not deny that exogenous factors could influence human attitudes. Eventually, he came to recognize the complex interplay between constitutional predisposition and social/precipitating factors leading to criminality, but he thought that these latter influences only acted as triggers of the endogenous factors⁷.

Later still, Lombroso studied mediumship and came to believe in spiritualism. His daughter Gina Ferrero suggested, however, that this latter interest could be related to the gradual appearance of dementia – “atherosclerosis”⁹.

As stated by Lages Filho, many Lombrosian physical signs of degeneration (prognathism, cranial deformities etc.) were missing in Lampião. Despite that, he stated that the anatomical and anthropometric data suggested an appreciation of the “delinquent nature” of the famous criminal. This highlights how valuable Lombroso's ideas were at the time.

A number of related doctrines coexisted or followed criminal anthropology including phrenology, social Darwinism, and eugenics. These theories strongly influenced medicine and politics during the first half of the 20th century but eventually lost strength, especially after World War II. Despite that, the general principles behind these ideas somehow survive today. Doctors are still seeking biological traits underlying the predisposition toward misbehavior and crime, frequently adding genetic and neuroscientific arguments to the controversial field¹⁰. The jury for theories of biological determinism, however, is still out.

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