Another family with the 'Habsburg jaw'

E M THOMPSON* AND R M WINTER†
From *the Department of Paediatric Genetics, Institute of Child Health, 30 Guilford Street, London WC1N 1EH; and †the Kennedy-Galton Centre, Clinical Research Centre, Northwick Park Hospital, Watford Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 3HJ.

SUMMARY We report a three generation family with similar facial characteristics to those of the Royal Habsburgs, including mandibular prognathism, thickened lower lip, prominent, often misshapen nose, flat malar areas, and mildly everted lower eyelids. One child had craniosynostosis which may be part of the syndrome.

The Habsburgs, one of Europe's foremost royal families, are famous not only for the duration of their reign and brilliance of their leadership, but also because they represent one of the few examples of Mendelian inheritance of facial characteristics. This has been referred to as the 'Habsburg jaw' to describe the prognathic mandible which was seen in nine successive generations of the family1 (fig 1). Although it was transmitted as an autosomal dominant trait, males were more severely affected than females. Examination of the abundant portraits of the family shows, in addition to prognathism, a thick, everted lower lip, a large, often misshapen nose with a prominent dorsal hump, a tendency to flattening of the malar areas, and mild eversion of

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FIG 1 Philip IV by Velázquez. Note the prognathic mandible, prominent nose with a dorsal hump, thickened lower lip, flat malar areas, and mildly everted lower eyelids. (Reproduced with permission from the National Gallery, London.)

FIG 2 Carlos II by Carreño de Miranda. Note the prominent mandible, everted lower lip, malar flattening, and mild lower eyelid eversion. (Reproduced with permission from the Academy of San Fernando, Madrid.)
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the lower eyelids (figs 1 and 2). Perhaps the most severely affected was the Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V of Spain, who had a massive jaw and severe dental malocclusion (fig 3). He suffered severely in consequence. His jaw caused his mouth to hang open and interfered with his speech, and it is said that when he first came to Spain from Ghent a Spanish peasant shouted to him “Your Majesty, shut your mouth, the flies of this country are very insolent”. (Quoted in Grabb et al2 from Langdon-Davies.)

The Habsburgs suffered from various other ailments including asthma, gout, dropsy, epilepsy, and melancholia. Although it is true that consanguinity was common in the family and may have contributed to some of these disorders, it is unlikely to account for the dominant 'Habsburg jaw' trait, as was suggested previously.2 However, as seen in the pedigree shown by Rubbrecht,5 in some instances a consanguineous marriage resulted in two affected persons marrying. For example, Marie d’Autriche married her cousin Maximilien II; both had marked prognathism and all of their eight children were said to be affected, some severely so.1 Whether the very severely affected Charles V, mentioned above, represents a homozygote for the gene is uncertain. Rubbrecht1 considered that his mother Jeanne la Folle was affected but concluded that it was difficult to make the diagnosis in his father Philippe le Beau, who himself had an affected father.

Genetic studies on mandibular prognathism are few.5-7 Generally they conclude that it may be inherited as an autosomal dominant trait with reduced penetrance. McKusick (No 17670)8 has observed a dominant inheritance pattern in a black family.

Case reports

A family was referred to the genetic clinic because
of an unusual facial appearance in two brothers, their father, and their paternal grandmother.

The brothers were aged seven and six years at the time of examination. Both were born at term after a normal pregnancy and delivery, weighing 4451 g and 4082 g at birth respectively. The neonatal period was normal, but an oxycephalic skull shape was noted in the younger child from birth and this had become more obvious recently. Both children have suffered from recurrent middle ear infections and had tonsillectomies, adenoidectomies, and insertion of drainage tubes into the middle ears. The younger boy had severe chronic nasal congestion. Intelligence was normal but both children had suffered considerable teasing at school because of their facial appearance. The older child (fig 4) had marked maxillary hypoplasia, mandibular prognathism, and a misshapen nose, while the younger had oxycephaly and a rather prominent nose, but no marked mid-face hypoplasia (fig 5). Both had dental malocclusion, of greater degree in the older child (class III) than the younger (class I). Vision and hearing were normal in both children. The older boy had no ocular abnormalities, but the younger had mild right

![Figures 5 and 6](http://jmg.bmj.com)
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Discussion

These sibs, their father, and their maternal grand-

mother bear a striking resemblance to members of

the Habsburg family with the Habsburg jaw. The

features include mandibular prognathism, a

thickened, everted lower lip, a prominent, often

misshapen nose, maxillary hypoplasia, and mild

eversion of the lower eyelids. In this family, intellec-
tual was normal and general health was good, apart from

symptoms of upper respiratory tract obstruction

which could have resulted from nasal deformity. The

presence of various other disorders in the

Habsburg lineage were probably separate from the

gene which caused the characteristic facies.

The prognathism was less marked in the younger

child, but interestingly his oxycephalic head shape is

similar to that of Charles V (fig 3). Perhaps Charles

V may also have had a degree of craniosynostosis.

As far as can be determined this family is not

related to the Habsburg line. Although other reports

of dominantly inherited prognathism exist, this is

perhaps the first reported example of the complete

'Habsburg facies' outside the royal dynasty.

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Correspondence and requests for reprints to Dr E M Thompson, Kennedy-Galton Centre, Clinical Research Centre, Northwick Park Hospital, Watford Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 3UJ.