

Papers Relating to the Eugenics Record Office and Galton Research Fellowship

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Replies to this letter should quote No.



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
South Kensington, S.W.7.

Enclosures.

26th July 1929.

Dear Professor Pearson,

I enclose an extract from the Senate Minutes [J OCT. 1904]
and a copy of Galton's Will. I hope this is what you
want.

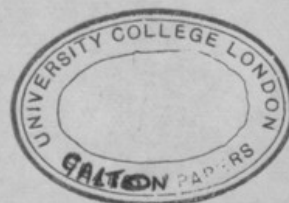
Yours sincerely,

Edwin Dyer

Academic Registrar.

Prof. Karl Pearson, LL.D., F.R.S.,
The Old Schoolhouse,
Coldharbour,
Under Dorking.

WMF.



IX.

Research Fellowship in National Eugenics.

CONSIDERED :—

103

(1.) A letter from Mr Francis Galton, F.R.S., offering to contribute towards the endowment of the study of National Eugenics, as follows :—

University of London,
October 10th, 1904.

DEAR SIR ARTHUR,

I DESIRE to forward the *exact* study of what may be called *National Eugenics*, by which I mean the influences that are socially controllable, on which the *status* of the nation depends. These are of two classes (1) those which affect the race itself and (2) those which affect its health. It is the numerous influences comprised in (1), whose several strengths are as yet only vaguely surmised, that I especially want to have submitted to exact study. Class 2 is already the subject of much research, but I fear that here also the results arrived at require much more exact analysis by the higher methods of statistics than they have yet received.

If a scheme can be worked out that, on the one hand, fits in with the arrangements of the University of London and, on the other hand, is satisfactory to myself, I am prepared as a first instalment to give £1,500 to serve for three years to carry out my purposes. If, but only if, the working of the proposed plan proves as satisfactory as I hope, I will reconsider the question with the view of making the endowment permanent of about £500 a year.



Extract from
Senate Minutes
Oct. 1904.

Here again the questions set and the marking represented a higher standard than in the External Examination.

f.2v

Practical Notebooks.

All the candidates submitted practical notebooks showing that they had gone through a most satisfactory and complete laboratory training.

General.

I am satisfied that the candidates presented at this examination have been successfully through a more serious training in Zoology than there is any evidence for except in the case of two or three of the best of the external candidates.

VI.

Report of Examiners for the M.A. Degree in Philosophy.

CONSIDERED :—

The Report of Mr W. E. Johnson and Dr S. H. Mellone upon a Thesis on "The Influence of Sympathy on our Moral Perceptions," submitted by an Internal Student of University College, for the M.A. Degree in Philosophy, recommending that the Degree be not granted.

97

(The Report will be on the Table.)

RECOMMENDED :—

13. That the Report of the Examiners be approved.

Resolved.

98

I presume that the University will supply accommodation for the person appointed at, say, £200 to £250 a year, and for a clerk, say, at £80 to £100 a year, leaving £150 to £200 for expenses. Also that the stamped official writing paper of the University may be used.

One part of his duties would be to establish a collection of records relating to those families of England who are remarkable for the number of near kinsfolk whose deeds have been noteworthy.

I feel some hesitation in drafting a statement of proposed duties for the "Research Fellow," or whatever his title may be, as they ought to fit into, and not overlap, what is already well done. Be that what it may, I think that "National Eugenics" would be a good, as it is an exact, title for what I wish to see done.

Yours very faithfully,
FRANCIS GALTON.

To the Principal,
University of London.

(2.) A Report from the Committee appointed by the Council on October 10th, 1904, to consider Mr Galton's offer, as follows:—

REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL (MINUTES 53-55) TO CONSIDER THE OFFER OF MR FRANCIS GALTON TO FOUND A RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN NATIONAL EUGENICS, AT THEIR MEETING HELD ON OCTOBER 14th, 1904, FOR PRESENTATION TO THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL ON OCTOBER 17th.

The Committee beg to report that they met on October 14th (Present,—Sir Edward Busk, Mr Francis Galton, Mr Mackinder, Prof. Karl Pearson, and the Principal), and to submit the following draft scheme of the Francis Galton Research Fellowship for the approval of the Academic Council and Senate:—

DRAFT SCHEME FOR THE FRANCIS GALTON RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN NATIONAL EUGENICS.

The term National Eugenics is here defined as the study of the agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations either physically or mentally.

It is proposed that the Francis Galton Research Fellowship be established on the following conditions:—

(1) That the Fellow be appointed by the Senate, on the recommendation of a Special Committee reporting through the Academic Council.

(2) That the Committee consist of four persons, of whom Mr Francis Galton be one, and that a right of veto on the first nomination be reserved to Mr Galton.

(3) That the recommendation of the Committee be made after advertisement, but not necessarily from among the Candidates who have answered the advertisement.

(4) That the value of the Fellowship be £250 per annum; that it be tenable for one year in the first instance, and for two subsequent years on favourable Report from the Committee at the end of the first and second year's tenure respectively.

(5) That the endowment not absorbed by the stipend of the Francis Galton Research Fellow be placed at the disposal of the Committee for the purpose of aiding his work, subject to the general approval of the Senate. In particular that an Assistant be appointed, if the Committee approve, to assist the Francis Galton Fellow in his researches, and further that, if the Committee report that the said Assistant is a suitable person, he be called the Francis Galton Scholar.

(6) That the duties of the Fellow be to devote the whole of his time to the study of Eugenics, subject to the approval and under the general direction of the Committee. In particular that he be required:—

(a) To acquaint himself with statistical methods of enquiry, and



Academic
Council.

with the principal researches which have been made in Eugenics, and to plan and carry out further investigations thereon.

- (b) To institute and carry on such investigations into the history of classes and families as may be calculated to promote the knowledge of Eugenics.
- (c) To prepare and present to the Committee, though not necessarily for publication, an annual Report on his work. To give from time to time, if required or approved by the Committee, short Courses of Lectures on Eugenics, and in particular on his own investigations thereon.
- (d) To prepare for publication at such times and in such manner as may be approved by the Committee (and at least at the end of his tenure of the Fellowship), a Memoir or Memoirs on the investigations which he has carried out.

RECOMMENDED :—

- 105 16. *That the above Report be approved, and the recommendations contained therein adopted accordingly.*

Resolved.

- 106 On the motion of Sir Edward Busk, seconded by Mr Mackinder, it was further **Resolved** :—

That the cordial thanks of the Senate be transmitted to Mr Galton for his munificent gift.

- 107 On the motion of Mr Unwin, it was further **Resolved** :—

That the Special Committee indicated in Clauses (1) and (2) of the Scheme be constituted as follows :—

Sir Edward Busk,
Mr Mackinder,
Mr Francis Galton,
Prof. Karl Pearson.

- 108 17. *That the Principal be directed to issue an advertisement of the Francis Galton Research Fellowship at the earliest possible date.*

Resolved.

X.

Union of the Department of Chinese at King's College with the Chinese School.

CONSIDERED :—

- 109 (1) A communication from the Authorities of King's College regarding the proposed union of the Chinese Department of that College with the School of Practical Chinese, as follows :—

(The letter is printed in Senate Minute 1997 of July 27th, 1904).

- 110 (2) A Resolution of the Senate thereon (Senate Minute 1998 of July 27th, 1904), as follows :—

That the Secretary of King's College be informed that the scheme indicated in his letter has the general approval of the Senate, but that they desire, before expressing their formal sanction of all its details, to have an opportunity of further consultation with the Authorities of the College.

RECOMMENDED :—

- 111 18. *That the Application made by the Authorities of King's College for the amalgamation of the School of Practical Chinese with the Teaching of Chinese at King's College be acceded to, subject to the annual submission to the Senate of the balance sheet of the School of Chinese.*

Resolved.

IN HIS MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

The Principal Probate Registry.

BE IT KNOWN that Sir Francis Galton of 42 Rutland Gate in the County of Middlesex Knight died on the 17th day of January 1911 at Grayshott House Haslemere in the County of Surrey.

AND BE IT FURTHER KNOWN that at the date hereunder written the last Will and Testament with a Codicil (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) of the said deceased was proved and registered in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice and that Administration of all the estate which by law devolves to and vests in the personal representative of the said deceased was granted by the aforesaid Court to Edward Galton Wheeler Nephew of Deceased and Arthur Francis Butler the Executors named in the said Will.

AND it is hereby certified that an affidavit for Inland Revenue has been delivered wherein it is shewn that the gross value of the said estate within the United Kingdom (exclusive of what the said deceased may have been possessed of or entitled to as a Trustee and not beneficially) amounts to £115,932.1.0.

AND it is further certified that it appears by a Receipt signed by an Inland Revenue Officer on the said Affidavit that £10,252.16.3 on account of Estate Duty and Interest on such duty has been paid.

DATED the 7th day of March 1911.

(L. S.)

A. Musgrave,
Registrar.

Extracted by Wragge & Co.
Solsrs,
Birmingham.



In the High Court of Justice

Probate Division.

The Principal Registry.

Copy

P R O B A T E

--- of the ---

WILL and CODICIL

of

SIR FRANCIS GALTON.

Wragge & Co.
PARCHEMENT



Wragge & Co.

Birmingham.

THIS IS THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT

----- of me -----

FRANCIS GALTON of Number 42 Rutland Gate in the County of London Esquire.

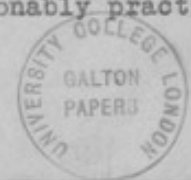
1. I REVOKE all former Wills and Testamentary dispositions
Revocation of former Wills & made by me.

2. I APPOINT my nephew EDWARD GALTON WHEELER of Claverdon
Leys Warwick and my late wife's nephew ARTHUR FRANCIS BUTLER
Appointment of Executors and bequest of legacy of £200 each.
of Rosslyn House Witham Essex Inspector to the Board of Education EXECUTORS of this my Will and I GIVE to each of them who shall prove my Will the sum of Two hundred pounds free from legacy duty.

3. I DECLARE that my great niece Lucy Evelyne Biggs
Lucy Evelyne Biggs may select articles to value of £25.
(granddaughter of my late sister Lucy Harriot Moilliet) shall be at liberty to select out of the personal chattels which shall belong to me at my death any personal mementoes which she may desire to a total value of not exceeding Twenty five pounds.

4. I DIRECT my Executors to select out of the personal
Direction to Executors to select articles for distribution among Testators and his late wife's families or otherwise.
chattels which shall belong to me at my death and shall not be selected by the said Lucy Evelyne Biggs as aforesaid articles of furniture jewellery plate medals pictures scientific instruments books clothes and other articles AND I GIVE the articles to be selected unto my Executors with full confidence that they will distribute them judiciously among the members of my own family (including the said Lucy Evelyne Biggs) and of that of my late wife or otherwise and therefore I refrain from making any definite recommendation.

5. I DIRECT that the said Lucy Evelyne Biggs shall be at
Lucy Evelyne Biggs may reside in testator's residence for three calendar months thereafter or if this is not reasonably practicable
liberty to live free of cost in any residence in which I may reside at the time of my death for three calendar months thereafter or if this is not reasonably practicable



months after
his death.

my Executors shall make such arrangement for the convenience
of the said Lucy Evelyn Biggs during the period aforesaid
as they shall think fit and as she shall approve.

6.
Legacy of £100
to Testator's
brother.

I GIVE the sum of One hundred pounds free from legacy
duty as a small memento of me to my brother Erasmus Galton.

7.
Legacy of £100
each to certain
nephews and
nieces.

I GIVE the sum of One hundred pounds free from legacy
duty to each of the following four persons namely:- John
Lewis Moilliet son of my late sister Lucy Harriot Moilliet
Walter Bree Hesketh-Biggs Sophy Adele Bree and Harcourt
Galton-Biggs children of my late niece Lucy Amelia Biggs
daughter of the said Lucy Harriot Moilliet.

8.
Gift of
legacies
amounting in
the aggregate
to £44,900.

I ALSO GIVE the following legacies free from legacy duty
in addition to any other benefits given to any of the
legatees by this my Will viz:- To the said Edward Galton-
Wheler the sum of Fifteen thousand pounds To Amy Mary
Constance Pearson daughter of the said Lucy Amelia Biggs
the sum of Two thousand pounds To Sophia Harriet Moilliet
widow of my late nephew James Keir Moilliet the sum of One
thousand pounds To the Reverend Arthur Howard Galton of
Edenham Bourne son of my late cousin Herman Ernest Galton
the sum of One thousand pounds To my niece Lucy Studdy
(daughter of my sister Elizabeth Anne Wheler) the sum of
One thousand pounds To my great nephew Ewan Cameron Galton
(son of my late niece Frances Anne Adele Galton) the sum of
One thousand pounds To my great nieces (daughters of the
said Frances Anne Adele Galton) Lucy Ethel Marshall Smith
Amy Caroline Johnson Adele Vera Harcourt Bennett and Violet
Darwin Galton the sum of One hundred pounds each To my niece
Millicent Galton Lethbridge (daughter of my late sister
Millicent Adele Bunbury) the sum of Nineteen thousand five
hundred pounds To Professor Sir George Howard Darwin K.C.B.
F.R.S. son of my cousin Charles Darwin the sum of Five

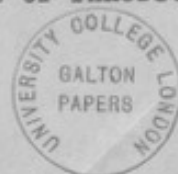


hundred pounds and to the said Arthur Francis Butler the sum of Three thousand five hundred pounds AND I DECLARE that in case any of the legatees named in this clause shall die before me then and in every such case I give the legacy which the legatee so dying would have taken if he or she had survived me to the executors or administrators of such legatee as part of his or her personal estate as if he or she had survived me and died immediately after my death.

9. Legacy of £200 to Albert Gifi. I GIVE to my servant Albert Gifi if he shall be in my service at the time of my death the sum of Two hundred pounds free from legacy duty.

10. Gift of residue to University of London for establishment and endowment of a Professorship. I DEVISE AND BEQUEATH all the residue of my estate and effects both real and personal unto the University of London for the establishment and endowment of a Professorship at the said University to be known as "The Galton Professorship of Eugenics" with a laboratory or office attached thereto AND I DECLARE that the duty of the Professor who for the time being shall hold the said Professorship shall be to pursue the study and further the knowledge of National Eugenics that is of the agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial faculties of future generations physically and mentally and for this purpose I desire that the University shall out of the income of the above endowment provide the salaries of the Professor and of such assistants as the Senate may think necessary and that the Professor shall do the following acts and things namely:-

- (1) Collect materials bearing on Eugenics
- (2) Discuss such materials and draw conclusions
- (3) Form a Central Office to provide information under appropriate restrictions to private individuals and to public authorities concerning the laws of inheritance



in man and to urge the conclusion as to social conduct which follow from such laws

(4) Extend the knowledge of Eugenics by all or any of the following means namely:-

- (a) Professional instruction
- (b) Occasional publications
- (c) Occasional public lectures
- (d) Experimental or observational work which may throw light on Eugenic problems

He shall also submit from time to time reports of the work done to the authorities of the said University AND I DECLARE that the receipt of the Principal for the time being of the said University shall be a sufficient discharge for any moneys payable to the said University under this my Will and shall effectually exonerate my Executors from seeing to the application thereof AND I ALSO DECLARE that the said University shall be at liberty to apply either the capital or income of the said moneys for any of the purposes aforesaid but it is my hope that the University will see fit to preserve the capital thereof wholly or almost wholly intact not encroaching materially upon it for cost of building fittings or library also that the University will supply the Laboratory or Office at such place as its Senate shall from time to time determine but preferably in the first instance in proximity to the Biometric Laboratory I state these hopes on the chance of their having a moral effect upon the future decisions of the Senate of the University but they are not intended to have any legally binding effect whatever upon the freedom of their action.

11.
Power for
Executors to

I DECLARE that it shall be lawful for my Executors to appropriate and allot any investments forming part of



allot investments in satisfaction of legacies.

my personal estate at the time of my death in or towards satisfaction of any of the legacies mentioned in Clause 8 hereof and every or any such appropriation and allotment shall take effect from such periods or period and shall be made for or in respect of such sum and in other respects in such manner as may be deemed fair and proper by my Executors.

12.
Reason no money left to L.E. Biggs.

I DECLARE that at her especial and written request I leave no money at all to the said Lucy Evelyne Biggs as I had formerly intended to do.

13.
Marginal notes not have any effect.

I DECLARE that in construing this my Will the marginal notes shall not be taken into account nor have any effect.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of October One thousand nine hundred and eight -- FRANCIS GALTON -- SIGNED by the said Francis Galton the Testator as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us present at the same time who in his presence at his request and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.
L.B.PORCHER, 171 Brompton Road, London, Bank Clerk.
S.MIDDLEBROOK, 171, Brompton Road, S.W. London, Bank Clerk.

THIS IS A CODICIL to the last Will and Testament of me FRANCIS GALTON of No 42 Rutland Gate in the County of London Esquire which Will is dated the twentieth day of October One thousand nine hundred and eight I HEREBY REVOKE Clause 10 of my said Will and in lieu thereof I substitute the following namely:-



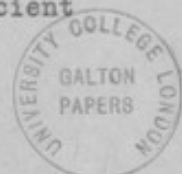
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I DEVISE AND BEQUEATH all the residue of my estate and effects both real and personal unto the University of London for the establishment and endowment of a Professorship at the said University to be known as "The Galton Professorship of Eugenics" with a laboratory or office and Library attached thereto AND I DECLARE that the duty of the Professor who for the time being shall hold the said Professorship shall be to pursue the study and further the knowledge of National Eugenics that is of the agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial faculties of future generations physically and mentally AND for this purpose I DESIRE that the University shall out of the income of the above endowment provide the salaries of the Professor and of such assistants as the Senate may think necessary and that the Professor shall do the following acts and things namely:-

- (1) Collect materials bearing on Eugenics
- (2) Discuss such materials and draw conclusions
- (3) Form a Central Office to provide information under appropriate restrictions to private individuals and to public authorities concerning the laws of inheritance in man and to urge the conclusions as to social conduct which follow from such laws
- (4) Extend the knowledge of Eugenics by all or any of the following means namely:-
 - (a) Professional instruction
 - (b) Occasional publications
 - (c) Occasional public lectures
 - (d) Experimental or observational work which may throw light on Eugenic problems

He shall also submit from time to time reports of the work done to the Authorities of the said University.

AND I DECLARE that the receipt of the Principal for the time being of the said University shall be a sufficient



discharge for any moneys payable to the said University under this my Will and shall effectually exonerate my Executors from seeing to the application thereof AND I ALSO DECLARE that the said University shall be at liberty to apply either the capital or income of the said moneys for any of the purposes aforesaid but it is my hope that the University will see fit to preserve the capital thereof wholly or almost wholly intact not encroaching materially upon it for cost of building fittings or library Also that the University will supply the laboratory or office at such place as its Senate shall from time to time determine but preferably in the first instance in proximity to the Biometric Laboratory I state these hopes on the chance of their having a moral effect upon the future decisions of the Senate of the University but they are not intended to have any legally binding effect whatever upon the freedom of their action AND I HEREBY DECLARE that it shall be lawful for the Senate of the said University if they shall think fit so to do to postpone the election of the first or any subsequent Professor of Eugenics for a period of not exceeding four years from the date of my death or from the date of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office as the case may be AND I DESIRE that in the meantime and until the appointment of the first Professor the Senate shall out of and by means of the income of my residuary estate make such arrangements as may be necessary to ensure the continuance without interruption and the extension of the work in connection with Eugenics initiated by me and now carried on on my behalf at University College and that during any subsequent vacancy in the Professorship the Senate shall out of and by means of the said income make such arrangements as may be necessary to ensure the continuance without interruption of the work being carried on for the time being at the Eugenics Laboratory of the



said University AND I HEREBY DECLARE it to be my wish but I do not impose it as an obligation that on the appointment of the first Professor the post shall be offered to Professor Karl Pearson and on such conditions as will give him liberty to continue his Biometric Laboratory now established at University College AND in all other respects I confirm my said Will IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand this twenty fifth day of May One thousand nine hundred and nine.

----- FRANCIS GALTON -----

Omit
SIGNED by the said Francis Galton as and for a Codicil to his last Will and Testament in the presence of us present at the same time who in his presence at his request and in the presence of each other have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

ELIZABETH LOUISA SIMMONS, 42 Rutland Gate, S.W. Lady's Maid to Miss Biggs. ----- JOSEPH ALFRED CHARMAN, No 12 Thayer Street, Manchester Sq, London W, Male Nurse. -----

Galton
PARCHMENT





EUGENICS.

PROF. KARL PEARSON ON ITS METHODS.

In an interview with one of our representatives, Professor Karl Pearson describes the aims of the Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics, and the work that has been done under his direction at University College. He utters a grave warning to the effect that the population is being recruited far more extensively than formerly from the less fit section of the community, and advocates the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider the question of the changes that are taking place in the birth rate, and their bearing on the future of the race. The need of the more adequate endowment of the study of eugenics is strikingly exemplified.

"Eugenics and problems of inheritance generally have been the objects of very serious study for some fifteen years at University College," Professor Karl Pearson stated. "The work, as conducted there, falls into two departments: the older, or Biometric Department, which was started fifteen years ago to study variation and inheritance in man and other forms of life quantitatively and mathematically, and the more recent Eugenics Laboratory founded by Sir Francis Galton. For several years past the Biometric Department, which has "Biometrika" as its official organ, has been collecting and analysing the statistics of inheritance, while the object of the Eugenics Laboratory is, in the words of the founder, 'the study of agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations, either physically or mentally.' It would be difficult to over-estimate the debt that the world owes to Sir Francis Galton for his work on this subject. To him is due the origination of this new idea, and to its working out he has devoted much of a long life, and provided the means that it has been in his power to bestow. The object of the Galton Laboratory is scientific investigation, and as scientific investigators the staff do not attempt any form of propaganda. That must be left to outside agencies and associations. They simply study the problems that appear to be of social importance, examine the facts statistically, and publish the results that flow from their analyses. So far the laboratory has issued about ten memoirs dealing with problems affecting inheritance, showing that properties such as insanity, deaf-mutism, and ability are inherited according to definite laws, and studying the inheritance of various constitutional conditions such as a tendency to tuberculosis, defective sight, and so forth, while recently the laboratory has undertaken the collection of raw material for

THE STANDARD, MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1910.

£1

problems of inheritance in man on a rather more ambitious scale in the quarto publications appearing under the title, 'The Treasury of Human Inheritance' (Dulau and Co., Soho-square).

EFFECT OF ALCOHOL EXAGGERATED.

"The subject to which the laboratory is at present devoting special attention is the influence of environment upon character. We have, for example, ready for press a memoir on the effect that parental alcoholism has upon the physical and mental characters of children, and it will be shown that this has been immensely exaggerated in certain directions and erroneously estimated in others. The children of those who use alcohol are, in fact, in some respects superior to the children of abstainers, for, though alcohol is not in itself beneficial to the offspring, the alcohol drinker appears on the average to be of a more robust type than the abstainer, and the vigour of the parent is reproduced in the offspring. The laboratory has also been working for some time on the influence of the parents' occupation and the moral and economic conditions of the home environment on the welfare of the child. In this connection I should like to take the opportunity of publicly acknowledging the great help received from the various public educational bodies. One alone has sent details of about 24,000 children, another of about 8000 children, and several other smaller groups of special types of cases have been or are being dealt with.

"Our present staff, which consists of six or seven a corps of trained observers, so that we can collect the social evidence we need in the exact form in which we require it. There is a wide field awaiting trained social workers—for those, for example, who have been trained under the Charity Organisation system, or as school visitors, and will consent to follow for a time purely scientific inquiry work.

"Our present staff, which consists of six or seven members, is inadequate to the calls upon its time. We require the establishment of a sociological inquiry department, to work independently of any party bias, to be pledged, for example, neither to the Majority nor the Minority Poor Law Report. The nation needs a laboratory, or, better, one at each university, to get at the facts; for most of the statistics provided in recent years, as in the Poor Law report and in the report on national degeneration, are practically futile, because they are neither collected properly nor properly reduced. Something in the nature of the original pioneer work done by Charles Booth is required, but conducted by more highly trained social workers, and dealt with by more modern scientific statistical methods.

INHERITANCE VERSUS ENVIRONMENT.

"The study of eugenics," Professor Pearson continued, "requires very special appliances, such as a departmental library, expensive calculating machines, and a very high degree of expert statistical skill. Apart from those needs which I have already indicated the services of trained mathematicians are essential. And a mathematical graduate requires at least a year's special training before he is in a condition to undertake original statistical work. Medical aid, too, is wanted in order to measure the extent of such conditions as malnutrition and alcoholism, to diagnose disease, and to follow up family histories of deformity and defect. As an illustration of the great value of medico-statistical inquiry I can quote the work now being done by Dr. Charles Goring and two assistants, who are reducing the elaborate observations on the physical and mental characters of criminals taken by direction of his Majesty's Prison Commissioners. This will undoubtedly lead to results of much value. In a memoir on the inheritance of the diathesis of phthisis and insanity, based on 1500 criminal family histories, Dr. Goring concludes that there is little

doubt as to the inheritance of the tubercular tendency, which he shows is directly comparable with the inheritance of insanity; infection, probably because infective matter is omnipresent, playing little part in the matter.

"From the practical standpoint one of the chief questions at present is that of the relative intensity of environment and heredity. The evidence we have collected shows that the effect of heredity is five or ten times as intense as that of environment, and one of the obvious results of this is that social reformers should devote five or ten times as much energy to the question of inheritance as they do to those of environment. To give an illustration by reference to the relation of alcohol to mental deficiency. Those who regard alcoholic parental environment as the main factor will advocate enforced abstinence; those who consider heredity all-important will recommend the segregation of the mentally defective.

"The question of the differential birth rate is, as I have said, another vitally urgent national problem. The general birth rate has dropped and is still dropping, and the falling-off is in the ranks of those mentally and physically fitter, while the unfit continue to bear children at the old rate. I would emphasise here that I am not implying any class distinction by the word 'fitter'; I am referring to the socially better as opposed to the socially worse throughout every class of the community.

A ROYAL COMMISSION ESSENTIAL.

"I look on the appointment of a Royal Commission on the question of this differential birth rate as highly desirable—I might rather say as essential. Its chief mission would be to make the public grasp the urgency of the danger. There are some obvious steps that could be taken partially to remedy the evil. The better members of the community could be encouraged to have larger families by differential taxation, and the worse discouraged by checking indiscriminate charity. The Churches might use their influence to emphasise the racial value of the parentage of the fitter, and to discourage those who are unworthy to be parents by differentiating their charities. It is extremely doubtful whether it is desirable to extend the school age to 16, as this can only impose an even heavier load on the shoulders of the more efficient members of the community, who are already overburdened with the support of the offspring of their inefficient compatriots.

"I look forward with confidence," Professor Pearson continued, "to the inclusion of eugenics as a normal branch of university training. There is already in Brussels the Solvay Institute that is carrying out with much less statistical power the type of work to which I am referring, but with excellent libraries, equipment, and extensive funds. I hope that some such institution will one day be established in this country. For the purpose of carrying out the work funds are urgently required. To my surprise and regret my own laboratory is not mentioned among those places at which the Beit Fellowships may be held, although the field of possible work in medical statistics is immense. I have indicated some of our more pressing needs—a larger staff of trained assistants, a departmental library practically complete in journals and memoirs dealing with statistical sociology, criminology, anthropology, and heredity in man; above all, an adequate fund for publications. At the present moment there are four or five memoirs on social questions of which the publication is delayed from lack of funds, and as regards 'The Treasury of Human Inheritance' the problem of funds is becoming so difficult that the question of handing it over to be published outside this country has already arisen."



each may be interfered with as little as possible. Again, as the ordinary work of a civilian hospital is very similar to that of a military general hospital, it is not intended to call up the medical and nursing staffs for duty in peace time; and the number of these staffs enrolled is much in excess of mobilisation requirements, so as to cause the minimum of interference with the ordinary routine duties of each. This shows a reasonable attitude on the part of the military authorities and an absence of red tape that deserves the fullest recognition.

The scheme for the organisation of voluntary aid in connexion with the military medical service of this country is so extensive and complex that it is almost impossible for anyone, not actually engaged in military medical administration, fully to realise the necessity or otherwise of the several items that go to make up the whole. The county associations are to be prepared to have their general hospitals fully equipped and ready to receive patients in one week from the date of mobilisation. The minimum equipment required is comprised in 45 schedules, extending over 25 foolscap pages, all but two having double columns; the total number of separate items amounts to about 3000. It seems hardly hypercritical to suggest that such an elaboration of detail is unnecessary, and that in a time of national emergency, when England is actually invaded, such things as pepper-casters (Schedule 1), backgammon boards (Schedules 6 and 10), soup tureens (Schedule 18), and art serge window curtains (Schedule 29) might surely be dispensed with. Of the scheme generally, as far as we are able to judge from our own standpoint, we feel bound to express hearty approval; and we commend it to the profession throughout the country as a comprehensive, workmanlike, and feasible scheme of organisation of voluntary medical aid in time of national emergency, which should meet with a ready response from every patriotic member of our profession. Some labour and time must be given, some deduction made from the leisure or recreation, scanty enough as these are already for most of us in actual practice. But the arrangements appear to have been designed expressly to make no greater demands on those who respond to the call of the national need than are absolutely necessary, and this reasonable spirit will, we believe, be met by a like spirit of sober, determined, self-sacrificing patriotism on the part of all ranks and branches of the medical profession.

"Nurture or Nature."

UNDER the very suggestive title of "The Relative Strength of Nurture and Nature," a lecture by Miss ETHEL M. ELDETON, Galton Research Scholar, on the respective operations of these two forces in promoting or restraining the development of children, has just been published in the Eugenics Laboratory Series of the University of London, and furnishes a convenient illustration of the work which is being conducted in the Galton Laboratory, and of its probable practical value in assisting us to deal with some of the pressing problems of to-day.¹ The object of Miss ELDETON's inquiry was to ascertain whether the unsatisfactory conditions

of physical strength and of intelligence displayed by a large proportion of what may be called "slum children" are mainly due to their surroundings or to their parentage; and she commences her discourse by some apt illustrations of the highly complex character of the problem, and of the difficulty of discovering the originating factor. An analogous difficulty, indeed, was stated many years ago by the author of the delightful little apologue entitled "The Cat's Pilgrimage," a story which relates how a domesticated pussy, tired of luxurious surroundings, went forth to investigate for herself the larger world around her. She lost herself in a wood, was desperately tired and hungry, and night was coming on. No saucer of milk could be discovered in any direction, but presently she saw an owl sitting on a bough, and she appealed to the bird of Minerva for aid and consolation. The owl advised her to seek refuge in philosophy, and declared that she herself was at the very time finding consolation under trouble in meditating upon the problem "Which came first, the owl or the egg?" Pussy objected that the problem was necessarily insoluble, but was promptly answered that therein lay its principal advantage. Miss ELDETON points out that we might discover that the mentally and physically fitter child comes from the cleaner and less crowded home, and might therefore argue that the spread of such homes is a "condition for national progress." But further investigation might show that the essential condition for such homes is the existence of mentally and physically fit parents, and that the fitness of the children flows after all from the parentage and not from the home. Or, if we took the problem of the employment of mothers, we might discover that employed mothers had the healthier children, and on this ground might oppose attempts to restrict the factory work of women during childbearing years. But on further investigation we might find that such mothers were, on the whole, older and with older children, from whom time had weeded the weaklings. Or we might find the death-rate of innkeepers to be much in excess of that of the clergy, and might overlook the fact that the average age at starting the occupation of innkeeper is higher than that of entering the Church, because to keep an inn is the ambition of many men who begin life in other callings. Or we might inquire into the effect of the drinking of the father on the health and ability of the offspring. We might find that the drinking father had better developed children than the non-drinker; but this might be because the drinker was the better workman, and the superiority of the children an inheritance, or that he earned better wages, and thus, in spite of drink, that his children were better fed. In other words, "Which came first, the owl or the egg?"

Miss ELDETON describes the enormous part played by environment in modifying living forms as being of two kinds: a change in the somatic characters following upon the transfer of the individual to different surroundings, or his treatment under different conditions of nurture; or a change in the germ characters of the race, owing to the environment selecting for survival a certain differential class of individuals, and their somatic characters thus becoming more frequent and possibly dominant in the population owing to the strength of heredity. It is with the former description

¹ Dolau & Co., 37, Soho-square, W. 1909. Pp. 40. Price 1s.

of influence that her inquiry was concerned, and it has been conducted by an endeavour to establish the "coefficient of correlation" between certain characteristics of parents and offspring. It is said to have been ascertained, by "a variety of investigations," that the correlation between physical and mental characters in parent and offspring is about 0.45 to 0.50; and the question appears to be whether this relation is appreciably modified by what may be described as accidental causes, such as are comprised within the general term "nurture." Miss ELDERTON shows that it might be easy to attribute to environment a condition which was really a secondary influence of heredity. A weakling may follow an unhealthy trade because he has not strength for a better one; and his offspring may be physically inferior because he is a weakling, and not because he follows an unhealthy trade. In endeavouring to find her way out of the various difficulties with which the questions before her are beset, Miss ELDERTON has been able to avail herself of a report upon 1400 school children of the city of Edinburgh, a record of measurements of 72,857 children attending the public schools in Glasgow, and an account of the children in the "special" schools in Manchester. In all these reports some information was given about the home circumstances of the children concerned, and, among other points, about the "drinking," the health, and the physique of the parents; but it seems reasonable to suppose that much of this information might be quite as likely to mislead as to instruct, and it is at least certain that the word "drinking" would be employed in different senses by different observers. The inquiry, as a whole, appears to show that the influence of Nurture is small when compared with that of Nature, that the physically and mentally weaker stocks are reproducing themselves at a greater rate than those of sounder physique and intelligence, and that modern attempts to improve the environment of the children of these weaker stocks are not likely to be followed by any material improvement either in such children or in their descendants. So far as can be seen at present, it appears that improvement in social conditions will not compensate for a bad hereditary influence; and that the problem of physical and mental degeneration cannot be solved by preventing mothers from working, by closing public-houses, or by erecting model dwellings. "The only way to keep a nation strong is to see that each new generation is derived chiefly from the fitter members of the generation before."

The general conclusions at which Miss ELDERTON has arrived are very strongly supported, on somewhat different grounds, by Professor KARL PEARSON, in a lecture appearing in the same series, in which he endeavours to trace the falling birth-rate of Great Britain to what may generally be described as "factory legislation," and to the impediments which that legislation has thrown in the way of employing children as wage-earners, contributing in an important degree to the maintenance of the families of which they form part. He says, in effect, that the child, who was once a helper at a comparatively early age, is now nothing but a burden until that age is long past, and that the more prudent of potential parents decline to take him upon

their shoulders, leaving the business of continuing the race to the comparatively shiftless and unthrifty. He urges that the only way to check the consequent degeneration is by legislation which shall encourage child-bearing among the classes who now avoid it, and indicates certain methods by which this end might be attained, methods such as relief from taxation as a reward of parentage, educational endowments, a modification in favour of respectable parents of the system of old-age pensions, and various other departures from the methods by which "unthinking philanthropy has crippled our power of modifying race fitness." Taken together, the two lectures form a powerful appeal to the more reasoning portions of the community against the practices of the more impulsive, whether these be actuated by ignorant benevolence or by equally ignorant striving after vote-catching, and they at least serve to show the absolute necessity of knowledge as a prelude to useful activity. The custom of "acting foolishly but meaning well" is of far greater antiquity than the poet who denounced it, and we fear it is likely to continue, notwithstanding the excellent work of the Galton Laboratory, for many generations to come. In the meanwhile that work will, we think, commend itself to the judgment of the medical profession, and might be made more generally known than it is at present by a very moderate degree of exertion on the part of medical practitioners. We cannot but add that any endeavours which might be made in this direction would be greatly aided by the adoption of a more lucid and less technical style on the part of those by whom the researches of the laboratory are set forth. To those who would persuade or convince a mastery of the resources of language is as essential as the mastery of his foil is to a fencer; and as long as the examples of FARADAY, of TYNDALL, of HUXLEY, of DARWIN are remembered there can be no excuse in any literature intended for the public for either clothing the teachings of science in abstruse technicalities or for veiling their essential attractiveness beneath obscurities either of construction or of diction.

Annotations.

"Ne quid nlmis."

MEDICAL FEES IN CONNEXION WITH THE CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACT.

GOVERNMENT departments are never liberal in remunerating medical practitioners whose services have been required in some capacity or other, and they have even been known to ignore the question of fees when specifying circumstances under which medical advice must be promptly obtained. The time-honoured maxim that a labourer is worthy of his hire is as true in the present day as in any previous period. Gratuitous advice, however, is constantly being given by practitioners in the cause of charity as well as in attendance on impecunious patients, but this kind of altruism is not free from the risk of encouraging the public to under-estimate the money value of professional service. The question of medical certificates and health reports stands somewhat apart from that of medical attendance. They are frequently in request, they may be troublesome to prepare, they may involve some responsibility, and they may have to be given either gratis or for a very moderate consideration. This is particularly



PROSPECTUS

TREASURY OF HUMAN INHERITANCE

ISSUED BY

THE FRANCIS GALTON LABORATORY
FOR NATIONAL EUGENICS

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Part I to be issued this year will probably contain among other matters :

Pedigrees illustrating the inheritance of various types of intellectual ability : Francis Galton and members of the Eugenics Laboratory.

Pedigrees illustrating heredity in *Diabetes insipidus* : By W. Bulloch, M.D.

Pedigrees of tuberculous stocks : By Dr W. C. Rivers.

Pedigrees illustrating inheritance of hand and foot deformity : By Thomas Lewis, M.D., D.Sc.

Pedigrees illustrating abnormality of the eye : By E. Nettleship and

Pedigrees of epilepsy, want of mental balance, and ichthyosis will also appear in Parts I or II.

PUBLISHED BY DULAU AND CO., SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

[P. T. O.]

TREASURY OF HUMAN INHERITANCE

THE Francis Galton Laboratory proposes to issue in parts at short intervals a collection of published and unpublished family pedigrees, illustrating the inheritance in man of mental and physical characters, of disease and of abnormality.

Students of heredity find great difficulty in obtaining easy access to material bearing on human inheritance. The published material is voluminous, scattered over a wide and often very inaccessible journalistic area. The already collected although unpublished material is probably as copious but no central organ for its rapid publication in a standardised form exists at present. The Eugenics Laboratory alone possesses several hundred pedigrees of family characteristics and diseases which it is desirable to make readily accessible. Many medical men possess similar material, and there is a growing desire among genealogists to pay more attention to family characters and supplement the merely nominal pedigrees, current in the past.

For a publication of this kind to be successful at the present time, it should be entirely free from controversial matter. The *Treasury of Human Inheritance* will therefore contain no reference to theoretical opinions. It will give in a standardised form the pedigree of each stock. This will be accompanied by a few pages of text describing the individual members of the stock, giving references to authorities, and if the material has been published to the *locus* of original publication. When necessary the characteristic will be illustrated by photography or radiography. In this way, it is hoped in the course of a few years to place a large mass of material in the hands of the student of human heredity. It will not cut him off from, but directly guide him to the original and fuller sources of information. Further the *Treasury* will provide students of eugenics and of sociology, medical men and others with an organ where their investigations can find ready publication, and where as times goes on a higher and more complete standard of family history than has hitherto been usual can be maintained.

Each pedigree and its description will appear under the name of the author responsible for its completeness and accuracy; and by aid of a key number to a confidential manuscript register of names and localities, it is hoped that it may be occasionally possible for future investigators to recover traces of individual stocks, or to ascertain whether newly discovered cases can be linked onto previously recorded families.

It is proposed to issue the *Treasury of Human Inheritance* in quarto parts at about quarterly intervals. Each part will contain about 6 to 10 plates of pedigrees and such other illustrations as may be needful. For ease of handling and comparison, the pedigree plates will not be bound up with the text. As far as possible each plate will contain pedigrees of a single characteristic or of closely allied characteristics. It will thus be possible to place all the plates containing like characteristics side by side for examination.

An illustrative pedigree plate and a specimen of the manner in which the descriptions will be drawn up accompany this prospectus.

Subscription to each set of four parts	20/-.
Price of each part alone	7/-.

PLATE XI. Fig. 60. Four albinos in a sibship of 11 (IV. 5 to 15). IV. 5 died at three months and IV. 12 at three years, the latter from diphtheria. IV. 11, aged 52 (1905), an educated professional man; hair distinctly tinged with yellow, brows and lashes the same, body hair not quite white; eyes blue, slight red reflex from pupils with difficulty, lateral nystagmus about 70 and not always present; much more rapid when one eye is closed and was worse in childhood; refraction M., V. with his concave glasses $\frac{4}{32}$; fundus very light even at yellow-spot region, a congenital crescent in each; tall, robust, good abilities, was usually top of his class of 30 at school; his wife dark hair and eyes; their four children medium-coloured hair and two at least have dark choroids. IV. 14, aged 45, albinism of exactly same degree both as to skin, hair and eyes, as 11; refraction M. and V. with his concave glasses $\frac{4}{32}$; taller than 11 and not so intellectual; wife dark hair and medium eyes; one son (V. 7), aged nine, brown hair, blue eyes, choroid decidedly light; no miscarriages. In regard to both the above, the irides do not now transmit red light, and only a slight redness is visible in the pupils, but their mother says the pupils were red in childhood; "the choroids are more albinotic than the colour of the hair led me to expect" (Mr Usher). Mother attributes the albinism to having, when pregnant, looked at a waiter with moving eyes and white hair; no miscarriages in IV. 5 to 15. The siblings of the albinos (IV. 6, &c.) are dark or medium, none fair; no prevalence of fairness in V. except the two children (V. 8) of IV. 15, who are fair, but their mother is fair. Mother (III. 31), aged 88 (1905), medium eyes, gray hair. Father (III. 5) was "fair but not white," lived to 84. III. 19 "was white just like" IV. 14, but had good sight; III. 16, 17 and 18 also very light. II. 8, 9, 10 all had very light or white hair, no information about their sight. II. 19 and 21, very fair, and their mother (I. 5) believed to have had light yellow hair; her husband's complexion not known. II. 14, five sisters of II. 15, reported to have all worn wigs and may therefore have had peculiar colour of hair. Hair and eye-colour of others: hair medium shade or no conspicuous colour, II. 1 to 6, III. 2 to 7 (except 5, *supra*) and most of their descendants IV. 1 to 4, also several children of III. 2 and 3 and 27 to 34 not shown in Fig.; fair or light, III. 16, 17, 18, 30, a few of the children of III. 27 to 34 not shown in Fig.; medium or dark hair with blue eyes, III. 27, 29; dark or very dark hair, II. 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, III. 20, 21, several children of III. 27 to 34 not shown in Fig. In this pedigree I. 1 a and 2 a were probably brothers; they had the same surname as I. 4 b, and the families a and b had lived close to each other for a very long time; we have, however, no absolute proof that 1 a and 2 a were brothers nor that any recognizable kinship existed between them and 4 b. Twins occurred twice; II. 18 (dark), 19 (very fair); 18 herself had twins (III. 22, 23), who died in infancy; III. 24 also died; 25 (medium hair) and 26 lived; children of II. 19 given above. (Mr C. H. Usher.)

Fig. 61. Six cases of general albinism scattered in four sibships through three generations, two of them incomplete in degree; consanguinity of parentage of three of the sibships. Very fair and bright red hair respectively in at least two others (III. 4 and IV. 16). VII. 1, aged 7 (1907), very fair hair, bright blue eyes, nystagmus, refraction H. As. 1.5 D. horizontal, V. corrected $\frac{6}{32}$; her father (V. 31), light brown hair, gray eyes; mother (VI. 5), golden hair (formerly much lighter), blue-gray eyes. VI. 8, aged 30 (1907), is holding a responsible clerical post; seen when 14 with quick, fine horizontal nystagmus, H. As. 3 D. horizontal, V. corrected $\frac{6}{32}$, very fair hair and blue eyes; hair was almost white when a baby. Of his four siblings the second and fourth (VI. 9 and 11) died of diabetes at four and nine years of age respectively, the others living and well; all have (or had) blue eyes, the two who died fairish hair, VI. 10 and 12 dark hair: mother (V. 10), very fair (flaxen hair), one of eleven; all her ten siblings had blue or bluish eyes and several very fair hair; father, no relation, nearly black hair. VI. 15, now (1907) aged 25, seen when six with well-marked albinism and considerable M. As., R. M. 5.5 D. vertical, 1.5 D. horizontal, L. 3 D. vertical, 0.5 D. horizontal, V. corrected about $\frac{4}{32}$; now well, strong and does everything; albinism much more marked than in VI. 8; her three living siblings have hair from golden red to auburn, and eyes from blue to "olive green." Of the three others VI. 18 is mentally deficient, one of VI. 19 died quite early and two were still-born, their places not known precisely. Mother (V. 44), auburn hair and dark blue eyes, was third of eleven (the eldest (V. 42) was male), all but one were very fair; one sister mentally deficient. Father (V. 19), sandy hair, blue eyes, seventh of eleven (three dark, the rest fair); five living, two died mentally deficient. IV. 19 was an albino, he died a few days after marriage, no further particulars. IV. 23, living (1906), nearly 80, an albino with nystagmus and oscillating eyes, has had ten children (VI. 32 to 41) of whom five are fair; her husband (IV. 28) had black hair. IV. 26 was albinotic and known as "White X" in contradistinction to his cousin (V. 29), who was called "Black X." It has not been possible to ascertain the hair- or eye-colour of any others, except IV. 16, whose hair was so red he used to be told he had a "fire on his head," and III. 4, who had flaxen fair hair. (Mr E. Nettleship and Mr W. T. Lister.)

Subscription Form

I desire to subscribe to the first four parts of the *Treasury of Human Inheritance* on their appearance.

Signed:

Full Address:

All communications both with regard to pedigree contributions, and subscriptions should be sent to: The Editors, *Treasury of Human Inheritance*, Eugenics Laboratory, University College, London, W.C.

For consideration

(For Private information only)

Advisory Meetings

at the Eugenics Record Office, 88 Gower St. W.C.

Mr Galton would be glad to utilise the room of the Eugenics Record Office, after Office hours, for the occasional meeting of a few invited persons who seriously desire to promote Inductive Research in matters connected with Eugenics.

In Mr Galton's absence, Mr Schuster would act as host.

(Under these usual conditions)

In conference with Mr Brauford and Dr Slaughter, Mr Schuster would arrange the days ^(and hours) of opening and closing each meeting ^(of each meeting).

He would similarly arrange as to the persons to whom invitations should be sent on each occasion, bearing in mind that exigencies of space make it inconvenient for more than 8 persons, ^{should} _{to} be present at the same time.

~~The Secretary, Miss Elderton will do all the necessary type writing & posting~~

He ^{would also} ~~will~~ similarly draw up the agenda, a copy of which will accompany each invitation.

The meetings will be somewhat informal, but ^{its members} ~~they~~ may proceed to elect a chairman ^{in the evening} if any two of those present desire it. Whenever ^{the} votes are equal, Mr Schuster, ^{including that of the Chairman} ~~or Mr Galton if present~~ shall have a second and casting vote.

Minutes of each meeting shall be kept by Mr Schuster, who shall cause them to be typed in duplicate, one copy to be retained by the Office.

The Secretary, Miss Elderton, will do all the necessary type writing and posting.

The primary purpose of the meeting will be to propose and thoroughly discuss suitable subjects for Eugenic research, including time, cost, the persons who might undertake them, and the value of the expected results. Definite proposals of this kind should take precedence in the agenda.

Other topics connected with Eugenics might afterwards be discussed, preference being given to those that bear on the future work of the Office.

Francis Galton, October 1905



Invites

P.2

L.S.
Mrs Weston
Jw Clapham
v Bramford.

Peter Elderton (E.E.)
on Mott (V.V.B.)
Sir John Cockburn
(V.V.B.)
{ Dr Saleeby (J.W.S.)
13 Greville Place
St Johns Wood

Professor Weldon (E.S.)
D McDougal (E.J.S.)
D ~~de~~ Mani (V.V.B.)

Meeting
42 Rutland Gate
Monday Oct 30. 4.30 p.m.

Agenda (Draft for)

1. Opening statement by Mr Galloni
2. Organisation of subsequent meetings + order of proceedings
3. "Register of Able Families" Report.
4. Suggestions ~~for~~ of tasks & problems.

Advisory Meeting - Eugene's Record Office

p.34

Mr. G. hopes that Mr. [unclear] will be

disposed to help in making preliminary arrangements for it above

~~the above~~, by attending ^{with Mr. [unclear]} an informal meeting ^{for them} at his house

42 Rutland Gate on Monday, Oct 30 at 4 1/2 pm.

Mr. [unclear] will explain particulars

Advancing Mr. [unclear] at Eugene's Record Office





Francis Galton Esq F.R.S.
42 Rutland Gate
S.W.
Schuster's
Antecedents



f.5r

Edgar H. J. Schuster. M.A. F.Z.S. Late
Scholar (Senior + Junior) Charterhouse + Science
Exhibitor. Science Scholarship New College
First Class final School of Natural Science
(Zoology). Naples biological scholarship
~~Zoological~~ ~~Senior demonstrator~~ to Prof. Weldon
Author of a paper on Variation in *Eupagurus*
prideauxi, published in Biometrika. + of
two papers on heredity in mice (shortly to be
published) and of one of ~~Base~~ ancient
British skulls of the Oxford Collection.
Nephew of Professor Arthur Schuster, and of

f.5v
Mr Felix Schuster (Liberal candidate for the
city) Grandson of Sir Hermann Weber M.D.
Son of Ernst Schuster. Barrister Lincoln Inn
Dt Juris Munich, specialist of Private ~~and~~
International Law.



Sir Henry Burdett's Hospitals & Charities 1908.

P. 74. We proved that the people who contended that there is a yearly sum which represents the maximum yield of charitable contributions are hopelessly in error.

P. 76. The figures seem to show that the volume of charity is practically illimitable. (discussed in this book)

P. 81. The ordinary expenditure of the Institution in 1896 amounted to £ 7,123,000, & that it ~~had~~ increased in 1905 to £ 9,412,000 or 32%.



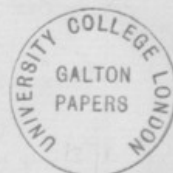
Rachel -

f.8r

Unto a lonely villa, in a dell.
Above the fragrant warm Provençal shore,
The dying Rachel in a chair they bore
Up the steep pine-plumed paths of the Estrée,
And laid her in a stately room, where fell
The shadow of a marble Muse of yore,
The rose-crowned queen of legendary lore
Polymnia, full on her death-bed. — 'Twas well!
The fret & misery of our northern towns,
In this her life's last day, our poor, our pain,
Our jangle of false wits, our climates' frowns,
Do for this radiant Greek-souled artist cease;
Sole object of her dying eyes remain
The beauty and the glorious art of Greece —

EYNSHAM.

NEWLAND HOUSE.



Rachel .

f. 8v

Sprung from the blood of Israel's scattered race,
At a mean inn in German Aarac born,
To forms from antique Greece & Rome reftorn
Trick'd out with a Parisian speech and grace,
Imparting life renewed, old Classic grace;
Then, soothing with the Christian strain forlorn,
A Kempis! her departing soul outworn,
While by her bedside Hebrew rites have place —

Ah, not the radiant spirit of Greece alone
She had — one power, which made her breast its home;
In her, like us, these clashed contending powers,

Germany, France, Christ, Moses, Athens, Rome —
The strife, the mixture in her soul are ours;
The genius & the glory are her own.

Matthew Arnold .

Miss Ada Read

f9

Aug end if possible & could easily
give an occasional half hour
before then

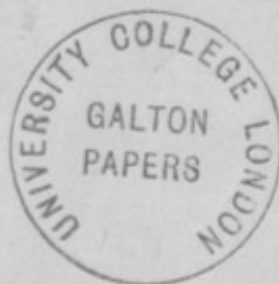
110

Hodge, usual. Univer of London holidays

Prefer whole holiday - Selin

Locum tenens - probably arrangeable.

Dr H. Maudslayi



Eugenic Endowment.

A limited number of cottages, at small rentals, are offered to labourers who, ^{being both of them} being themselves & their wives, exceptionally efficient in mind and body, have large and thriving families of young children.

The ^{cottages} are also offered to young ^{married} couples, whose personal and hereditary gifts are exceptionally high, and may presumably be transmitted ^{in the average} to their offspring.

to some considerable degree, & their offspring

The object of the Endowment is to recognise the national importance of eugenics, by affording ~~some~~ aid to the healthy nurture of hopeful families.

The selection of tenants and the arrangement of details as to tenancy, are vested by the Trustees in a ~~Committee~~ ^{by them} appointed for that purpose by themselves.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to

A. B. Secretary & the Chief of Selection, address —



As almshouses were founded to comfort the old and feeble, so these cottages are founded to ~~promote~~ ^{promote} the healthy development of the young & vigorous.

when CS = 50

f.10v

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

*From the Francis Galton Research Fellow in National Eugenics.**

All Letters should be addressed to—

EDGAR SCHUSTER, M.A.,

University College,

Gower Street,

London, W.C.

.....190

* That is, for the study of agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations, either physically or mentally.

University of London.

GALTON RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP.



Estimate of Cost of Furniture and Fitting for
Mr. Schuster's rooms at 135 Gower Street, W.C.

Articles.	E. S. D.	Ordered by.	Order Executed
Roll-top Desk	11-10-0	Steward	Supplied
Revolving Chair	2-10-0	Steward	Supplied
Table	3-19-0		
Barlock Typewriter	18-8-0	Mr Reeve	
Typewriter table	1-10-0	Mr Reeve	
Typewriter table fitting		Longley	
2 Chairs for Interviewers	1-5-0	Steward	Supplied
Standish and 2 Isobar Inkpots	6-0	Mr Reeve	Supplied
Fender	10-0	Steward	Supplied
Fire-irons	9-6	Steward	Supplied
Guard	3-3	Steward	Supplied
Scuttle	12-9	Steward	Supplied
Hearthrug	11-3	Mr Schuster (per Steward).	Supplied
Waste-paper basket	1-4	Mr Reeve	Supplied
Notice Board		Longley	
Stencil Notice		Mr Reeve	
Petty Cash			

BOOKS:-

Who's Who	7-6	Mr Reeve	Supplied
Index Vol. Dict. Nat. Biog.	1-5-0	Mr Reeve	"
Oxford Historical Regist.	5-8	Mr Reeve	"
Whittaker's Peerage	3-6	Mr Reeve	"
Army List	2-6	Mr Reeve	"
Navy List	2-6	Mr Reeve	"
Indian Civil Service List	7-6	Mr Reeve	"
Clergy List	4-6	Mr Reeve	"
Law List	10-6	Mr Reeve	"
Whittaker	2-6	Mr Reeve	"
Court Guide (Boyle's)	5-0	Mr Reeve	"
Year-book of Royal Socy	-	Mr Reeve	"
Book of Matriculations and Degrees	15-0	Mr Reeve	"
Graduati Cantabrigienses	12-6	Mr Reeve	"



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

FRANCIS GALTON RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN NATIONAL EUGENICS.

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(Draft for future consideration.)

Self means the subject of the monograph

Father.		Mother	
Christian Name.	Surname.	Christian Name.	Maiden Surname.

	Self.	Father.	Mother.
1 Birthplace.			
2 County.			
3 Present residence.			
4 Stature <i>5 ft 10 in - 182</i>			
5 Eye Colour.			
6 Age; if deceased, at death.			



8 Occupation of self.

9 Occupation of father.

10 Compare position of self with that of father at same age.

Brothers' initials or names.	Occupations.	Brief notes on each.
------------------------------	--------------	----------------------

Wife.	Maiden Surname.	Birth-place.	Her father's occupation.
-------	-----------------	--------------	--------------------------

Sons' initials or names.	Occupations.	Brief Notes on each.
--------------------------	--------------	----------------------

Sender's Name and address.-

Remarks

(Draft for future consideration.)

Father.		Mother.	
Christian Name.	Surname.	Christian Name.	Maiden Surname.
Birthplace. County. Present residence. Stature. Eye Colour. Age; if deceased, at death.		Self.	Father. Mother.
Occupation of self.			
Occupation of father.			
Compare position of self with that of father at same age.			
Brothers' initials or names.		Occupations.	Brief notes on each.
Wife.	Maiden Surname.	Birth-place.	Her father's occupation.
Sons' initials or names.		Occupations.	Brief Notes on each.
Sender's Name and address.-			



Aug 14
I will write again
I have from the others
when

J. A. H. Crowley,

15 flr

CONSULTATIONS BY APPOINTMENT.
TELEPHONE NO BRADFORD 1763.

116, MANNINGHAM LANE,
BRADFORD

10/VIII/55

Dear Sir;

I cannot say I
have in view any subject of
the kind you mention - I take
a keen interest in social subjects
generally and feel I think to the
full the need for careful work
& statistics in every department. I
am, in addition to my being Hon^y
Physⁿ at the Royal Infirmary here, the
Med. Superintendent under the Education
Com^{tee}. and so come across all classes
of children including the mentally
deficient & the epileptic - I have
never thought however of any particular
point I should like definitely to
work up partly because my time
has been fully occupied with
routine work (but I am somewhat
better placed in that respect now
having recently resigned my appointment
as Vis. Phys. at the Union Hospital) &
partly I am afraid because I am
not a very good hand at suggesting
to myself a suitable subject to work

100, MARKINGHAM LANE
BRADFORD



at.

If you were to incline to give me
a few subjects to choose from I
think I could ~~undertake~~ to undertake
to say where I should feel capable
of adequately tackling it^{one} - If it
was something I felt I could do
I think I could undertake to do it
thoroughly & to write in fairly good
form but I make no literary
claims!

I fancy some subject involving
investigation might be the best - I
mean involving actual work rather
than any record into records of the
past ^{merely}. Can anything be done,
from the Food point of view?
I am increasingly impressed with the
way in which the well being of a
nation through its individuals is
wrapped up with the question of
diet -

Yrs. very truly
Ralph H. Crowley.

Francis Factorley

Anglo. (short car)

Eichholz (1)

f.1r

28, BOLINGBROKE ROAD,
WEST KENSINGTON.

Beauregard.

Babbicombe Down

Torquay.

Aug. 3. 08.



Dear Mr Galton.

I have made
enquiries since you were
kind enough to see me
and have approached the
following gentlemen whom
I think you would probably
like to see.

They are all highly
qualified and endowed with

28, BOLINGBROKE ROAD,
WEST KENSINGTON.

with the faculty and desire
for research and are interested
in Enquiries. They are three.

① Mr. O. L. V. Simpkinson. B.A.

Has just completed a
brilliant degree in Science
at Oxford. He is said to be
quite one of the best in his
year and is strongly
recommended to me. He writes
that he has great interest in
enquiries and would enjoy to
take up the work.

Address: The Vicarage
Eynsford.
Kent.

✓ anglo.
✓ suggested
Huffington.

② Dr. R. H. Crowley. (M.D.)

aug 6,
 Medical Officer to the
 Bradford Education
 Committee. Has had much
 experience of school children
 of all types. He has a
 capital grasp of the work
 and would be willing to take
 up work if it came within
 his scope ~~and~~ ^{He} has presented
 several very useful reports
 to his committee on defective
 children and on School Hygiene.

Address:

116 Manningham Road
 Bradford
 Yorks.

③ Mrs F. S. Poole

Strongly recommended to me
 by ^{Scrimgeour}
 The Tutor of Jesus College
 Cambridge (Dr. W. H. Duckworth)

✓
 Aug 6
 does he know about
 India?



knowing lectures in
Anthropology) Mr Porte has
a great library for anthropological
work and with a very good
degree at Cambridge. He is
an expert for statistical work.

Address:

Trinity Sussex College
Cambridge.

I have told these gentlemen
that you will probably
communicate with them.

I am in touch with others
but you will probably like
to deal with these first

Kindly say if I can be of
any further service to you.
Believe me yours very truly
Alfred. Eichholz

Asked if he c^d
Suggest.
I sent him a circular

Dr Eickholtz (2)

F.3r

28, BOLINGBROKE ROAD,
WEST KENSINGTON.



Dear Mr Dalton

I enclose a
letter from Dr Porter
to whom I wrote
originally after seeing
you and who has just
replied.

He took a very first
rate degree at Cambridge
and is an old Chytoman.
Since taking his doctorate
in medicine in about 1900
he has been doing some very

28, BOLINGBROKE ROAD,
WEST KENSINGTON.

good health work in
Leeds as assistant medical
officer

Yours sincerely
A. Eubank

Dr. Porter

3, Hollin Lane,
Headingley,
Leeds.



Aug 25th 1905

asked her
to suggest subject
& enclosed a circular

Dear Dr. Eickholz

I have only just returned from
Switzerland; hence your letter of
July 28th has been neglected.

I don't have correspondence forwarded,
as I never know what my exact
address will be two days ahead.

Chimberg is entirely dependent
on weather conditions, & if the
opportunity offers itself, I
am frequently crossing the
Italian, French, & Swiss
frontiers. Consequently my

movements are liable to be uncertain,
& correspondence is apt to go astray.

First, let me thank you for
thinking of me in connection
with Mr. Falton's proposal.

Possibly, owing to my silence,
other arrangements have already
been made, otherwise I should
be very glad to hear more of the
kind of paper & subject which
Mr. Falton has in his mind.

Thresh & I are just finishing
a book of some size on foods
in relation to methods of preservation,
colouring, & analysis, & I
expect that the proofs will

f.5r

Shortly be coming in for revision.

This will of course occupy some of my spare time, but not all, but would probably mean that any other work would take some time to complete.

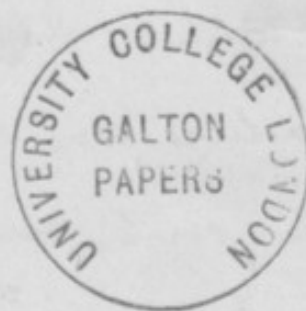
Leeds is not very well supplied with books of reference on matters of eugenics, &, supposing that Mr. Falton has not already found a collaborator, one would like to know something more as to the nature of the paper before making up one's mind.

I think I did write to thank you for your assistance in connection with the Surrey C.C. appointment. As far

as I can father, I ran a very
good second.

Yours sincerely
A. J. Porter.

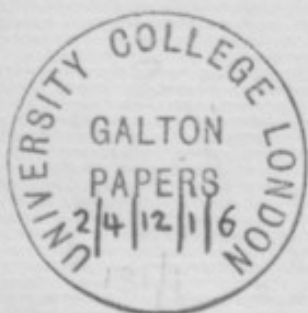
J. Porter



F. Alice Lee

13.15

57. Antrim Mansions
Haverstock Hill
N.W.



June 29. 1905.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I saw Mrs

Elderton yesterday &

told her, as far as I

could, what you require.

She has taken it over

with her people, and I

4.14

Lane just received an
answer - she is willing
to take the post if you
are willing to have her.

She must, naturally,
finish up her school
term, and will require
a holiday before beginning
new work - but she can
be ready about August
20th.

.p.25

You will probably wish
to see her & arrange
details - She is engaged
during the day, but can
reach you any time
which is convenient to
you, any day after
about 5.30.

I think you know her
address but I give
it in case you do not.
It is - Allington
Telford Avenue
S.W.

f.2v
If you do not engage
Miss ^{Elder} ~~Adams~~ for
the work, if you will
let me know I will
make further enquiries.

Yours faithfully,
Alice Lee

Aug 12
Study the Hyb II (1 faculty, 2.5-3.0 hrs)
and Ant. at Cambridge
reply at 5.00 hrs

Boole

f.15



SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE.

8. Aug. 1905.

Dear Sir,

Thank you very much for
your kind letter and for your very
kind offers. I am afraid I must
confess to only a very slight know-
ledge of Eugenics, and I must there-
fore ask for some information as to
the necessary literature to read up,
if I am to do any work in it.
As regards a subject, also, of course
I am in no position to decide,
and should have to leave that entire-



SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE

CAMBRIDGE

ly to you, & until I had read up
more of the subject.

As regards India, I have no actual
correspondents there, but feel sure I
could do something to help, as I have
several near friends and relations who
have large connections there. Having a very
large number of relations on every side, I
can generally find some sort of connection
with any part of the world, except
perhaps Australia.

My ignorance of the subject may per-
haps prevent my undertaking any
large work, such as you offer seems to
suggest, but I am only too willing to

do it, if you consider that I can, or if not, I should like to give any small assistance that I might be able to.

May I remind you of an old paper of yours entitled "Statistics of Mental Imagery", in which my Father, then Assistant Master at Charterhouse, collected a number of data from boys in the school. The subject is one that interests me, as also the question of "Visualized Numbers", which, however, can only I suppose be of secondary interest, and not of very great importance.

With very many thanks for your kindness,

Yours very truly

Frank. S. Poole.

P.S. I am not sure how much work

has been done on Eye-Colour in Heredity.
The question was mentioned to me
some months back, and it has stuck
to me. Perhaps you will be able to
tell me if there is anything to be
done in that line. I suppose in obser-
vation of Eye-Colour one would include
other forms of pigmentation such as hair
and skin colour (complexion) for comparison?

F.S.P.



Poole

f.3r

South Lawn

Godalming

Aug 31st. 1905.



Dear Sir,

I must apologise for not answering your letter before, but it has been following me about the country. It would be convenient if you would in future address me, South Lawn, Godalming, as that will always find me quickest.

I had a talk with Mr Duckworth before I left Cambridge, and he has promised me some help, with regard to the Eurarian question. He promised

CASTLE LODGE

LONDON



as a preliminary to write to a friend of his at Macchar, but unfortunately, answers take a long time from India. He also promised to write to you, but I don't know if he has done so yet. He called my attention to a statement made by Mr. Bateson, that there is no segregation of coloration among the clones you are interested in. I have had no opportunity yet of looking up the reference.

With regard to the two papers you enclose, I will endeavor to fill them up, but just at present, Summer Holidays make it rather

difficult to concentrate our attention
on such subjects,

Yours very truly

Frank S. Poole.



Dec 5
Consider this
"where in the world
the are the forest (all words)
Skinner of More (in form)
Harris (intended & really) and
with 1882 predominate among them?

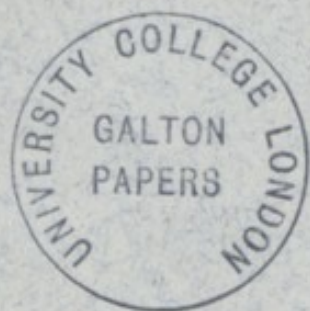
Poole

f55r

South Lawn

Godalming

Nov 26th 1905.



My dear Mr Galton,

I am very sorry to have kept you so long uninformed of my prospects as regards your "Eucarian" question. I have discussed the question with Dr Duckworth at Cambridge, and he has written to Mr Thurstan, of the Natural History Museum, and they both say that the work would be practically useless unless

done on the spot. Mr. Thurston says
he thinks the work would be an
extremely useful one, and remarks
that intermarriages has taken place
for many generations. In a paper of
his own which he sent (Machos
Govt Museum - Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 2.),
he appears to trace their existence
back to about the year 1600,
and to include almost all Europ-
ean nations in the parentage of
the Euarians at different times.
According to him the Euarian
~~popul~~ population was over 25,000,
in 1891, in the Machos presidency.

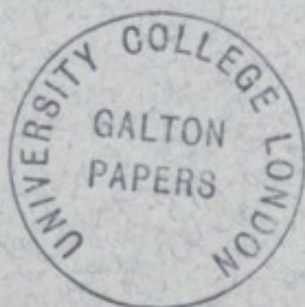
alone, so that there is indeed
a large amount of material to
work upon.

As regards going out to India,
I am afraid that is out of the
question for me, as far as expense
goes, and I do not know that
I should feel justified in going,
even if I could. I am extremely
sorry that this should have fallen
thru, as far as I am concerned,
but perhaps you will be able to get
some able person to undertake it.
If you have any other work that
you wish doing, even if it is only

some averaging &c. of statistical
work, I should be very pleased to
do it for you, as it is all, more or
less, educational to me. I may
remark that I am now working
at Charing Cross Hospital, so can
you wish to see me for any
purpose.

Yours very truly

Frank S. Poole.



(A. S. Porter)

f.15

3, Hollin Lane,
Headingley,
Leeds.



Sept. 2nd 1905

Dear Sir,

I have waited, before replying to your letter, until I had an opportunity of thinking the matter over.

Eugenics is to me a practically new subject, & I am not quite clear as to the precise lines on which an inquiry would run, or as to the nature & amount of work which it would require.

As I am circumstanced at present my time is fairly fully occupied by my work during the day till about 6 o'clock, my evenings, apart from social engagements, being at my disposal.

I indicated to Dr. Richthofen that Dr. Thresh & I are finishing a

book on a public health subject,
which is now in an unrevised
manuscript form, & I hope that
we shall shortly be going through the
proofs. I gather, however, that
some of the chapters will probably
require a certain amount of
enlargement, & that many of the
remainder will want revising
before they are submitted to the
publishers.

We are rather behindhand with
the book, owing to an extension of
its original scope, & to pressure of
other work, & I shall have to deal
with it before I can start on
another subject.

If under these circumstances you^{p.2r} think I am likely to be of any service, I shall be happy to try my hand, but shall not feel hurt if you consider me ineligible. As already mentioned engineering is a subject in which I have little or no experience.

I am very much obliged for the circular you enclosed. I am more or less a stranger in Leeds, Surrey being my native County. I know a good many people here, but have not an intimate knowledge of their families. The greater number of the more prominent families are, as far as I can judge, of recent formation, having sprung into notoriety during one or two generations.

A typical kind of history is for the founder - usually a working man,

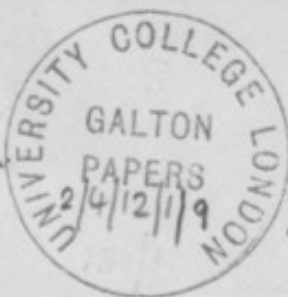
F.2V

with little education - to make his
way to the point by sheer business
ability & capacity for work, & to fail
to transmit these qualities to his
immediate descendants: sometimes
one of his male issue - sometimes
none - carry on his work, but
not infrequently his sons (& sometimes
his daughters) are idlers, or are
subject to some physical or mental
defect, or exhibit some kind of
vice, & the business he has built
up is carried on by less immediate
kinship, or by such of his
employees who have shown
ability. I will, however, leave
the circular in mind.

Yours faithfully
A. Porter.



TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,
LOCALISE, LONDON.



f.1

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S. W.

24 November 1904

Dear Mr Galton

Allow me to introduce
to you D. Fremantle (son of the
Dean of Ripon) - It occurs to
me that possibly you may
discover in him the sort of
man you are looking for
your Scholarship.

I have been known D. Fremantle
several years and the directions in
which he has been educating himself
have been followed partly at my
suggestion.

Yours very truly
A. J. B. B. B.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,
LOCALISE, LONDON.



f.2r

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S. W.

2 December 1904

Dear Mr. Galton

I shall of course be distinctly
pleased if it should turn out
that I have helped you towards
finding a satisfactory Candidate
for your Fellowship in Engineering.

The sort of man you were requiring -
a man of ability in many ways,
not too young, and not absorbed
in the business of earning his
livelihood - is I am afraid

rather scarce; and as Fre-
 mantle seemed to me to
 fulfil at least some of the
 conditions, I sent him by you
 that you might judge of
 him - after hearing all his
 account of himself. Of
 course I was careful to let
 him understand that if he
 became a candidate he
 would be no more than one
 among many.

With reverence to your Honorary

ability" data, are you thinking of
 issuing your schedules to members
 of the families of Fellows of the Society
 recently deceased; and, if so,
 are you contemplating also issue
 of them among Middle Class
 families such as are strongly
 represented in the higher branches
 of the Civil Service? In either
 case I would (if you would trust
 me with a supply of schedules)
 perhaps help by distributing
 your schedules under conditions
 that would go far to ensure their
 being carefully dealt with.

Yours always, very truly
 W. D. Dyer.

P.S. I am afraid that the weather of last week

has been very bad for the asthma
and bronchial irritation which
I understand plagues you, and
that as a consequence you will
soon seek escape to the South of
Europe.

If you should desire to see
me re Fremantle, I would do
my best to come to you some
forenoon for a few minutes.

Unhappily I can make beyond
no definite appointment; my
time not being my own and
appointments being made for me
officially, ^{at} ~~with~~ short notice or indeed
with no notice at all

W.D.P.

not answered

O. V. Simpkinston

f.1

The Vicarage,
Eynsford,
Kent.

Dear Sir,

I have not yet heard from
Mr Eichholz, but from your letter I
see that the work you suggest is
work that I should like to do.

I am writing for Dr Leffingwell's
book, and after reading it, will, if
you will allow me, write to you
for advice on the methods to be
employed

Yrs faithfully

O. V. Simpkinston.





The Vicarage,
Eynsford,
Kent.

Dear Sir,

I have read Deffingwill's book and found it very interesting.

I understand that you wish to arrive at some conclusion as to the influence of public opinion on conduct, taking illegitimacy as a test, and excluding as far as possible the influence of race, creed, wealth etc.

I should propose to take districts differing as widely as possible in prevalence of illegitimacy, but in all other respects approximately similar. I imagine that it would be best to exclude towns, as in them the question is complicated by professional prostitution, and the prevalence of illegitimacy is probably in reality no index to the amount of immorality going on.

Two ~~for~~ suitable districts for comparison ^{f.3r}
would be the North Western and North
Eastern districts of Scotland, between
which I find there is an enormous dif-
ference (64. per 1000. and 141) - greater
than any between two English districts.
These two districts might, I should think,
be fairly compared, as neither of them
contains large towns, and presumably
race and creed are similar in both.
With ~~then~~ ^{such} a large difference between the
illegitimate birth rates we should expect
a great and easily detectable difference
in public opinion in the two areas.

These two areas could not be fairly
compared with English areas owing
to differences in law and in creed,
but would give a very fair test case.
In England it appears to me
from the small map in Leffingwell's
book that the low rates of illegitimacy
centre round the large towns, as he

P34

points out, and I should imagine that this is due to a greater knowledge of means of prevention, rather than to a stronger feeling against immorality and greater self restraint.

It might therefore be better to take country districts, though it would probably be more difficult to arrive at an estimate of social opinion in them, and to compare some of the especially infected districts with fairly normal areas.

It would be interesting to see to what extent public opinion influenced the death rate of illegitimates, as, if Jefferys-well is right in supposing ~~that~~ the high death rate of these children to be due to wilful neglect, we should expect to find it specially high in those districts where the rate of illegitimacy is low.

With regard to sources of information

I suppose that all available statistics^{p. 4}
are to be found in the Registrar General's
Report, and that to find out the state
of opinion it would be necessary to
write to the clergy, and philanthropic
agencies of the district.

I suppose that it would be almost impos-
sible to trace any connection between a
falling illegitimate birth rate and an
increase in strength of public opinion
against it, as such a change must be
extremely slow.

Yrs faithfully

G. L. V. Simpkinson.



CC., BB., &c.—E.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.,

June 20th, 1907.

DEAR SIR,

I AM directed to inform you that at their Meeting yesterday afternoon the Senate appointed you a Member of the following body for the year 1907-08 :—

Francis Galton Laboratory Committee;

and to convey to you the expression of their hope that you may be able and willing to assist their work by accepting the appointment.

Yours faithfully,

PERCY M. WALLACE,

Secretary to the Senate.

Francis Galton, Esq. D. Sc. L., Sc. D., F. R. S.



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.



PRINCIPAL :
HENRY A. MIERS, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.

TELEGRAMS—UNIVERSITY, LONDON.
TELEPHONE—1486 WESTERN.

*It is requested that replies to this letter
be addressed to the UNDERSIGNED,
and that the following number be
quoted :—*

SOUTH KENSINGTON,
S.W.

March 21st, 1910.

Dear Sir Francis,

The Senate at their last meeting learned with pleasure
that you had given the University £500 for the maintenance
of the Francis Galton Laboratory for the Study of National
Eugenics and instructed me to convey to you their cordial
thanks for your continued liberal donations.

I am,

Yours very truly,

Henry A. Miers.

Principal.

Sir Francis Galton, D.C.L., F.R.S.,
42 Rutland Gate,
S.W.

Henry A. Miers