

## **Correspondence I**

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Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
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Park Avenue Hotel

New York, March 20, 1899.

Francis Galton, Esq.

42 Rutland Gate

London.

Sir,

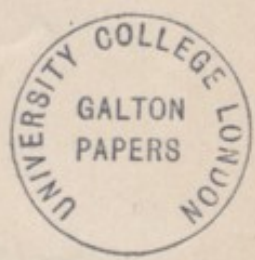
In your memoir on Composite Photography published in the Journal of the Anthropological Institute, v. 8, p. 140, you wrote: "Composite portraits give us typical pictures of different races of men, if derived from a large number of individuals of these races taken at random. An assurance of truth of our pictorial deductions is to be looked for in their substantial agreement when different batches of components have been dealt with, this being a perfect test of truth in all statistical conclusions."

I was present when you delivered your paper on Composite Photography at the Bristol meeting of the British Association last September. It is my intention in a forthcoming book briefly to refer to that paper and to the larger theme of Composite Photography in its applications to the study of man. I take the liberty to ask you if the test which you mentioned in the Journal above quoted has ever been applied, and if so, with what result.

I am, Sir,

Respectfully Yours

*George Iles*



British Association for the Advancement of Science.

TORONTO, AUG. 18-26, 1897.

SECTION H.—ANTHROPOLOGY.

WHY HUMAN PROGRESS IS BY LEAPS.

GEORGE ILES.

The most striking fact in anthropology is the gulf between man and anthropoid,—a gulf created within, geologically speaking a comparatively short period. That man and the gorilla or chimpanzee are of kin is clear ; why is it that an interval all but infinite divides them now ? In the usual answers to this question we are pointed to the powers and faculties distinctively human ; the skill of hand acquired as the forepaws were freed from the task of locomotion ; the kindling of fire ; the development of articulate speech ; the picture-making which led to writing and printing. Of rank only second to these, the domestication of animals and agriculture. All these meant not merely better food, clothing and shelter, but the awakening of intelligence, reason, imagination and character. Their full effect parted man from beast so absolutely that until Darwin their kinship lay unproved.

We are accustomed to regard the decisive triumphs of man, as he wins each of them, as simple additions to his resources, material and mental, whereas in truth they are multipliers of high potency, entering as they do into wide and fruitful union with the talents and powers they find already in the field. This bringing forth a brood of golden gifts is the distinguishing mark

of every invention or discovery of prime dignity ; its introduction, therefore, at once tends to quicken the pace of progress to a leap. The catastrophic views of nature's history held by Cuvier, and his school, have been abandoned so completely as to be succeeded in many quarters by the notion that advance has taken place solely by minute steps, and at a somewhat uniform rate. This view, in its turn may have to be qualified, or even reversed. We have only to open our eyes to see that the great discoveries and inventions of the present century have enabled knowledge, and interpretation, to rise higher and strike deeper than during any previous thousand years of history. The vast multiplication of human resources within recent decades withdraws modern man more and more from the plane of his early ancestors. The same principle of divergence was in play in the long distant past when our forefathers of the cave and jungle, their faces turned toward manhood, first put a decisive difference betwixt themselves and their congeners. That difference may originally have lain in the acquisition of a single, and in seeming, a slight superiority.

For comparison with two prime points of departure in the career of primitive man, let us choose from among the supreme achievements of the nineteenth century the mastery of electricity and the invention of photography. In the revolution which has followed in its train the subjugation of electricity may be compared with the kindling of fire—that master stroke of primeval experiment. Fire broadened the habitable area of the earth ; created new foods ; provided weapons and tools of new edge and durability. Through the ages during which flame was gradually enlarging its dominion it prepared the way for the electric throb which to-day threatens to be its supplanter. It was flame which gave Volta the zinc, copper and acid for his crown of cups ; it was again flame that furnished Faraday the iron cores for his electro-magnets ; and that at this hour, under the steam-boiler, provides the motive power for nine dynamos in ten. The use of fire, in cultivating intelligence and skill, did its work so well that the electric current has required only as many years for its conquests as flame demanded centuries.

If we glance at a few characteristic gifts of electricity we shall see that as a multiplier of resources it far exceeds every preceding servant of man worthy to be compared with it : simply because it came last into the field and found there more upon which the multiplying process could be exerted. Electricity gives the mechanic and engineer a mode of motion which with the utmost ease and economy can be varied in intensity, or conveyed for long distances ; converted into heat, light, or motive power ; conducted through slender, flexible wires, or even communicated by mere contact ; or, dispensing wholly with conductor or contact declare its influence by induction miles away. From its exquisite delicacy electrical apparatus displays initiation in its final form ; a touch controls the mightiest engine. By virtue of its instant responsiveness to minute variation in impinging forces, electrical devices are automatic in a degree otherwise impossible, as in self-exploding torpedoes and self-regulating stokers. Transformed as heat the current yields high temperatures new in their applicability, as in welding. Electric heat is accompanied by the most brilliant light known to art, light available for many new purposes from its independence of combustion. The chemist joining electric heat to the parting quality of the current itself has, as in the production of aluminum, a redoubled means of separation. The same current, at will, becomes an agency for building up compounds from their constituents. As one mighty water-power after another is laid under contribution electricity grows steadily cheaper, hence processes of deposition once limited to electro-plating and electrotypy are now extended to the refining of copper, and to work which competes with that of the foundry. Statuary of considerable dimensions is now produced in the electric bath without the waste and offense of flame ; electricity has only to become cheaper still largely to supersede common molding and casting.

The secondary effects of electrical science and art are no less remarkable than their immediate results. Every man in the civilized world is to-day within earshot of every other. The huge and scattered Empire of Great Britain is of electrical creation ; the telegraph wire has extended it ; the telegraph wire binds it together.

The telegraph it is, also, which bestows a nervous system upon the railroad, and which dictates the cargo of the steamship, in their common task of welding the world into one market. The telephone dispensing as it does with skill, is rising into more and more formidable rivalry with the telegraph, and in the aggregate confers benefits distinctly comparable with those of its great forerunner. The electric motor is solving the chief problem of large cities by emptying their streets into wholesome suburbs ; in country districts it is supplementing the steam lines with no small dash of competition in the process. In towns and cities the current which yields at pleasure vocal communication, light, heat, motive power, or chemical energy is fast becoming as much a household necessity as water itself. The question, therefore, of its municipal supply once more brings up, and in a very practical way, the need of competent and honest civic government. To return to a strictly physical view,—in the hands of the investigator electricity has created fresh conceptions of matter, of its protean phases, its complexity of structure, the qualities it can disclose under electrical stresses of utmost severity. The universe has been born to a new marvellousness since the advent of the electrician.

From electricity let us turn to photography, an achievement which comes last in a series which began with the first scrawl made by the finger of man as he attempted the outline of a beast, a bird, a fish, or a fellowman. At that moment the lowly artist made feasible the great work of transmitting intelligence to remote places, to distant times ; in putting sign for substance, symbol for thing, he took the initial step toward all the arts we dignify as "graphic", toward writing and—in the fullness of time—printing. Until the nineteenth century all the successors of that primeval artist, whether draughtsmen, illuminators, painters, engravers, etchers, what not, kept strictly to the path he had struck out. With them as with him, whatsoever the eye saw, that was the hand bidden to portray, line upon line, stroke upon stroke. With the invention of photography all was changed. Then the eye had but to choose a view point to be free from further duty ; when the hand had brought a sensitive plate into the camera a touch obtained

a picture, the operator was at liberty to depute every task of development and finishing. At the end of manifold improvements the camera to-day enjoys almost every power of the eye; it seizes form and color; it affords the semblances of relief and motion. If it lacks the discrimination of the eye it has a scope for transcending that of vision. It catches impressions too faint and fugitive to affect the retina; in ultra-violet and infra-red stretches of the spectrum it secures images which fall upon the retina only to prove it blind. Responsive to the Röntgen ray it explores substances that two short years ago we were wont to deem opaque. In the ease and cheapness of photography all the arts of record take a rapid stride forward. The bridge-builder, the architect, the landscape gardener, and hundreds more, profitably illustrate their work a thousand times oftener than when their sole reliance was the draughtsman. The surpassing swiftness of the photograph makes possible a vast array of new revelations, as when the physicist depicts wood and metal at the instant of rupture under strain. Passing to the opposite time-limit, the astronomer employs plates so slow that through hour after hour of exposure, through sheer dint of accumulation, they portray stars far too feeble of ray to appear in the telescope,—thus expanding the known universe a hundred to a thousand fold.

The loftiest fruitage of primitive picturing was undoubtedly in writing. Incalculable indeed is the value of writing and its offspring, printing, yet their characters have lost much in the conventions which make it impossible to detect the picture of a thing in its name. Comenius two centuries ago was the first teacher to add pictures to books. For more than two hundred years the cost of illustrations forbade anything but the most infrequent imitation of his example. To day, thanks to photography, language resumes its ancient alliance with the picture; every book the better of illustration is illustrated; while the word spoken by the instructor or the entertainer is as helpfully supplemented by the photographic slide.

For a moment let us glance at the gainful partnerships which electricity and photography have set up with each other. The

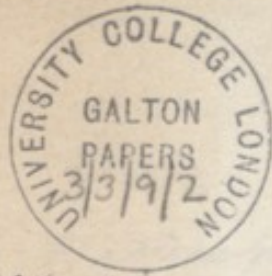
recording apparatus which may, as at Arequipa in Peru, be left to itself for six weeks together, is as much electrical as photographic. In places inaccessible to daylight and anywhere at night, the electric beam serves the photographer instead of the sun. In conditions which prohibit the presence of an operator, a camera aboard a balloon, or a kite, or sent to the bed of the ocean, is easily controlled through an electrical wire. It was the electric timing of his round of cameras that enabled Mr. Muybridge to take his series of instantaneous views of horses trotting, birds on wing, and the like—pioneer work which, incidentally, made possible the kinetograph. Impressions whether deliberate, or fleeting, have only to be treated in the voltaic bath to give the printer plates as serviceable as type. The sensitive plate turning upon its ally explores the nature of rapidly alternating currents, or seizes the zigzag of a flash of lightning. All the wonders of the Röntgen ray are but creations of intense electrical pulses. Selenium, with its singular variation in electrical conductivity with variation in impinging light, may yet build an apparatus for the transmission of photographs to a distance. And digging down to the heart of the matter, the physicist aware that light is an electro-magnetic phenomenon asks, "Is not photography after all an electrical effect?"

To art as well as to science the camera brings a wealth of gifts. Photography has enormously enriched the raw material of art, the impressions which selected, combined, transmuted, inspire the painter and the sculptor. It has multiplied cheap and accurate copies of the works of great masters, and made their comparison for the first time possible. It takes a minute etching of Dürer, and throws it upon a screen in the appropriate dimensions which the great artist must have meant one day to give his work. Nor should it be forgotten that in the stereoscopic picture which offers us the full effect of relief, a unique bridge is thrown between graphic and plastic art. In the kinetoscope the further illusion of motion is added to that of solidity—the final term in representation, one is tempted to say.



Briefly as we have glanced at the mastery of electricity and the applications of the camera, there has been, perhaps, some demonstration that a supreme acquisition in art or science characterizes itself as a multiplier of human resources, a quickener of intelligence from absolutely new sides, the corner-stone of a fresh armory of weapons to reduce nature to bondage. Imagine two modern armies equal in every particular, except that one has the telegraph and the other has not. In a contest, which will win? Scarcely less positive must have been the advantage which the kindling of fire gave the tribes which first rose to it, in their rivalry or strife with tribes destitute of fire. A difference once slight would soon become great as power to endure new rigors of climate, lay new materials under contribution as food, or make new weapons or tools, was acquired. A series of struggles, as these and other such factors were introduced, would be so short, sharp and decisive as to cause not a few "links" to be missing at this late day. Thus it would appear that the distinction between a multiplier and an addition, as each supreme victory came to human wit, sheds light on three cardinal facts regarding man: First, his comparatively rapid development from animality. Second, his separation to-day from his next of kin by a gulf more profound and wide than that between any two other allied families in all nature. Third, his advance, when civilized, in power and faculty at a pace ever accelerated.

li. F. Abel



F 20

# Imperial Institute

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES AND INDIA.

OFFICES, 1, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI.

LONDON, W.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS  
"IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, LONDON."

Feb 4<sup>th</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1891

My dear Mr. Galton,

I am very sorry to learn that the steps which the Institute is now taking at the instigation of the 1831 Commissioners to partition off the portion of the West Arcade at South Kensington interferes with access to that part of the Arcade which you have temporary possession of.

for

for the purposes of your anthropo-  
metric laboratory. It is, however,  
not due to any voluntary action  
on the part of the Institute that  
your operations have been interfered  
with, but to modifications made  
by the 1851 Commission in the  
details of their original arrangements  
with the Imperial Institute.

Your suggestion that the  
Institute should establish, or  
provide facilities within its domains

42 Rutland Gate

SW f.3r

Feb 8/91

Sir It came to my knowledge  
I heard yesterday for the  
first time, that the <sup>authorities</sup> Imperial  
Institute intended immediately  
to exercise ~~their~~ rights of occupying  
the ground on which my Anthropometric  
Laboratory stands.

Acting on this information, directions  
will be given to-morrow (Monday)  
morning to dismantle ~~it~~ <sup>the laboratory</sup> at once,  
but I ~~hope~~ <sup>wish</sup> you will instruct the  
builder to allow me a few days  
before they begin to block up or  
to pull down.

I am sure that <sup>the authorities</sup> you will in  
some degree, share my <sup>own</sup> regret  
that a work which has been  
successfully and ~~continuously~~  
altogether at my own cost

carried on ~~since~~ for some years,  
that has <sup>is</sup> <sup>in</sup> obviously related to  
some of the proposed functions  
of the Imperial Institute, and  
that was steadily growing in  
popularity, should by ~~their~~ <sup>its</sup> ~~action~~ <sup>means</sup>  
be brought to an untimely end.

It remains only to me  
~~may I~~ ~~be~~ ~~allowed~~ to  
express a hope that the authorities  
of the Imperial Institute will  
see their way to establishing under  
their roof, a small but adequate  
anthropometric laboratory and  
library, <sup>of which has already been done</sup> & where information <sup>that respects</sup>  
be obtained <sup>may be learned of making</sup> and methods of observation  
practised, in respect to the peculiarities  
of form and faculty of the various  
human races.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant  
Walter Huxton

Sir F. Abel, K.C.B.  
Sec. Imperial Institute



and library

and  
 where the methods of observation & recording  
 the forms & faculties of the various human  
 races may be learnt & practised, and where  
 the information on these points ~~that~~ has already  
 been collected may be accessible.

Class 2 Laboratory  
Dr. Müller  
W. F. Abel



Anthropometric Laboratory. Mr. F. Galton  
is compelled to ~~secretly~~ close & discontinue his  
anthropometric laboratory at S. Kensington it  
closed and will be ~~totally~~ dismantled, owing to  
the immediate requirement of the ground on which  
it stands, for <sup>the</sup> purposes of the Imperial Institute

I had myself compelled.



f. 6

May I request that you will <sup>Facilitate</sup> ~~congratulate~~  
~~offer through your hands~~  
Address me ~~to tender~~ my cordial  
thanks to the authorities of S. K  
for ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~kind~~ <sup>kind</sup> ~~permitted~~ <sup>permitted</sup> ~~my~~ <sup>my</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~free~~  
access to the laboratory through  
the Western Gallery, and to the  
courtesy <sup>and saving expense</sup> "afforded" to me by  
being <sup>the</sup> ~~under~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~their~~ <sup>their</sup> ~~office~~ <sup>office</sup> & other  
More especially, I would tender  
with to express my great obligations  
to myself & the General Festings <sup>as well as to my</sup>  
& ~~to all~~ <sup>to all</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~officials~~ <sup>officials</sup> ~~with~~ <sup>with</sup> ~~whom~~ <sup>whom</sup> ~~it~~ <sup>it</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~connected~~ <sup>connected</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~whom~~ <sup>whom</sup>  
I have had ~~from~~ <sup>from</sup> ~~time~~ <sup>time</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~unfrequently~~ <sup>unfrequently</sup>  
been beholden to ~~them~~ <sup>them</sup> ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> ~~their~~ <sup>their</sup> ~~cordial~~ <sup>cordial</sup>  
assistance <sup>very</sup> ~~very~~ ~~accessible~~ <sup>accessible</sup>





34, RUTLAND GATE,  
S. W.

Dear Mr Galton

Thank you very much for letting me see your lecture. You seem to be hopeful that the younger generation will take up and carry on the study of Eugenics - I hope they will - but it seems to me that we are living in a "stiffnecked and perverse generation", who will listen to any guides except those who tell them the truth. The democracy seem quite unteachable.

Yours sincerely

W. R. Inge

W R Sage



f. 21r

34, RUTLAND GATE, S.W.

## Note on Nudity of Greek Athletes.

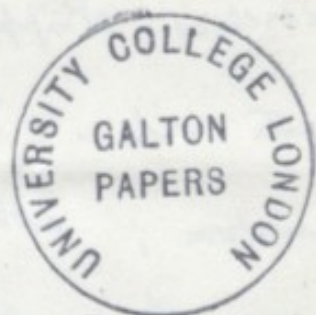
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Thucydides 1. 6. "The Lacedaemonians were the first who in their athletic exercises stripped naked and rubbed themselves with oil. But this was not the ancient custom; athletes formerly, even at Olympia, wore loin-clothes, a practice which lasted till quite lately, and still prevails among barbarians, especially in Asia. Many other customs now confined to barbarians might be shown to have existed formerly in Greece:

Pausanias 1. 44 says the custom of nudity was introduced by one Orsippus.

Plato, Republic Bk V. p. 452. "Not long

ago, the Greeks thought, as the barbarians still generally do, that the sight of a naked man is ridiculous and improper; and when first the Cretans and then the Lacedaemonians introduced the custom, the wits of that day might have ridiculed the innovation:



~~Other interesting~~

I do not know whether your point in referring to the Greek athletics is merely the custom of nudity. I could find you plenty of interesting evidence as to the injurious physical effects of training, in ancient Greece & Rome. Especially interesting is the fact that those who were victors.

as boys were hardly ever any good in  
the same competitions as men; and the  
great frequency of early & sudden deaths  
among athletes.

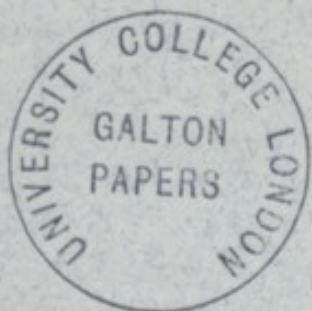
W. R. Inge



Prof. Huxley

June 25 1909

F. 41r



**BROOK HOUSE,  
CAMBRIDGE.**

Dear Sir Francis Galton,

My wife and I were much interested to see your name in the Times this morning. It is an inadequate recognition of your great services, but at least one may congratulate the other knights on being in such distinguished company.

The Darwin celebration here has been a brilliant success. Nothing could have been better than the way in which the whole thing was arranged, and

the honour shown to the memory of the  
great man was most hearty and  
genuine. Your presence was much  
missed, but Sir Joseph Hooker was  
there to represent Charles Darwin's con-  
temporaries - also Mrs Huxley. Mr  
William E. Darwin charmed everybody  
by his graceful and delightful speech.

My wife joins me in kindest regards  
to yourself and your niece.

Yours very sincerely

W. R. Inge

f. 5

May 17/97.



p. 1r

My dear Galton

I had no intention of writing to you again, & views of outsiders are not generally very valuable to deeper student. But as you asked me, & you are I think collecting data, I will jot down a few things, more or less personal to myself. As I fancy that in what you want. However  $\frac{1}{2}$  to finish with our Deaf-Mutes. You use the terms "Contented" & "discussed" implying you do not consider the question settled. From necessity must not Deaf-Mutes learn their words or signs, much later than others who <sup>learn</sup> from birth. Would none of them remember clearly how they originally thought.

I am not a Deaf-mute, yet am satisfied my own earliest impressions are picture impressions. And recur or, are thought of (?) as pictures.

It is I think sometimes objected, the supposed earliest impressions are merely that a child has heard talked of over & over again, till it becomes satisfied it remembers the occurrence. My 4 or 5 earliest impressions have never been talked over by others, they are known only to myself. One being a dream. & I never told it. But then my earliest impressions are not very early. Only 1. & that one doubtful, is of an occurrence before I was 3 yrs. If my earliest impressions are



pictures, not repeated in words, may not this be the case with others. & especially with Deaf Mutes. Could this not be ascertained?

Now as to your question. How is a Science represented, as Geology, your example? Not being quite sure of your meaning, & knowing you are studying idiosyncrasy, I will give more than one answer.

Curiously, in the case of Geology itself, I picture it, or it suggests a picture, of strata one above the other, contorted here & there, & a strong desire to grub in one of them for fossils. Not that I know one fossil from another, it is merely a childish pattering shells. Since Weyland is New Zealand, this seems mixed with another picture. In many cases G. 3. pictures the past so vividly. Mark in the sunshine high up on a hill side, on the dry tussocky plain so nearly free from insects, & beyond the view, that line all round the hills, marks where the water was. The Cliff like break shows where it was let off. Refill it & you easily picture what was, how long ago?

Possibly however you are seeking how ordinary minds represent an abstract idea, for instance Science -

I would give a double answer here. 1<sup>st</sup> as regards an individual or single mind. 2<sup>d</sup> as regards many. To get my abstract, I would consider one single intellect capable of receiving impressions or ideas from Nature or from a Creating Intellect. Here I regard

True Science are the ideals, or pictures in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Intellect which truly represent the facts of Nature, or the ideals of the 1<sup>st</sup> Intellect. If the one absolutely represents the other it is absolute Science as concerns what is pictured. But by this I probably mean much more, than is usually meant by seizing an idea. I mean to absolutely conceive it, grasping it, or whatever term you please that I see how to produce the same result. I could produce the result if I had the means, tools &c. I have the Knowledge or Science, I may lack the instruments for the moment. Or my instruments may only allow of a small model. Proportionally as I am short of this, or my image is wrong, am I short of true Science. For myself.

2<sup>o</sup> - But instead of being alone, I may be amongst countless others seemingly like myself. My Knowledge, or Science, is not Science for others unless it can be conveyed to their minds, & satisfy them as it does me.

For a Community that one knows, or fancies he knows is not Science. In a sense, it might be, his Knowledge might be so true, & his results so true, that he could produce them spite of the rest of the Community not agreeing with him, or not grasping his ideas. But I should not call this Community of intellects. But animals, as compared to the one. I mean common power, though not necessarily equality. Regarding Science as a Republic

I would say every acknowledged member must endorse or agree to every assertion concerning his own branch of Science. If any professor of the subject affirms the statement is not proved & his objection is unanswered such idea cannot be deemed accepted by Science.

Real Science knows no Schisms. Our Earth is not a flat plate, if any mind so pictures it, & cannot picture it otherwise, that is not a Schism in Science.

That Intellect is not of my order. We cannot belong to the same Community of Science. He may be right & I wrong or the contrary, it is not which is right, it is we cannot work together -

Or the Science of a Community, is not merely one mind truly representing a fact, or idea, but requires a power of communicating the same to all, so that all in the Community can also seize the idea, & acknowledge its truth. Personally I hardly see that it matters much whether the means of transferring ideas, are words pictures or models. The rapidity of words wins the preference.

Still I am not sure if there are such problems incapable of solution by word thinkers, they require picture thinkers to solve them -

I do not know if the above is <sup>at</sup> all what you seek, it is very personal (ego) but I fancied that is what you are seeking

F. Galton Esq. F.R.S

Yr very truly  
C. Duffie



Framin fatter Ey F. R. S. v  
Attercan Club

Dr English  
1827  
Rough sketch  
with

May 12<sup>th</sup> 09

f. 4

Francis Galton Esq

Dear Sir

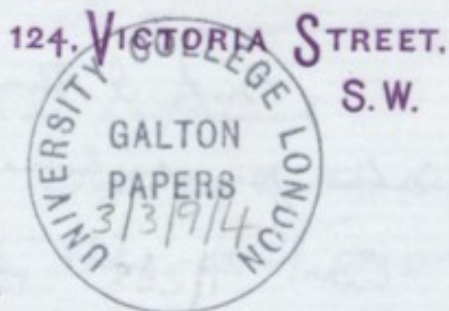
Excuse that long  
Medical man must know  
my science is to weak, I must  
apologise for addressing you -  
I have just read your letter  
in today's 'Nature' as Max,  
Müller's article 'Thought &  
As an outsider may I ask  
Why is all allusion to the  
Deaf & Dumb omitted?  
Are their prior words, spoken  
words & Max Müller's sense.

Yr truf

Francis Galton Esq C. J. Ingham

C. Ingham } f.5r

Nov 2. 96



Dear F. Galton

I have read your article on communication with "Man" - Will you pardon a fellow writer on such subjects, if I waste your time a little.

You suggest developed arts as Lemnisc designs. On the mistake (?) idea the canals were wide water channels, & the whole a swampy Archipelago I suggested developed beavers -

I have suggested that in every world inhabited by reasoning beings civilization must in each case reach eventually the knowledge of the countless worlds around them, & consequently the question must occur to all -

Are other worlds inhabited.

But I think the further questions  
also must come - Can there be intercourses  
Can we visit them; Can there be a  
universe society corresponding to the  
physical universe.

Such questions must have <sup>been</sup> asked for  
centuries ago in the universe, for I  
cannot believe on the first civilized world.

As to possible communication with  
Mars, it involves possible intercourse with  
Venus, for we see to Mars as Venus to  
us, between Mars & the Sun - & when  
nearest to Mars they only see our dark  
side, & that in the glare of Sunlight -  
So it would be almost impossible for them  
to see any signals we might make  
even if we saw theirs -

I do not myself believe in the possibility  
of any such intercourse - Inter-  
communication of worlds must I think depend on

the possibility of Intellec<sup>t</sup> being able to pass  
from world to world - Is this possible?

If it is possible it has happened -

Has it happened? Well we actually  
have old traditions, very old, that angels,  
or messengers from Heaven come here - &  
started our civilization, All the eastern  
civilizations are mixed up with such traditions -

Have we interpreted these traditions  
rightly? Supposing there were natural  
beings capable of passing from world to  
world. If any ever came here, our  
ignorant ancestors knowing of no world  
but this, would interpret all told them  
as relating to this Earth only. Believing  
in nothing that was out of Earth's origin  
Angels &c. were merely former men, Earth-  
born. & there was nothing of Higher  
origin, except the Creator. The only  
Supernatural Power. Believing them  
to be no Superhuman Intellec<sup>t</sup> between man  
& the Creator, they introduced the  
direct



Proouncement of the Supreme. Supernatural  
 action, & discarded all natural actions  
 of Higher Intellec<sup>t</sup>, Supernatural but not  
Supernatural -

I am asking the question, can we  
 now re-interpret our tradition on the  
 supposition they may be derived <sup>from</sup> a Leninian  
 Community, which really exists & is  
 perfectly natural?

If so interpreted I accept the tradition  
 as far more intelligible than on the  
 old ignorant religion interpretation -

On such supposition what we have  
 hitherto supposed Earth Events, but  
 miraculous, may not be so at all -  
 They may be dramatic attempts to  
 represent to us, Events & History that  
 really happened in the Universal -

Events that could no more occur on  
 an atomic globe like our, than the loss  
 of a Napoleon could occur in a child's  
 nursery

Oct 4 - My pamphlets on the subject  
are now out of print, & I cannot  
print new republics. I had a  
stroke in the Club about 3 months  
ago, not much, & am not  
paralyzed, but can do no brain  
work, & have taken 2 days to write  
this.

In a few words, it seems to me  
the oldest & best tradition dealt  
with the supernatural, but perfectly  
rational, ignorance introduced the  
supernatural & has overlaid the  
original with a mass of rubbish.  
The great religious mind thought a  
overwork brought on the attack.

I hope you will make some allowance  
if I have not stated my case quite  
clearly.

Yr. truly

C. Justice

Immortality can only be proved

if Immortality exist already, or  
for Immortality we require the existence  
of that very universal unity we have  
hitherto ignored -



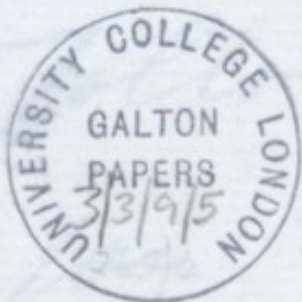
Wardrothouse,

p. 1r

Gilstrand.

Carlisle

Dec. 3<sup>rd</sup> - 1897



Sir I should be glad to  
know if you would be  
so obliging as to  
inform me if the  
bow (hull) dynamo-  
meter you had  
at the Health Exhibit.

fed, & a Moorland district  
obtained.

120

120

115

102

and since this

over 120

" 120

115  $\frac{1}{2}$

114

The 114 by a lad aged  
19; this beats your  
5000 males badly  
& from a single  
house. Also a farmer

where scored 113,

and your writer

f. 2r

is anywhere to be  
had. I have tried  
Salters in vain, and  
also if there is any  
cheap substitute for  
testing the cubical  
contents of the  
lungs.



I purchased a duplicate  
of a <sup>?</sup> Squeeze Aqua  
Anometer from

p. 2v

Salter, and I add  
the following notes,  
as you seem to have  
been interested in  
the results.

I lent the machine  
to ~~the~~ my neighbors  
here at the farm.

On the 1<sup>st</sup> night  
of use, 4 unmarried  
men, working their  
own farm, (amply

from w<sup>ch</sup> I gather farmers<sup>p.3</sup>  
IOWA labourers  
are hardly represented.

Thanking you in  
anticipation. I

enclosing stamped  
Envelope for reply.

I am.

Y<sup>rs</sup> faithfully  
C. H. Newman

H. Salton Esq.





F. 4v

has pulled 113; the  
1<sup>st</sup> time I tried, page  
of 1<sup>st</sup> Register 217;  
16. 5. 1888. I was  
marked 100 each  
hand.

In a rural parish  
in Suffolk the  
pull was 106; by  
a farm laborer, where  
wages are low. I find  
deficient (comparatively)  
You kindly sent me  
a Table of Observations.

Wardle House,

f. 5ar

Giltland.

Carlisle

Dec 8<sup>th</sup> 1887

Dear Sir,

WINNERS GALTON PAPERS LOND

I have no w<sup>t</sup> heavier than a 10 lb Hunt Bell.

and this is roughly  
correct for the 1<sup>st</sup> 10:  
it pulls about -  $9\frac{1}{2}$ .

The figures I sent of  
the farmer's lad, near  
here (120 above. 120 above,  
 $115\frac{1}{2}$ , 114 at 19) may com.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Inman, of Preston  
 Lancs. Thos. Inman  
 was educated at King's  
 Coll., London, he was  
 brother of the late  
 founder of the line  
 of steamships; he held  
 several offices at Liverpool.  
 I was a writer on mythology  
 as well as medical  
 subjects: I believe he  
 died at Clifton in 1876  
 7<sup>th</sup> party fully  
 A. H. Inman

f. 5br

*A. H. Inman, B.Sc.*

*formerly*  
*Travelling Agricultural Lecturer*  
*to the Staffordshire County Council.*

f. 6c.  
pared with the Newland  
scores, be of no scientific  
interest; if they are  
I am quite willing to  
send you my machine  
to test, and I can't  
think you'll find it  
much out. Thank  
you very much for  
W. Goovers address;  
I am writing him; if  
there is any printed  
record of the attempt.

at Oxford & Cambridge.

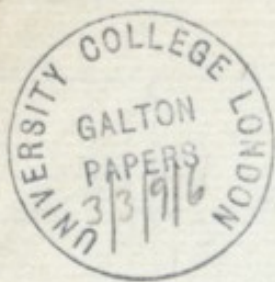
It<sup>d</sup> be much obliged  
if you wd indicate  
where these are to be  
had: I was a Idin.,

I know little of the records  
of Short particular  
our own Univ.?

The late Thos. Inman

M. D. was my father's  
cousin, and apprentice

to my grandfather



12 Rodney Street  
Liverpool

f. 4c  
Sept 27. 1870

Dear Eulton

In the pressure which a change  
of residence inflicts I have been unable till  
now to acknowledge the receipt of your book  
on the art of Travel - To read it <sup>now</sup> yet I cannot  
find leisure. I spoke to Gynbury about your  
wish to know if there was evidence of hereditary  
talent amongst the Jews - most assuredly said  
they there are many families who have been  
conspicuous for many generations successively  
He is an example himself for he can count  
amongst his ancestry from century to century  
men famous in literature and in administration



1237123456789  
100979012

power. His brother is a secretary of State in  
St. Petersburg & himself a scholar almost if  
not wholly unrivalled in his own department

His An ancestor of his was Abravanel or  
Abravanel or Ravanella or Barbanella a  
celebrated Jewish statesman philosopher

theologian and commentator born 1437

I received the enclosed from Dr Owen this  
morning - and have since then been to

The Brook Villa to see our old friend. He

was more quiet than he had been recognized

me - seemed pleased to hear that you

had asked for him but immediately thereafter

relapsed - not so much into incoherency as into  
 repetition of the same phrase. He is taking the  
 Hydrate of Chloral which calms the excitement  
 wonderfully. His friend Mr. Richardson & his  
 daughter call twice daily to hear of him.  
 not to see him face to face - though they do so at a  
 distance where he is presentable. I go occasionally  
 & specially when I get a note - for Owen very  
 naturally wishes to divide his responsibility.  
 Ere I close let me ask - or rather suggest a  
 question to you - viz - Can hereditary madness  
 or eccentricity be traced in families as well as  
 talent. You doubtless remember the ascension of Pope  
 about "great wits being allied to madness"

There may

not always be lunacy so pronounced as to require "Bedlam"  
but it is astonishing how often you find talent in  
a family allied to excessive badness - madness  
goodness - love and drink

Ever yours very sincerely

J. Sumner

J. Galton

