Correspondence I

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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 newedge 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 Rôntgen 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. Commenius 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. If 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.

Sir F. Abel

Imperial Institute

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES AND INDIA.

OFFICES, 1, ADAM STREET, ADELPHI.
LONDON, W.C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, LONDON."

Feb 7th 10th 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 1851 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 Anthropometric 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 authorities of the 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 the Laboratory at once.
But I hope you will instruct the
builders to allow me a few days
before they begin to block up or
to pull down.

I am sure that the authorities will in
some degree, share my regret
that a work which I have
successfully and altogether at my own cost

carried on ~~here~~ to some years, that has an obvious relation to ~~some~~ the proposed functions of the Imperial Institute, ~~and that was steadily growing in popularity~~, should by ~~this~~ their action be brought to an untimely end.

It remains only for me ~~May I hope~~ to 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 & where information may be obtained 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
Francis Galton

Sir F. Abel. KCB
Sec. Imperial Institute

and Library

and

where the methods of observing ~~records~~
the former ~~faculties~~ of the various human
races may be learnt ~~practised~~ and where
~~the~~ information on these points ~~has~~ has already
been collected may be accessible.

Closing Laboratory
Draft letter to
Sir F. Abel

<u>Anthropometric</u> <u>Laboratory</u>. Mr F. Galton ^ has ~~is compelled with~~ ~~great~~ regret to close & dismantle his ~~the~~ anthropometric laboratory at S. Kensington ~~it closed and will be taken [illegible]~~ ~~dismantled~~, owing to the immediate requirement of the ground in which it stands, for ^the purposes of the Imperial Institute

f. 6

I find myself compelled.

May I request that you will convey facilitate ~~offer through your hands~~

~~Allow me~~ ~~to tender~~ my grateful thanks to the authorities of S.K for ~~the~~ having been permitted ~~[illegible]~~ access to the laboratory through the Western Gallery, and for the convenience and saving of expense afforded to me by placing it under the protection ~~[illegible] & other~~

~~More~~ Especially, I ~~would tender~~ wish to express my great obligations to yourself & to General Festing as well as to many ~~& to all the~~ officials who are connected with the gallery & to whom I have ~~had from time not unfrequently~~ been beholden for ~~their cordial~~ very acceptable assistance

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 genera-tion 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 per-verse 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 Inge

f. 21r

34, RUTLAND GATE, S.W.

Note on Nudity of Greek Athletes.

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-cloths, 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 i. 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."

Otherwise

I do not know whether your point in referring to the Greek athletes 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

June 25 1909

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 contemporaries – 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

May 17 87.

My dear Galton

I had no intention of writing to you again, & views of outsiders are not generally very valuable to deeper students. But as you asked me, & you are I think collecting data, I will jot down a few things more or less personal & suppose. as I fancy that is what you want.

However to finish with our Deaf-mutes. You use the terms "contended" & "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 learn 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 asserted, the supposed earliest impressions are merely that a child has heard talked of over & over again, till it becomes satisfied it remembers the occurrences. 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

pictured, 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 idiosyncrasies, I will give more than one answer.

Curiously, in the case of Geology itself, I picture it, or it suggests a picture, of Strata on 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 pathering shells. Since visiting New Zealand, this seems mixed with another picture. In many cases N.Z. pictures the past so vividly. Bush in the Sunshine high up on a hill side, in the dry tussocky grass so nearly free from weeds, & beyond the view, that line all round the hills, marks where the waters was. The Cliff like break shows where it was cut 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. 1st as regards an individual or single mind. 2d 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 as the ideal, or picture in the 2nd Intellect which truly represent the facts of Nature, is the ideal of the 1st Intellect. If the one absolutely represents the other, it is absolute Science as concerns that is pictured. But by this I probably mean much more, than is usually meant by saying an idea. I mean to absolutely conceive it, grasping it, or Peirces 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 instrument for the moment. Or my instrument 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.

2d. But instead of being alone, I may be amidst Creatures 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 sure, 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 quality. 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 assertion 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 do picture 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 word pictures or models. The rapidity of words gives them the preference.

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

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

Yr ever truly
C. Pearson

F. Galton Esq. F.R.S.

Francis Galton Esq F.R.S. &c
Athenæum Club

To England
Postmarked London
1887

May 12th 87

Francis Galton Esq

Dear Sir

Except that every
Medical man must know
my Science is to weak, I must
apologise for addressing you -
I have just read your letter
in todays 'Nature' on Max
Müller's article 'Thought &
Action' may I ask
Why is all allusion to the
Deaf & Dumb omitted?
Are their finger words reckoned
words? Max Müller seems

Yr truly
C. Ingli

Francis Galton Esq

(C. Inglis) f. 5r

Nov 2. 96

124. VICTORIA STREET.
S.W.

Dear F. Galton

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

You report developed arts as Lowell designs. On the mistaken (?) 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 Comelier worlds around them, & consequently the question must occur to all -

Are other worlds inhabited.

But I think the farther questions also must come - Can there be intercourse Can we visit them, Can there be a Universe Society corresponding to the Physical Universe &c.

& such questions must have arisen for countless ages in the Universe, for I cannot believe even the first civilized World.

As to possible Communication with Mars, it involves possible intercourse with Venus, for we are 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 Sunshine - & it would be almost impossible for them to see any signals we might make even if we saw them -

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

the possibility of Intellects 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 messages from Heaven came here - & started our civilization, All the earliest 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 worlds but this, would interpret all told them as relating to this Earth only. Believing in nothing that was not of Earth origin Angels &c. were merely former men, Earth-born.

& there was nothing of Higher origin, except the Creator. The only Supernatural Power. Believing then in no Superhuman Intellects between man & the Creator, they introduced the

direct

government of the Supreme. Supernatural action, & discarded all natural action of Higher Intellects, Supernatural but not Supernatural -

I am asking the question, Can we now re-interpret our tradition on the supposition they may be derived from a Common Community, which really exists & is perfectly natural ?

If so interpreted I assert the tradition are far more intelligible than on the old ignorant religious interpretation -

On such supposition that we have hitherto supposed Earth Events, but miracles, 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 star like ours, than the wars 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 republish. I had a stroke in the Club about 3 months ago, not much, & am not paralysed, 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 hopefully the natural, you can introduced the supernatural & has overlaid the original with a mass of mistake. The proof requires much thought & research but the attack. I hope you will make some allowance if I have not stated my case quite clearly.

Yr truly

C. Inglis

Immortality can only be proved

if I immortals exist already. Or
for Immortality we require the existence
of that very Universal Unity we have
hitherto ignored -

Wardrew House.
Gilsland.
Carlisle
Dec. 3rd 1897

Sir. I should be glad to
know if you would be
so obliging as to
inform me, if the
bow (hull) dyna-
mometer you had
at the Health Exhibi-

fed, & a moorland district
obtained.

120
120
115
102

and since this
over 120
" 120
115 ½
114

The 114 by a lad aged
19: this beats your
5000 males badly
& from a single
house. Also a farmer
W^m Kere scored 113,
and your writer

f. 2r

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

I purchased a duplicate
of Dr Quetelet's dyna-
mometer from

letter, 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 & the farm
on the 1st night
of use, 4 summer
men, working their
own farm, amply

from wch I gather farmers
& outside labourers
are hardly represented.

Thanking you in
anticipation. I
enclose stamped
envelope for reply.

I am.

Yrs faithfully
C. H. Ireman

H. Salter Esq.

f. 45

has bulled 113; the
1st time I tried, page
of 1st Register 217;
16. 5. 1888. I was
marked 100 each
hand.
In a rural parish
in Suffolk the bull was 106. A
farm laborer, when
wages are low, & food
deficient - comparatively
You kindly send me
a Table of Observations.

f. 5ar

Wandrew House,
Gilsland.
Carlisle
Dec 8th 1867

Dear Sir.

I have no wt. heavier than a 10 lb Dumb Bell. and this is roughly correct for the 1st 10: it bulls about - 9½.

The figures I sent of the farmers lads here (120 above. 120 above, 115½. 114 at 19) may com-

Richd Inman, of Preston,
Lancs. Thos. Inman
was educated at King's
Coll., London; he was
brother of the late
founder of the line
of steam ships. He held
several offices at Liverpool.
He was a writer on Mythology
as well as Medical
subjects: I believe he
died at Clifton in 1876.
Yrs faithfully
A H. Inman

f. 5br

A. H. Inman, B.Sc.

formerly

Travelling Agricultural Lecturer
to the Staffordshire County Council.

pared with the Hindoo
Scores, be of no Scientific
interest; if they are
I am quite willing to
Lend you my machine
& test, and I can-
think you'll find it
much out. Thank
you very much for
Mr Gowers address:
I am writing him; if
there is any printed
record of the attempts

f. 6v

at Oxford & Cambridge.
I sh^d be much obliged
if you w^d indicate
where these are to be
had: I was at Edin.,
& know little of the records
of short particulars
our own Univ^s.
The late Thos. Inman
M.D. was my father's
cousin, and apprenticed
to my grandfather

f 11

12 Rodney Street
Liverpool

Sept 27. 1870

Dear Galton

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 yet I cannot find leisure. I spoke to Ginsburg about your wish to know if there was evidence of hereditary talent amongst the Jews – most assuredly said he 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 administrative

power. His brother is a secretary of State in St Petersburg & himself a scholar almost if not wholly unrivalled in his own department ~~He~~ An ancestor of his was Abarbanel 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 been to Fue 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 when 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 assertion 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

F. Galton

F. Galton Esq