

Correspondence S

Publication/Creation

1895-1911

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TELEPHONE,
226 MAYFAIR.

7, MANDEVILLE PLACE, W.

FR

Fr.

Dear Mr. Galton,

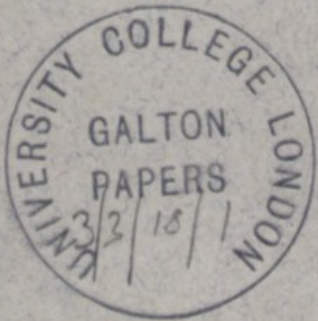
I am submitting my
paper to Karwles who is
willing to consider it: and
return to you the details you
desire. I will send
you a proof of my

fiv

paper when happy
it is accepted.

I am

Yours truly
A. S. S. S.



A. Rice

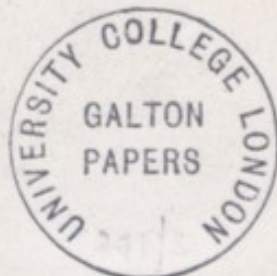
F3

March 22d,

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

1879

551 BROADWAY NEW YORK



Francis Galton, Esq.

42, Rutland Gate, London,

Dear Sir:

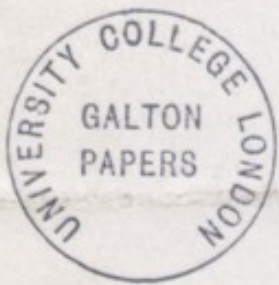
It was with great regret that I
learned from your favor of February
7th that you could not at the moment
oblige us with a contribution from your
pen. Since reading, however, your re-
cent admirable paper on Psychometric
Facts, which I found to be of extraor-
dinary interest, I have thought that

an article of a similar nature would
meet with great success in this coun-
try. I earnestly hope that you may
have it in your power to favor us with
a contribution.

Trusting that you will grant
us an early reply. I remain,

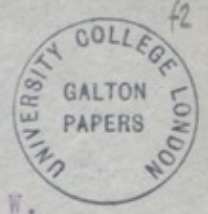
Yours very truly

Alonzo Rice



Nov 21.
I accept provisions
Subject to further instructions or
subject to further instructions or

Saleeby



13. Greville Place,
St. John's Wood, N.W.
18/11/'05.

Francis Galton Esq., *F.R.S.*

Dear Mr. Galton,

Mr. Methuen, the well-known publisher, has asked me to arrange a new Scientific Series, which is to be the 20th. Century successor of the International Scientific Series, and at least as good. Sir William Ramsay, and Sir William Huggins are already favorably considering suggestions of mine; I have written to James, and in short am aiming as high as high can be. Plainly we must have a volume on Eugenics, ~~approximating~~, more or less, to say 75,000 words, and discussing the whole subject for the consideration of the educated layman. I honestly believe that from your previous writings you could obtain material which would dispose of much of the book. This series will sell not merely over the entire English speaking world, but the initial volumes at any rate will be translated as a matter of course. I will not weary you with the relevant matter of Mr. Methuen's terms. The point is that the Series is going to be a very very big thing, as good as the application of my powers of persuasion to the foremost thinkers of our time can make it, and I venture to assert that no other mode of publication that could be suggested could possibly be so favorable for the propagation of your ideas as inclusion in this great Series of ours. If you will write the book we will take it exactly when we can get it, and will arrange any details in accordance with your wishes. I suppose you are now in Egypt, sir, but there is no competition, no hurry, and if I must wait then I must wait; but I cannot tell you how keen I am to have it. You know how I believe that Eugenics is the hope for the world, and you cannot estimate my delight at the opportunity which offers itself for publishing it to all the ends of the earth, in a series which every thinking person will be familiar in two years from to-day.

S. Saleeby

Will you write the book?

I am,

Yours sincerely,

A. W. Saleeby

Sec 10. - 7 final
delivered



13. Greville Place,
St. John's Wood, N.W.
23/11/05.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I thank you for your welcome letter of the 21st. No, Mr. Methuen is not the publisher of the International Series of last century, and there is no relation between the two Series, save an intended relation of superiority on the part of mine. I have only just begun this most important piece of work, and my only promised contributor is Sir William Ramsay, though Sir William Huggins is almost certain, as also Prof: Motora, the Professor of Ethics, Tokio. But of course there is not the faintest occasion for any positive decision, except that with your name and Sir William Ramsay's, my task in approaching other men of science will be simplified: simplified or not, fast or slow of accomplishment, my work will consist in having only absolutely first class Authors. Where I cannot get what I want, I must simply wait.

You ask for the publisher's exact proposals; well, he makes no exact proposals to yourself, simply because he has no opinions of his own, and my opinion is that I want the book, and have no conditions to make whatever. The ^{provisional} intention however, is to publish at the small price of 6/- -really meaning 4/6, so as to have a very large sale. Mr. Methuen offers a royalty of 20% from the beginning, and an advanced royalty on day of publication of anything in reason: there will also be 12% on copies sold to America, and various sums for translation. The point is not so much that his terms are exceedingly favorable, as that he is aiming at a very large circulation and at the establishment of the highest possible reputation for his Series: it has simply got to be the best on record. You ask what is the smallest sized volume that would be admissible; well, it seems improper to make any limitation of any kind in writing

S - Schoenberg

(on the
6/-
not the
4/6)

(2)

23/11/05 f4

to you, but if I can only obtain 50,000 words from you, I will make Mr. Methuen publish them on your own conditions. He says that the public, however, is partly influenced by bulk, and of course we should rather have 60,000 or anything up to 75,000: as to time -so far as my personal wishes are concerned we cannot have it too soon, but if we must wait, then we must wait.

I earnestly hope to hear from you that I may ask Mr. Methuen to send you an agreement with all the details of course left blank, for you to fill in or not as you please.

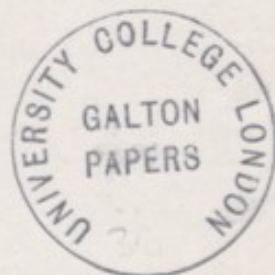
I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

C. W. Saleby



THE ALBANY HOTEL, HASTINGS.
ROBERTSON TERRACE,
FACING THE SEA.



C. A. SCHWABE,
SECRETARY & MANAGER.

Aug 30 1908

13 Grenville Place
Hast.

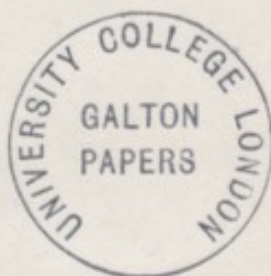
Dear Mr Galton,

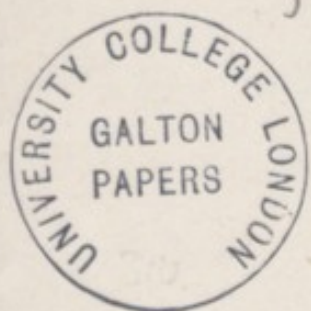
I now have had my book on eugenics
set up in galley form - for the hoped fulfilment
of your kind promise to read the proofs.
There is ample time as the book is not to
appear till spring. I shall also add
10,000 words - dealing with Report of F. H.
Commission, the Eugenics Education
Society. May I now send the

proofs to you? I hope I may^{f6}
be allowed to dedicate
the book to you: & even that
you that may be willing & inclined
to write a brief introduction to it
if you think it fitted to
advance the cause
Cause of geophysics.

I am

Yours very sincerely
W. Salceby





Saleby

Wilmington

47

Ms. Polegate

Sussex

Sept. 26. 1908

Dear Mr. Galton,

Many thanks for returning the proofs. Before I say another word may I venture to ask whether you will send me an inscribed copy of your autobiography? I should value it as much as it very really enters your inscription: I hope to write about it in the Pall Mall Gazette, or know that I shall find something in it to add to my book. I am keenly looking to reading your paper for the E. G. S. It must en-

48

definitely receive a permanent form - though I don't know how. It seems to me we ought to have a journal.

I am no less than delighted with your favourable opinion of the book. I was really anxious on the matter, for in some ways I have ventured to differ from unquestionably august authority - and alas it is a serious matter to handle such a subject as ergonomics in a book for the first time.

I will tone down denunciations. The truth is that I have just discovered the demeritable character of so-called "politics" - have scarcely got over the shock.

As to apparent confusion between length of a life & of a generation I will add a footnote.

I know well that ^{fq} *Hereditary Genius* was published in 1869 — a decade after the "*Origin*" has long been my way of remembering it. The reference was to the later (& only obtainable) edition — -date taken from bibliography in *Sociological Papers* but I will see it put right. (Kirk)

Darwin quotes lines from *Meognis* in a footnote in the *Descent of Man*.

I ~~do~~ know only the reprint (2/6, Green dots) of the last edition. It may be an error — & I will find out when I get home.

I will add the prices of the books to the list, where I can find them. I am inclined to ask the author

f10

what I am to state is the
price of Hereditary Genius!
Surely Macmillan shd.
republish that work.

I thank you heartily
for permission to dedicate
the book to you.

I return to town on
Oct. 1.

It is indeed a pleasure
to have the chance of seeing
you - my wife has
written this day to Mr.
Meredith. He is infirm
physically: but by all the
evidence his mind is
almost as young as yours
- if you will forgive me.

I am
yours very sincerely
G. W. Galley

Saleeby

3 fll

TELEPHONE,
4464 PADDINGTON.

13, GREVILLE PLACE,
ST JOHN'S WOOD.

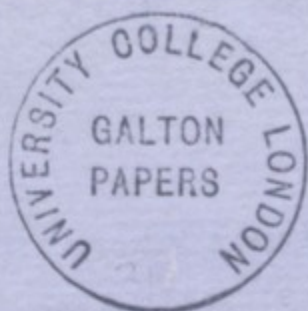
Sept. 28-1909

Dear Sir Francis,

First as to terminology.
Will you decide as to dysgenics
sensu Kakogenics. I am for the
former as neater + sufficiently
correct. Of course dys means
with difficulty it will do.

I'm glad to see Prof.
Harm using my "eugenist"
rather than "eugenician" which I have
seen deplore!

I write on a most important
matter. Messrs. Harmsworth
are issuing a new
fortnightly publication -



"The World's Great Books".

They sell one third or one
half of a million per
^{issued} ~~year~~ ^{of these}. They have
asked me to epitomize,
give the gist of, "bold down",
such of your books as
I think best suited. How well
with doing. No I contains
(they sent me an advance
copy) an authorized epitome
of Butler's new book,
'the thing is certainly

practicable. Y comes ^{#13}
early in the alphabet.
Now Macmillan Chapman,
your publishers, won't
allow any of their books to
be treated, & I am asked
to consult you. Would
you care to get your
publishers to relax
their rule? Which, if any
of your books, are out
of their control?

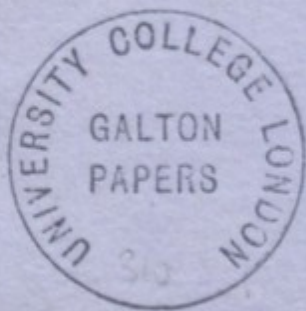
The "L Ssays in English"
I will write your permission
"boil down" to 5000 words,
& I shall regard the

chance of doing so. f14
as very good for ^{inquiries}.

But I sadly want
to be Hereditarily Genius,
permanence. Surely we
can do what we like
with books not of print?
If publishers can both decline
to reprint classics or to
allow them to be copied
for any use it is an
outrage on knowledge.

Yours, Sir

J. H. Sturges
W. Saleeby



TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"ROYAL INSTITUTION, LONDON."
TELEPHONE NO 3669 GERRARD.



f15

Oct. 1. 1895

Dear Sir Francis,

I am advising
Messrs. Hamworth to include
in their forthcoming "World's
Great Books" epitomes of
certain of yours. Those
I desire to do (for I should
do them myself) are,
in especial,

Heredit: Genius
Natural Substances
Human Faculty.

Of these the first two
are out of print - and

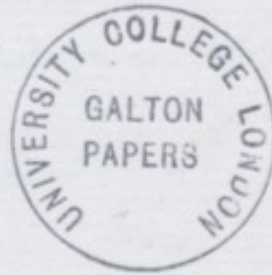
additional reason for
rendering desirable
an abstract - say
3000 - 4000 words - of
each. We can
such abstracts
interfere with the
now existent sale of
unprocurable works,
tho' they might serve
to prepare for the
much to be desired
new editions!

May I hope
that with your ap-
proval + that
of Messrs. Macmillan
this most useful piece
of work may be done?

I am
Yours very sincerely
G. W. Saleeby



TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS
"ROYAL INSTITUTION, LONDON."
TELEPHONE NO 3669 GERRARD.



f18

Oct. 1 - of

San Francisco,

many thanks
for your kind note.
I hope enclosed formal
letter to you is what
you desired to forward
to Messrs. M.

I understand
that my "Hered. Genius"
is no pretence really,
that I may go
ahead with the

other two, (as with
 the Essays on Engineering
 for which as publishers
 need be ~~now~~ tried
 to!!)

Yes, kaka, kaka
 whether shell with c
 or k, are too
 utterly hideous. "neglect
 of" is no very thing, but
 perhaps not all of it
 for what about defini-
 tely Anti-engineering

fractures - such
as I now
calling dyspneic?
Anti-emphic
is not pretty
& shd. be un-
provable.

For

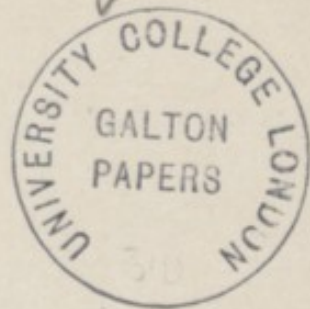
Yours sincerely
W. Saleeby



Saleby

F21

TELEGRAMS ROYAL
ROYAL INSTITUTION LONDON
TELEPHONE 3000



Oct. 13. 1909

Dear Sir Francis,

The Editors have consented
to the following

Acad. Gen.	5000	unds.
Nat. Inherit.	"	"
Human Faculty	3000	"
Essays - Hygiene	4000	"
Memories	4000	"

- a splendid unique
opportunity. Shows their sense.

I have written to Methuen (to
save you trouble) re. per-
mission for the "memories". I

am assuming from your
letter that you have
not sold the copyright.



May I say how interesting it has been to
 me to find the force of fire of 1869 not one
 what abated when compared with 1909 (the
 Memories). Time is merciful to
 those who live for the Future.

I am

Yr. Hg. Servant
 W. Saluby

.. f24

of Human Faculty
& Sense, that I
may do what I
please with that. If you
have sold them the
Copyright, their per-
mission must be ob-
tained.

It is a scandal that
Macmillan should have so
little sense of the honor
or privilege of publishing as
not to care to reprint
Hereditary Genius. Why
won't you, since they have
freed you, let some other
publisher do so. Between
would, of course, especially if you
write a new prefatory chapter.

f1

The Salvation Army

INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,

101 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,

LONDON, E.C.

Bankers:

BANK OF ENGLAND, LAW COURTS BRANCH.

Auditors:

MESSRS. KNOX, CROPPER & CO.,
16 FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C.

Solicitors:

MESSRS. RANGER, BURTON & FROST,
Langbourne Chambers,
17 Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Private

25th June 1909



The Salvation Army

Is established in 54 Countries and Colonies.

Preaches the Gospel in 31 Languages.

Has 16,199 Officers wholly employed in its Service.

Comprises 8,358 Corps (i.e. Stations) and Societies.

Publishes 71 Periodicals in 20 Languages, with a Circulation of 1,000,000 copies per issue.

Has 32,575 Workers among Children.

Insists upon Total Abstinence as one condition of membership.

Publishes Annual Balance Sheets and Reports, sent on application.

Is entirely dependent upon voluntary gifts for its maintenance.

Needs £150,000 annually for its Central Funds alone.

Accommodates 26,287 People nightly in its Institutions for assisting the Poor.

Maintains 212 Food Depots and Shelters for Men, Women, and Children.

130 Labour Factories for employing Destitute or Characterless Persons.

18 Homes for Ex-Criminals.

41 Homes for Children.

117 Industrial Homes for the Rescue of Women.

18 Land Colonies.

144 Slum Stations for visitation and assistance of the Poor.

60 Labour Bureaux for helping the unemployed.

Midnight Rescues Brigades.

Lodging-Homes for Men and Women.

Nursing Brigades for the Sick Poor in the Slums.

Police-Court Brigades for assistance of young offenders.

Prison-Gate Brigades for those discharged from jail.

Prison Visitation Staff.

Criminal and General Investigation Departments.

Inquiry Offices for tracing lost and missing friends.

120 Additional Branches of Social Work, including Inebriates' Homes, Maternity Hospitals, etc.

520 Day-Schools for Children.

11 Homes for Soldiers and Sailors.

39 Homes for Training Officers.

Cheques should be made payable to William Booth.

Dear Sir,

May I be allowed to express our sincere congratulations upon the high honour which His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer upon you, as announced in the newspapers this morning?

We trust that the dignity may the better enable you to serve your generation, and we pray that God's blessing may rest upon you and yours.

Believe me to be, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Geo. J. Golliffe

John Golliffe
Secretary

Sir Francis Galton, F.R.S., D.C.L.,



Yours very faithfully

A. H. Sayce.

Prof Sayce

41



Queen's Coll.

Oxford.

July 22nd 1880.

My dear Sir,

I cannot conceive that Mr.

Stow could object to so small &

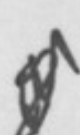
to reasonable a request as yours,

made as it is in the cause of

science. Of course, I have not

seen his letter, but I think I

Caves of Southern France.

may accept the responsibility of asking
Dr. Bindwood to allow you to
exhibit a copy of one of the animals
in one of the Bushman Drawings to
the British Association. As you
say, it would considerably further
the interest others might take
in the collection, & it ^{seems to me} is a pity
that the whole collection cannot
be exhibited before those who are
capable of appreciating it & 

might possibly find means of pub:
= listing it.

The collection has a special
interest for me in relation to
an idea B. has sometimes presented
itself to me, tho' I am afraid
it would be thought wild & paradoxical
by others. That is, the possibility
that man was a drawing animal
before he was a speaking animal,
& that the origin of articulate language
may be thus to some extent be explained.

Certainly the two races who show
most natural aptitude for drawing
are the Eskimians & the Bushmen,
& while the Eskimian grammar represents,
as I believe, more faithfully than
any other the grammar of the first
speakers, Bushman phonology with
its clicks is a survival from the
period when articulate language first
began to be formed. The evidence that
men drew pictures is older than the
evidence that they spoke, & I find it
hard to believe that language is as old
as the age of palaeolithic man in the

Prof Sayce.

f5



Queen's Coll.

Oxford.

July 2nd 1880.

Dear Sir,

Very many thanks for your letter
& the very interesting things you have been
kind enough to enclose. What you say
encourages me to believe that my
speculation may not be so wild & paradoxical
after all. I have made some
enquiries as to whether children are

inclined to draw before they speak, &
find that it is so in some cases.

Prof. Mahaffy, for instance, informs
me that his eldest boy drew before
he spoke, & changed enough his drawings
were always upside down. I learn,
too, that I myself attempted to

draw before I ventured to utter a word.

I am very glad to hear what you
tell me about the Tasmanians; I
knew of the drawings of the Aucklans

& of the pre-Maori inhabitants of
 New Zealand. I remember once
 reading of some ~~sort~~ ^{heyo} hibe (I think)
 w^h not only could not draw but
 had not the faintest idea as to what
 was meant by the drawings shown
 to them; but I cannot remember where I
 did so.

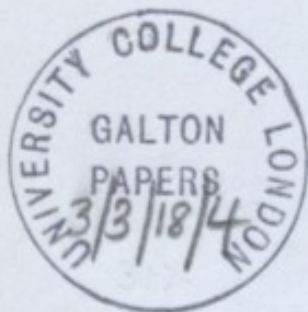
I am very glad that my letter
 has had the desired effect.

Yours very faithfully

A. H. Sayce.

Schuster

F1



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

Nov 28 (04)

Dear Mr Galton

Professor Weldon has asked me whether I wished to obtain the fellowship which you have founded for the study of Eugenics.

The nature of the work involved appears very attractive to me and I should certainly accept the fellowship if I had the chance.

Professor Weldon suggests

that I might see you on the
subject.

I can be in town till the 4.45
train on Friday & if you could
arrange a time at any hour
after 9. AM in the morning &
before 3. PM. I should be
very pleased to call on you.

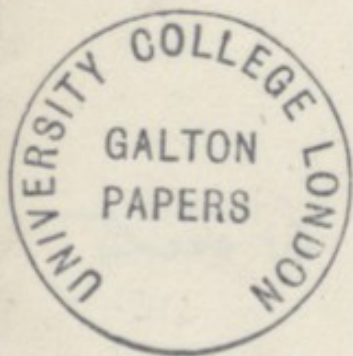
Yours truly

Edgar A T Schuster

Schuster

f4

110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.



Sunday. Dec 4
(1904)

Dear Mr Galton

I write to you to
say that if I were
appointed to the fellowship
I want to be willing to
spend from 11 a.m. to
4 p.m. in the office provided
for the purpose on three
alternate days in the week.

I presume that there would
be vacations fixed at
certain times of the year
during which such attendance
would not be required.

Yours Sincerely

Edgar Schuster



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

16 Feb. 1905

Dear Mr Galton,

many thanks for your letter, I have this morning heard from my uncle, who has found out that with regard to the N. British mercantile there would apparently be no difficulty in the way of getting the requisite forms filled up. The price for the clerks overtime work would be 2/- per hour. The specimens which were sent to me & which I send on to you took apparently 45-50 minutes to do. Practice & proper forms would probably accelerate the rate.

yours sincerely

Edw Schuster

18r



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

Feb. 22 1905

Dear Mr Galton,

the specimens returns which I sent you seem to be typical for at any rate the N.B. Mercantile. They certainly do not look very promising, but still I should think a certain amount could be got out of them. Two sources of information on subjects which might be useful to us have been suggested to me. (1) The Charity Organization Soc. apparently keeps records of the families which come under its notice, this should give one family histories of a considerable number of habitual pauper families. These records would be scattered among the various branch offices of the society, so that a considerable quantity either of time or money would probably have to be spent in obtaining them. I can easily obtain further information about these should you think it is worth while.

(2) The Society for Promoting the Welfare of the Feeble-Minded is supposed to keep elaborate records of family history of cases coming under its notice. I have written to the secretary of the society to hear more about this. Similar records are supposed to be kept at the various schools for the Feeble-Minded. The C.O.S. have published a report which gives references to the literature of this subject. (namely feeble mindedness)

With regard to the lunatic asylums I have an appointment with Dr Mott for Monday next; & I am going to see Edgeworth about

State what?

from the west
but try

Good

Good

Good
Good

Feb. 28. 1902

the circulation of the classes tomorrow.

Please have name put in but I will order 250 to proceed all.

I have run short of gifted family forms, could you tell me where I am to obtain more?

I will try to see Palin Elderton after the meeting of the Institute of Actuaries.

yours sincerely,

Ernest Schacht

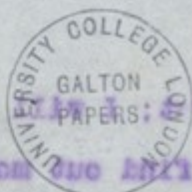
of individual papers families. These records would be scattered among the various branch offices of the society, so that a considerable quantity either of time or money would probably have to be spent in obtaining them. I can easily obtain further information about these should you think it is worth while.

(2) The Society for Promoting the Welfare of the People-minded is supposed to keep elaborate records of family history of cases coming under its notice. I have written to the secretary of the society to hear more about this.

Similar records are supposed to be kept at the various schools for the People-minded. The G.O.S. have published a report which gives references to the literature of this subject.

With regard to the transfer system I have an appointment with Dr. Wolf for Monday next; & I am going to see Elderton about

110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.



March 1 1905

*Aug 11
March 4*

Very definite as you can see from the enclosed letter. I will try to find out more about the B.O.D and send you some more about the B.O.D

Dear Mr Galton,

Yours sincerely

Edgeworth was a little discouraging; in fact he did not seem to think that such a research would be at all possible; he thought that those families that had risen in life would be most unwilling to give any particulars as to their origin. He thought that the only information we would be able to get would be of families who had maintained their position or had sunk, the latter particularly would be proud of their origin & willing to give information. He thought that Mr. Bowley a lecturer at the School of Economics, & a statistician would be able to give me useful advice & he is going to put me into communication with him.

*Board of Health might help
more for
but about
account from
the statistics
like squares
Dunlop, Caron*

I expect Dr. Mott has written to you all he said to me that bears directly on the subject of the inheritance of Lunacy he seems to be doing every thing that can be done to investigate the subject himself. He said that all information officially collected on the subject in Lunatic asylums was so unreliable as to be perfectly useless. Each case requires a special personal enquiry, which has to be made at the home of the lunatic in question. Dr. Tredgold a pupil of Dr Mott's took 2 years to collect 150 authentic family histories.

The F.M. Soc. seem to desire cooperation; I had quite a satisfactory letter from their secretary, Miss Kirby,

but nothing very definite as yet; I will let you know further details later. I will try to find out more about the C.O.S. material.

ask
Mr. Tolson

MARCH 1 1908

yours sincerely,

Dear Mr. Tolson,

Edgar Schechter

in fact as
did not seem to think that even a research would be still
possible; he thought that those families that had risen in
life would be most unwilling to give any particulars as to
their origin. He thought that the only information we
would be able to get would be of families who had maintained
their position or had sunk, the latter particularly would
be proud of their origin & willing to give information.
He thought that Mr. Bowley, alumnus of the school of
Economics, & a specialist would be able to give me useful
advice & he is going to put me into communication with him.
I expect Dr. Holt has written to you all he said to me
that bears directly on the subject of the fabrication of money
he seems to be doing every thing that can be done to investigate
the subject himself. He said that all information officially
collected on the subject in Lunatic asylums was so unreliable
as to be perfectly useless. Each case requires a special
personal enquiry, which has to be made at the home of
the lunatic in question. Dr. Trevelyan a pupil of Dr. Holt's
took 3 years to collect 150 authentic family histories.
The F.M. Soc. seem to desire cooperation; I had
also a satisfactory letter from their secretary, Miss Kivvy.

110r

Ans 4 at length March 12
sent by J. C. Brown J. K. Wargentin
with P. Strachey's letter with letter
to them - to Miss Kirby all for Schuster
(sent)



110, Wanbury Road,
Oxford.

March 8 1905

of said society a more extensive service of same

work of

Dear Mr. Galton,

F.M. was used as an abbreviation for "The National Association for the Promotion of the Welfare of the Feeble-Minded", rather an unwieldy expression. C.O.S. stood for Charity Organization Soc. I visited the former in their very inadequate office in Victoria Street yesterday. The secretary Miss Kirby seems to be a very capable & sensible woman. I find that they have hope to get about 500 forms like the one I enclose filled up yearly. The family histories are only going to be filled up by people who know the families, & so are likely to be reliable. They are going to write to you direct to ask for advice, a Miss Strachey being connected with the concern, & being a friend of yours.

I suggested that they might send their statistics to us to be worked at when they had collected say 1000 cases. They have about 400 so far. The committee & executive committee are going to consider this proposal.

I don't think I want to have anything to do with Dr. Macdonald of Australia; to judge from his letter I should say he was a man to be avoided at all costs.

The Life Assurance medical officers Ass. have decided that it is not within the scope of their work to help us in

any way.
March 8 1908

Domestic servants certainly seem a possible class to
work at.

Hartog of London University is going to put me into
connection with a man of the name of Eichholz who is
on the board of education. He is also connected with what
corresponds to the charity organization Soc. among the London
Jews, which seems to be a very efficient society, & might be
useful.

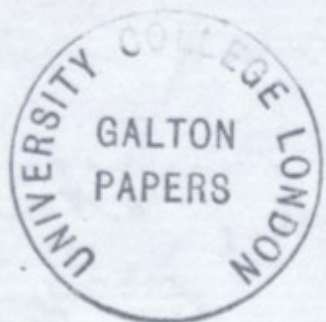
I hope that your weather still continues decent, &
that you are getting better. How long do you propose
staying away?

yours sincerely,

Edgar Schuster

I suggested that they might send their station to
us to be worked at when they had collected any 1000 cases.
They have about 400 so far. The committee & executive committee
are going to consider this proposal.
I don't think I was to have anything to do with
Dr. McDonald of Australia; to take from his letter I
should say he was a man to be avoided at all costs.
The life assurance mutual officers Ass. have decided
that it is not within the scope of their work to help us in

Edgar Johnston



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

March 10 1905

Dear Mr Galton,

Many thanks for your card.
I am sorry to hear of the
destruction of your property; it
must be horribly inconvenient.

I have heard no news
about "Noteworthy Families",
although I look eagerly at
such of Murray's announcements
as appear in the papers.

Miss Elderton is well; about
300 families, some of them
living near me, have now been done.
I was up in town and saw
her a short time ago, + I
explained to her the numerical
paragraph, + asked her to
do as many as possible out of
"Buche" etc.

I myself have been hard
at work in the Schools.

I have chosen Harrow as a starting point, as they have an excellent biographical Register going back to 1801. The writer of this, a fearless barrister - a man of great ability but ~~without~~ apparently deficient in some of the qualities necessary to noteworthiness - is an intimate friend of my father. From him I have borrowed a complete set of school lists going back to 1845.

My wife + son are getting

in well. The latter is called #4
Aulley William. We are going
down to St Leonards on March 12
to join my mother, who has been
there for ~~some~~ ^{two} months now, trying
to regain her strength after a
prolonged + severe attack of
pleurisy.

I am glad your weather has
been good. We have had some
wonderful days, with intervals
of rain + squalls between
them.

Yours sincerely
Edgar Schuster.



Ans^d - March 19

f15r



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

March 16 1905

Dear Mr. Galton,

I have read through your batch of letters & sent your answers to them off. The agreement between what Dr. Urquhart wrote to you & what Dr. Mott said to me is very singularly complete. I think that under the circumstances I had better let the insane alone, for the present at all events.

With regard to the Life assurance statistics I do not see that the rather incomprehensible position taken up by the Life Ass. medical Officers Ass, is necessarily an obstacle in the way to our obtaining access to them.

But it seems to me that there is very little chance of their being any good, for as we have seen in the specimens obtained from the North British mercantile they are extremely scrappy, & the statements of the patient applicants for insurance seem to be the only evidence on which the family history rests. The official records in the hospitals are open to almost exactly the same objections as the asylum records.

There must be some valuable material in the case notes of physicians in private practice, particularly such as have lived long enough to attend 2 or more generations of the same family; but I suppose these would be absolutely inaccessible. Meanwhile the Feeble-Minded seem a good ground & there seems to be every chance that they will fall in with our wishes.

110
110

I have been reading the report of the Physical Deterioration
commission, & see that both the Coll. of Physicians & that
of surgeons recommended a general Anthropological Survey of
the kingdom. Have any steps been taken to make such a survey?

*He and I
have agreed
to get in
a few
hundred votes*

It seems to me that if such an organization was
once set going it would take very little extra labour

for it to obtain inheritance data, besides its simple anthropo-
metric data.

It is extraordinary how inheritance is slurred over
this report & in that of the Blind & Deaf Commission.
both in the report of the British Association of the Deaf Commission.

I hope to see Palin Elderton on Monday next. I should
have seen him before only he has been very busy.

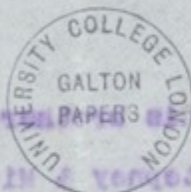
yours sincerely,

Edgar Schuster

of their being any good for us to have seen in the specimens
obtained from the West Indian monkeys they are extremely
strategy, & the statements of the better applicants for insurance
seem to be the only evidence on which the family history
rests. The official records in the hospitals are open to
almost exactly the same objections as the existing records.
There must be some valuable material in the case
notes of physicians in private practice particularly such
as have lived long enough to attend 2 or more generations of
the same family; but I suppose these would be a costly in-
-vulnerable. Meanwhile the Post-Office seems a good ground
& there seems to be every chance that they will fall in with
our wishes.

116r

Ans
March 31



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

March 24 1905

Dear Mr. Galton,

many thanks for your letter; I am glad that the burglary had no worse effects than you describe, it must have been very ^s exiting.

On Monday last I saw Palin Elderton, but learnt very little from him, he knew nothing whatever of the result of the council meeting of the Institute of Actuaries, he did not know that the question was before them that meeting.

On Tuesday morning I went down to Stepney with my uncle-in-law Mr. G.T. Pilcher to see some charity organization case papers. These are somewhat bulky documents, & contain

all the information that is obtained about each case, the correspondence, results of interviews etc.. The information is more or less epitomized on one of the sheets. From them one could obtain the occupation of the person applying for relief also the occupation of a good number of near living relatives, also possibly in the case of older people the size of their families. I think the council of the Society would give one leave to copy their documents, if one put a definite scheme of which they approved before them.

Pearson tried to get the numbers in each family from them, but they did not quite see the point of this & would

not give him leave. ^{5 copy} His brother-in-law, a man named Sharpe, is secretary of the Stepney & Mile End district committees.

I am engaged to see Dr G.H. Savage, on Monday next.

I hear he is on the Feeble-Minded Commission. also Mr. Bowley of the School of Economics on Friday. Edgeworth put me into communication with the latter.

I have been somewhat stopped in my eugenic work this week; as I have had a paper on British Barrow skulls, which I had finished some time ago, returned to me with about 150 constants to be recalculated. I had relied on Weldon's sexing of the skulls to start with. But after I had completed the paper Prof. Thane was asked to come down & make notes of the skulls, & he changed the sexes in a good few cases, & as the working of the arithmetic had got lot when I changed my abode last year, it all had to be done again from the beginning.

I am glad to say it is nearly done now.

yours sincerely,

Edgar Schafer

Theyson tried to get the numbers in each family from them, but they did not give see the point of this & would

A.L.BOWLEY School of Economics, Clare Market. W.C. March 31

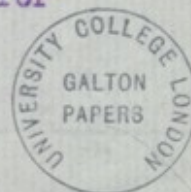
Consulted, on Prof Edgeworth's recommendation, concerning circulation of classes inquiry. Considered that the form asked for too many details, he said that asking for maiden name of wife & mother would serve no useful purpose, & cause some friction. suggested that it would be quite sufficient for the purpose of the inquiry to get the occupation of subject, that of father, & of sons, & possibly of wife's father, & of brothers. also birthplace of each of these.

Some small class & or locality should be done first as an experiment. & done exhaustively: a country village the most suitable in which one happened to have some influence with parson, dissenting minister etc. Lower classes might be

attacked through the trades unions or friendly societies if one could get any influence with any of these. with regard to the former thought that Lees Smith head of Ruskin Hall might be useful, & E.W.Brabrook C.B., of the Statistical Society, late registrar of Friendly Societies, with regard to the latter. Would give introductions to either of these.

Middle classes might be done on the snowball system; would be easier to do ^{than} ~~as~~ the lower classes.

suggested consulting U.S.A. census report concerning birthplace & occupation; German census report; also Report on retail prices & consumption, Washington, U.S.A., 1903 or 4, for birthplaces & income.





Dr. G.H. Savage, 3 Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square.

consulting physician to Earlswood Asylum, & to Guy's Hospital.

agreed with Dr. Mott & Dr. Urquhart that the records of family histories kept in ^{lunatic} asylums were worthless, but thought that

those kept in the Earlswood asylum might be worth something.

he is going to make inquiries on this point, & he said that there would be no difficulty in obtaining access to these.

He said that his own experience of the inheritance of insanity went to show, that if the father or mother developed insanity ^{procreation or} after the birth of children, these children would probably not

become insane: that when insanity occurred in the parents at about the time of procreation or childbearing, the chances of

insanity developing in the children was very much greater: &

that they got very much less again when the parents were completely cured at this period.

He told me to write for information to the following using his name:-

Dr. R. Langdon Down, Normansfield, Hampton Wick.

Dr. Fletcher Beach, 79 Wimpole Street.

Dr. Shuttleworth (late of the Lancaster idiot asylum)

Ancaster House, Richmond Hill, Surrey.

Dr. Ireland, Victoria Terrace, Musselburgh, N.B.

I have written to each of these, asking for possible sources of reliable material for the study of inheritance of insanity idiocy, etc.

When I arrived at Dr. Savage's I found that he had jotted various lines of inquiry connected with Eugenics which had occurred to him after looking the subject up in the Oxford Dictionary:-

Ancestors- heredity- consanguinity-age of procreation- relative ages of parents- constitutional weakness of parents- direct & indirect heredity- surroundings during pregnancy- drink- syphilis & venereal diseases- contagious disease acts--.

Birth- suckling kind of milk- food of children- alcohol- teatotallers (these as a class Dr. Savage has a very poor opinion of, thinking that in many cases teatotalism is mark of degeneracy: Dr. Mott's views on this point were much the same. Dr. Savage said that this very degeneracy might be due to alcoholism in the parent, or that the teatotalism might be due to a revulsion of feeling from the parent's alcoholism.) education- amount of work- exercise & sleep- gymnastics & drill- increased tendency to developmental breakdowns- malthusianism & conjugal frauds- want of home life- the "Simple Life", what is it?- overwork due to rate of work (i.e. strain) rather than amount of work- Insanity at the epochs of life e.g. climacteric, senile..

Ans? April 6

f20

110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.



April 3 1905

Schuster

Dear Mr. Galton,

The next step concerning the charity organization society has to come from us in the form of a definite scheme for making use of their case papers. I was waiting for advice & suggestions from you in the matter before taking any steps.

Meanwhile I have seen Dr. Savage on Monday last, & A.L. Bowley on Friday; I enclose notes on my interviews with each of these. I have written to the four doctors recommended by Dr. Savage, & three of them have answered me so far. Dr. Langdon Down offered to let me have his father's notes on the family histories of patients^s who came under his care when he was medical superintendent at Earlswood. He said that these are all the results of careful personal inquiries either of his father or his mother. Dr. Shutleworth & Dr. Ireland both wrote back very nicely giving some valuable references.

I am to see Richholz on Friday next;

yours sincerely,

Edgar Schuster

110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.



I will certainly be glad to look about the subject. I do not
think the Jewish Statistical Society would be much use for
this enquiry.

April 13 1905

Dear Mr. Galton,

Firstly about Dr. Eichholz: he says that he thinks
that the Jewish Statistical Soc. would be willing to undertake
a sort of class enquiry, if we were to ask them to do so.

I should suggest asking them to collect statistics
from which the following questions might be answered.

This seems a good subject
but not very closely
logistic.

(1) What is the fate of the descendants of poor
Jewish immigrants? i.e. what percentage rise in the social
scale, & to what extent?

(from what?)

(2) How soon after immigration do they start inter-
-marrying with the native stock, & how do the offspring of such
marriages compare physically & mentally with pure marriages
of either race?

not quite
clear

(English?)

Emigrants

(3) How far does residence in England affect the fert-
ility of Jews? How far is it affected by rise in the social
scale? How does the fertility of pure marriages compare
with that of mixed marriages?

If it means
no comparison with
that of other communities
who remain
behind?

Do you approve of this suggestion either wholly or
partially?

I do not see
understand sufficiently

Eichholz also offers to collect the family histories
and measurements of the inmates of "The Jewish Hospital & Orphan
Asylum", & "The Jewish Deaf & Dumb Home"

Encourage this
but get the
figures carefully
considered
before beginning

I will certainly consult Brabrook about the classes. I do not think the Charity Organization papers would be much use for this enquiry.

Yours sincerely,

Edgar Schuster

Villa Stratta, Bordighera, Italy. April 14/1905

Dear Schuster

It has been some time to scribble as I have done by the side of your questions. I shall be glad some to know what you actually

have in hand and the prospects of each subject. Of course you will

not dissipate energy. ^{and} much must be planted that some may grow.

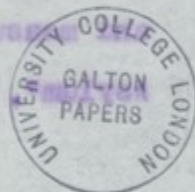
I heard recently from Karl Pearson, who mentioned that he had

been you.

I hear here May 1 a travel pretty straight home

by Southampton

Francis Galton



Am 1
April 22



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

April 19 1905

Dear Mr. Galton,

with reference to your question as to what I actually have in hand: I have nothing in hand but what I have given you full particulars of. I am at a loss to know what to do. The branch of Eugenics which interests me personally is the inheritance of disease mental & physical; & at present there seems to be no clue to the discovery of a means of obtaining satisfactory material for the study of these things.

Dr Langdon Down has sent me samples of his father's records of idioy cases, & I am going to try to consult Prof. Pearson as to whether he considers them any use, I am however very much afraid that they are not.

I enclose a cutting from the "Literary Supplement " ofn "The Speaker", which contains some particularly stale & futile remarks on the subject of your first Eugenic paper; I thought that you might possibly like to reply to them.

Yours Sincerely .

Edgar Schnodder

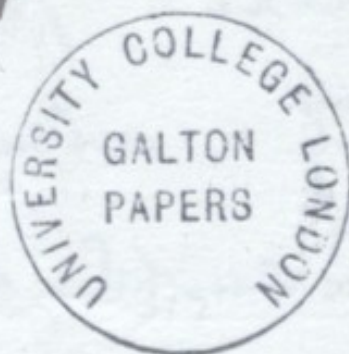
Schmidt

May 10 1908

110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

May 10.

Dear Mr Galton



The address is
 135 Gower Street; the
 house has a large
 notice board by the door.
 'University of London
 Eugenics Record Office.'

I should be there normally
 on Friday next + Monday

next from about 11. AM
till about 4 PM.

I could arrange other times
4 days to suit your convenience.
Except Tuesday when I
go to work at Dennis
House.

Yours Sincerely

Ernest Schuster.

Am. J. May 18

Schmidt

f26

110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

May 17

Dear Mr Galton,

Many thanks for the
your letter. I have sent
the recommendation with my
application to the Chief
Librarian, British Museum.

In the regard to the last
paragraph of your letter.
I can only agree with
you that the amount of

work done so yet is
unsatisfactorily small. One
of the chief causes of delay
is difficulty of arranging
interviews with people, & in
order to avoid making
false starts I have
endeavored to see a
good number of people.

I do not think there
is any likelihood of getting

any valuable results for a
year or two. But if
you and the committee are
not completely satisfied
that I am doing my
best; or think that the
work would be better ^{placed} ~~done~~
in other hands, I am
quite prepared to resign
the position at once, as
I do not wish to stand in
the way of anyone who
would do it better.

Also the feeling that
these "Employers" are
disatisfied with ~~their~~ work
has a somewhat paralyzing
effect.

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster





110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

May 25 1905

Dear Mr. Galton,

Many thanks for your two letters & for the pamphlet. I saw Eichholz again yesterday & asked him whether the Royal Commission was organizing any sort of investigation into the causes of feebleness of mind, & he said that he did not think that they were.

Do you think that the preparation of an account of the literature of the inheritance of nervous disease would be a desirable ^(for me) thing to do?

I am getting on with the family histories; & hope that they will be ready soon. I have obtained & made use of the British Museum reader's ticket. I shall certainly come to the meeting on Friday.

yours sincerely,

E. de S. Schuster

131r

Schuster June 6 1905

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.



June 6 1905

Dear Mr. Galton,

to take your questions in turn:- As I spend a considerable time at the British Museum, at Denison House & elsewhere (I was at the Jew's Deaf & Dumb Home for more than 3 hours yesterday afternoon), I find it impossible to keep regular hours at Gower Street but generally spend at least half a day there on Mondays, Tuesdays, & Fridays. I have as yet made no extracts concerning the Feeble-Minded, ~~I have as yet made no extracts.~~ The cases recorded on their ~~old~~ old forms have all been worked up as far as possible by Miss Strachey. I go to Denison House to see that the forms which are sent in now are properly filled in, & I have induced them to experiment with a better form. When a decent amount of fresh material begins to accumulate I will then extract the useful parts & work them up, but that will not be for some time.

^{Work}
My since I saw you last has been to alter the Royal Society families according to your directions, to prepare a report which I shall send in to the committee at the end of this week or the beginning of next, & to continue working up the literature concerning the inheritance of nervous disease of which there is an enormous lot starting with Morel in 1859 or others even earlier.

* 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

I went to the Jewish Deaf & Dumb Home, on the introduction of
Richholz to see if there was any material there there is not
very much, but there is enough to study fraternal correlation
with & that is accurate & accessible.

yours sincerely,

Eugen Schuster

Dear Mr. Galton,

to the British Museum, at Denison House & elsewhere. I was
at the Jew's Deaf & Dumb Home for more than 3 hours yesterday
afternoon, I find it impossible to keep regular hours at other times
but generally spend at least half a day there on Mondays, Tuesdays,
& Fridays. I have as yet made no extracts concerning the families
I find as yet made no extracts. The cases recorded on
their side old forms have all been worked up as far as possible
by Miss Huxley. I go to Denison House to see that the forms
which are sent in are properly filled in, & I have induced
them to experiment with a better form. When a decent amount of
fresh material begins to accumulate I will then extract the useful
parts & work them up, but that will not be for some time.
My friend I am your last had been to visit the Jewish
Society families according to your directions, to prepare a report
which I shall send to the committee at the end of this week
on the beginning of next, & to continue working up the list
concerning the inheritance of nervous diseases of which there is
an enormous lot starting with Noyel in 1859 or others even earlier.

Scharler
June 11 1905

110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

June 11. 1905

Dear Mr Galton.

Many thanks for your
two letters. Of course

I shall be only too
happy to do all I
can in the way of
penning + answering letters,
& see no reason why
they should not come

to the Enquiries Record Office.

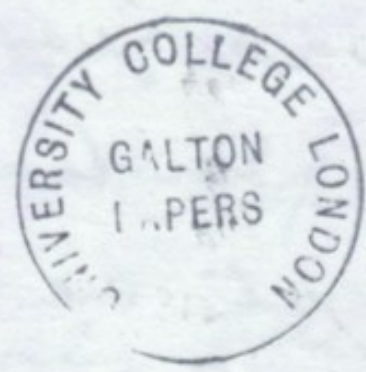
What you told me in
your previous letter about
Graham Beck, was exceedingly
interesting.

My report will go off
tomorrow. I contain
nothing that is new to
you except a proposal
that ^{an} additional fellow
should be elected.

I feel that I have made,
an am making, such a
small impression on the work,
and also that ~~the~~ merely
~~derivative~~ assistance would
not help much. My
idea was a man should
be elected who would
work on his own account.
I should be willing to contribute
\$150 a year from my
own endowments, which
might be supplemented
so as to form a living

wage # from the yearly sum
which has been set aside
for expenses.

Yours sincerely
Edgar Schuster



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

June 17 1905



Dear Mr. Galton,

I have two main reasons for wishing for assistance, & regret to say that the one is due to mental deficiencies on my part, the other to physical. To take the former first:- I can't keep more than a certain number of pieces of work in my head at the same time, if I attempt to do more I make a mess of the whole lot. That is why I want not exactly an assistant but a colleague who would find his own line, with your advice. I had Darbishire in my mind, when I made the ~~X~~ proposal, but I have not been in communication with him at all on the subject, so do not know whether he would like the job. I could however sound him.

The second reason is that I find that the three days a week in London cut up my time & dissipate my strength, to a very considerable degree; I have indeed lost considerably weight since I started, but domestic reasons prevent my moving from Oxford for the present. I thought that anyone less tied in this respect than myself would be able to attend every day at the office, which would leave me free to do my ^{share of the} work in Oxford, except when actual bodily presence in London was necessary.

I shall be very pleased to lunch with you on Monday to discuss the question further

yours sincerely,

Edwin Schuster

Schuster
June 17 1905

Schuster (June 20 1905
with response)

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.



June 22 1905

Dear Mr. Galton,

I think the arrangement proposed in your letter of June 20 is one that will suit me admirably, & which will yield considerably better results than the present one.

I have two pieces of work ^{one} now on hand & ^{one} shortly to be begun, which ought to yield definite & publishable memoirs certainly before the end of the year.

(1) Dr. Langdon Down's idiots which I told you about, on which I am at present engaged.

(2) Deafmutism. There are various sources of material for working at the inheritance of deafmutism, Graham Bell's work to which you referred me: then there is a bulky book by an American called Fay, published by the Volta bureau in Am 1898, which contains ~~besides~~ numerous figures which have not been ^{and a complete bibliography of the subject up to that date.} at all completely digested. There are possibly also further published figures, & there are very likely many unpublished ones in homes to which I might gain access besides the Jew's home. I had long talk with Prof. Pearson about this & about the Feebleminded yesterday.

This is just
with "Note worthy Families"

I enclose a list of persons to whom I have sent circulars with dates of sending & particulars as to results in each case.

Yours sincerely, Edgar Schuster

* 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.



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

June 28 05

Dear Mr Galton

I am glad matters have
been arranged so satisfactorily,
both with regard to the
Lady Secretary, & to the
publication of the Royal
Society families.

I will send you as
a registered package, or else
take to your house myself
all the papers dealing with
this subject. next Monday or

Tuesday.

I do not think that,
strictly speaking, I deserve
to appear as 'part author
of the book; but it is
obviously much to my
advantage to do so.

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

Oct 11

Dear Mr Galton,

I should much like to lunch
with you on Friday, + I
will look through the proofs
before then + bring them
with me.

I received the Sociological
Circular, + at once + without
modesty fitted in the form

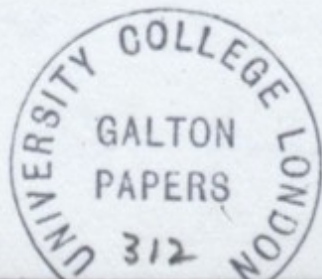
an account of
Sent with it; with ~~reference to~~
my own family, & have sent
it to Miss Elderton.

I have with me the original
typed ~~forms~~ accounts, which
I sent out for correction, corrected
by the people to whom I sent
them; but I am sorry to
say that they are not all
in the exact condition in
which I got them back, as

at first I thought they would do
 as they were, ^{into a little alteration} for the press, but
 afterwards I completely retyped
 them. Those concerning Ledwith
 + Evans are however exactly as
 they were when I received them
 back. ~~I enclose them~~

~~herewith.~~

I send you ~~the~~
 the introduction on Correlation
 about which I spoke to you,
 or rather the best of two
 attempts at it. I shall
 await your opinion on it
 with trepidation.



I think the idea of having
the circulars sent out from the
Sociological Society is an excellent
one.

Yours Sincerely

Edw. Schuster



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

Nov. 3^d 1915

Dear Mr Galton,

I send herewith a
copy of such of the proofs
as have come up to date.

I have written to Rowiehe
& Curtice ordering the 200
notices at 2/2/- to be
sent to the office.

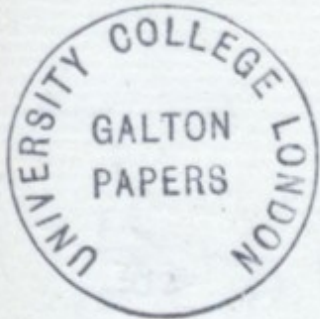
I will start the indexing
at once + make it a
pretty full one.

~~Handwritten text, possibly a name or address, is faintly visible at the top of the page.~~

Yours Sincerely

Edgar Schuster

f47



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

Nov 10 1905

Dear Mr Galton,

Many thanks for your letter
+ card. I am so sorry to
hear that Miss Biggs has
been ill.

The proofs had gone back to
the printers before your letter
came.

The index, which seems

lucky \neq in comparison to the
book, is finished, and I hope
will go off to the printers to day.

There is a lady weaver
staying with us (Miss D H Pryce)
who volunteered assistance, & so
I have set her down to ~~check~~ it;
but she gets so interested in the
preface, whenever she has occasion
to turn to that part of the work,

that she doesn't make much
progress.

You are well out of England
now, as the weather has
been very damp + unpleasant,
+ with thick fogs, in Oxford
at any rate.

I saw Miss Elderton on Tuesday;
she gets on very fast with
her work, we brought some
cases for keeping papers.

Yours sincerely
Edgar Schuster

Schurter

150



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

Nov. 18 1905

Dear Mr Galton,

Herewith the proof of
the index, + of the additional
paragraph which you sent.

They ~~seem to~~ have sent ~~them~~^{it}
in pages in spite of my clear
instructions to the contrary.

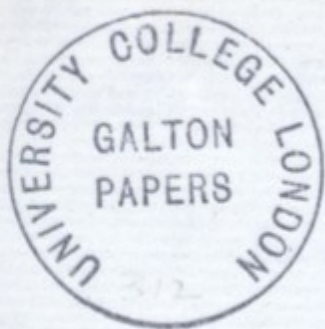
I hope you will find the
index fairly satisfactory, its

making was a slightly more
difficult job than I anticipated.

On Monday I hope to
send to you the manuscript
of a paper on Inheritance of
Deaf Mutism, for your criticism.

Yours Sincerely

Edgar Schuster



Schuster

f53

110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

Nov 20 1905

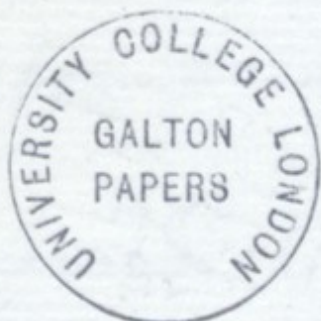
Dear Mr Galton,

I enclose herewith the
papers. I propose that
my report to the Senate should
consist of this, together with an
account of such steps as I have
taken to get fresh material, &
the measure of success which they
have met. Should I also
say what work has been done
by Miss Elderton?

Now that I have got this finished, I shall spend some time looking over her type written accounts, which are going to be sent out to the families for revision + additions. I think that it was your wish that this ~~they~~ should not be done till after the publication of the book.

Hoping that you are well + are having more genial

Scheele

awd
Nov 20110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

Nov 26. 1905

Dear Mr Galton

Many thanks for your letter, I will remodel the paper according to your suggestions at once.

I have been hard at work for the last few days, on a huge batch of families, which Miss Elderton has collected from the Dictionary of National Biography

Who's Who, etc. She doesn't seem
quite to have got the knack of
doing it yet; + makes some
~~the~~ surprising blunders; but I
suppose that is only to be expected.

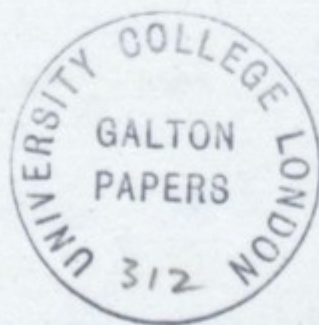
There will be a considerable
number ^{retyped +} ready to be sent out, on
the appearance of "Noteworthy Families".

I enclose for your correction
a draft ^{for} a printed slip

which should be sent with the
typewritten accounts, in addition
to a more personal ~~the~~ written
letter.

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster





110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

November 30 1905

Dear Mr. Galton,

firstly I must apologize for not having written to you about the order for entering kinsfolk & the new notation for them. We are adopting the former and have already made some use of the latter. It is indeed exceedingly convenient for use in families in which there are many uncles or cousins, as the only alternatives to it are confusion or long explanations.

Schuster

I have ordered a filing cabinet to be sent to the office, of a make which seems to me exactly to meet our requirements there. I have also asked Miss Elderton to make a card index of every name mentioned in the new accounts of families. The combination of the two things will enable us to see in a moment exactly who is included & who is not, & to find at once any ^{in our possession} paper referring to any of them. The only point on which my ~~mind~~ conscience pricks me is that the cost will exceed by a pound or so the limit which you gave me.

My report & paper have now been sent off in the first instance to Prof. Pearson. The ~~letter~~ ^{paper} has been considerably altered. I have omitted the cry of "stinking fish!" in the conclusion, & have substituted another of a kind more usual with peripatetic fishmongers, namely one which dwells more on the desirable qualities of the ^ewares ⁱ than on the undesirable. ^e

yours sincerely,

Edgar Schuster

sent
Dec 12 /

Schafer

f60



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

Dec 9th 05

Dear Mr Galton

I enclose a copy of the minutes of last Wednesday's meeting, which can hardly be regarded as a success. As the greater part of the business of the meeting was done in the ~~name~~ of agenda in the names of Dr Nott + Mr Bramford + as neither of these gentlemen were present, we found ourselves with nothing much to do.

Mr Braumford has been sent on
business to the Argentine Republic
starting on Thursday.

In regard to Dr Macdonnell's
paper. we had a certain amount
of discussion on it, nobody
present considered it at all likely
to elicit the information, which
Dr Macdonnell hoped for.

Dr Mann's remarks were

Confirmed by Dr Slaughter, who
 said that several people had
 complained to him about the clause
 in question. (The number of
 Sociological Society ^{returned?} ~~from~~ ^{remains}
 at two).

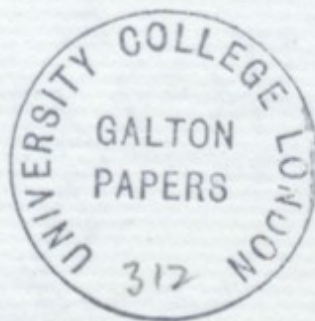
The work of the office is going
 on steadily and at a reasonable
 pace. I have not yet finished
 revising the first batch of papers
 (although I have been doing nothing else
 sent me by Miss Elderton) + she
 tells me there is another large
 batch ready to be sent off when.

I want them.

f63a

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster





Schuster

1905

f63b

Advisory Meeting

At a meeting held at the Eugenics Record Office, 88 Gower Street, on Wednesday, December 6th, Professor Weldon in the chair, present Dr. Saleeby, Dr. Slaughter, Dr. Mair, Mr Schuster.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr Schuster read a paper from Dr Mc Dougall, which he proposed should be sent to masters at the head of schools in which mixed races occur. (Dr Mc Dougall)

After some discussion Prof. Weldon moved, and it was carried that Dr Mc Dougall be thanked for the paper and that Mr Schuster be asked to confer with him on that subject.

It was decided that the next advisory meeting should be held at the Eugenics Record Office on the last Wednesday in January at 5 p.m.

Dr. Mair pointed out that many persons might be deterred from sending proposed families for the register of able families in answer to the circulars sent out by the Sociological Society, owing to the clause on the back of the form which runs as follows "If a proposer should not be personally acquainted with any member of the Eugenics Record Office, a reference to some common friend will be required."



Schneider

164

110, Banbury Road,

Dec 19 05 Oxford.

Dear Mr Galton,

With regard to the nomenclature
Why not, instead of having a
whole number for the foot number,
have a fraction? The number
expressing the place in which
the brother or sister occurred +
the divisor the whole number of
brothers or sisters. Thus
the ~~the~~ second brother of a
family of 5 brothers would be
 $bro_{\frac{2}{5}}$. If he were an only

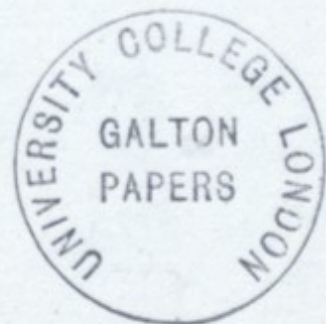
So he would be no $\frac{1}{1}$. Thus
no special designation for the latter
case would be needed.

But perhaps this would be
too cumbersome + not sufficiently
intelligible at first sight.

There have been only two returns
to the circular issued by the
Sociological Society. one of them
my own.

Miss Elderton has started her
Xmas holidays, in bed, I am
sorry to say.

Yours sincerely



Edgar Schuster

Fractional suffixes wd. require an additional half line
Must not overload unless written $\frac{3}{5}$ wd. wd. be too long

There are 4 spaces available: bro: $\frac{bro}{5-3}$ would take /
mean the 3^d of 5 bro - but ? as 6 sites

They might be a woman $\frac{IV}{5} fa^0_3$

$\frac{me}{4-2}$ bro, $\frac{son}{5-2}$

an asterisk & a foot note might be added
The $\frac{c}{d}$ at least gives the X² term & the form represents

fa₂ 5 mark table; his bro were (1) James 3 Harold 4 Sam

* me, bro₃ son₂

me, born Jane Sincov, her 2 bro & 3 kids

Ida, Jean

1) me, bro₃ son₂

$$(6, 5 - 2, 1 - 2, 3)$$

2) me, bro_{5/3} son_{4/2}

$$(6, 5; 2, 1; 2, 3)$$

3) me, bro₂ me₂ bro₅ son₂

$$(6, 5) (2, 1) (2, 3)$$

me bro son

$$(6, 5; 2, 1; 2, 3)$$

1) me born Harriet Sincov

bro
1. 5 3

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

6 me 2 bro 2 son

$$\frac{2, -}{1, 1}, \frac{2, -}{3 - 2}$$

$$(6, 4) (2, 1) (2, 3)$$

$$\left(\frac{6}{5}, \frac{2}{1}, \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

$$\frac{6}{5} \frac{2}{1} \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{5}{10} \frac{6}{9}$$

me, bro, son₂

$$(6/5, 2/1, 2/3)$$

Ans Dec 27

Schuster

f68



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

Dec 25th 1905

Dear Mr Galton

Many thanks for your two
letters, which reached me this
morning.

I understand perfectly well
the principle of your suggestion;
but should like to see you
prepare a family for printing,
to see ~~actually~~ the arrangement
which you want like made in actual practice ↓

I therefore enclose an extract from
the Macheray genealogy, + also
the account which I had prepared
of this family, + which has
been corrected by the daughter
of Sir Edward Talbot Macheray,
who lives with Prof. Dicey.

The Dictionary of Indian
Biography, now which I have
quoted is a new work, which

has appeared in the last month
is two + which I have already
made some use of. It
seems to me a praiseworthy work
+ contains among other things
a bibliography of biographical
reference works, which is very
useful.

We have had a perfect
day for Xmas day, the first
for a long time.

Hoping that you + Miss Biggs

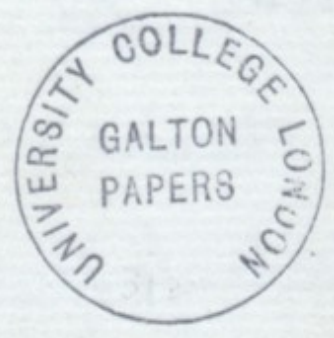
are well, remain

Yours sincerely

Frederick Schuster

It seems needless to repeat anything to father, mother, or the children on the first occasion when it is used & neglected over

For "his dam & dan" write "so-das" then fa bro₂ so-das instead of fa bro₂ his dam & dan



Ans. Jan 9.

f72



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

Jan 7 1906

Dear Mr Galton,

In answer to your letter of Dec. 27th. In making the foot note are all the relations in each degree, who have been born, to be entered, or only those who have reached adult life? In the typewritten accounts, that ~~are~~ are about to send out now, spaces are left for the entry of ^{number of} the brothers + sisters of the subject + of his uncles + aunts, who reached adult life.

I suppose Miss Elderton put this
 in according to your instructions.
 spaces are left
 also for the number of living sons
 + daughters of the subject. I think
 this ought to be altered, because
 when the subject is an old man, his
 sons + daughters may be dead after
 having led useful + even distinguished
 lives.

✶ Better keep it
 unless good reasons to correct it
 They are true causes it corrects a
 it has incidental errors.

I have now finished all the
 accounts Miss Elderton has sent
 me so far. (about 160 families).

This takes us down to L. so that there will probably be a large number more to follow.

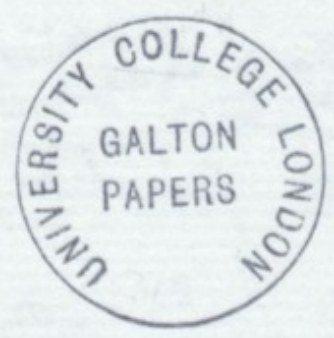
I saw Prof Pearson in London on Tuesday. He said that we could get all the Quaker families at the "Society of Friends" Desborough House, in the City. They apparently keep not only a register of all those who are born or die, but also a good biographical library of Quaker families.

I have received my "Deaf" papers back from the University + have

Sent it to Prof Pearson, for the next
number of "Biometrika"

Yours sincerely,

Edgar Schuster



Schubler



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

Jan 22 1906

Dear Mr Galton,

I am sorry that I have not answered your last letter sooner. I have been busy with deducing such results as were possible from deaf-mute material collected in England, to form a short addition to my paper.

The English results agree very

work with the American, the
 value for paternal correlation being
 $.515$ + for maternal $.535$
 as ~~compared~~ compared to $.54$ +
 $.535$ ~~is~~; for paternal
 it is a set from two different
 English sources $.68$ + $.72$
 - for the American $.74$.

As regards asking for the
 number of living sons + daughters

I have consulted Professor Weldon,
 who agrees with you.

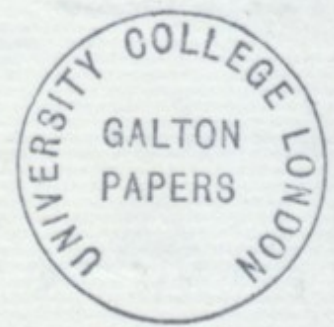
I enclose 2 families which
 I have done as examples, with
 a final paragraph such as you
 suggest. (Freere + Pollock) -
 In order that there should be
 no confusion between the total
 numbers + the numbers who
 reached adult life, I have
 put a bracket after each
~~containing~~ fraternity containing

~~the~~ a list ~~the number~~ of each these
 who have died in childhood, denoting
 them each by their birth number.
 The names can be scratched out
 if ~~you~~ you think this unnecessary.
 I could not get hold of the mother side
 in Robert case.

I enclose such accounts as we
 have done of the Butlers -
 Coleridges, which you promised
 to get. You also promised
 to get the Freres.

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster





110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

Feb 15 1906

Dear Mr. Galton,

I am sorry to bother you again with this final paragraph; but the enclosed is a slight modification of your suggestion, which I shew like your opinion on.

It would have been sent earlier, but last Friday my wife gave birth to a son after a rather severe labour. I am glad to say that both are going on quite satisfactorily.

I am collecting some material for the study of ability from Charterhouse + Harrow. I shall keep the material from these 2 sources separate + try get the following results out of each.

- ① Correlation between father + son, + between brothers
 for (a) mental ability as shown by position in the school at given ages.
 (b) athletic ability, as shown by what elevens where reached in cricket, football etc.
- ② Correlation between mental ability + athletic ability
~~as judged~~ estimated in the same way.
- ③ Correlation between school performances + success in after life.

1000000000000

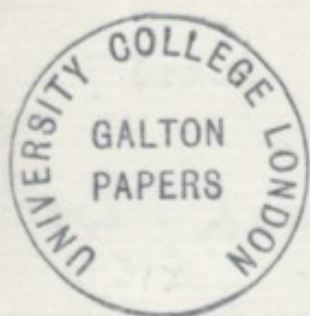
6-21-69

I hope this general scheme will meet with your approval, as I think I see my way to doing it fairly thoroughly, if I can get as much information concerning the people as I expect to get.

Incidentally it will help me with the sifted family work.

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster



78 Marina

St-Leonards.

March 21

Dear Mr Galton,

I have received a copy of the "Families", sent by Murray on your behalf & I thank you very much for it. The cover & the book itself look very nice indeed.

Miss Elderton has done as many families as she can, & is going to take

her Easter holidays now.

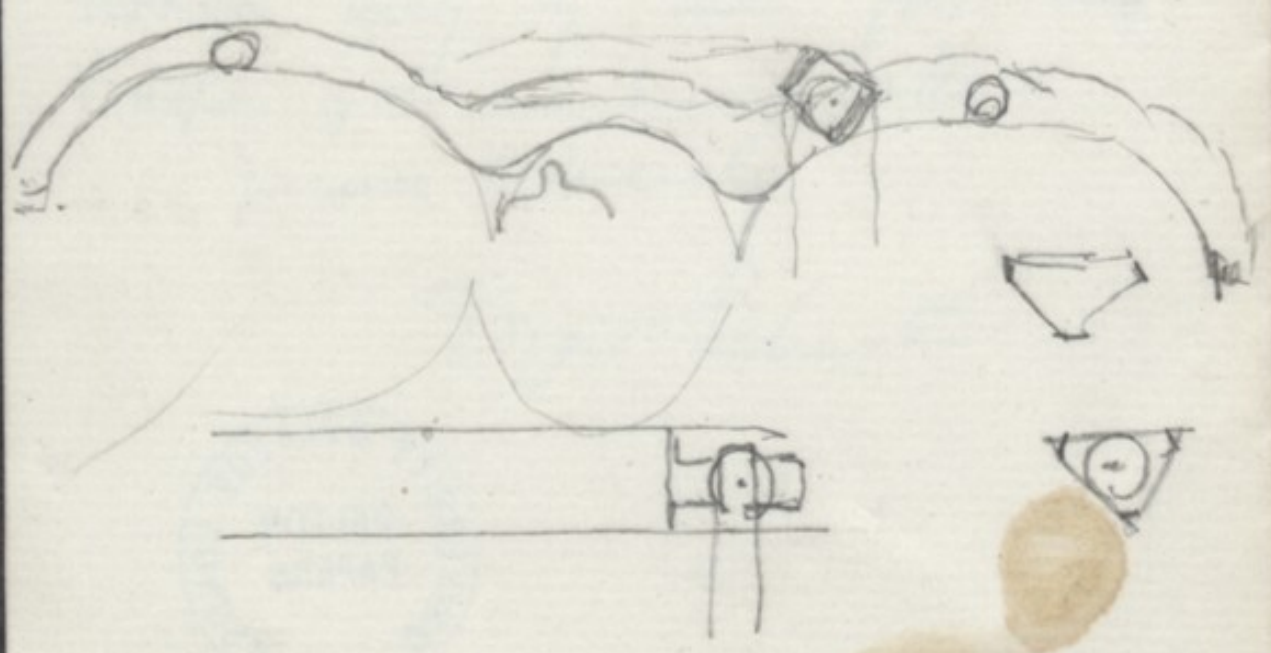
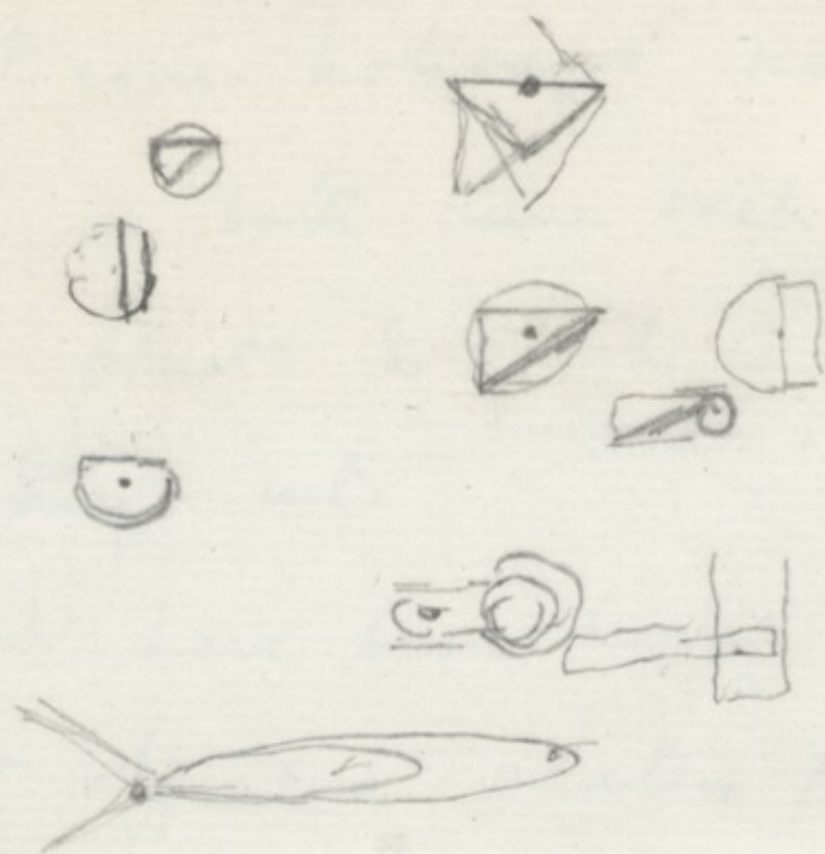
After we both come back, we shall start the work of sending the things out.

We have been having the most-offensive weather here - violent hail + rain + cold - broken only by one fine day. I hope you are having better.

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster

f83v





110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

April 20 06

Dear Mr Galton,

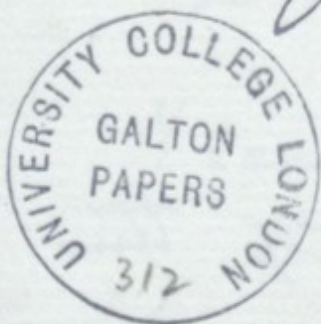
As you were present
at Weldon's funeral after
all, it will not be necessary
for me to give you an account
of it. His death is indeed
a terrible loss & there is
no one at all worthy to
succeed him here.

at any moment, when you have
anything better for her to do.

I think that one of the reasons
why "Noteworthy Families" has
not sold better is that many
people find that it is too
expensive for its size - at least
that is a criticism which many
of my own friends have made.

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster



fpt

110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.



July 19 1908

Dear Mr. Galton,

the work on which Miss Elderton & I are at present engaged will, I think, be finished rather earlier than I anticipated, namely about the beginning of November. Thus the problem of what to take in hand next has been much in my mind of late. I do not know whether the regulations of the fellowship allow any experimental work on plants or animals, but I think that one question at least in Eugenics could be profitably attacked in this way:-- To what extent, if any, are the physical illeffects of overcrowding & malnutrition inherited? When I was breeding white mice I found that when one mother brought up a large litter these would be at the age of five months very much smaller than mice of a similar age of which only a small number had been brought up in each litter; & that the bones of the former were often malformed & imperfectly ossified. Thus we have easily observed & definitely measurable characters resulting from overcrowding & insufficient food in childhood. Now my plan would be to start about fifty pairs of mice breeding, & to divide the offspring into two groups one of which would be brought up in large families & the other in small ones; when the mice in each group had arrived at a proper age they would be mated to others of the same group & the whole process would be repeated with their children.

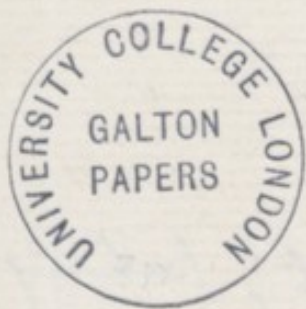
A similar experiment could be done more cheaply but not so quickly with plants-- Shirley Poppies suggest themselves to me. One can produce large differences in the size of these by the degree of crowding to which the young plants are subjected to.

I should very much like to see you to talk about this if you are at all inclined to favour the proposal, & in any case to discuss what work is to be done during the winter. I do not know whether you are in London or in the country. I am passing through London on July 28 & am staying there for the "Plant Hybridizers Conference" from July 30 to Aug. 2. If you are in the country I would ~~be~~ come to you any time before July 28.

Yours sincerely,

Edgar Schuster





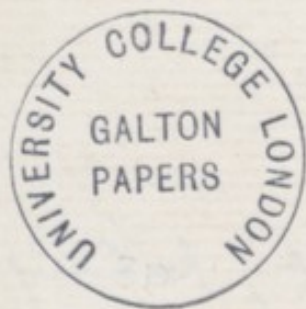
110, BANBURY ROAD,
OXFORD.

July 22 06

Dear Mr Galton,

Many thanks for your
letter. I have written to
the Bodleian Library for the
book, which you mention.

I received Heras' paper
from "Nature" to write a
short note on. It seemed
to me a remarkably good
piece of work + I should
have liked to have written



110, BANBURY ROAD,
OXFORD.

July 22 06

Dear Mr Galton,

Many thanks for your
letter. I have written to
the London Library for the
book, which you mention.

I received Heras's paper
from "Nature" to write a
short note on. It seemed
to me a remarkably good
piece of work + I should
have liked to have written

110 BANBURY ROAD,
OXFORD.

A good deal about it, taking
it in conjunction with the
papers of Newsholme + Stevenson, +
of Yule, which were read
before the Statistical Society
last December, but as I
was only allowed 200 words
I could not do much in this
way.

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster

Schuster

f93



GINGE HOUSE,
NR. WANTAGE,
BERKS.

August 19.06

Dear Mr Galton,

I have not been able
to obtain Doubleday yet
as it was out when I
wrote to the Lenden library.

But it seems to me
that as Heron + the others
have discussed the comparative
fertility of different classes,
any extension of their work

Should take class by class
+ discuss the comparative
fertility of the different
types of members in each
class.

Thus we know that the
fertility of the upper classes
is very low, but we do
not know that it is lower
in the more desirable members
of these classes than in the
less desirable.

I think some light might
be thrown on this point by a
study of some such work as
"Bourkes 'Landed Beauty'", of
which a new edition has
just come out.

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster



Schuster

f96



GINGE HOUSE,
NR. WANTAGE,
BERKS.

August 30
1906

Dear Mr Galton,

Many thanks for your
letter. What I proposed
to do with the "Landed & Gentry"
was to extract from them
two classes of men, who
had been married more than
a certain length of time.

One of these classes would
be men who had distinguished
themselves in any way &
the other class, men who had

not done so. I intended
to compare the sizes of these
families in one class with that
of the other.

I have written again to
the London Library about
Monday.

Yours sincerely

Edgar S. Chester

Schuster Sept 11, 1906

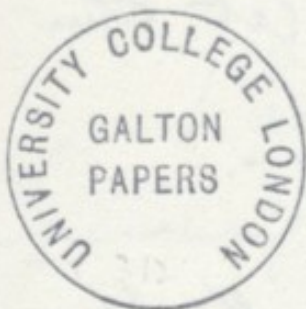
f99

Guise House

Near Wantage

Berks

Sept 11



Dear Mr Galton,

Many thanks for your
letters concerning the Yule
Family, + for that about the
Bukes Landis Gentry idea.

With regard to the latter
I did not propose to accept
Bukes accounts of any of
them, but ~~to~~ to use
the Dictionary of National
Biography, Who's Who + so on
for purposes of classification.

But I will certainly set other
quinions before commencing.

I have read D. M. M. M. M.
through carefully + found
an admirable lesson in
lucidity setting forth an
argument, but could get
no suggestions for practical
work from him.

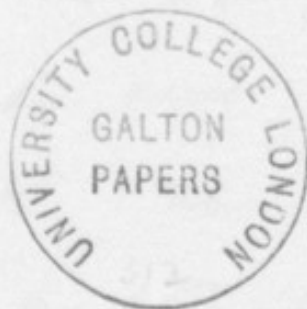
Thus the programme for
future work ~~does~~^{is} not at all
as full as it should be
+ I should be very much
obliged if you could suggest.

anything.

I read Prof Pearson's letter
concerning Liston's patronizing
remarks on Biometrics with
great pleasure.

Yours sincerely

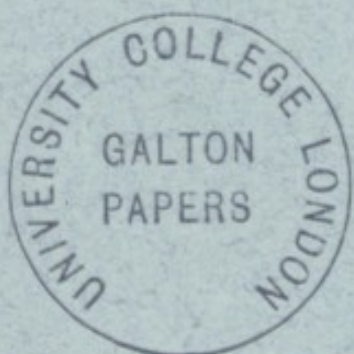
Edgar Schuster



ans.
Oct 21/1906

Edgar Schuder

f102



12, Harrington Gardens.

S.W.

Oct 18 1906

Dear Mr Galton,

I write to tell you that I have decided to give up the fellowship in Eugenics. I will give you my reasons for it if you wish for them.

I understand that ~~my~~ the at present appointment lasts till the end of January next, but there is some

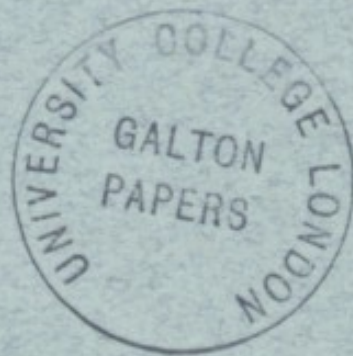
reason to think that it
would be better that my
tenure should terminate
at the end of this month,
for I shall have by then
almost completed the work
on which I am at present
engaged.

I have greatly appreciated
all your kindness to me,
while I have been working
under your direction, &

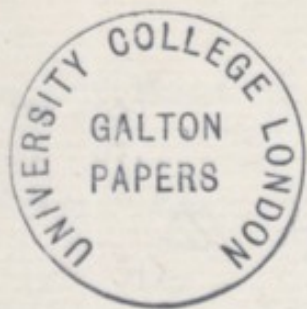
only regret that I have
taken up so much of your
time - to so little purpose
I remain,

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster



Schuster



110, BANBURY ROAD,
OXFORD.

Oct 22 1906

Dear Mr Galton,

The real reason of my proposed resignation is that my own interests lean entirely on the biological side of Eugenics; the sociological + economic investigations which form so important a part of the subject are, I am afraid neglected in accordance with my aptitudes nor my inclinations.

At the same time it is difficult to find biological work

110 BANBURY ROAD,

OXFORD.

Which comes directly into the
Subject at all. For instance
the most profitable method of studying
heredity at the present time, is, in
my opinion - the experimental
breeding of animals & plants. I

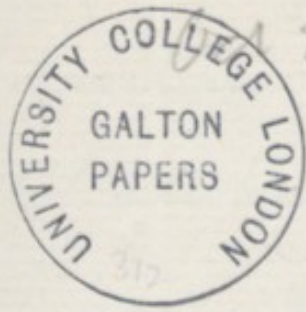
suggested an experiment of this kind
to you, but you did not think it
would meet with the approval of the
Committee. I had intended, when
I first thought of resigning to take
up some such work as that, but
in the last few days I have
heard from Professor Pearson of
an opportunity for doing a piece

of work, which appears to me
important, congenial + tolerably
easy of achievement, of which I
will tell you as far as I know it.

Dr Mott has formed a large collection
of the brains of lunatics of various
types + wishes to find some one
who would be ready to study their
variation, in order to determine
how far, if at all, different types
of lunacy are correlated with
different arrangements of the
cerebral convolutions. At the
same time he is going to try
to get filled in by careful observers
a series of Schedules bearing on
the inheritance + causation of

lunacy. The first of these two pieces of work would familiarize me with the different types of lunacy + possibly with the structural peculiarities with which they might be an Expression, + would therefore tend to fit me to deal satisfactorily with the Schedules.

Now I hope - if Dr Mott is willing - to do both of these pieces of work, but I think that at any rate the first + largest of them ~~is~~ would hardly be closed to Eugenics. I therefore sent in my resignation as a final decision + intimation, in the first instance, giving my reasons for it,



110, BANBURY ROAD,
OXFORD.

as I thought it would be highly
unbecoming on my part, even
to appear to hold it out as a
sort of threat, in case you did
not allow me to make what
use I liked of the fellowship.

It is hardly necessary to say
that I should be quite willing to
continue to hold the fellowship
while doing this work, as in
one way I should clearly be the
gainer by the process; But I
do not think that you could
have any use for me on those

110 BANBURY ROAD

OXFORD

terms, nor that anything in the nature of a compromise would be satisfactory either to you or to me.

With regard to work actually done, I have a reasonable amount to report. I have written, all but the Summary, of, a liberally long paper, based on work which is partly Miss Elderton's & partly my own, which deals with Inheritance of Ability as shown in the Oxford Class Lists, &

position in school at ~~university~~
 Chaturhouse & Harrow. This
 I have endeavored to make as
 non-technical as possible. Also
 in the course of a fortnight or
 so, I shall have another paper
 ready dealing with the question,
 How far success in the Oxford
 class lists is followed by success
 at the Bar or in the Church.
 Both these I will send when to
 you when they are complete.

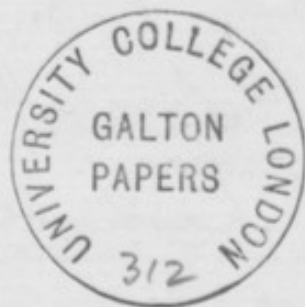
I have been very much distressed
 to hear of your illness, but if
 you could see ^{me} & thought that
 anything might be gained by doing

So, I would gladly go down to
Newnham to see you.

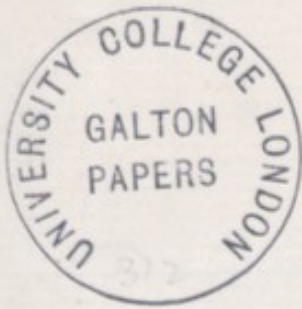
There is, of course, no reason
~~which~~ why you should consider
this letter to be confidential.

I remain, yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster



Schuster



110, BANBURY ROAD,
OXFORD.

Oct 26 1906

Dear Mr Galton,

I have received your letter of Oct 25. The reason for my resigning so abruptly was that I had been waiting to talk to my father before settling anything definitely, but I wrote to tell you as soon as I had seen him & ascertained his views on the subject.

I take it that as a quarter's salary is due on the Nov 1st this can be made the final ~~paper~~,
payment

110, BANBURY ROAD,

OXFORD

+ that the duties will terminate
as soon as I have completed the
work which I have in hand, which
will not be before that date.

I enclose herewith the
first paper of which I spoke in
my last letter.

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster

Schuster



110, BANBURY ROAD,
OXFORD.

Oct 31st 06

Dear Mr Galton,

I am sorry to trouble
you about matters of detail;
but the enclosed has just
reached me; and I am
not at all certain as to
what your wishes might be
in the matter.

=

Your post card reached me
this morning - I ~~shall~~ am
very anxious to hear what
your opinion on the paper

110 BANBURY ROAD
OXFORD

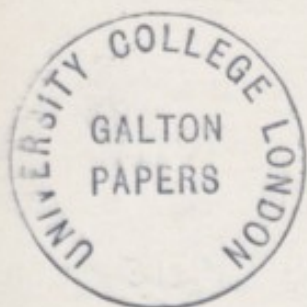
is; also whether you think
my proposal which Prof. Pearson
has communicated to me is
a workable one.

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster

Schuster

f119



110, BANBURY ROAD,
OXFORD.

Nov 3 1906

Dear Mr. Galton,

I am much obliged to
you for having read the
paper on inheritance + for
your criticisms of it.

I am sending the the
enclosed letter to Mr Harboq,
I had waited to hear from
you before doing so.

I am very glad that the
arrangement has met with
your consent. I propose

110 BARBURY ROAD,

OXFORD.

For the next quarter to devote
half my time to Eugenics +
half to other work; + I think
that under these circumstances
it would be reasonable that my
stipend should also be halved.

Yours Sincerely

Edgar Scharter

Nov. 3

1908

110 Banbury Road,
Oxford.



Dear Mr. Hartog,

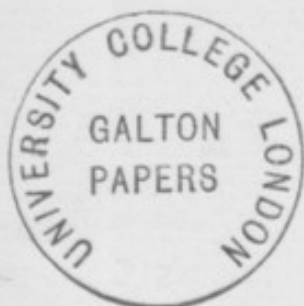
I write to inform you that I have resigned the fellowship in Eugenics, but as Mr. Galton does not wish there to be a vacancy till he returns to town it has been agreed between him, Prof. Pearson and myself that I should continue to supervise the work of the office for the remainder of the year for which I was reappointed, (i.e. till Feb. 8, 1907), but that I should be allowed time to work at biological problems unconnected with Eugenics. It has also been agreed that there should be a reduction in my stipend, which I think should be δ proportionate to the amount of time that I spend on work other than Eugenic.

I hope that this arrangement will meet with the approval of the Senate. I have sent a copy of this letter to Mr. Galton.

yours truly,

Schuster

f123



110, BANBURY ROAD,
OXFORD.

Nov 6th

Dear Mr Galton,

I have heard from
Mr Hartog this morning +
enclose a copy of his letter.

My other enclosure will
speak for itself.

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster

(copy)

5 Nov 1906.

P. J. Harboq. to [Schuster]

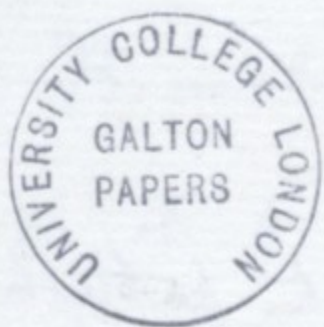
Dear Mr Schuster,

I much regret to hear that you desire to resign the Fellowship in Eugenics. Your letter is not, however, quite clear as to the date of your resignation. I think it would be most convenient in the circumstances that you should remain titular fellow the remainder of the year for which you were appointed i.e., until Feb 8th, 1907, but that the reduction in your stipend should take place in accordance with your suggestion, after approval by the Senate. I shall no doubt hear from Mr Galton in due course + will then write to you further on this point

(Signed.) P. J. Harboq.



f126



110, Banbury Road,
Oxford.

Nov 10 1906

Dear Mr Galton,

Thank you very much for
your criticisms of my paper, which
I shall alter in accordance
with them. I am extremely
pleased to hear your good
opinion of it.

With regard to the
publication of the papers

It has been proposed to publish
a volume of scientific papers
by his pupils as a memorial
to Professor Weldon. I thought
that, with your sanction, the
paper which you have just read
might be offered for inclusion
in that volume. Professor
Pearson has expressed his readiness
to publish the earlier papers

in "Biometrika" + I myself should
 wish it to appear there.

As it is hoped that the
 Memorial Volume may be published
 by the Clarendon Press, and as
 my paper contains matter which
 should be of greater interest
 in Oxford than elsewhere it seems
 to me that it ^(the paper) might quite
 fitly appear in this way;

~~but of course the matter~~ This
 would entail a certain amount

of delay in publication, & if
you did not approve of the
idea I would not consider
it further.

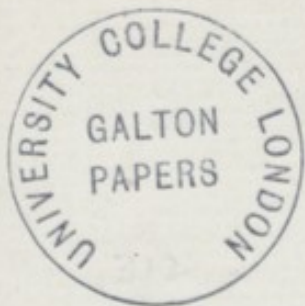
Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster



E. Schuster

f130



110, BANBURY ROAD,
OXFORD.

Dec 26

Dear Mr Galton,

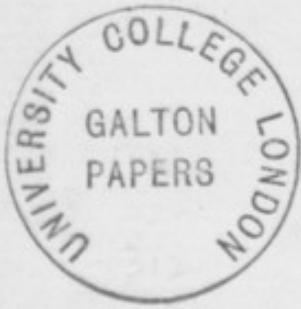
Very many thanks for your
good wishes for Xmas, which
I must heartily reciprocate.

Miss Elderton is at present
on her holiday, but I will
send you the information you
desire as soon as she returns.

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster

f131a



110, BANBURY ROAD,
OXFORD.

Jan 15 07

Dear Mr Galton,

I enclose herewith a
list of the families, of which
accounts have been drawn
up.

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster

LIST OF CORRECTED AND RETYPED FAMILIES

Baron Ampthill , (O.A.V.Russell)
Sir William R. Anson
Hugh J.D. Astley
Sir Archibald Alison
Sir Charles H. Alderson
Josiah G. Alford
Sir W. Alison Dyke Acland

M. Barbara Betham-Edwards
Lionel Brough
Lewin B. Bowring
Sir Henry B. Buckley
Sir Cyprian A.G. Bridge
Lord Basil Blackwood
Reginald Blomfield
James Bonar
Mrs Herbert Bedford (Liza Lehmann)
John M. Bulloch
Sir Thomas F. Buxton
George Budd
A.C. Benson
Robert S.S. Baden-Powell
Sir Edward E.G. Bulwer
Alfred Barry
Percy W. Bunting



Edward H. Bickersteth

Samuel H. Butcher

Baron Brassey, (Thomas Brassey)

Gordon F. Browne

Gerard Baldwin Brown

James Bryce

J. Richard Bagshawe

James Franck-Bright

Byre Chatterton

Sir Henry J. S. Cotton

Charles F. P. Conybeare

Basil Champneys

Sir Henry Craik

Houston Chamberlain

Walter Crane

Sir Auckland Colvin

J. Estlin Carpenter

Winston Churchill

Charles E. S. Chambers

Frederic G. Cotman

Sir Dominic E. Colnaghi

Albert Venn Dicey

George L. Denman

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Val Davis



S.A.Donaldson

Sir Charles W.Dilke

Harold B.Dixon

H.B.Donkin

Duke of Devonshire, (Spencer Cavendish)

Earl of Elgin, (V.A.Bruce)

Alfred Earle

Francis Y.Edgeworth

Viscount Esher, (Reginald B.Brett)

Sir John G.O.Engleheart

William T.Furse

Sir Edmund Fremantle

Earl Fortescue, (Hugh Fortescue)

Herbert Wilson Greene

Somerville Arthur Gurney

Alfred Perceval Graves

Robert Baker Girdlestone

Percy Gardner

Henry F.Grant

William H.P.Greswell

Sir William Gairdner



Edward A. Goodall
Richard Garnett
Richard Watson Gilder
Sir Frederic John Goldsmid

Isabel Violet Hunt
Clement Fox Harvey
James Hornby
Thomas Hodgkin
Sir Charles Hardinge
Henry Rider Haggard
Viscount Hampden, (Henry Brand)
John Julius Hannah
Alexander P. Hastings
Charles Buller Heberden
Arthur F. Hart-Synnot
Arthru Harness
Sir Charles P. Hobhouse
John Hope
H.W. Hoare
Sir Arthur E. Havelock
Baron Harris, (George R.C. Harris)
Lord George Hamilton
Sir Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson



W.Ralph Inge
Sir (S) Swinton Jacob
George Jelf
Walter Copeland Jerrold
Alexander Keith Johnston

Viscount Knutsford, (Henry Holland)
Baron Kinnaird, (Arthur Fitzgerald)
Walter Talbot Kerr
Frederic G. Kenyon
G.F. King-Hall

A.H.F. Lefroy
Sir Neville G. Lyttelton
Lennard Lewis
Samuel Laing
Sir Edward Chandos Leigh
C.J. Longman
Stanley Lane-Poole
Cosmo Gordon Lang
Robert Leighton
Augustus Legge
Ernest Law
Sir Bradford Leslie
William A. Locker



John H. Lorimer

George Granville Leveson-Gower

Sir Alfred C. Lyall

Sir Godfrey Lushington

John S. Lucas

Earl of Minto, (Gilbert J.M.K. Elliot)

Angus John M'Neill

Baron Moncreiff, (Henry James Moncreiff)

Alexander van Millingen

Edward M. Merewether

John M. Macpherson

John Smith Moffat

Thomas R. Main

John William Mellor

Sir Charles Bright McLaren

Frederick O. Macmillan

Sir Archibald B. Milne

Bernard Mallet

John Murray

Sir Edward B. Malet

Charles C. Mackarness

Sir Guilford L. Molesworth

Frederic W. Maitland

Isabel W.M.E. Maude, (Winifred Emery)

Baron Monkswell, (Robert Collier)



Marquis of Normanby, (Sir George A.C.Phipps)

E.Nesbit, (Mrs Hubert Bland)

Joseph S.O'Halloran

Sir Herbert S.Oakeley

Sir George T.M.O'Brien

Alfred Ollivant

Sir Walter G.F.Phillimore

Gregory W.Pennethorne

Sir John Rahere Paget

William Pole

Sir Andrew M.Porter

Sir Henry T.Prinsep

William N.Parker

Richard A.Pelly

Jospeh C.Priestley

Bernard Partridge

William Henry Perkin

Henry C.Potter

Sir Spencer C.B.Ponsonby-Fane

Alfred R.Pennefather

Sir Frederick Pollock

Baron Playfair, (George James Playfair)

F.Sydney Parry

Francis George Penrose

~~David Robert Plunket, Baron Rathmore~~



Baron Rathmore, (David Robert Plunket)

Briton Riviere

William Michael Rossetti

Marquess of Ripon, (George F.S. Robinson)

Herbert E. Ryle

John Harvey Rainier

Sir Joseph West Ridgeway

Sir Alexander M. Rendel

Viscount Ridley, (Sir Matthew White Ridley)

Sir Henry S. Rawlinson

John I. Richardson

Lonsdale Ragg

Sir Frederick S. Roberts, (Earl of Kandahar, Pretoria and Waterford)

Sir Alexander J.F. Reid

Francis William Raikes

Sir Horace Rumbold

Earl Stanhope, (Arthur Philip Stanhope)

Sir Rowpey Sale Sale-Hill

Arthur H. Smith

Alan A.C. Swinton

Walter W. Shirley

George H. Sumner

Henry Noel Shore

Sir William Shelford

Thomas Alfred Stowell



- William M.Sinclair
- Charles L.Shadwell
- Sir William T.Stoker
- John R.Slade
- Marquess of Salisbury, (James E.H.G.Cecil)
- Sir James Stephen
- Earl Spencer, (J.Poyntz Spencer)
- Mrs Maxwell Scott
- William Selwyn
- Whitley Stokes
- Charles Prosper Sainton
- George John Shaw-Lefevre
- Baron Stalbridge, (Richard Grosvenor)
- William A.Spooner
- J.Alfred Spender

- Mrs Alec Tweedie
- Jocelyn Home Thomson
- Sir Charles Tupper
- Sir Edward Talbot Thackeray
- William Temple
- Sir Henry R.Thuillier
- Baron Tweedmouth, (Edward Marjoribanks)
- Sir G.O.Trevelyan
- Sir Edward Thornton
- Arthur C.Thynne



Baron Tennyson, (Hallam Tennyson)

Thomas Henry Thornton

Louisa Twining

Henry Scott Tuke

John Millar Thomson

William Toynbee

Sir Edmund Hope Verney

Sir John L. Vaughan

Sir William G.G. VENABLES Vernon-Harcourt

Robert H. Vetch

Sir Roland Knyvet Wilson

Samuel Williams

Leslie Ward

Ernest R. Wilberforce

Arthur Winnington-Ingram

Freeman Wills

George H. Wallis

Sir Alexander Wilson

George H. Whitaker

Charles Theodore Williams

Sir Spencer Walpole

Thomas Henry Wyatt

Lucia Bethia Walford



Alexander Wedderburn

Allan Wyon

Sir William Hutt Curzon Wylie

Elizabeth Wordsworth

Victor A. Williamson

Wilfred P. Ward

Sir Evelyn Wood

Sir Henry Yule

Sir George Young

Horatio Yorke



LIST OF FAMILIES, SENT FOR CORRECTION, BUT NOT YET RETURNED

Earl of Albemarle

Miss Laurence Alma-Tadema

H. Arnold-Forster

J.F. Bagot

G.T. Beatson

Earl of Belmore

Arthur G. Bradley

George M. Brown

Seymour Bushe

Sir Richard Cartwright

Earl Cathcart

Sir William Christie

Sir Henry Chads

Lord Chelmsford

Sir George Chubb

Hugh Clifford

Earl of Clanwilliam

Leonard Countney

Thomas Cochrane

Earl of Crewe

Robert Needham Cust

John R. Dasent

Earl of Derby



Thomas Manly Deane

Henry F. Dickens

W.R. Dunstan

Sir Henry Durand

Sir Robert Dundas

Sir Dudley Duckworth-King

R. Eardley-Wilmot

Sir Robert T. Farquhar

Sir Arthur Farquhar

Gerald Fitzgerald

Robert E. Froude

Sir Bartle Frere

Percy C. Gilchrist

Herbert Gladstone

Lord Gifford

Lord Ronald Sutherland-Gower

Viscount Goschen

Earl Grey

Judge Percy Gye

Lord John Hay

Earl of Halsbury

John W. Harris

Sir Robert Harris



Julian Hall
 Mrs Harrison (Lucas Malet)
 William J. Hardy
 Dudley Harvey
 William Herbert
 Alan Herbert
 Sir Samuel Hoare
 Benedict Hoskyns
 Charles Hobhouse

Leander Jameson
 Sydney Jacob
 B.S. Ingram

Mr Justice Kekewich

Marquis of Lansdowne
 Hedworth Lambton
 W.H. Low
 Henry Lysons
~~Colonel Maxse~~

Colonel Maxse
 Captain McMurdo
 H.C. Merivale
 Viscount Melville



J. Montgomery
Arnold Morley
Miss Alma Murray

Lord Northcote
Duke of Norfolk
Edward Noel

Dacres Olivier
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen
Sir Hugh Owen

Sir Alfred Pease
Arthur Paget
T.H. Pakenham
Earl of Pembroke
Thomas H.W. Pelham
R.C.E. Plumtre
Viscount Peel
J. Pennyquick
A. Peters
Sir E.J. Poynter
Urban Pritchard
Sir James Prendergast
Colonel Rawson
Robert Rainy
Sir William Richmond
J.H. Rivett-Carnac



Colonel Romilly

J.Rowntree

Walter Rothschild

F.W.Robinson

Arthur Russell

Lord Sandhurst

Lord Sackville

Rajah of Sarawak

E.G.Sandford

Alfred St.John

George Sartorius

Alfred Scott-Gatty

Sir George Schomberg

Lord Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott

Lord Shuttleworth

Earl of Selborne

Sir William Seymour

A.Severn

Sir Edward Seymour

Lumley Smith

Lord Henry Somerset

Dr.Isaac G.Smith

Lord Stratheden

Sir Thornley Stoker



Colonel Stuart-Wortley

David Steell

Hercules Tennant

F.G.Templer

Lord Thring

F.G.B.Trevor

Thomas H.Wakley

A.F.Walter

Lord Walsingham

Mrs E.A.Wardell (Ellen Terry)

Lord Welby

L.Forbes Winslow

Godfrey J.Wigram

Sir Francis Younghusband

Note Baron Stanmore will send more information
Miss Martineau will write again



Schuster

list of persons whose
names are ready

Jan 16 1907

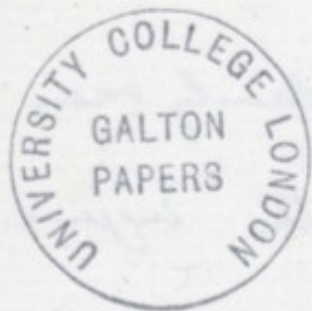


F12/S

Francis Galton Esq
7 Windsor Terrace
The Hoe
Plymouth

Edgar Schuster

433



WILLSHAM,
BRENDON,
NR. LYNTON,
N. DEVON.

Sept 2 07

Dear Mr Galton,

Very many thanks for
your kind letter; it gives
me very great satisfaction that
you approved of the Memoir.

I seem to have been very lucky
in the time of its appearance,
^{since} ~~when~~ the University has come to
the fore through its educational
& pecuniary deficiencies & there
is no parliament sitting to
file the papers.

Miss Elderton has certainly been a remarkable success at the Engenic office; but I think her marvellous energy + quickness to learn anything new would have enabled her to succeed at anything she undertook.

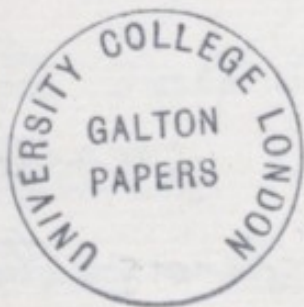
Hoping that you are in good health, and have not been too much troubled with bronchitis lately,
believe me

Yours very sincerely

Edgar Schuster

Schuster

f136



Department of Comparative Anatomy,
The Museum,
Oxford.

Feb. 7 08

Dear Mr Galton,

The two papers which I enclose will give you in outline the scope of our anthropometric laboratory, but some of the tests require a certain amount of explanation.

Acuity of Vision. The ordinary test letters used by oculists are employed at a distance of six metres. If a man wears glasses we ask him for what defect he wears them.

The spot pattern test was invented by Dr McDougall, who believes that it tests a man's power of concentration more than anything else, + found that among school boys ~~there~~ those who did well at this test ~~came~~ were in the whole better at their class work than the rest.

an irregular pattern ~~of~~ is pricked in an opaque piece of card, which is supported ~~on~~ vertically on a table at such a height that a man sitting on a chair by the table can see the pattern as a number of light dots, when a light is placed behind the card.

a large photographic shutter of the self setting kind is interposed between the ~~the~~ card + the light. When the bulb of the shutter is pressed the man sees the spots for about $\frac{1}{30}$ th of a second.

After explaining what ~~the object~~ he has to do to ones subject, one ~~sits~~ makes him sit

opposite to the card + then flashes the pattern at him five times at intervals of about two seconds. He has then to try + make a map of the spots on squared paper. The patterns are of such a nature that each spot must fall on one of the points of intersection of the lines of the paper.

The subject never gets it right at the first attempt. So then we give him five more flashes & he tries again. A few men will get it right after the second try, but the majority take 8 or 9. & the really bad ones 10 or more.

We ~~generally~~ ^{always} try the men to start with a pattern of 9 spots, & if they are good at this give them one made of 11 spots afterwards.

Hoping that you are keeping well,

believe me

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster



f140



110, BANBURY ROAD,
OXFORD.

Mr 78^{1/2}

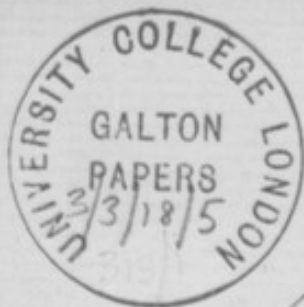
1911

Dear Pearson

I am sending you the
enclosed in compliance with
your request in Nature; I
do not want them returned.

Yours sincerely

Edgar Schuster



fl
Napoli, 3/ - r - 1888.

My dear Sir,

I have received your kind letter at Naples, where I am from the first days of this month.

Your communication of Dr Von's paper is very interesting; I expect to read the paper in Anthropological Journal.

The researches of head growth in different races are still a desideratum. Your hypothesis that among the inferior races there is an early arrest of development would be probably, if we do not assume this arrest in head size; you know this among some inferior races is ^{as} larger as among
as.

Mr. Tassinat writes to me to visit
my anthropological collection. It is pos-
sibly I visit Paris in this occasion;
I do not fear the war.

My laboratory with the Anthro-
pological Museum has a larger
and better locality at Collège St₂
Louis, 27. I hope you can
see it in a happy occasion of
a new visit of Bourne.

I beg you to accept my sincere
expressions of esteem and to recollect
me to the respectful Mrs. Galtson

Mr. J. Galtson
London

Yours sincerely
G. Sergi



f4

N. 27. Via Bohegno Romano
Jul. 21 1889.

My dear Sir,

I have received your book which you
have kindly sent to me; and I thank very
much for this gift. I find the contents of it
very interesting for me.

Just now my edition of Miltens has
published a new little book on the "Roman
Degenerations", and I have sent you a
copy with the hope you will accept it.

I have nothing to tell you of the pro-
gress of this anthropological Institute;
it is as stationary as in England.) There
is something further than 3 years ago
there was, but it is merely a progress.

I have also your brochure on the "Cor-
relations", which I find much intere-
(strong.

I have doubt your researches shall make
 great light on the physical structure
 of man as good as your studies on the
 heredity.

The notice to see you again at
 home is for me very joyful.

I beg you to accept sincere sentiments
 of admiration
 Yours faithfully

George

Mr. Francis Galton
 President of Anthrop Institute
 of Great Britain and Ireland
 London

G. A.

f6

I request your attention on the pages

158 & 161 of my little book.

R. UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA
GABINETTO
di
ANTROPOLOGIA

Prof Sergi

f7

March, 30, 1891.

27. via Colonna's romano.

My dear Sir,

I have received with great pleasure your
two papers, and I thank you to have sent
to me so valuable studies.

I will try a research on the fingers of
criminals, and will you communicate the results.
One of my friends thinks to try some essays
on the idiots.

I beg you to accept my sincere
sentiments of esteem.

My best compliments
to the King, Madame Yellow.

Yours faithfully

George

Sergi 49

Roma, 4 marzo 1894



Dear Sir,

We are very glad to inform you that the "Società Romana di Antropologia" in the Meeting of 25 February 1894 has elected you as Corresponding Member.

We hope you will accept this distinction

Yours sincerely,

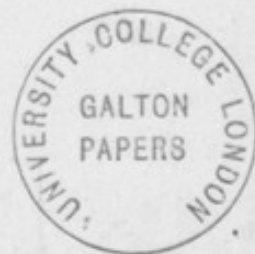
The President

George

The Secretary

L. Mombeni

SOCIETÀ ROMANA
DI
ANTROPOLOGIA



*Sir Francis Galton
London*



PHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY,
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

July 11. 1889.

Dear Mr. Galton,

Will you send me a list
of the Muirbridge Plates you have selected
for the Royal Society so that my
selection shall not clash with
yours?

Yours sincerely

E. Schäfer

Galton 1

[4] 5



W. N. Shaw

fr

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,

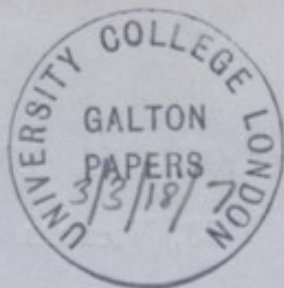
63, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.

December 10 1902.

Dear Mr Galton.

Many thanks for your
card about the Smithsonian people.
Any bother that they have caused
in account of your papers is not
a burden to us. We are always very
glad to be reminded to the old
associations and shall welcome on
that account any further trouble of a
like kind that the Smithsonian may
give.

I envy your your 'piece and of
the blessed South' and am glad
to hear that it has freed you from your



bronchitis and asthma. I had nearly
 sent you a copy of a lecture on
 the treatment of smoke to
 enhance your enjoyment of
 freedom from that affliction.
 With the very reading of it might
 set off your asthma again
 so I forbore.

Best love to

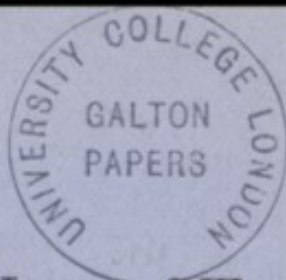
Sincerely yours

W. H. Shaw

I have just got a copy of an old prospectus
 of a "Daily Weather Chart Company Limited"
 of about '62. I was unaware of the existence of such

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,

63, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.



f21

June 2 1903.

Dear Mr Galton

It occurs to me in the few minutes I have had to think since you called that the kite equipment need not be anything like so extensive nor its management so serious as according to the programme the notes of which I showed you.

That programme contemplates daily ascents and the balloons

to reach great altitudes say
10,000 feet to 14,000 feet

A single kite will reach
5000 feet under ^{moderately} favorable
conditions and is quite easily
managed. The manipulation
of more than one kite on the
line ^{as required for high ascents} adds considerably
to the difficulty because you
get double ^{or triple} strain on the line.
I should like to suggest that

f4

you let me see whether I cannot
Scheme out with Dines an arrangement
for a single kite that will
be quite easily manageable by
one ~~person~~ ^{to} mind the engine
(or work the hand gear) ^{and} ~~one~~
to look after the kite.

I should not myself hesitate
to try that. Have you seen
Dines's account of the apparatus
It is in the Royal Meteorological
Society's journal - last issue
April 1903? I will lend you a
copy if yours is not at hand

Yours very truly
W. E. Shaw

replied - declined -
desert - the color prints
119 Shaftesbury Avenue

W. N. Shaw 45



10, MORETON GARDENS,
S. W.

July 27th 1903

Dear Mr Galton

If by any good chance
you will be in London or within
reach of it on Monday Sept 7th
will you come and meet the
members of the International
Meteorological Committee
at dinner on that evening.
They will be in London on the

10, HORTON GARDEN,
S. W.

way to see the point and
they are to dine with me
then.

I will send you particulars
of time & place later if there
is a chance of your being at the
house. I am sure they would
all be delighted to meet
you and though I am
sincerely for any other reason

visit anyone to be in London
at that time yet for that
I hope you will be and will
come.

I have not forgotten my
promise about the stone
"trapezoid". The whole material
is however still at the Anatomical
Dept being printed so I have
collected it to show.

Yours sincerely
W. H. Show

W n Shaw

f8

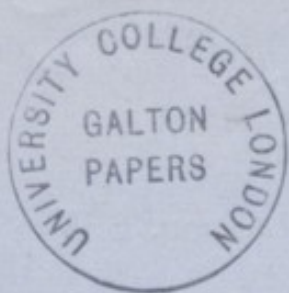
METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,

63, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.

Feb. 7 1905.

Dear Mr Galton

Please look at
the "Yield of Wheat and
Autumn Rainfall" letter in
today's "Times". It is the first
result of an attempt to show
that the statistical method
represented by the weekly weather
Report (for which you and
Professor Smith and Sir George Stokes
(Henry Smith) were, I gather, responsible)



^{is}
~~was~~ a satisfactory way of
presenting the phenomena
of weather in a form which
could be applied to agricultural
questions.

A number of people
have asked me why if the
relation was so evident it
has not been found out before;
to which I have to reply that
you cannot exhibit

a statistical result until
you have got the statistics.

I sincerely hope it
will provoke inquiry into
the relations of the seasons
to agricultural questions
for which the Weekly Report
affords such splendid
meteorological material

Yours sincerely

W. B. Snow



W N Shaw

F11

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,

63, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.

Feb 14 1905.

Dear Mr Galton

Many thanks for
your letters and for the interest
you have taken in the matter
of the Guild of Fishers. I will
write to Mr Wheeler.

As you say the figures
open up a prospect of much
valuable work upon the
relations of the weather and



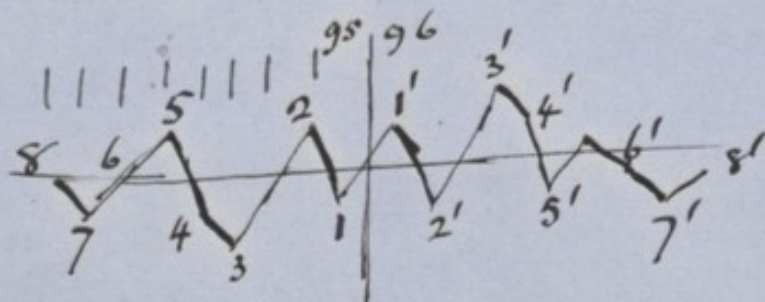
the crops - but I have got to
get the meteorological data
summarized in such a way
as to make it easy for those
who know the crop facts
to make use of them.

I am going to attempt
that for a paper for the
Statistical Society for March 21
and it is not of that that
the yield of wheat result has

come.

I have another most astonishing result that must mean something. I gave it to the R.S. club last Thursday but it is 'caviare to the general' and must wait until I can get somebody to work at it.

It is this - if you plot the average yield of wheat for the four Eastern counties (Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge) for the 21 years you get a "curve".



and the part from 1896 onward
is almost exactly the reversed
reflexion of the part up to 1895.

So if you number the yields
for the years 1895 and backward
1, 2, 3, 4, ... and for 1896 and
forward 1', 2', 3', 4', 5', ...

Then $\text{yield } 1 + \text{yield } 1' = \text{average}$

$$\text{--- } 2 + \text{--- } 2' = \text{do}$$

$$\text{--- } 3 + \text{--- } 3' = \text{do}$$

.....

and so on.

This is really surprising true.
So that if you turn a tracing of the
curve round 1895-6 ^{through 180°} it is a little difficult
to know whether it is right way or not.

There seem to be many things about these
figures worth investigation

Yours truly W. R. Sherrin

W. F. Sheppard

Number Form

Worth reading

Francis Galton, Esq.

42 Rutland Gate,

S. W.



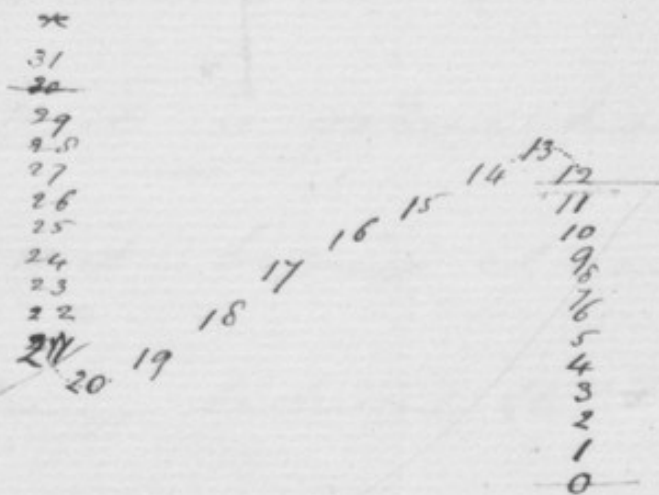
2 Temple Gardens, E.C.

Number form 1891 Nov 29.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I send you now an account of
the "Formus" I wrote to you about
the other day.

I. The most distinct form,
& the one which has most
applications, is this



The numbers are continued in a straight
line upwards to 112: it then goes

round a corner for 113, as for 13, & goes
 down to 120, & so on: this I will explain
 presently. I have drawn lines
 through the 0 & the 30: there are
 similar lines through 40, 50, &c.

1. In its most primitive form
 this is, I imagine, applicable
 to the years of my own life. From 0
 to 4 it is fairly clear (for the reason
 of this see I. 4 below): then till about
 10 or 11 it is somewhat of a blank.
 about 11 it begins clearly. There
 are lines between 11 & 12 (I went
 to school at Charterhouse at

about $11\frac{3}{4}$) & again there is a line between
 20 + 21, corresponding to the date when
 I took my degree at Cambridge. In
 the same way I imagine lines else-where,
 which, however, I have not put in;
 thus between 17 + 18, when I left
 school, between 27 + 28 (last year)
 when I was called to the Bar, &c.

I have put dotted lines at the
 12-13 + 20-21 to show the way in
 which the time - curve goes. I have
 not drawn the figure quite accurately.

The distances ~~from~~ between the numbers
 from 12 to 21 are greater than between
 the other numbers, but I have made

them a little too large.

2. ~~From~~ From representing years in my own life this comes to represent ^{& therefore also the first years of the Christian era} years in other people's lives. In thinking of a person's age I always put it involuntarily at its place in the series. Hence for this purpose it is most distinct up to about 80, but does not get much beyond 120 ("old Parr").

3. I think the next step is making it represent numbers generally, but am not certain whether the development of this or I. 4 below

really comes first. In representing
 numbers the curve goes fairly
 distinctly to 120 & thence straight
 up again to 144. But there makes
 a big stop ¹⁴⁵ 144. It goes on faintly
 143

to 200 but then gradually disappears:
 it revives again in the 300's, being
 specially
 marked at about 313 (the number
 of week-days in a year) & from 360
 up to 365 or 366. But there I think
 it practically stops. In thinking
 of this part of the curve I ^{lose} lost
 sight of the former part, & think
 of 313, 365, etc., in the places proper

§13, 65, &c. In this aspect also
the negative numbers come in,
but are not continued beyond -4,

thus $\begin{matrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \\ -4 \end{matrix}$ This more probably
belongs to the next paragraph (I. 4)
(but see also the note on this under IV.)

4. The curve represents centuries.

In this way the negative numbers
which I have just mentioned
come in, as representing the
period of Roman History, & it
is probably for this reason also
that the numbers from 0 to 4,
as I stated in I. 1, are fairly

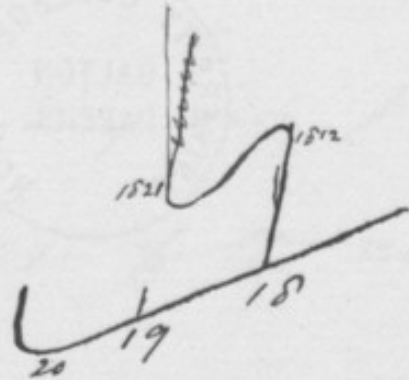
distinct, though I am afraid
 my knowledge of the history of
 that period is ^{really} very limited. This
 use of the curve reacts upon the
 use I. 1 in making the period
 from 4 to 10 still more blank:
 for dates it only begins to be
 distinct somewhere between 10
 & 11 (corresponding to 1066). I
 might perhaps mention, though
 it is a side-issue, that I have
 a tendency to connect ~~the curve~~
~~with~~ any particular century
 I am thinking of with a map:

thus the 0 would be in Palestine,
 & the 19 in England: but of course
 this causes confusion, as the part
 from 10 to 11 must also be in
 England, & that from 9 to 10 in
 Norway. In the same way I should
 locate ~~the~~ such a date as 3000 B.C.
 in Egypt, with the 0 in Palestine,
 so putting -30 in a more or less
 definite relation to the curve.

These practices, however, are vagaries.

5. Besides representing centuries,
 the curve represents the years of
 a century, at any rate at about

our own time. This of course makes it somewhat complicated.



This I think I only apply to the present & the last century, the century ^{year-} lines from there gradually tending to come into line with the century-line, so that while the 17th century (so far as I have any distinct picture of it) is a straight line going upwards from 1600, the years from 1066 to the 14th century are simply subdivisions of the

General centring - line I. 4.

Note. In most of the above cases my own position with respect to the curve is that indicated by the figure originally given at the beginning of my letter, in which I am about opposite the 16, & see the whole curve: but in using I. 1 I am

nearer to my own app,
 20
 29
 28
 27 *
 26

thus I am at *, & similarly in

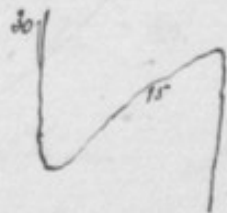
I. 5 I am at *, or perhaps
 91
 +890 *
 89
 88

a little lower down: so that in

f11 "

both cases I lay a little behind
(I am now just 28).

6. I ought perhaps to have
mentioned in I. 3rd that one of
the most common applications
to numbers is to the days of the
month. Thus in calculating
the interval from (say) the 15th
of September to the 29th of Nov-
I should in subtracting 15 from
30 put both numbers in their
place in the diagram:



but having once got the difference

15 I should add it to 31×29 by a purely arithmetical process: so that really the form, even when used as a number-form, ~~for~~ plays very little part for the purposes of calculation.

II. The next important form, which comes next to after I. 1×2 in clearness, is that for days of the week. They are arranged thus or Th F S in an oval, ~~being~~ the W Tu M $\$$ breadth being greater than the height. In thinking of the

week generally ~~is used for~~

~~calculating~~ I use that form:

thus if I know that ~~Jan 21~~ how

21 was a Saturday & want to

know the date of next ~~Friday~~

Wednesday I add 7 to 21, count

the number of days from ~~1~~ to ~~21~~

by the above diagram, add to

28, getting 32, ~~from~~ which at once takes

the form $\frac{32}{31}$, showing that I must

subtract 30, & so find that it is

Dec 2. In thinking however of

any particular day, ^{in the week (the day).} it has

a vertical line capable of

being subdivided indefinitely.

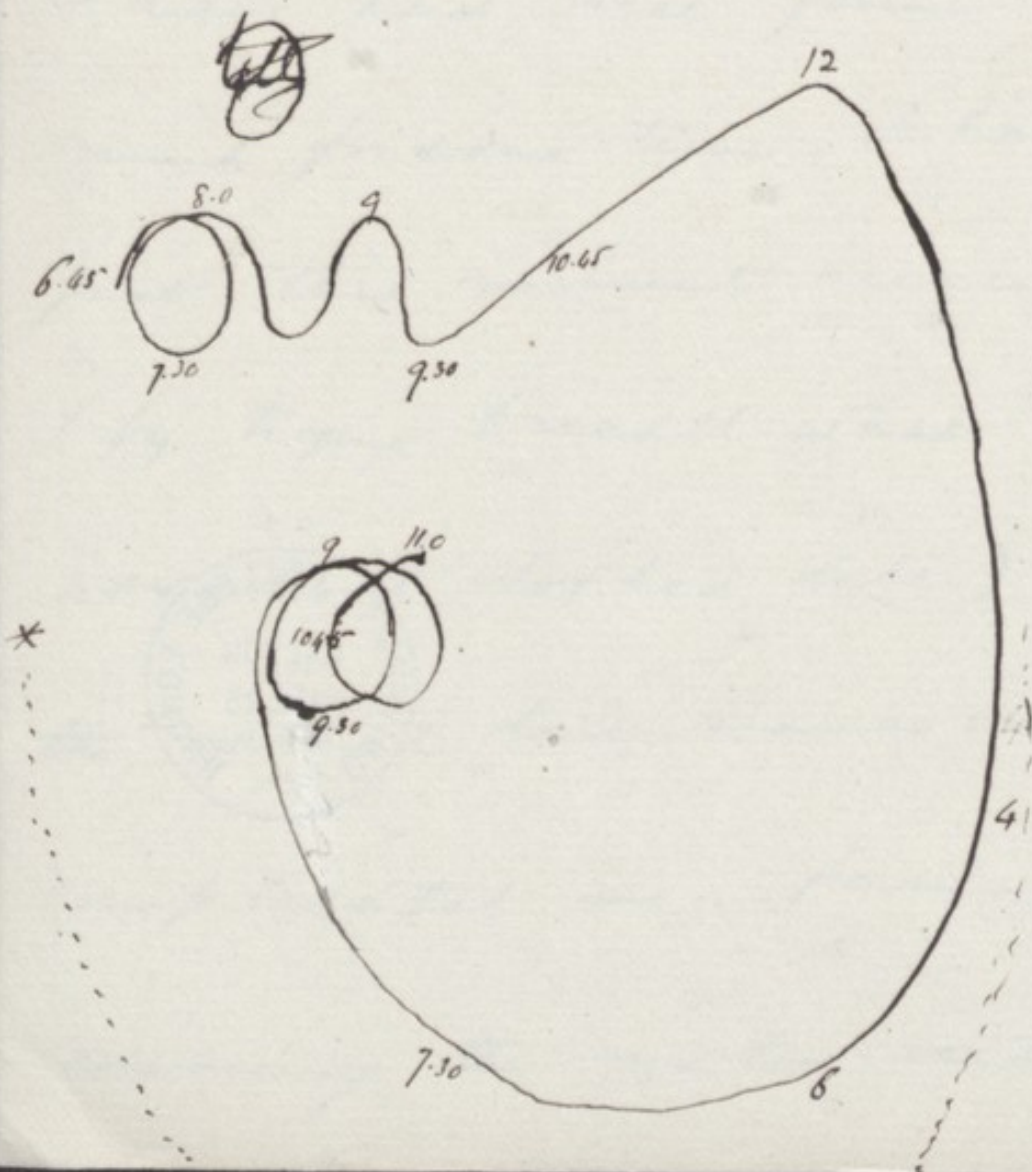
This use of it, however, is fading away, as I have for two or three years kept an engagement-diary, & am quite getting out of the way (though I have not entirely got out of it) of remembering any engagements in this way. But when I was at school it was very distinct, my whole week being mapped out, the out-of-school (or out-of-chapel) hours being left

more or less blank, & the others
 filled up. I have said that the
 day was a vertical line (S.S.
 where the line on the right
 represents Sunday), but although
 I have had these "forms" in my
 mind for some time, I have only
 just this moment remembered
 (by trying to recall what a day
 at school looked like) that
 the actual line was an exceedingly
 complicated one, formed by
 combining the motion vertically



2. 13. On second thoughts I hardly think this is a proper 'form' in the same way as the others, as I never thought of it distinctly as a whole, & therefore it might vary very greatly.

downwards with the motion sometimes
of the hour-hand & sometimes of
the minute-hand of the clock,
producing a figure something
like this

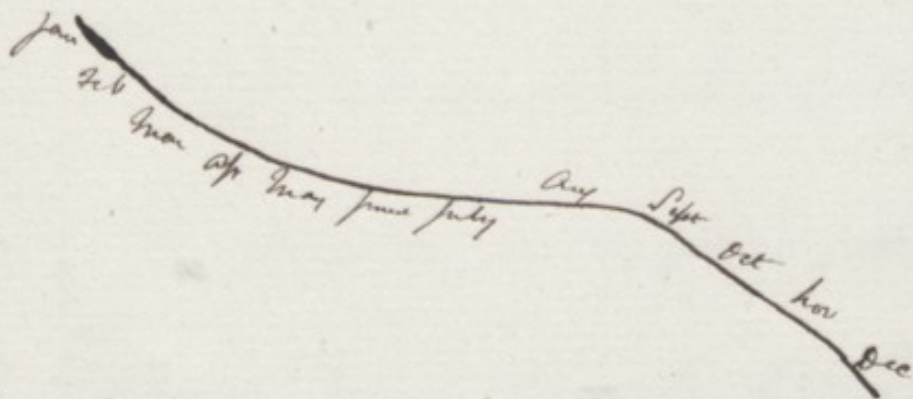


[This figure again is not quite right, as the line ought to come about where the dotted line comes: but after starting I had not room for it.

Even then I am not certain that the figure is right, or indeed that I had any fixed figure of this kind.

III. Besides I. 5 above, I have another form for years. But it only includes the current year + those immediately preceding - probably a dozen at most.

This form is not so distinct
 as the others: the current year
 lies somehow in this manner



I have put it as a continuous line,
 to show the arrangement of the
 months: but in each month the
 days may go continuously, so that
 each month forms a piece of the
 line, or they may go in the form
 I, so that each month is of this V shape.

This form, again, was much more definite in my school-days. & was much more oblique, thus:-

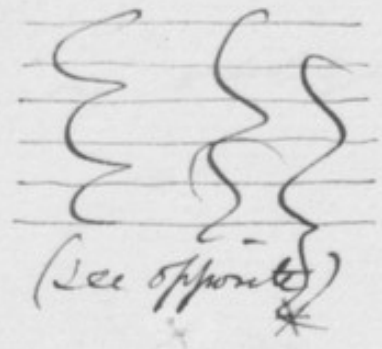


but the effect of super-posing Cambridge term & vacation

^{times} ~~arrangements~~ on college school & holiday times was rather to upset it & make it indistinct. That, as I have said, represents the current year: previous years are behind it in somewhat the position of the dotted line, being arranged

one behind the other in an order which if seen from above would

be like this representing position.



the *
my own

IV. Besides the I. 4 above mentioned for the centuries, or for historical time, there is another quite independent chronological arrangement. It seems to have had its origin in an arrangement of the books

*



of the Bible - of course according
to P. Usher's chronology! It starts
on the left with Genesis, & goes on

Genesis.

Law

Historical

Books of

Jud

S

Prophets

to the end of the Prophets, when there
is a blank (subsequently filled
up by the Apocrypha) & then a line
on the other side of which the
New Testament starts. I have

gospels
acts
epistles
Revelation

only represented it

very roughly, as its

general outline is not very clear,
 & probably varied a good deal:

& I do not think I use it at all
 now. I should now ^{be more likely to} arrange the N.T.

books in the more general plan

^{n I. 2}
 I. 4 according to the dates of their
 authorship. It occurs to me now, in
 reference to I. 2, that the reason of
 the negative numbers of - 4 being so
 clear in plan I may partly be
 owing to the birth of Christ being
 now put in B.C. 4. There is of
 course in this connection some

confusion owing to having to omit
the 0 in passing from -1 (B.C. 1) to 1
(A.D. 1)

V. When I was a boy I used to
arrange the letters of the alphabet
in a definite order: something of
this sort:-

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

I am fairly certain of the part from
A to N, which has probably been
kept in my mind by its resemblance
to the form I (only going in the opposite
direction), but as to the part
subsequent to N I am not so certain.

VI. Generally, I have a tendency

to arrange periods of time graphically
in these forms, & in others which
are not so definitely marked. I
find myself unconsciously doing
this in professional matters, when
I have to deal with estates of
various periods in property*. The
tendency, however, does not seem
to be so strongly marked as it
used to be.

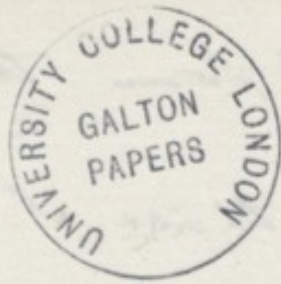
with reference to the time at

to arrange periods of time graphically
in these forms, & in others which
are not so definitely marked. I
find myself unconsciously doing
this in professional matters, when
I have to deal with estates of
various periods in property*. The
tendency, however, does not seem
to be so strongly marked as it
used to be.

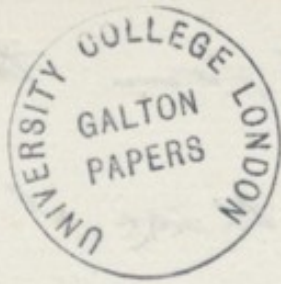
with reference to the time at

which I began to form these figures,
 it seems to me that I cannot
 date any of them back further
 than ^{the} 22 years ago, when I was 6
 years old. From that period I
 am pretty certain that I have used
 the form III for each year. (I did
 not explain ^{under III} that as each new
 year comes in the old ones recede
 into obscurity.) I have certainly
 a very distinct recollection of
 having used it since Novr 1874.
 I do not think that at that
 time I had either I or II: I seem

to have started between 11 & 12, when
 I came over from Australia to
 go to school: & II seems principally
 to have been applied for recording
 the hours of my work at school in
 England. With regard to I, however,
 I have a dim idea that when
 (I suppose at about the age of 5) I
 was learning the multiplication
 table, I arranged the numbers
 1 to 12 in the order in I, & then put
 the 13 a little to one side as a
 sort of extra number whose



I though I think I can remember figuring
Saturday (as a whole holiday), in its proper
position in the figure II, at the age of 10.



I though I think I can remember figuring
Saturday (as a whole holiday), in its proper
position in the figure II, at the age of 10.

products I was not required to know. It is just possible that this may have started the curvature at this point, & that the existence of the form V (though what that was due to I don't know) may have helped the formation of I . But this is little more than pure hypothesis.

I have enquired of relations as to whether they have anything of the sort. None of my brothers have: one young cousin says he has a sort of time-line, but

it is little more than a straight line.

It is needless to say that none of these figures were consciously formed. I had always looked on them as vagaries of my own, until a few years ago, when I heard of some researches on the subject.

I am afraid my remarks have dropped out to an unconscionable length, but

I thought that having once started it would do no harm to put the things down pretty fully.

I ought to mention in regard to such of these forms as serve for mental reminders of ~~the~~ engagements, or as skeletons for historical facts, that I do not think I have a very good memory for history, dates, or engagements, & have studied history very little.

Yours faithfully

W. F. Sheppard

W. F. Sheppard

f.35



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C.

1892 Oct. 20.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I sent you a little time ago
an account of my "number-forms"
etc., & you asked me whether I could
suggest any reason for their origin.
I am afraid I cannot do so satis-
factorily: the suggestion made
by Prof. Sully ("Outlines of Psychol-
ogy" p. 274 n. (7th edn.)) seems to give a
partial explanation of the curious


number-curve which
figures so largely in
my "forms". The curve changes

A hand-drawn graph showing a number-curve. The curve starts at a point labeled '20', rises to '21', then to '26', and finally to '30'. From '30', it descends to '10', then to '12', and finally to '11'. The curve is drawn with a single line, and the points are labeled with their respective numbers. The curve is roughly bell-shaped, peaking at 30 and 12.

S. TEMPLE GARDENS

E.E.

I think this must date between 12 & 13. I think this must date from the days of learning the multiplication-table. The numbers would go in a straight line as far as 12, but why up I can't say: then they would break off in some direction or other, 13 &c. being "extra" numbers. The direction would be determined by the alphabet curve


 which is, as I believe I told you, apparently the oldest of the lot. This of course shifts the difficulty further back. It may have been — whether this is pure conjecture or a dim reminiscence of childhood I cannot say — that I learnt my alphabet out of a book the successive

pages of which ran

thus: -

and that an incipient

A	D	H	L
B	E	I	M
C	F	J	N
	G	K	O

mathematical tendency in my mind

made me connect the C with the L by a

continuous curve - the $\begin{matrix} L & M \\ & N \end{matrix}$ part has

always remained the most distinct,

perhaps because ~~it~~ as a boy I used to

refer to it mentally for remembering

the difference between the | ||| + || in

finger-talking. - You might think it wd

be unprobable that the alphabet-curve

shd suggest the number-curve, as they

go in ~~different~~ opposite directions, but I

don't think this would be any real ob-

jection, as I was accustomed, as a boy,

to repeating the alphabet backwards

in the "rhymed" version with

which I suppose you are

zyx
wv
uts
rqp
onm
lkj
ihg
fedcba

acquainted, though I did this more by ear-memory than by eye-memory. It is a curious question, by the way, how far people who have these number-forms are people who are accustomed to remember things - e.g. poetry - by eye rather than by ear. I had an idea at one time that unmusical people would be more likely to have them than musical, but I am afraid this is not borne out by facts.

I notice that in the prefatory chapter to the new edn of "Hereditary Genius" you do not make any reference to what appears - to me - to be a slight discrepancy between the results obtained in this & in "Men of Science".





1892 Oct 20

F39

2, TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C.

In the former (p. 196 of old eds) it is said that the influence of the mother of a possible man of science is very important, & in this ^{men of science} the latter seem to be ranked with "divines", though this does not quite agree with the comparison of results on p. 327, nor with the remarks on p. 207 of "Men of Science", in which the latter in respect of maternal influence are put after not only divines but also literary men, commanders, & statesmen. But this may only be captious criticism, & I don't want to put you to the trouble of answering me upon it.

Is it however correct (H.G. 1892



S. TEMPLE GARDENS.
E.C.

p. xvii) to say that "the distribution of faculties in a population cannot possibly remain constant if on the average the children resemble their parents"? Suppose that the children did resemble their parents exactly - male like father & female like mother - & that two children (1m. & 1f.) in each family came to maturity & married, so that the population remained constant ^{in number}, it seems to me that they would remain constant also in faculty. If on the other hand the children were always of the average of the parents, with no distribution about that average, the Q of the next generation would be diminished in the ratio of $1 : \frac{1}{2}$, & "the plants"

would become dwarfed, not "more
gigantic". ~~Says~~ This is prevented
by the variation about the mean of the
descendants. I have been making some
notes about this & various other points
in "Natural Inheritance", which I
should be very glad to send you if you
think they would be of any use. They
refer partly to what seem to be obviously
slips or printers' errors - which I
suppose it is always as well to point
out in case of their not having been
noticed - & partly to points on which
there may well be difference of opinion,
though as I am not either a biologist or a
statistician, I feel rather shy of expressing
opinions on the subject.

Yours sincerely

W. F. Sheppard

W. F. Sheppard

f42



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C.

1892 Oct. 23.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I am much obliged for
your letter explaining my
difficulties. I enclose the
notes I spoke of, but I
am afraid you ~~may~~ will find
very little in them that is
& that a good part of them consists of questions
really new. To a large extent

S. TEMPLE GARDENS.

E.C.



they consist in stating your results in what seem to me the simplest mathematical forms. I have done this because to me at any rate an algebraical formula very often conveys more meaning than the same formula treated (as Mr. J. H. Dickson treats them) by way of a curve.

Personally I would suggest
that a book such as "Nat. Luth."
might be simplified by giving
^{short}
a mathematical resumé of the
results. What I think we really
want is some introduction to
the theory of statistics. I dare
say there is such a book, though
the only thing of the kind I know
is Keynes' Logic of Chance.

Yours truly

W. F. Sheppard

445

(See on wrapper)

W. F. Sheppard

Notes on Natural Inheritance
p. 2 his number-form

1892

The notes returned
to me 3/95 - but
I have not been able
to get them since
they were sent to
me. I have now in the
notes of Natural Inheritance
at my dressing room

42 23
Portland Gate,

see subsequent
correspondence

S. W.



W. F. Sheppard

f46



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

1892 Oct 30.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I got your note on Monday.
You are right in supposing
that I was senior wrangler
in 1854, but I am afraid
that the deduction, from that
premise, that my mathematics
are still in working order, is
one of doubtful validity. It
happens that I have always

people trouble by using it when called upon to do so. My present legal work has very little in common with questions of heredity.

There was one point to which I did not refer in my "notes," as I hardly felt certain about it at the time. In the "Fourth Method" we ought to find the same value of $\frac{1}{2}$ from taking ~~the~~ differences in pairs of brothers (1) in families of 2 members (2) in families of 3 members, &c on: and therefore,



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

30 May 95.

Dear Sir,

You may remember that some time ago I sent you some notes on the mathematical part of "Natural Inheritance". I had not intended you to return them, but I find I kept no record of them beyond very rough notes; and therefore I should be obliged if you would return them to me at your convenience, at any rate temporarily.

I am in no hurry for them. I am

F. Galton, Esq.

Yours truly,

W. F. Sheppard

people trouble by using it when called upon to do so. My present legal work has very little in common with questions of heredity.

There was one point to which I did not refer in my notes, as I hardly felt certain about it at the time. In the "Fourth Method" we ought to find the same value of $\frac{1}{2}$ from taking ~~the~~ differences in pairs of brothers (1) in families of 2 members (2) in families of 3 members, &c on: and therefore,

since in a fraternity of n members
 we ought not to take the $n-1$
smallest differences, but all the
 differences, it ought not to matter
 theoretically whether too much
 weight was ^{or was not} given to large frat^{ers}
 if there proved to be any real
 difference this would seem to
 show that the members of a
 fraternity were not distributed
 at random ^{in time}, but began to be
 distributed on some particular
 system. But "the Q of a fraternity"
 is a matter on which I am disposed
 to be cautious.

Yours truly,

W. F. Sheppard





2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

30 May 957.

Dear Sir,

You may remember that some time ago I sent you some notes on the mathematical part of "Natural Inheritance". I had not intended you to return them, but I find I kept no record of them beyond very rough notes; and therefore I should be obliged if you would return them to me at your convenience, at any rate temporarily.

I am in no hurry for them. I am

F. Galton, Esq.

Yours truly,

W. F. Sheppard

W. F. Sheppard F52 315

have
put the papers
into Nat. Labers
(the copies in my bed room)

2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

7 June 95.

Dear Sir,

I return the papers, having made a note of their contents. I am afraid I have done nothing in this branch lately, and as I only occasionally see the scientific serials, I am a little behindhand in the subject. But I very much want to go on with it, and should like any opportunity of dealing at first-hand with the materials, if you ever



S. TEMPLE GARDENS,

W.C.

want assistance in working out
the observations.

My notes, especially the first
one & the last, are not so well
expressed as I could have
wished, but I think that for
the present they serve their
purpose. I do not suppose
that there ^{will ever be} any chance of
verifying my speculation, for
reconciling your results and
Weismann's theories, as to the
behaviour of the polar bodies
in the development of the
human embryo.

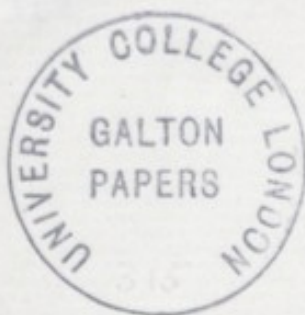
I have often wondered whether it would not be an advantage to insert in your anthropometric register at S. Kensington the place of the person in his family, in order to have data for a more exact enquiry into the relative physical powers of 1st 2nd & other sons. Another question of interest would be the alleged balance of Nature according to which sons or daughters prevail in a family according as the mother or the father has the stronger constitution: but this would require measurements of parents, which I suppose are rather difficult to get.

It would also require a formula for combining different measurements in order to get a single denotation of physique.

There is a small point I may mention when writing. You suggested, when I sent you a description of my "number-forms", etc., that their formation had probably been consciously assisted. I do not think that was the case, as I believe I instanced by saying that "mental pictures of a 'life estate', a 'fee tail', and a 'remainder' came quite unexpectedly. But I had a curious instance some

June 7/95

F56



2. TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

months ago of the tendency
to form mental pictures. Having
dreamt that I heard a favourite
opera with one of the acts
entirely different, I of course
did not remember any of the
music when I awoke — my
memory for melody is very bad,
and anything I dreamt was
not likely to be worth ~~remembering~~
remembering! — But I found
that I had a sort of visual
picture of some of it, not in
the least associated with

S. TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C.

any method of musical notation.
The visualisation was of the
most indistinct kind, but
the incident showed a tendency
to extend visualisation in my
dreams in a direction in which
I should never have thought
of extending it in my waking
moments.

I am

Yours faithfully,

W. F. Sheppard

F. Dalton, Esq.



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

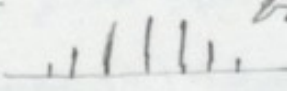
8 Dec. 95.

Dear Mr. Galton,

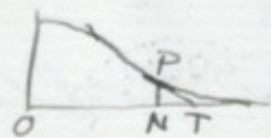
I have got on a fair way with the work for my paper on correlation, but it is not actually written out; some of it is in rough work, the remainder is - more or less completely - in my head. I ~~started~~ made three false starts, & got as far as writing out the first 30 ^{pages} ~~pages~~, which landed me over the introduction

to the subject; but I have
now decided to start in a
different way again. The
reason was that I originally
began with rather intricate
mathematical work: but it
seems to me now that as the
matter is of interest to
biologists & statisticians,
many of whom have not
studied the integral calculus,
it would be better to put the
more simple part first,
& follow up with the analysis.

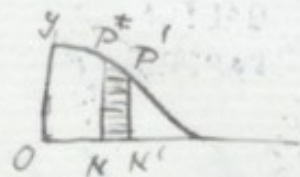
The following is a rough sketch of what, it appears to me, will be the plan of my paper.

The introductory part deals only with the curve of error, not with correlation. I define the curve as the limit of the locus of the tops of the  binomial-coefficient ordinates, in the usual way. The ordinary method is then to use Stirling's formula for $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{k}$ in order to ~~get~~ get the eqn $y = A e^{-\frac{x^2}{2n}}$. I do not assume Stirling's formula, or even Wallis's $\frac{\pi}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \dots}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots}$, but use the defn in order to arrive directly at the geometrical property of the curve, which can be put in two ways:-

(1) product of abscissa & tangent is constant
($ON \cdot NT = \text{const.}$)



(2) moment of area $PNN'P'$

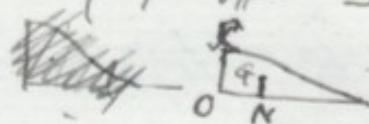


about Oy is $\propto l$ to $PN - P'N'$ - in statistical

language, product of no. of deviations between any two limits, & mean devn between those limits, is $\propto l$ to diffce of frequencies at the limits. I define the

standard curve [which is really $y = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2/\sigma^2}$] by

the property: area = 1: \forall



abscissa ON (of centre of gravity) = median OC .

I then consider the surface formed by revolving the curve about its axis OC ,

& show that the volume



cut out of this surface by a cylinder of any shape with

generating lines \parallel to the axis is $\propto l$ to ~~the~~ [in the standard] to the area

of the projection of the curve



PQ on a cylinder with Oy for

axis. Once the standard curve

is drawn, then when the cross-section

pq is given we can construct this



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

area with ruler & compasses. (The method may be extended to any surface of revolution by constructing the area-moment curve which is such that the difference of its ordinates $QN, Q'N'$, is $\propto l$ to the diff. moment of the area PN' of the original curve)

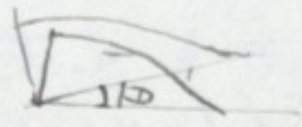


I then show geometrically that (by the property $ON \cdot NT = \text{const.}$) that the effect of distributing with quartile a + then with quartile b is to produce a distribution with quartile $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$. Incidentally, the method used shows the value of the central ordinate of the curve in terms of its

area and its quartile: in other words, ~~it~~ shows Wallis' result for $\frac{\pi}{2}$ quoted above.

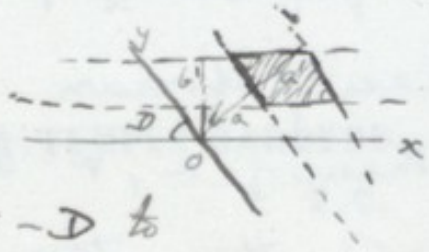
I then pass on to correlation, + show ~~that the effect~~ how to represent its effect by means of a solid of revolution. I put your coefft $k = \cos D$, and call D the "divergence".

It shows the angle at which the bases of the two distributions must be inclined so that the projection of one devon in one may be the corresponding mean devon for that class in the other.



[My language here is not very explicit, but you see what I mean.] Take a surface formed by revolving the

standard curve about its median:
 draw ^{axis-}planes through
 the axis of revolution



inclined at an angle $\pi - D$ to
 each other. The number of ~~observations~~ ^{individuals}
~~lying~~ with deviations between $a + a'$
 in the one distribution + between

$b + b'$ in the other is \therefore to the volume

cut out by planes parallel to the
 axis-planes and at ^{\perp} distances

$a a' b b'$ resp. from the axis of

the surface. This volume, as

previously shown, is equal to the

area enclosed by the curves which

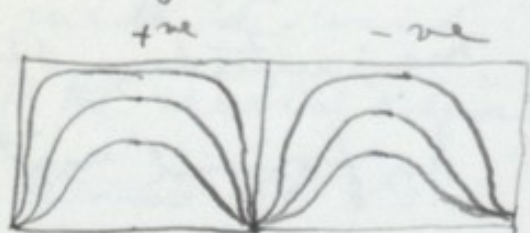
are the projections, on a co-axial

cylinder, of the sections of the

surface by the bounding planes.

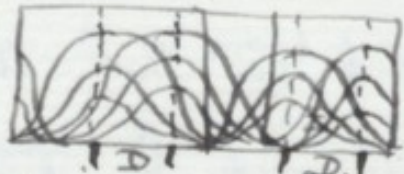
These curves, when

the cylinder is



supposed flattened out, are easily drawn. I have not drawn them yet, & therefore do not know whether they are exactly like what I have drawn above: but they are something of the sort.

To get a graphic representation of the effect of correlation, we take the diagram, and superimpose it on itself at a distance equal to the divergence D : the small areas so formed are proportional to the number of individuals falling in the corresponding classes in each of the two distributions (the above figure is very rough). The magnitudes of these areas cannot be found without the ~~different~~





(3)

f.66

2, TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C.

integral calculus; but there are some simple relations which follow from consideration of the correlation-volume. In particular,

consider the numbers $\begin{array}{cc} -+ & ++ \\ D & \pi-D \\ \pi-D & D \\ -- & +- \end{array}$ which fall within the

four (oblique) quadrants. The surface being one of revolution, these are \therefore to (the volumes i.e. to) the angles $\pi-D, D, \pi-D, D$, as in figure. Hence

if you find the median of $\begin{array}{cc} +- & ++ \\ N' & N \\ N & N' \\ -- & -+ \end{array}$ each distribution, & then

arrange in four classes as in the figure, then $D = \frac{N'}{N+N'} \times \pi$, & $k =$ the

cosine of this. I had intended forming a complete table for division of

the whole no. of individuals into
 144 classes - 12 each way - But I
 find the process of forming the tables
 rather laborious, & therefore I think it
 better to content myself for the
 present with 2, 3, & 4 - 2 as above,
 3 thus $\#$, & 4 thus $\#$ ^{quartile} $\#$ _{quartile},
 the latter involving the quartile. The
 2-table is of course part of the 4-
 table, but the 3- & 4- tables would
 give together $2^2 + 3^2 = 13$ independent
 values for \mathbf{D} (or \mathbf{k}).

I should complete the paper, if
 possible, with some practical
 examples. Thus I have taken your
 table in "Natural Inheritance", &

from the formula $\cos\left(\pi \frac{N'}{N+N'}\right)$ I get
 .411 for the correlation between father
 + son - Your proposed $\frac{2}{3}$ for the coeff-
 of ~~father~~ filial regression would
 give $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} = .471$, + the $\sqrt{2}-1$ which I
 suggested would give .414. A more
 complete determination will be
 interesting. I have also written to
 Prof. Weldon to ask him for any
 lists of measurements: and I want
 to work out an example relating to
 Army Entrance Exams.

Of course this latter part of my
 paper would be preceded by the
 mathematical analysis, showing how
 to form the tables.

Just lately I have been working
 at the "constants" relating to the
 quartile: i.e. $\lambda, e^{-\lambda}$, etc.. I worked
 it out to 22 places of decimals - rather

a useless piece of work, perhaps
— and should not take long to make
out the tables for the 4-^{division} ~~distribution~~.

Then I have to work out the tables for
the 3-division. Perhaps it would be
best in the meantime to write out
the earlier part of the paper & let
you have a look at it. You might
be able to tell me how far it would
be advisable to complete the tables,
or whether it would be preferable to

let part of my paper out, in an
incomplete form. You might also
be able to tell me, from what I
have written about it, how much
of it is original. I have nowhere
come across any treatment of the
curve by its geometrical properties,
such as I propose, but I have not
looked thoroughly at all the literature

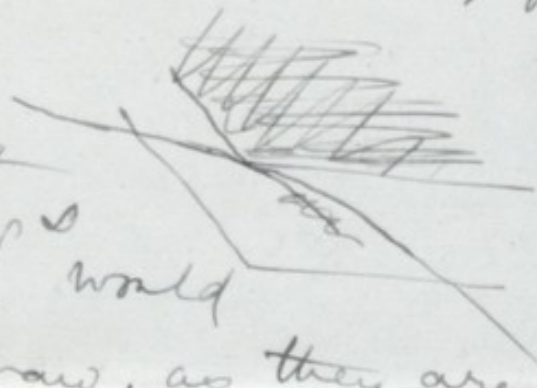
(4)

F. 701

on the subject. I see mention of a paper by Prof. Tait in the Edinburgh ~~Re~~ Transactions vol. XXIV, which I have not yet looked at; also I don't exactly know what is in Karl Pearson's recent paper on the subject.

The curves of Equal volume $\int_{x_0}^x \int_{y_0}^y \rho \, dx \, dy$ would be interesting to draw, as they are the projections of the isothermals in a problem in the conduction of heat. There are a good many other side-issues of the subject which I should like to work out, but perhaps I had better leave them for the present.

I am afraid that in the effort to be concise - and in my haste of writing - I may have been unintelligible,



but I hope that the paper itself, when
written, will be fairly clear. I don't
at present see exactly when it will
be finished.

Yours sincerely,
W. F. Sheppard



f71



W. Z. Sheppard

Francis Dalton, Esq.

42 Rutland Gate,

S. W.



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

23 Dec. 95.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I find I omitted to return
you your essay, so I send it now.
As regards p. 12 a, ~~etc~~ I would
suggest (if you will allow the
criticism) that the words "are
correctly placed" may be a little
misleading. The quantity
represented by $\sum \frac{n_r^2}{N}$ is the number
of elements which have their
right value assigned to them. Not
by reason of the spreading of the
distribution scheme by the secondary

distribution, an element which has
 its right value assigned to it is
 really placed in its wrong place
 relatively to the others. If $a + b$ are
 the two quartiles, the ultimate
 quartile being $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$, an element is
 in its right place when the value
 assigned to it is $\frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{a}$ times its right
 value. In the tables I am making,
 the observations are classed according
 to their relative position, & this produces
 a slightly different result.

If you wish to read your essay to
 the Royal Socy I could easily append
 a note giving the form of the integral

expressing the number of elements in any position, + stating what my paper proposes to do. But perhaps you would prefer to wait till you see my paper, + then make any reference to it yourself that you thought necessary. I hope to have it all finished by Christmas: that seems a good way off, but the numerical calculations are tedious, and it is no use "rushing" them + making mistakes. I am rather anxious to get on with the tables, so I think I will defer writing any substantial part of the paper at present.

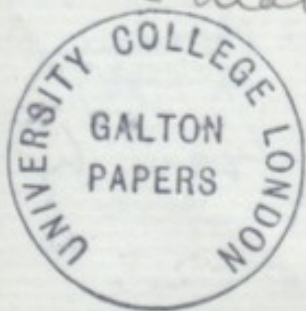
I thought it well, before beginning the tables, to test my analysis by applying it to a particular case.

I enclose the note which I have made on the result, as it might interest you. I should like it returned some time, as I might want to incorporate part of it into my paper: but I am in no hurry at present.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard

P.S. I have not thoroughly looked at Edgeworth's two articles in the *Stat. Soc.'s Journal* (1888 + 1890) on *Competitive Examinations*, & see how far his results agree with yours. Perhaps he considers the matter in a different way.



f76

From Gaulton
Francis Gaulton
42 Rathland Gate St.

The Risk of Misclassification,
when the objects^{to be} classified vary normally.

by F. C.

with an appendix
by

The particular Class to which an individual or an object is assigned, may be of serious importance.

Then a candidate for the Army, and certain other appointments, is required to pass a physical examination by a fallible examiner, who decides whether he is fit for the post or not. However conscientiously the decision may be made, it ~~cannot~~ must nevertheless be somewhat untrustworthy, especially in respect to candidates whose true class places lie near the ideal line that separates the fit from the unfit. Such errors as examiners are liable to make, are sufficient to mis-class a notable proportion of candidates. Similarly in respect to the first, second, and third classes in literary examinations, and the places of the competitors in those classes. How it may be asked, is it possible to arrive at a strict numerical estimate of the risk of misclassification in any particular case? What data do we require, and when we have obtained those data, how are we to utilize them?

The problems that fall into the ~~same~~ ^{same} category ^{(as the above are numerous} and important. Chief among them is that of Natural Selection, as to the degree in which it preserves the fittest. The children in each generation differ greatly in constitutional strength and in their aptitudes for self-preservation, but the trials to which they are severally exposed during the course of life, of infection, cold, hunger, and the like, are so unequally distributed that those who survive and leave issue are not necessarily the ~~strongest~~ ^{fittest}. Many youths who were gifted above their fellows in body and mind, perish prematurely owing to mishaps of exceptional severity, while many weakly children have lived on and left descendants, though their good luck in being never confronted by deadly perils. Natural selection is a highly fallible examiner of the faculties of civilized men, what we may ask, is the measure of its success in preserving those who are best fitted to propagate the race?

Other instances of the same general problem may be taken from the assortment for commercial purposes of raw materials, such as tea, wool, wine, &c., into graded classes of specified qualities. Others, again, from the verdicts 'yes' or 'no' of fallible juries, and from the ^{graded} sentences passed on convicts by fallible judges. The last instance I need mention as falling into ~~the~~ ^{our} category is a trifle more complicated. It concerns the anthropometric method of identification, where each measured dimension of an individual, ^(5 dimensions being measured) is classed for dictionary purposes as short, medium, or long. What ~~is~~ is the chance that ~~the~~ ^{the} index ^(title of any habitual criminal entry) will appear in the right place in the dictionary, and, again, what is the chance that both the recorder ^{of the entry} and the searcher for the entry will be directed by their respective measurements to assign the same index title to the same ^{criminal} individual?

It is proposed now to limit the discussion to ^{main and} the general problem.

(page 6)

The diagram shows

An ordinary Scheme, or figure of Frequency; is shown by the diagram, that is to say, an area bounded by the well known exponential curve. The scheme is supposed to refer to a statistical system of values of any given kind, but for purposes of description it is convenient to be definite, so I will suppose the system to be that of the ^{true} lengths of head of a large number of English male adults, the mean of a moderate number of the separate & slightly discordant measures of the length of head of each adult, being accepted as practically identical with its true length.

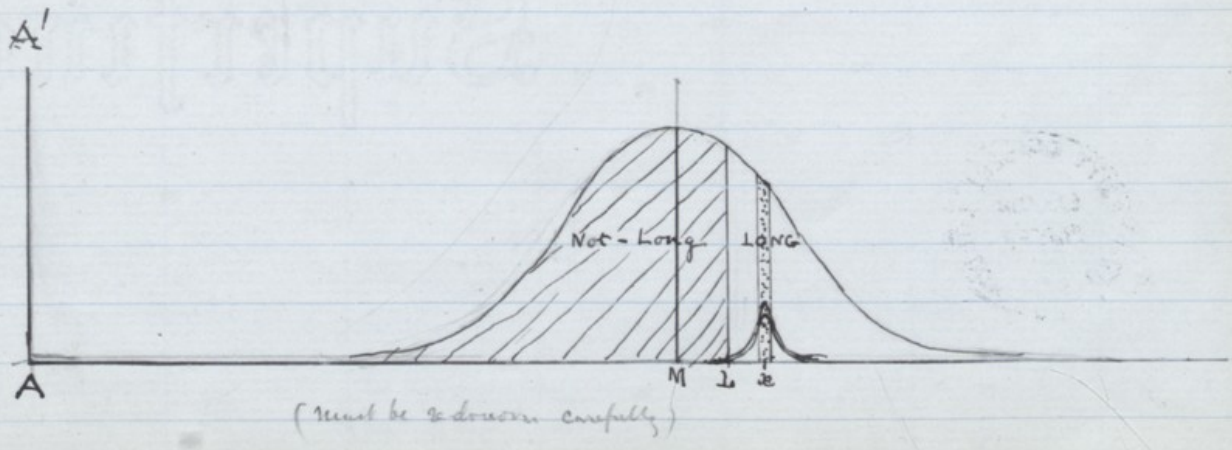
The true lengths, whose termini form the elements of the scheme, are supposed to be laid down horizontally and to start from the vertical AA' , which is situated ^{to the left} far beyond the utmost practical range of the scheme. The mean horizontal distance of all the termini, from AA' is equal to AM .

Owing to the familiar principle on which the scheme

is constructed, the number of true lengths that exceed any specified value AL , bears the same relation to the total number measured, that the area of the portion of the scheme situated to the right of the ordinate at L , bears to the area of the whole scheme. Let the lengths that exceed AL be entitled long, the others (which may be broken up into any desired number of subdivisions as medium & short) being called not-long.

Another ^{allied} scheme might be drawn to represent the results of a single ~~measure~~ fallible measure of the head length of each of the same persons. Its area would be identical with that of the diagram, but in shape it would be flatter and wider because its quartile (prob: error of a single measure in respect to the common mean) would be larger. If ~~the~~ a be the value of the quartile of the ^{scheme of} true lengths, and b that of the fallibility of any ^{one} measure, then the quartile of the scheme of single measures would be $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$.

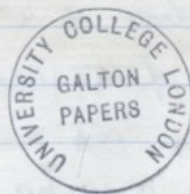
The diagram gives a geometrical representation of what takes place, ~~measures~~, showing how the practically identical lengths contained in the narrow column ^{of the scheme of true values}, which stands on the base limited by $x - \Delta x$ and $x + \Delta x$, are distributed through the fallibility of the measurer into a ~~heap~~ little heap ^{which extends into the adjacent columns, and} whose quartile is b . Every column in the scheme of true values ^{would} give rise to a similar heap, and if the ~~total~~ heaps be all summed without ^{any} horizontal displacement of their elements, the result would be the scheme ^{of small measures, having} a quartile = $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$.



In the diagram, \underline{x} is represented as situated in the division of the longs, so the tip of the left hand portion of the corresponding heap will stray into the not-longs. When \underline{x} is near close to L , almost one half of the heap will be strays, but as the distance of \underline{x} from L increases, the contribution of strays from each long practically ceases rapidly diminishes and soon practically ceases. If then the strays into not-longs be integrated for all values of \underline{x} to the right of L , and if the strays into longs be integrated for all values of \underline{x} to the left of L , then the ratio of the ~~total~~ summed ^{strays} ~~total~~ to the total number of cases, gives the risk of misclassification.

The Applications of the problem are greatly simplified by the consideration that the absolute values of both \underline{a} & \underline{b} are not wanted, but only the ratios between them. This is obvious enough from inspection of the diagram, which makes it clear that no regular deformation of the scheme, whether

by stretching it horizontally, or vertically, or first one way
& then in the other, would ~~not~~ affect its internal relations.
If $a = mb$ then m is the only value that concerns us;
 a may be ~~anything~~ measured in any unit we please, so
long as b is measured in the same unit. For convenience
I ~~work~~ work with the ordinary Probability Integral Table



in which the argument is hx and the tabular values are $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \operatorname{erf} hx$, we should take for our unit the modulus of error = $\frac{1}{h}$ rather than the experimentally determinable prob: error; that is, our unit should be $\underline{a} \times 0.4769$ rather than \underline{a} . Thus h becomes equal to 1 divided by $\underline{a} \times 0.4769$.

As regards the heap, for which \underline{k} may be used instead of \underline{h} for the sake of distinction, $\frac{1}{h} = m \frac{1}{k}$, or $k = mh$, that is to say $k = \underline{m}$ divided by $\underline{a} \times 0.4769$.

When using the values in the Probability Integral tables as above, it must be recollected that they are calculated without regarding the sign of x , and are of the form $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \operatorname{erf} hx$; but in the Schemes, the ~~value~~ sign of x is regarded, therefore the values ^{now} wanted are those of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \operatorname{erf} hx$. In other words, the tabular values must be halved.

Recurring to the question of the number of strays
 from the column shown in the diagram ^(and which may be supposed to contain n elements) into the division
 of not-longs, we see that ^{the number of strays} $\frac{1}{2}n$ are equal to the half-heap
 less the portion comprised between x and L , that is
 to $n \{ 0.5 - (Prof: mh \cdot x \cdot L) \}$. Substituting for k and
 calling $x \cdot L$ by the letter ξ , the number of strays ^{from long} into not-longs
 = $n \{ 0.5 - (Prof: mh \cdot \xi) \}$. Here $\xi = x - ML$.

Had ~~the~~ x lain to the left of L , ^{and the number of its elements had been n'} among the not-longs, n'
 its contribution of strays into the longs would ^{significantly} have been
 $n' \{ 0.5 - (Prof: mh \cdot \xi) \}$ but here $\xi = ML - x$

On this general principle it is not difficult to work
 out special cases without ^{regular} applying integration, ~~but~~ by
 merely cutting up the scheme into narrow columns, say such
 that ~~the~~ $\Delta hz = 0.03$, and working them out
 separately and summing the results. I have done
 this

this for the three equal classes of long, medium, & short, ^{as used} in the anthropometric system of measurement, for the various likely values of m with the following (unrecorded) result

TABLE I

Values of <u>m</u>	Percentage of True values that would be wrongly classed by a fallible measurer
2	26.7
4	13.9
6	9.5
8	7.1
10	5.7
12	4.8
14	4.1
16	3.5
18	3.1
20	2.8

(Evolution of the regular process of integration)

This is but an incomplete solution of the problem, which I have therefore put into the hands of a far more competent mathematician than myself to discuss ^{more thoroughly,} and whose results will follow my own remarks.

Before closing these ^{remarks,} I should however mention that ~~there~~ ^{it} is an ~~useful and easy~~ extension of the problem, to find out the chance of two successive measurers classifying correctly. [I will leave out the simple but somewhat academic variation of this, to find the chance of the two successive examiners agreeing, whether by both being right or both being wrong]. The chance in question

is the ^{sum of the} squares of the chances ^{for} each column ~~taken separately.~~

~~many other interesting problems might be suggested, but it will be sufficient now to solve the main problem~~

[Handwritten signature]

See p 12a

$\sum \binom{n^2}{N}$ if

both examiners are equally accurate

$\sum \binom{n^2}{N}$ if unequal

I have here blundered as if it were

$\sum \frac{n^2}{N}$

This is what was measured + has been done in calculating it table. P.P.

Do not care to return

12a

Let the successive narrow columns be numbered for distinction 1, 2, 3, ...

Let the number of elements in column r be N_r , & the number of these that are correctly placed by an examiner be n_r . Consequently, the number that will be correctly placed by him after two successive ^{independent} exam's will be $\frac{n_r^2}{N_r}$

Hence the total of correctly placed elements will be $\frac{n_1^2}{N_1} + \frac{n_2^2}{N_2} + \dots$

and the general chance of correctly placing after two successive trials, will be the above expression divided by the total n^2 of elements in the scheme.

If instead of the same examiner acting twice, there be two examiners, the result will be as above, replacing n_1^2, n_2^2 by $n_1 m_1, n_2 m_2, \dots$

The (unrevised) results which I have obtained are as follows, ^{where} $\frac{a}{b} = m$ $\frac{a}{c} = n$; ~~where~~ ^{being} the quartile of the first, ^{and} that of the second ^{measures}

Table II

The chance of two examiners classifying ^{both} alike & both correctly.

value of m	values of n			
	4	6	8	10
4	.80	.83	.84	.85
6	.83	.86	.88	.89
8	.84	.88	.90	.91
10	.85	.88	.91	.92

Many ~~other~~ interesting ^{variations} ~~exercises~~ might be suggested for subsidiary problems, but it is sufficient now to solve the main one.

(Here we follow the mathematical contribution by yourself if you will kindly send it.)

W. F. Sheppard

*1 w. 21
conlon - butley
£10 - how
lyke - w. 21
of that w. 21*



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

21 Jan. 1896.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I was rather expecting that you would be wondering what on earth had become of my contribution. The fact is that I started some couple of months ago to write out the theory of the subject, but I found myself led on into a much fuller treatment of the subject than I had originally intended. However,

I have ^{now} arrived at a point where
I can conveniently stop: I have
not quite finished writing out
the later sections, but hope to have
done so by the end of next week, &
had intended to write to you then
~~to~~ let you know how I was getting
on. I send you the Table of Contents:
I am about half-way through
Part VII. In addition to this there
is a further portion to come, explaining
a tolerably simple geometrical
~~process~~ ^{construction} for splitting up into its

component parts a curve composed of any (finite) number of normal curves; but this had better stand over, as I am not certain to what extent the method would be nullified by the errors existing in ordinary cases.

The portion so far written out involves ~~only~~ only the more elementary mathematical treatment; that is to say, I have nowhere used diff_l or int_l calculus, nor even mentioned the equation of the curve, the results being all deduced by geometrical considerations, with the addition of some algebra & conic

sections. I am very doubtful after all whether my efforts can be looked on as more than a piece of gymnastic: the length of the essay may deter the non-mathematical, while the mathematician would prefer the more direct methods of analysis. However, there it is.

I have yet to add the purely mathematical part, of which there is a good deal; and then I have to do some calculations for the purpose of drawing the figures - these however will not take long. Finally there are some half-dozen tables to be constructed, so that my work seems to be pretty well cut out for some time to come!



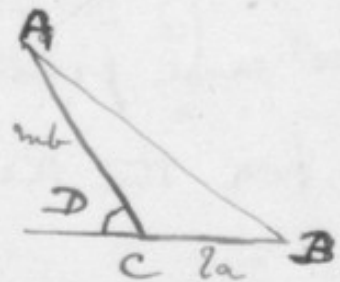
2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

The work is so long that I hardly like to ask you to read my M.S., with its numerous alterations and corrections; but I cannot afford to have it type-written, and I don't quite know when I should have time to type-write it myself — I am not an expert at it, having only borrowed a machine for copying this "Table of Contents".

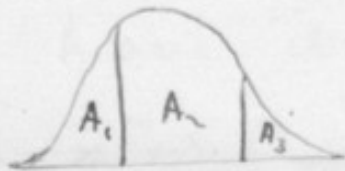
I wish I had got the idea of the subject a year or two ago. I am just entering as a candidate for the Registrarship of London

University, and it would have been of advantage to me to be able to point to some published work, of whatever sort. However, I am afraid there is no help for it.

I think you will find one or two of the results in the essay interesting. Thus (§ 45) if $k = \cos D$ is the coefficient of correlation of two distributions whose "standard deviations" are \underline{a} and \underline{b} , the standard deviation of $\lambda X + m Y$ is the side AB of the triangle



whose sides CA and CB are respectively
 the angle ACB being $\pi - D$,
 la and mb , and the correlations
 between the distribution of $lX + mY$
 and those of X and Y are respectively
 $\cos CBA$ and $\cos CAB$. Also ^(§55) the
 discussion of the correlation of the
 errors, due to "random
 selection", as regards



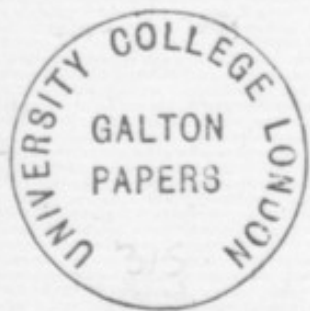
division of the figure of frequency into
 classes by ordinates at definite points
 of the scale, is (I think) new. I had
 overlooked this correlation, and treated
 the errors in the values of A_1 and A_3 as
 independent; so that I have had to
 rewrite a certain portion of Part VII.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard.

W. T. Sheppard

f99



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

22 Jan. 1896.

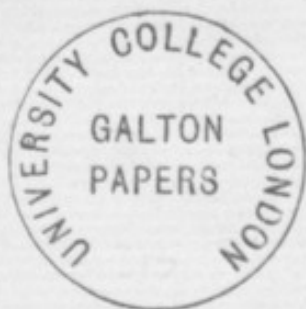
Dear Mr. Galton,

Thanks for your generous offer. The £10 would quite cover the cost of the type-writing.

If you would send it to me, I would put it to a deposit account, and draw on it as I got the different portions copied.

Yours sincerely,

W. T. Sheppard



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

23 Jan. '96.

Dear Mr. Galton,

Many thanks for the cheque. I will send you instalments of the paper as they are done. When it is finished I shall probably find it necessary to prune down a good many redundancies, due to the work having grown irregularly.

Yours sincerely,
W. F. Sheppard



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

8 Feb. '96.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I enclose Parts I and II,
which are all that have yet been
returned to me. A good deal of
Part I is elementary: I thought
it best to start from the
beginning. Part II is entirely
geometrical, and not very interesting;
I think ^{some of} it will ultimately have to
be relegated to an appendix, as the
essay turns out to be longer than I
had suspected.

S. J. HENRIE GARDENS

E. G.



The type-writer has been a little too ambitious in Part II, and the formulae became rather confusing when type-written, on account of the spacing getting wrong. I will tell them to leave more of it to be filled in afterwards.

The following tables are referred to, + will be added later :-

Table I. Ordinates of standard curve (values of $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}$)

Table II. Areal coordinates in terms of abscissae of standard curve (values

of $\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx$; these correspond
 to Euck's table of $\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x e^{-x^2} dx$, except
 that I throughout express the abscissas
 in terms of the "standard deviation".)

Table III. Converse of Table II. (x in
 terms of α).

Part II was mostly written
 before Part I, so there is a certain
 amount of repetition.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard,

F105r

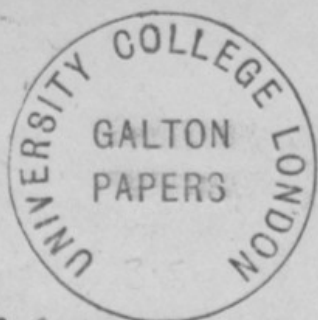
POST  CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



Francis Galton, Esq., F.R.S.
42 Rutland Gate,
S.W.

F.105v



2 Temple Gardens,

Feb. 17.

S.C.

Please do not trouble to return
any of the MS. until I send the next
instalment. I have the 2nd copy,
+ you may want to have the earlier
portion for reference

W. F. S.





2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.



29 Feb. 1896.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I am sending you tonight parts V and VI of my Essay, which I think you will find more interesting than what I have previously sent. I also send a rather fragmentary sketch of the tables, which will perhaps be sufficient to show their proposed form.

The arrangement of this portion has been slightly altered since I wrote to you before, so that the

references in my letter of last month will not apply.

Part V is mostly concerned with solid geometry. I adopt the usual arrangement of axes $\begin{matrix} & & x \\ & \swarrow & \\ & O & \\ & \searrow & \\ y & & \end{matrix}$ instead of $\begin{matrix} & & x \\ & \swarrow & \\ y & O & \\ & \searrow & \end{matrix}$, so that my tables are arranged thus  instead of thus ; I always find the latter arrangement a little puzzling.

Part VI returns to more simple formulae. Some of these - e.g. in §48 - look rather alarming, but this is the result of the futile attempts of the type-writer (my caution not

having reached him in time). There is nothing beyond the Binomial Theorem involved, and thus I have been able to deal with the unsymmetrical probability-locus, which is usually skirted on account of its difficulty. It really has rather important applications.

In considering, for purposes of theoretical illustration (pp. 196-206), the question of filial + fraternal correlation, I have found it necessary to stray "beyond my last," and to make a certain hypothesis with regard to heredity, as the ordinary theories on the subject do not seem to be capable of explaining statistical

facts. So far as I know, my speculations are not extravagant, and it is curious how closely the limits assigned on different simple assumptions agree with the limits suggested by your statistics. But it is dangerous to trespass on the ~~ground~~ region of the biologists; and therefore I hope you will warn me off if you think I am laying myself open to reprisals.

In dealing with questions of probability I have proceeded on what appear to me to be the correct lines laid down by Venn in "The Logic of Chance".



Feb 29/96

f110



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

I have not yet had time to finish Part VII, which deals with inconsistencies + errors arising in the application of the theory to facts: but I may possibly be able to do so soon, and therefore you had better keep all the MS (+ tables) together for the present, as I have my duplicate copy. After Part VII there will only be the portion dealing (in a fragmentary manner) with

S. TEMPLE GARDENS.

E.C.

composite curves, a short appendix
on the application of my results
to the theory of conduction of heat,
and the mathematical annotations.

I don't quite know what to do
with the paper when finished.

A good many of the results, as you
see, are only old results obtained
by new methods, ~~my idea was~~
and therefore might not be acceptable
to the Royal Society. My idea was
to submit it, before completing
the tables, to the R.S. or the Statistical

Society, then finish the tables, and then to set to work to cut out some of the more difficult (geometrical) part, and write either a short book or an encyclopaedia article - if anybody wants one - on the subject of correlation, giving tables, a resumé of results, and practical illustrations. But of course there is plenty of time to think about this.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

4 March 1896.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I don't know whether you are likely to find time and inclination to look at my essay in the course of the next week or two; but if you do so, and if you form a favourable opinion of it, you might perhaps be willing to help me in a different matter. I applied lately

S. TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C.



for the post of Registrar in
the University of London. The
present Assistant-Registrar
was appointed, and I am
now applying for his place;
that is to say, I shall be
sending in my application
some time before the 25th
of this month. I expect you
know a good many members
of the Senate, and a word

from you would carry weight.
You might hardly feel yourself
able to give me a testimonial,
but you might be willing to
speak to some of the Fellows
on my behalf. If you entertain
the idea favourably I will
send you a copy of my proposed
application & testimonials,
and a list of the Senate, so
that you may have more
materials for forming a decision.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

6 March 1896.

Dear Mr. Galton,

Thanks for your letter. I
enclose my testimonials,
and also a list of the Fellows,
who constitute the "Senate".
I must get the testimonials
printed very soon, but have
been keeping them back in
order to see whether you would
be inclined to add anything
to them, which might serve

S. TEMPLE GARDENS

F. F.

to bridge over a gap. If you would do so, I should be very glad: but if you prefer not, you might let me know, so that I may get the application & testimonials printed.

You could help me very much by recommending me to the notice of any of your friends on the Senate; and although ~~personal~~ application to individual members is prohibited

by the advertisement, there is no harm in asking any elector whether he would wish me to come and see him. I have been seeing one or two of them, through introductions of this kind, and they have not taken it amiss. - The scientific men, and more particularly the medical, are those whose support - or at any rate friendly attitude - I am especially anxious to obtain.

The new Registrar has a

medical degree, and I want
some counterpoise to his possible
recommendation of any of my
competitors.

I am much obliged to you
for mentioning my paper to
J. H. Darwin & Karl Pearson. I
will bear in mind what you
say about the possibility of
the MS. being "pigeon-holed".
Of course, when I have finished
it, a certain amount of revision

will be necessary before submitting
it; for instance, the last six
or seven pages of the last lot
are not intended to remain
absolutely in that form; they
are rather meant as memoranda
for expansion into an appendix,
and on working it out, and
studying the statistics which
actually exist, I shall probably
find it requires slight modifi-
cations. — I think ^(if Karl Pearson does not feel inclined to do so) I shall be
able to find some Cambridge
mathematical friend to

look through the whole when
I ~~we~~ have made the necessary
additions and corrections.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard

Of course, when I have

finished the article, I should
make an abstract of it, which
would enable anyone to judge
whether he would be willing to
read through it.



In addition to the many strong claims of Mr. Sheppard to the consideration of the ^{elaborate,} allusion ought to be made to an original, and very comprehensive memoir on the Higher Theories of Statistics, upon which he has been engaged during the last 'two years' - but which is not yet wholly completed. - Having followed the progress of his investigations with ^{great interest} and ^{and} ~~not frequent correspondence~~ ^{corresponding personally} ~~it seems~~ ^{it seems} that in common fairness of the author ~~it is impossible to~~ ^{offer my cordial} testimony to the high value of his as yet unpublished work.

and having had perhaps some share in inducing him to undertake them, ~~it is fair and right that I should~~ ^{do not} ~~express the sense~~ ^{of} bearing testimony to the high value, as it appears to me, of his as yet unpublished work.

- Herbert
- Rowe
-
- Fitch ? ny
- Forster Cary
- Gooden
- Holden
- Hunsan in Gray MS
- Leaf Wallis
- Subbrook
- Magnum by P
- Paget like Jones
- Rieber
- Thorp
- Wilmerton
- Wolfe Samuel MS





2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

8 March '96.

Dear Mr. Galton,

Many thanks for the testimonial. I notice that you use the phrase "upon which he has been engaged during the last two years". Perhaps you would not mind if, in printing it, I modified this into "upon which he has recently been engaged". It would be more

S. TEMPLE GARDENS,

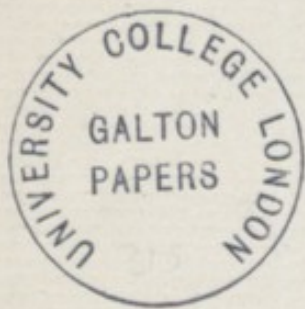
E. C.

strictly accurate; and I should be reluctant to put forward anything likely to raise expectations that might end in disappointment.

If I do not hear from you, I shall assume that you have no objection to the emendation.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard



F1260
2 Temple Gardens,

E. C.

March 16, 1896.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I send a copy of the application which I propose to send round to members of the Senate of London University, in order that you may see that it is all right. I hope you did not think I was taking a great liberty in suggesting the alteration which I have made in the third line of your testimonial. Please make any correction you wish.

In addition to the Fellow

named on the list I sent you,
I ought to have mentioned
Prof. W. F. R. Weldon + Dr.
Hubert Parry, who have been
lately ~~appointed~~ elected.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard

Shepherd



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

16 April 1896.

Dear Mr. Galton,

Thanks for the ticket
for Tuesday: I ought to find
the paper interesting.

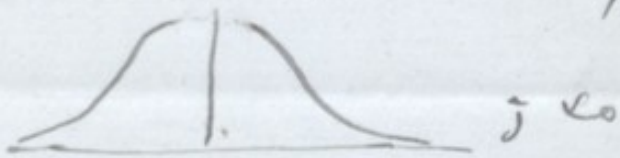
I have had no time lately
for getting on with Part IV:
I have mostly been occupied
with examinations; and I
have other work in hand. I
hope to resume it next month.
There will be another § to
add in Part I, containing

S. F. GARDNER

F. G.

a description and explanation
of an instrument for describing
normal curves having a given
median & base - with the
other conditions, e.g. having a
given parameter & passing
through a given point. I think
I shall only describe it, without
having one made - a particular
piece of the instrument
wants some care in making,
to avoid friction, & at the

best it is a little complicated.

If you are sufficiently interested in it, I would send you the description. I ought to mention that it will not describe the complete curve, but only a part, thus ; so that I do not know whether it would be very useful.

The London University appointment will be made, I believe, next Wednesday: I went today to be inspected by the Committee.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard,



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C.

24 April '96.

Dear Mr. Galton,

The London appointment was made on Wednesday. I am sorry to say I was unsuccessful. The successful candidate was a London graduate, who was spoken of a little time ago as a "practical certainty". However, I am very much

S. TEMPLE GARDENS

E.C.

obliged to you for the trouble
you have taken in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard,

Shepherd

f133



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C.

17 June '96.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I called on Karl Pearson the other day, and discussed matters with him. He suggested that I should write a short article, suitable for the Proc. R. S., giving the main results of my essay. I am writing the article now, and propose to send it to you when complete. It would occupy 12 or 15 pages

S. TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C. 4.



of the Proceedings: I cannot very well get it into less, and even then the condensation will make it rather indigestible. It will show the results which might be of value to those who are already working at the subject, but would not take the place of the essay in its more complete form.

I should append one or

two tables, ~~was~~ especially
the one numbered (I think) IX,
giving the ordinates of the divergence-
diagram. You might send me
this table, as it would save my
making another copy; or else
send back the whole essay, with
the tables & figures, if you have
seen what you want to see of it,
and if it is convenient to send it.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard,



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C.

19 June '96.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I thank you for sending back the papers; they have arrived safely. - I will make a note of what you say with regard to the character of the article. I have written out an abstract of my larger paper; but in doing so I have had to cut out a

S. TEMPLE GARDENS

E.C.



good deal of the explanatory part, with the result that it would probably be unintelligible to all but a few. I shall have another try in a week

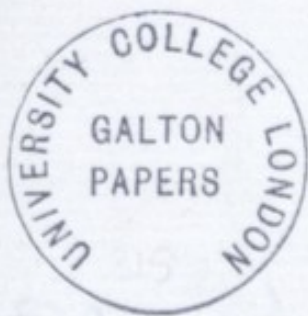
or two, doing it on a different principle; and in the meantime I will look at one or two recent volumes of the "Proceedings", in order to see the style of paper that is preferred.

I could, I think, get either
 Glaisher or Forsyth to look at
 the article when finished;
 but I shall send it to you first.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard.





2, TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C.

28 June 1896.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I return the notice, for which I am much obliged.

I saw Forsyth last week, and he said he would be glad to look at my article, when written, and advise me as to its suitability for the Proceedings, so far as he could judge of the matter, or as to any alternative method of publication.

The article should be written

S. TEMPLE GARDENS.

E.C.



this week, as soon as I have got rid of exam. papers. Would it be of any use sending it to you at the end of this week? I do not want to trouble you with it just when you are going away, but should be glad of even a hasty opinion on it.

I hope your holiday may remove all traces of last week's illness.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C.

5 July 1896.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I started on Friday to boil down my paper, but have not had time to complete the task. I find it possible to cut out a good deal of the earlier matter, but it is difficult to abridge the part relating to correlation without making it obscure; and therefore it will be impossible to bring it within the proposed limits without (as I think) spoiling it. But by proceeding on the lines on which I have begun I can manage, by

S. TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C. 4.

a few days' work, to put together within reasonable limits all that seems to me of fundamental importance. I send you what I have done so far; it constitutes rather more than half of the paper. As it is incomplete, I will not ask you to read through it carefully; but you might kindly look at portions of it, and tell me whether it seemed intelligible. I am in no hurry to have it back before the end of this week, as I shall be having other work in hand.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard.

P.S. There will be a short introduction, but I have not succeeded in phrasing it satisfactorily yet.

What I send consists of +

Pt. I. Geometrical.

Pt. II. Curves & Surfaces of Frequency in General.

Pt. III. Theory of Normal Distributions (not finished).

Then will come

Pt. IV. Theory of Errors of random selection. (only treated briefly.)

Pt. V. Correlation ^{between} non-normal distributions.

Notes & Tables.





2, TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C.

7 July '96.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I am much obliged to you for your suggestions. I will finish the paper on the lines I have adopted in what I sent you - i.e. putting in the actual proofs of the simpler propositions and only indications of the proofs where they are more complicated, relegating the miscellaneous things to notes; and will try to write

S. TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C. 3

the "introduction", i.e. the note
suitable for the Proc. R.S., giving
the newer results, the tables*
(so far as I have done them),
and a few illustrative examples.

I would send this to you
when you come back from
your holiday, & the other to
Forsyth, to consider.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C.

26 Sept. '96.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I am afraid I cannot promise my paper for a few weeks. I have been amplifying it by going into some preliminary questions that seem to me to be sometimes lost sight of. On the one hand, we ought not to treat a curve of frequency as normal, if the discrepancies are greater than would be expected as the result of "random selection". On the other hand, it seems hardly worth while splitting a distribution up into two normal ones if the discrepancies between the actual

S. TEMPLE GARDENS

25

curve of frequency and a normal curve are ~~less~~ ^{not more} than those due to random selection. I have therefore been prefixing a consideration of the question, though I shall only give very short tables of the probable errors. Similarly I give formulae for determining the question whether two distributions, not normal, can legitimately be regarded as following the same law. This may have been done before, but I don't think it has.

I find that the "illustrations" take a good deal of time, as regards mere calculations. For instance, correlation is so universal that it is difficult

to find an example of "independence".
 I have been using Sandhurst examination
 marks for the purpose. Mathematics
 + English Composition are correlated:
 so are the latter + Geometrical Drawing:
 French + G. Drawing seem better, but
 I have not counted out the table
 yet.

Meanwhile I send a note on
 a separate point which has
 always bothered me, and ^{which} I am
 pleased at being able to clear ~~it~~ up.
 I have put the note in two forms,
 one an abstract, ~~of~~ the other a pretty
 thorough investigation. You might
 kindly look at it and advise me
 about it. Possibly it would do for
 the "Miscellanea" of the S.S. Journal;
 or else I would send it to a mathematical
 journal.

Yours sincerely,
 W. F. Sheppard.



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C.

30 Sept. '96.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I am much obliged for your criticisms. I certainly ought to have explained in the "abstract" that the corrections only apply where the mean and the standard deviation are determined by what I call "the average - and - average - square method," and not where they are obtained by finding the "Prob. Error" or quartile deviations. The ~~res~~ merits and demerits of the latter method (which has the disadvantage of only applying to "normal" distributions, or at any rate to cases in which the law of distribution is known) are

discussed, though of course briefly, in the earlier portion of my longer paper. This portion I could send you very soon.

I can make the matter of the "parabolic axes" clearer by a slightly different arrangement, showing the statistical nature of the metrical assumption. There is no real difficulty with regard to the change of curvature, as the concavity of the βa may be either upwards or downwards, and a straight line which is not vertical is a particular case of a parabola, the ^{+ the vertex} axis being at an infinite distance. It might be an improvement to put the discussion of the "first" + "second" moments of a figure



bounded by an arc of a βa , as a separate lemma.

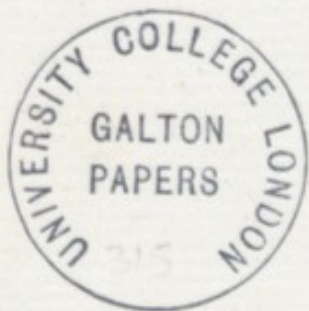
Please do not trouble about the reference to "Fould". I called on Massingberd this morning, at the R.S.S., & found the book under U.S. Offl. Publs "War"; but Merriman's table is not in it — he apparently compiled it himself from Fould's data. I shall substitute Basster's table, quoted by K. Pearson at p. 385 of his Part II (Skew Variation) in Phil. Trans. I have only discovered in the last day or two that K. P. has noted, in that essay, the "mistake" which my paper discusses, but he does not go into the question generally, and therefore I shall only make such alterations as to show what he has done. I shall, however, then send it to him to look at, in case he has any suggestion to make. As to publs, I think the Phil. Mag. would probably be best.

If it is not troubling you too much, I should be glad to have a look, some time, at the Special Data on which Table 13 (p. 210) in "Natural Inheritance" is based. It looks as if it was founded on 669 pairs of brothers, not 1338, and if so I should like to make the table for the 669. A field-day at the R. S. S. Library might perhaps provide me with some more examples.

To turn to a different matter. Can you tell me what Fellows of the Royal Society are making the arrangements with regard to the International Bureau for cataloguing? A younger brother of mine, who took a good Cambridge degree & is a fair linguist, is anxious to find out whether there is any opening for him in that direction.

Yours sincerely,
W. F. Sheppard.





2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

15 Nov 1896.

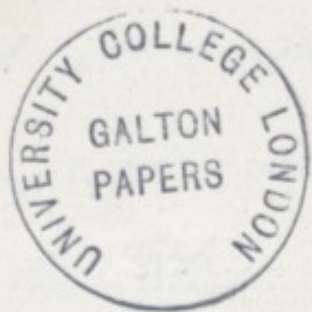
Dear Mr. Galton,

would you mind proposing
me for the Royal Statistical
Society? I enclose the nomin-
paper with my name filled
in.

I am sorry I have no M.S.
to send you just yet, but I
have not been idle.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard.



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

2 Feb. '97.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I am afraid I have done very little lately at my statistical work, though the season has, in a way, been satisfactory. I got an appointment at the beginning of November, which I had applied for some four years ago - "Examiner" in the Education Dept - ; and the process of learning my new work has of course taken up most of my time. But I

S. TEMPLE GARDENS

E.C.

hope now to be able to set to work to get together my short article on "Correlation", which has been so long delayed.

Meanwhile, I should be very much obliged if you could look at the note I send herewith, and tell me whether you think it is worth publishing. I do not know whether the point is a novel one: I had thought it was nothing more than a curiosity of theory, until I tested it with a few examples.

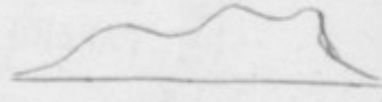
If it ought to be published, you might advise me where to send it. I might cut it down, if it seems too long.

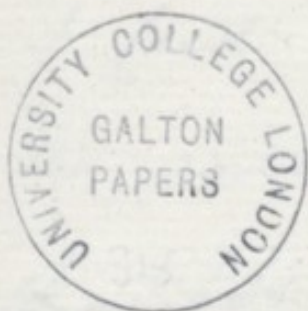
Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard.

My article on the correct values of average square, average $\frac{4}{th}$ power, &c., has remained half-finished for some time. I hope to finish it off soon & send it to the Phil. Mag. My formula

$$\frac{\sum x^2}{n} - \frac{1}{2} h^2$$

is quite general  & depends on a rather pretty bit of mathematics.



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C.

3 Feb. '97.

Dear Mr. Galton,

Thanks for your criticisms.
They have suggested to me a
slightly different way of putting
the matter, which I think
would make my table of
more practical use. I ~~would~~
should have to extend it so
as to be more than twice its
present length, but that
will not take long. The method

S. FEMBLE GARDNER

C. 3

will then be far more accurate, and will in fact be nothing more (in essence) than an extension of the "quartile" method. The completed table will serve to a certain extent for testing whether a distribution may be treated as "normal", without going through the labour of obtaining the "calculated" values for comparison with the "observed", in the ordinary way.

I feel inclined to extend
the article into an explanation
of different methods of
calculating the "median" +
S.D., with their respective "probable
errors", but this will require
consideration.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard.



Sheppard

f163



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,

E.C.

21 Jan. 1898.

Dear Mr. Galton,

would you look at the enclosed, and tell me

whether you think that —

*Certainly
see them*
with one or two additional illustrations — it would be suitable for the R.S. "Proceedings"?

As it applies a formula

which I have given in my

R.S. paper, I do not quite

like to send it elsewhere;

and of course I should like

S. TEMPLE GARDENS

3.3

to have it in the Proc. R.S. if
it is good enough. Please make your
criticisms freely.

I find the collecting of
examples is really the most
difficult part. The Blue-Books
ought to be a mine of information,
but their compilers do not
seem to realise the importance
of "double-entry" tables. Thus
in looking at the Criminal
Statistics lately I thought it
would be interesting to compare
the proportions of persons who
could not read or write in

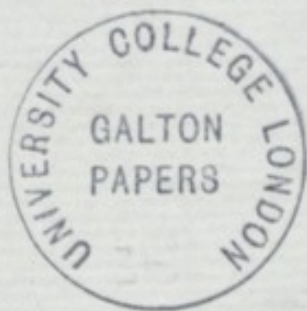
the different classes of criminals: but it was quite impossible. The offenses were beautifully tabulated: also the total numbers of illiterates: but the double-entry table was wanting.

I have not had much time lately at my disposal, so my paper on testing "normal" distributions lags behind. I should be very grateful if you could let me have references to any cases of supposed normal distribution, & serve as illustrations.

Yours sincerely,
W. F. Sheppard.

W. H. Sheppard

H66r



2, TEMPLE GARDENS,
E.C.

21 Decr '98

Dear Mr. Galton,

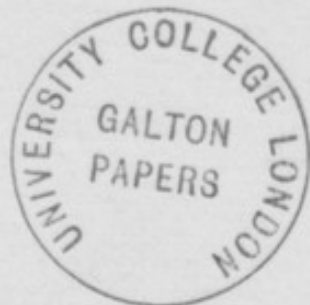
I am sending you in a roll
a couple of copies of the extra
sheets containing "Tables" in
my Phil. Trans. paper just
published; you may find ~~the~~
Table V. convenient. Do you
know of anyone who would
like a copy of the paper? I
have sent out copies to
various people, but still

have a good many left.

Best wishes for the new year.

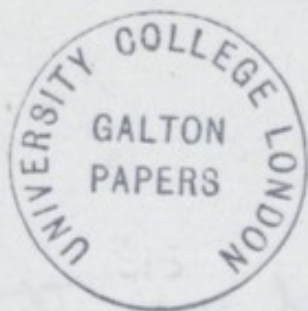
Yours sincerely,

W. F. Sheppard.



Sheppard

F167



Orwell Lodge,
Ringstead Road,
Sutton, Surrey.

23. 3. 07

Dear Mr Galton

I find I have never answered your letter - of October! - as to number-forms. The question arose in ~~of~~ an article I was writing on Arithmetic, and as space was limited I could not do more than suggest the desirability of a standard form. There are a good many points to be considered in devising

Wm. F. Sheppard
 1111 Broadway
 New York City

such a form, and as they
 are ~~close~~ closely associated
 with other things in the
 article I have decided
 to wait till the latter is
 published, which will, I
 suppose, be in the course
 of a year or two.

I dare say you are
 rejoicing the spring. This
 seems to have been a trying
 winter for everybody.

Yours sincerely
 W. F. Sheppard

I return
 your sketch.

Sheppard

f170

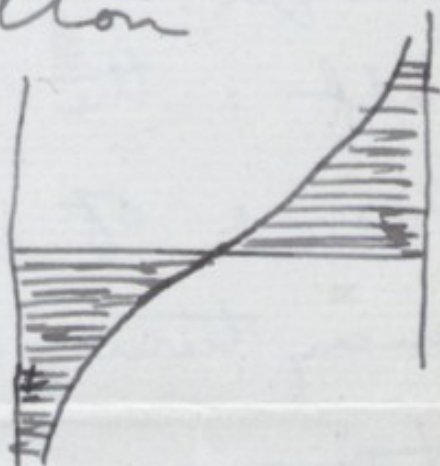


Orwell Lodge,
Ringstead Road,
Sutton, Surrey.

25. 3. 07

Dear Mr Galton

The area
of the centile
of curve of error
curve, taking
 $x = -\infty$ to $+\infty$ for



$A = 0$ to 1 , is

$\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} = .79788$, in terms of the

standard deviation ; in terms

of the P. E. it will be $\frac{.79788}{.67449}$

$= 1.18$ about.

I have been working
at the ordinates, but so far

Have only got about half-way
through. This is the easier
half: the calculation
of some of the larger ordinates
may turn out troublesome.
However, I think the table,
when done, will be useful.

Yours sincerely
W. F. Sheppard



25. ARDFILLAN ROAD,
CATFORD.

LONDON. S.E.

9 - 1 - 05

Dear Sir

Knowing the kind interest you have taken in the "Physiotype" process, I think you will be further interested to learn that I have made the necessary arrangements with Messrs Barclay & Sons of 75 Farringdon Street E.C. to place the materials & accessories on the market.

There will be a demonstration on Monday next at 8 p.m. & again on Saturday the 21st inst at 2 p.m. & I should esteem it a great honor Sir, if you can possibly be present on either date.

I am having an illustrated descriptive booklet printed & shall be pleased to forward you an advanced copy when ready.

Yours faithfully
Francis Sheridan

Francis Galton Esq F.R.S.

42 Rutland Gate
S.W.

Miss Sherrell F1
Hered. Census

The College

HITCHIN

March 7th '70



O
Sir

Having just read your remarkable book on Hereditary genius I hope I may be allowed for addressing these few lines to you to say with what extreme interest I have followed & your speculations & how valuable seem to me many of the suggestions you throw out. But what practical result can be hoped from any ^{such} theories addressed to a society not yet civilized enough to refrain from

marriages & intermarriages
 in families known to be
 the result of consumption
 & of madness. Money &
 position are the only influences
 that we have yet seen powerful
 enough to counteract, the
 rapacity of the hour —

Your very able & original
 remarks on some of the
 causes which tended under
 the sway of the Church to
 deteriorate the race of
 men especially in Spain &
 Italy — seem to me to bear
 with great force upon some
 things going on around
 us now in this country

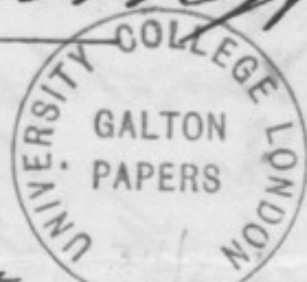
Strike the just claim they
 put forward for freedom to
 work their own way, & the
 resistance that claim meets
 with from the majority creates
 a painful & mischievous
 form of antagonism against
 men.

No one would hail
 more gladly than I should
 a rebellion against the mis-
 -rable system which has driven
 women to marry for subsis-
 -tence or ~~the~~ position, but
 unfortunately the feeble
 will still be content to do so
 Fathers may still sit on upon
 the larger number of their
 daughters willing by enough
 living in idleness till a husband
 takes them off their hands.

Herod's series - corrected
Please see

f5

Yours sincerely
Emily A. L. Shirreff



Feeling sure that whenever
a new edition is called for
you would wish to correct
any trifling errors I venture
to mention the following
that I have found in some
of your tables, referring to
persons I happen to be
acquainted with.

P. 114 - It must have been
I not St. Bumbury who
was senior Chapin in

80 - Rich^d Napier was indeed

133

Gordon was the author of "Characteristics of Goethe & the
P. 173 & 190 - There is a mistake about
the Novellist Miss Austen. The
Mrs Austen she was mother to lady Duff

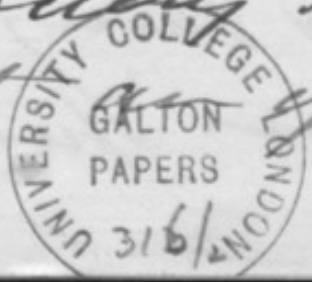
quite as remarkable for
intellectual gifts as either
of his celebrated brothers, but
he was never G.C. for he
was obliged to leave the bar
owing to failing sight before
he had made any practice.

The 3rd & 4th Lambden Dow
had 2 sons & 8 daughters
did not marry & Co-heiress
but Miss Murray daughter of
the then B^g of Rochester a
nephew of the Duke of Athol
the very poor man with a very
large family -

The wife of the 3rd Holland
whom I suppose you refer to had
besides the son & daughter you
mention - 2 if not more children
by her 1st husband Sir Godfrey Webster
an older son by 2nd Holland
who could not inherit the title

Ms. 173 & 190 - There is a mistake about
the Novellist Miss Austen. The
Mrs Austen she was mother to lady Duff

& saves them the necessity
 of providing for their respect-
 -ful independance - while
 the abler the more energetic
 the more fitted to be the
 mothers of a better generation
 will revolt against the
 injustice of our social
 arrangements, & struggle
 singly for an independant
~~position~~ position. Thereby
 sacrificing at once the interests
 of society & some of the highest
 cravings of their own nature.
 I hold the individuals to be
 blameless, but it seems strange
 that those who watch the
 workings of society see appa-
 -rently without any effort



at resistance that fatal
 tide of luxury rise & woe
 aided by much that is really
 refined & by all that is
 base & coarse in our present
 civilisation; & take no
 heed of the probable effects
 upon another generation
 of this "woman movement"
 which judiciously met might
 be made productive of
 almost unminimised good.

I have written at greater
 length than I at all intended
 & can only hope you will
 excuse my following the
 train of thought suggested
 by your speculations &

f9b 31612

NATIONAL ART SCHOOLS' COMPETITION.

Brighton is well represented at South Kensington this year, amongst the 13 first-class prizes a national gold medal having been awarded to Amy Scott, for a chalk drawing from the antique. This young lady is the youngest daughter of the well-known local artist, Mr John H. Scott, whose family has been eminent in artistic circles in Brighton for nearly a century. The great-grandfather of the successful competitor at South Kensington came to Brighton in 1797 as portrait painter and engraver to the Prince Regent, and his family have resided here ever since. He had six children—three sons and three daughters. Two of them died in the spring-time of life, but not before they had distinguished themselves in their profession. Miss Elizabeth Scott died at the early age of 17; but she had gained a silver medal at the Royal Academy. Edmund Scott also died young, in 1807; but had distinguished himself as an animal painter, and was a constant guest at Petworth where the late Lord Egremont held his courts of poets and painters. Mr William Scott, the eldest son, for fifty years maintained the high position of the family in the artistic world, being a member of the old Water Colour Society and a celebrated teacher of drawing. Mr Charles Scott died in the prime of life in 1834; but he was one of the founders of the old Suffolk-street Gallery, which in its early days was second only to the Academy in public estimation. Mrs Brookbank, the sister, was a fruit and flower painter, and member for many years of the old Water Colour Society. Miss Emily Scott, who is still living, was a well-known portrait and miniature painter, and had the honour during her long and successful career of painting the portraits of several members of the Royal Family, and many of the nobility and gentry. Mr John H. Scott, since his father's death in 1850, has maintained the family reputation, and has the happiness of now seeing his youngest daughter winning honours which give promise of her future success in a profession in which so many of his family have distinguished themselves. Miss Amy Scott, two years ago, was awarded a national book prize at the annual competition at South Kensington; and also the Ashbury bronze prize for a water-colour drawing of still life. She is now a student at the Royal Academy Schools in London.

counterfeit half-crown, which Mrs Moon, the landlady returned to him after testing it. Shortly afterward he went into the shop of Messrs Weston and Tugwell clothiers, North-road, where he purchased a pair of stockings and paid for them with what was supposed to be a florin. Whilst there, Williams came in and sat down in a chair by the side of the counter, and got into conversation about having lost a purse; and in about an hour and a half after they had left Mr Tugwell found a bag between the counter and the chair on which the woman had been sitting. On the bag being opened, it was found to contain nine counterfeit half-crowns, thirteen counterfeit florins, and nine counterfeit shillings. Both prisoners were drunk at the time.—The male prisoner cross-examined the witnesses (who deposed to the above facts) in a very shrewd manner and accused the police of having pointed him out to Mrs Moon on her hesitating to identify him. Mrs Moon denied this and said she was positive Walker was the man; and a paper-hanger named Aukett, who was drinking at the bar at the time, corroborated her. John Martin, an assistant to Messrs. Weston and Tugwell, who supplied the stockings was closely questioned as to whether there were not more florins in the till, and Walker elicited from him that there were about a dozen; also as to whether any suspicion was aroused before the bag was found. Witness was also asked if the bag was seen in either his or the female prisoner's possession and whether other persons had not sat down in the chair behind which it was found.—On the application of the Chief Constable, prisoners were remanded for a week.

A BEACH-LOAFER.—On **TUESDAY** *George Brown*, 23, a sturdy-looking fellow, and possessed of his full share of the common stock of impudence, was charged with stealing a waterman's guernsey, which had been hung over a boat to dry, the property of Henry Meason. Prisoner was detained by Mr Spencer, assistant to Mr Tacey, pawnbroker, St. James's-street, where he offered the guernsey in pledge, together with a jacket, the property of Mr Isaacs, clothier, New-road, and which it was also ascertained had been stolen.—Prisoner pleaded guilty, and said he stole the things because he could get no work and the Charity Organisation had refused to relieve him.—The Bench said it was absurd for prisoner to say that a strong man like him could not find employment, and sentenced him to three months' hard labour on the two charges.

Alice Earles, 18, was charged with stealing a ring value 30s, and a pair of scissors from her mistress, Mrs George Fitzgerald, who was staying at 16, Prince's street, Cavendish-square, London, in March last, but now in apartment at 16, German-place, Brighton. Before leaving London, prosecutrix missed the ring and asked the girl, who was in her service, if she had seen



The College

HITCHIN

March 16th '70

Dear Sir

I have been thinking
 very much about the opinion
 I expressed to you concerning
 the disinclination to marriage
 among women of a certain
 stamp in England & America
 & wishing very much that
 I could give you evidence
 of what to me is certainly
 a fact, but which has grown
 out that through a multitude
 of channels - minute observations
 scattered opinions in books
 & some aspects of opinion upon

social question - As regards
America I know I gathered
much from W. A. Dawson's
two books, also I remember
some papers of M. F. Newman
which left me the same impres-
sion - generally, the tone of
what some call the most advanced
(or which appear to me the most
exaggerated) views of the "Woman's
question" treats marriage -
the home position of the wife
& mother with a sort of half
contempt which indicates the
feeling I speak of. M. F. Mill
has expressed that women
have been feeling more & more
for years past concerning the



superior of the irresponsible
despotism under & which they
live, it may be & often is a
benevolent despotism, but
absolute governments are out
of fashion & the reaction of
liberal politics has doubtless
affected the views of home life.
Women have little hope of any
change that law can make in
their destiny - better than for
they say to be independant
of men - all that foolish talk
about equality, foolish because
it never can be proved one way
or the other & has very little
bearing upon the practical question
has stirred up feelings of auto-
-gonism & then as most un-

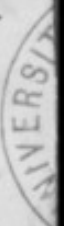
10. 112

favorable to marriage. Still
men do not realize to what a
miserable extent women have
married for position or inde-
pendance & degrading as the
system has been it must be
owned that to the larger number
there was no other resource - they
had no openings for employment
& their families did not provide
for them - Now therefore that
there is so much stir about
occupation for women & that
they see for the first time a
vision of independence to be
gained by their own work, it is
perhaps a necessary - at any
rate a natural result, that
they should look with some
dislike to what seems the refuge
for weaker minds - I believe

that ^{the} subtle influence of Nazism
 over women - educated women
 at any rate - as compared
 with affection aids this state
 of things - If they do not
 meet with the individual
 one calls forth the strong affection
 & for whom any sacrifice is highly
 a single life has nothing
 from which they shrink
 If they can live without having
 they feel that they have not
 in the name of freedom to com-
 pensate for any advantages
 marriage might have given.
 In France they will not bear
 the social discredit of old maidhood
 but the same struggle for inde-
 pendence is going on & is



more easy to carry on within
the limits of married life
than in England. I think
that the frequency with which
we see women of property remain
single is a corroboration of what
I have said - But I feel
that all I have written is
most vague & can only show
you the nature & direction
of the evidence that has
produced this conviction
on my mind - Due to which
I give no welcome for within
all its ignorant short comings
in practice I am sure the



old theory of life is that this
is true to Nature, & that the
existence of man or woman
is abortive without the
other - I say this only to
let you know that my
belief is not born of any
or prepossession - Should
I come across any fact or
views I think might be
interesting to you on this
point I shall have great
pleasure in sending them
to you -

Yours truly

Quincy A. Sherriff



MEMORANDUM.

From JOHN SHORT,
2, GLADSTONE STREET, SOUTHWARK,

To * F. Galton Esq^r F.R.S

London, Feb 15 1889

42 Rutland Gate W

Sir, I beg to forward one of your Whistles with the correction kindly suggested in your letter of Jan 30th. — I have made the notch square and the $\frac{1}{2}$ end of plug just reaches the bottom edge of this notch when instrument reads zero, so that, the graduations on scale give the absolute depth of the pipe. I have also modified this one in other respects so as to resemble your pattern one at your laboratory at South Kensington Museum. I think this sample of my ~~new~~ make will now meet your approval and, I shall feel favoured by you kindly, at your convenience, stating your opinion on it.

Having read the article in the Cambridge Philosophical Transactions I see that considerable allowances have to be made for varying diameters and lengths of tubes, as pointed out by you and by Mr. Shaw the writer of the article.

I am still of the opinion that the principle of this valuable little instrument can be extended with advantage so as to give a perfect form of Lyren for absolute values of musical notes, and, shall be pleased at anytime to take your instructions.

for developing and extending its application by the construction
of a modified and improved Instrument,

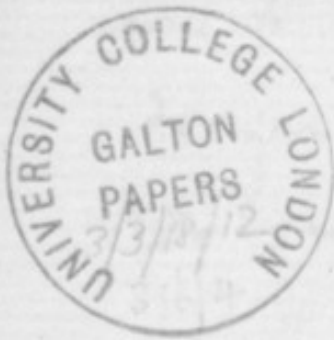
Yours Obediently

Short



Prof H. Sedgewick

A1



HILL SIDE,
CHESTERTON ROAD,
CAMBRIDGE.

Nov. 1 / 92

Dear Galton

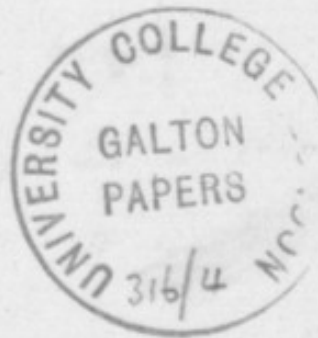
The first sheet of our
Report of the Congress of Experimental
Psychology ought to be printed off:
but as it contains a part of
Gruber's paper, I hesitate, as
Meyers tells me you have
advised an "addition of two or three
"unimportant words." It is difficult
to get a rapid answer out of Gruber. —
Would you therefore kindly tell
me what this addition is and
when it comes in, that I may

come to a necessary editorial
decision in full "Commissaire
de cause" ! I am

Sorry to trouble you

Yours sincerely

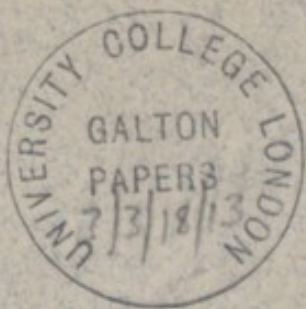
H. Sidgwick



(Simpson)

Athenaeum

27 April 96



Dear Mr. Galton

I have not written to
thank you for having kindly
sent me a copy of the
Spectator containing the
account of the cats, which
interested me very much.

I had wondered whether
in some way the peculiarities
shown by my cat might be

evidence of savage ancestry -
possibly a "throw back", but
the family history makes it
pretty clear that it was a
a case of hereditary disease.

To my mind one of the
most interesting collections in
The Zoological gardens is the
cat house. I notice that
in some cases where the cats
there exhibited present little
in common in the matter of

appearance with the domestic
 cat the man is nevertheless
 the same, though I suppose
 the most distinctive characteristic
 which the larger cats, lions,
 tigers et hoc genus omne, share
 with pussy is the walk, - and
 the spring.

Believe me, with kind regards
 to Mrs Galton,

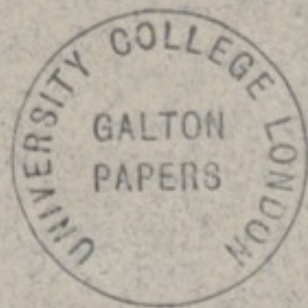
Yours very truly

Reg. Wynne Simpson

I have sometimes wondered that

44

no one has worked out, with
examples, heredity as illustrated
by handwriting. I have noticed
that even when there is no family
likeness in face there is often
the most striking similarity in the
matter of handwriting; now that
everyone writes as they like & not
"copy book" hands there is ^{even} more material
to work on than formerly.





TRAVELLERS' CLUB,
PALL MALL,
S.W.

Nov^r 9th 1896

Dear Sir

I have read with great interest
your article in one of the Reviews for this
month on establishing communication with
the planet Mars from the Earth
It occurs to me that we might sculpture the
face of a man on the profile of a mountain
or rock as a sculptor proposed to do with
the features of Alexander the Great on a gigantic
scale of thousands of feet or we might trace the
features of a man or of some other object on
a gigantic scale on Salisbury plain in the same
way as a horse is shown in the Vale of the
White Horse

Yours Truly

J. J. Sinclair
Bair!

Smea

FA



7 Tisbury Avenue
May 7 1875

Dear Sir

The story of the Tortoise and yellow
 flowers is contained in my "Instinct
 and Reason" (par 63 page 27) The
 book I can not send you because
 it ^{has} become so scarce but it is still
 in the Royal Society's library It is fr
 of our observations & therefore I can vouch
 for its accuracy I can not however
 afford it of all Tortoises

It is very curious that your letter
 arrived whilst I was amusing
 myself in showing to my friends the
 extreme excitement that a little

Invent J Rensu par 78
page 32

dog showed on the utterance even
 of his name of a high pitch. He
 cries and is almost wild with
 distress other dogs howl at the
 high notes of his name of belly. I
 can show you this any day

My intention has never been called
 to the indifference of large animals
 to grave sounds

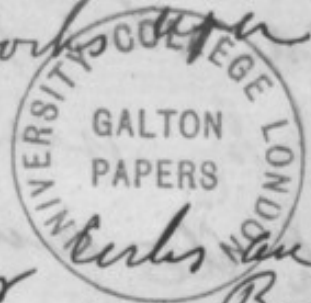
I am very fond of birds and have
 tried to obtain the assistance of
 several men to take down the
 sounds but they always say that the
 pitch is so high that they can
 not deal with them. I have
 considered the question in "My
 Garden" page 554. I find that

when I went to call on Gardner &
 any of my friends in my garden which
 is rather large that the cry is the
 most piercing and can be heard $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile



This is essentially the
 cuckoo's note

Gardner's music of nature is one of
 the most remarkable books upon
 this subject



Further columns Turkey
 executed by the columns and 10 Bull
 are reputed to be but I have not
 made exact experiments before that
 I have recorded. I do not remember
 to have read a historical attractive
 or repellent effects of colour on other
 animals if they had come before me
 I should not probably have noticed that
 we catch eels by opening red tape or
red flowers

Yours faithfully
 M. J. M.

Arthur H. Smith

H



British Museum
W.C.

July 15, 1901

Dear Mr Galton,

I write to let you know that my cyclographic apparatus has just been set up, to do a piece of work, and if you think you would have time to see it, I will not pack it up again until after your visit -

I expect to be at the Museum until the end of next week

Yours very truly

Arthur H. Smith

Arthur H. Smith

f2



BRITISH MUSEUM,

LONDON: W.C.

July 19, 1901

Dear Mr Galton,

Here is the result of our experiment. How do you like it?

I do not doubt that with more careful preparation we could increase the area of sharpness a little, but probably not very much.

The developed neck inevitably suggests shoulders, and the best way of restoring it to intelligibility

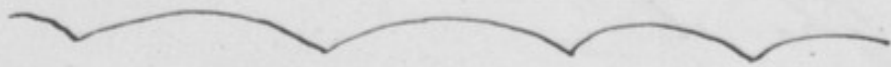


BRITISH MUSEUM

London, W.C.

is to bend the joint backwards
into a cylinder.

It is curious and pretty the way in
which the square pedestal has come
out



Yours very sincerely,

Arthur H Smith

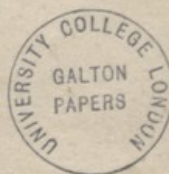
Cylindrical projection of a tract

July 19 / 1901

Francis Galton Esq. F.R.S.

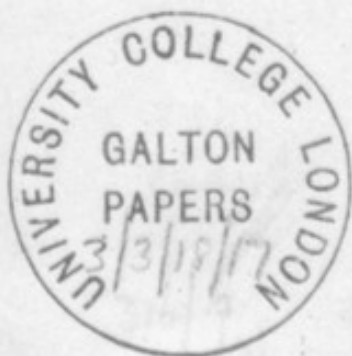
42 Rutland Gate

S.W.



Capt Smith

F11615



THE CROFT,
LITTLE HEATH,
CHARLTON.S.E.

11 Oct^r 1896.

Dear Mr. Galton

Do you wish to make
any more measurements of
the horse? I have a well
bred horse, a very fine
steplechaser, which is going
to be destroyed early in
November owing to a disease

joint . I do not know
whether it would be of
any interest to you to make
measurements of his bones
during life? Subsequently I
can obtain his bones, & these
could be employed to
check the measurements

first obtained.

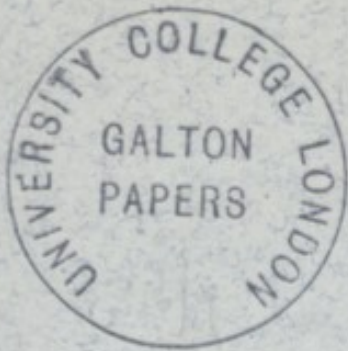
Belin

for Smith

F. Smith

Capt F. Smith

F4



THE CROFT,
LITTLE HEATH,
CHARLTON.S.E.

10 November 1896

Dear Mr. Galton

Many thanks for yours
of the 13th ult. to which I should
have replied before, but have
been laid up with Influenza
for about five weeks, & am
still confined to the house.

It was perhaps a well

You declined my having
 subject for the purpose of
 observation, as I could make
 the circumstances here been
 of no use to you. I think
 the photographs will work
 well

// I had not previously
 heard of Sir Wm Rowan's
 Currier & Ivern's etc

lithium salt . I had no
 idea the rate of absorption
 by the lens was so rapid. It
 is a spermat which could
 readily be reported on &
 have condemned to destruction.

By the bye it may interest
 you to know that there is no
 absorption for the demand
 of the horse, so that a substance
 like Styracine gets no

inconspicuous effect until it
reaches the intention.

There appears to be no
doubt that I have ^{practically} succeeded
in inventing the lamp
from a new source. I hope
to publish shortly.

Hoping you are keeping
well

Oursine has

Yours very truly

F. Smith



Barber Smetta

115



101 Holmdene Avenue,

Herne Hill, S. E.

Aug. 29. 18.

Dear Sir Francis Galton

I beg to thank you for
your long letter & I must send my
prints' copy of your address -

Your "any tongue that syllable means names"
is a common experience, such condition
enables you, as a clairvoyant, to take a
foreign book & you would hear it beautifully
spoken by such any tongue, ^{following your reading with the eyes,} far beyond your
mere conscious powers - but perhaps not beyond
what had passed through your brain in a life's
experience - I think you quote something
from Hyperion in your pamphlet which bears
on this point -

Of course there is a very practical
outlook which concerns Eugenics & any

FJV

other innovation of conventional rigidities -
The right to peerless meeting is ^{often} forbidden
by these psychic forces, & the melancholic
or the adulterer or the fornicator, or the
sex worshipper receives ^{or may receive} rebuke by instincts
on his normal plane of hearing - These
are not ^{always} subjective, I am of opinion
after more than twenty years of industry;
but are sometimes from the community using
telepathy, others too are cosmic, perhaps,
& some ^{no doubt} purely subjective -

I send you a small pamphlet
which I must ask you to return
as I borrowed it for the printer -

You will see that I have been for
many years "clear sighted with
respect to 'Des Geistes Leben und seine
Gesetze'" as ^{you say} another question of this world we
live in

Yours respectfully
J. Berke Smith



The Green,

Marlborough.

Jan. 26. 1889.

Dear Sir,

As I believe the measurements
to which we take of boys here,
used to the Anthropometrical
Society, pass through your hands,
(if I am mistaken, perhaps you
would kindly pass this on to
the proper hands) I want to ask
you kindly to furnish a few
words of criticism on their
value. We can always obtain
help for such work, if we know
that we are doing some good, but

There is of course a murmuring
 about such details, & the Com-
 mittee of our Society wish to
 feel that we are working on
 the right basis. You have had
 a series of records for ten years
 from here down to 1885 - &
 since 1886 we have ^{been} going on
 steadily as before. Are our
 records of service, & made use
 of? Could we do anything
 better, or how would you
 suggest new stimulus without
 great expense? We are now

Thinking of continuing the measurement of height & chest, & the weight, but of dropping the strength of arm (the pulling machine is not very satisfactory), & of substituting the eye test. If funds permit, we want to get a spirometer. A few words from head quarters would be of great use.

~~May I enclose to you my subscr. to the Saltome Society, 2/1. I have sent you a number~~

~~Also, I heartily wish the~~
~~Society success. If I can do~~
~~any more writing, I'll want~~
~~it, I will. You know how~~
~~busy I am. Thank you very~~
~~much for the many copies~~
~~you sent me, when I wrote~~
~~last. Help the paper please its~~

very.
 Yours very truly
 J N Hart Smith.



Hall Smollett FS

Answered
2/13
not with you



THE GREEN
MARLBOROUGH

2.2.89.

Dear Sir,

I am extremely obliged
to you for your kind &
suggestive letter.

We shall at once adopt
the Eye-Test & Spindles,
& intend to continue our
present records, in the hope
that 'sense' may be made
out of them. We can hardly
undertake to do much of this

Our doors, but there the records
will be - of weight, height,
chest + power of arm - We
could easily select certain
years say 2 before 78, 2
about 82-3, + 86-87, +
send you, if you cannot get
them in our Reports (2/6 each),
if that would help - And I
think we can get an amanu-
ensis to extract statistics of
all logs from 17 to 78 for

These, or any definite number
of years, & will send you the
tables finished, if you desire.

Our records are taken by
the Society - chiefly by medical
men taking each department
regularly - each boy's results
are at once written on slips
of paper, & these originals
are kept - Our printed
records are from these, & they
show the annual increase.

I do not think the Ameri-
can test of strength can be
of much value where, as here,

F8

Gymnastics are taught. To
raise the body in a bar is
purely a matter of practice,
+ a weak boy who has done
it for 3 months, would far
surpass a strong one who had
no practice

With many thanks, +
hoping to hear if these pro-
posals will be of any value,

Believe me

Yrs very truly

(Rev.) J. H. Hart Smith.

Francis Galton Esq. -



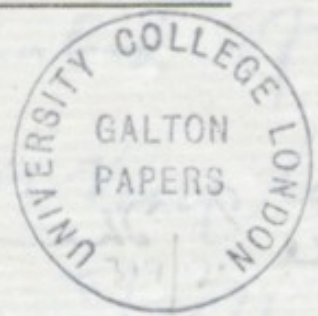
f972

16. 10. 89.

Address Telegrams and Parcels:—

"HEADMASTER, EPSOM DOWNS."

The College,
Epsom.



Dear Sir,

Your paper has much in-
trusted me. Could you send me
another copy, as I have sent
this one to Mr. E. Meyrick,
my successor at Marlborough.
I hope they may be able to help
you there. Meanwhile, could
we do anything here in the way
of measurements, which would

be of service? The school of
which I am now Headmaster,
numbers nearly 200, largely
of the medical & professional
classes, & tho' we have no af-
filiations at present, I would
do what I could. W. You
come soon some day & in-
augurate matters by giving us

an explanation of your aims.

Yours very truly

J. Hart Smith.

P.S.

I would suggest that a subject like an English Essay is not a good comparison. It is possible initially one or which two men might bring out very different results, according to their personal bent or tastes etc. Why not take a piece of Franco. Latin?



W. G. Smith 41
18 Ingatestone Rd.
Woodford Green
Essex

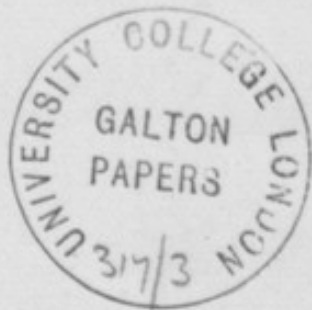
Dear Sir,

While reading one of the
numbers of Kraepelin's Psychologische
Arbeiten I found a reference to one
of your researches dealing with
the memory of imbecile children.
There was however no account of
the research & no statement as to
the journal where it was published.
I should be greatly obliged if you
could let me have a copy of
your paper if reprints are
still available. I am

f2

greatly interested in the matter
as I have been carrying out an
investigation regarding the memory
of some Confusio patients in
the Psychological Laboratory of the
L.C.C. Confusio.

Yours very truly
W. G. Smith,





W G Smith

F3r

18 Inghamton Rd.
Woodford Green
31st Oct.

Dear Sir,

I am greatly obliged to
you for your letter giving me
information in regard to your
paper on 'Prehension'. I was able
to look over the volumes of
mind the other day & found
the paper in Vol. XII (old series).

The work which I have been
doing lately resembles, in some
points your investigation. I expect
to give a communication to the

Physiological Society - soon in
some of the results of my work
+ I shall take the liberty
of sending you a copy of
the abstract.

Again thanking you, Dear,

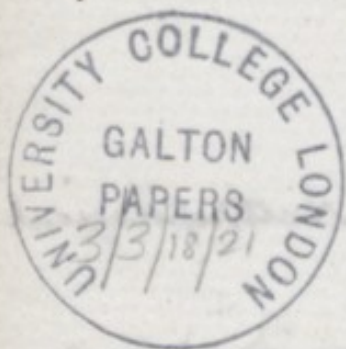
Yours very truly
W. G. Smith.

J. W. W. Smith F1

from shorthand notes verbatim,

14, STRATFORD PLACE,

OXFORD STREET. W.



19 Feb'y '89.

Dear Sir,

I have been informed
that you are probably better able
than anyone else to give me
some information as to the
most useful & accurate
and I venture thus to write
Spirometer. I conclude
that Hutchinson's Spirometer

OXFORD STREET, W.
STRAFORD PLACE,
Such as is used at the Anthropological
Laboratory, South Kensington, is more
accurate than the Lowne's
Spirometer which I possess.

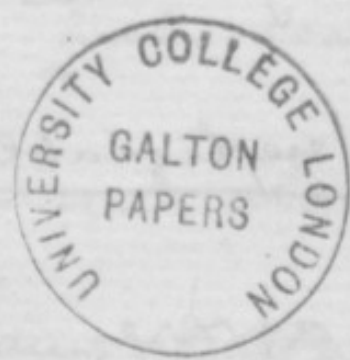
Can you kindly tell me
whether any is obtainable
with a cubic centimetre scale
with or without the ^{cubic} inch scale?

It occurs to me also to
inquire whether any adjustment

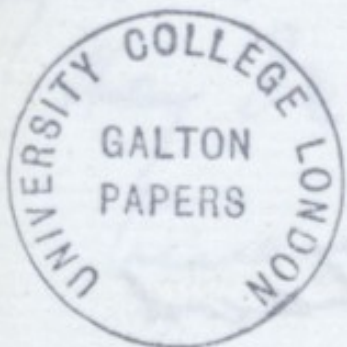
has been attempted or is probably
required for the temperature of the
air blown into the instrument,
for I presume that in cold weather
it must contract ^{more} But whether
such contraction has been
taken into account and
regarded as a "quantité
négligeable", I am not
aware.

Begging you to excuse
my thus troubling you,

Yours faithfully,
Walter Prescott Smith



D. Wilberforce Smith F5



14, STRATFORD PLACE,

OXFORD STREET, W.

20 Feb. 89

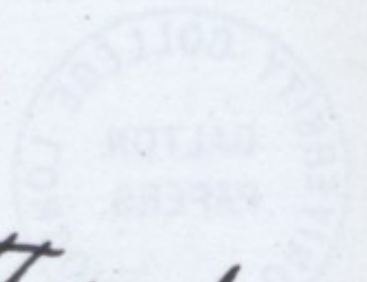
Dear Sir

Many thanks -

Possibly my experience of
dorkhard writes might
be of use to you.

Long ago I advertised
for an Evening Writer

OXFORD STREET, W. OXFORD



able to use Northwood

I found that there are
a good many papers
now referred in literature
during the 19th who are
that of supplementary
evening works, regular
or casual, and who will
come by the hour. J

my notes

they do not write out at the
 time all that I dictate
 he sends it for my signa-
 ture with my -

This is a useful
 plan for me who by no
 means require the
 constant services of such
 a clerk -

Yours very faithfully
 Wm. Gilberth

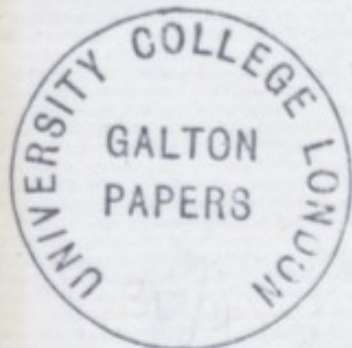
Dr. Wilberforce Smith

F8

from notes verbatim.

14, STRATFORD PLACE,

OXFORD STREET, W.



25 July 51

Dear Sir,

It occurs to me
that you as President of the
Division of Demography in
the forthcoming National Congress
may possibly be able to
further the following matter.

I should be very glad

to have an opportunity of
bringing forward some notes on

The Value of Anthropometry
to Medicine.

It seems to me that we
of the Medical profession
are slow to profit by
Anthropometric work
& by invaluable labours

Such as yours.

f10

I find I have been
much behind hand in
learning what papers would
be submitted to the Congress;

& Mr. Buxton's Secretary
informs me that the list is
practically filled up.

With much esteem

Yours very faithfully

W. Wilberforce Smith
W.W.

William Joyce Smith

f11



14, STRATFORD PLACE,

OXFORD STREET. W.

17 Dec. 91

Dear Mr Galton

I enclose a

few notes of questions

too numerous perhaps

to be taken of all at

once

Will you kindly

use your discretion
to refer to any that
you think best worth it

Yours very faithfully
Wilberforce Smith

Questions

44 (1)

Breathing capacity - Is it more closely connected with sitting height or (according to Hutchinson) with standing height? I will bring curves derived from your own figures - which Riedel criticizes.

Spirometers Do instruments give sufficiently uniform results? particularly in regard to resistance offered by instrument to current of air entering it? Query - To estimate: Connect air pipes of a Hutchinson's spirometer charged with air with a second spirometer (Hutchinson's, Stanley's, or Lounsby's.) Then ~~weight~~ the cylinder of first spirometer ^(charged with air) & take the weight at which pressure is negative as zero. I find that 2 oz of ^{up} cylinder material alters one's apparent breathing capacity.

Weight How was the estimate arrived at of 10 lb for clothing? confirmed for many persons by actual experiment

34/6

H5 (2)

Slight reaction - may prove best test hitherto proposed for recent fluctuations of general health debility etc

- Results probably affected by the incision with which operator makes signal and releases pendulum

Dr. Lauder Brunton thought an electric signal wd be best
We are constructing an instrument for self-testing under different conditions without intervention of a second person as operator, wd be advantageous.

Results were than in case of some other tests affected by "flukes" - ∴ are comparatively rapid & checked with the 4th amount of 7 experiments.

The operator should ~~be~~ ^{be} kept at various intervals - or perhaps by automatic action of instrument

Endurance how to give it arithmetical expression?
- especially with re breathing cap and arm-pull
How to take the max. Br. Cap or Pull as Unit
+ express endurance by the no. of times that this subject can reach within 5/100 of max. before fatigue materially lowers the record -
Dean of Spinnaker lower the fatigue test

Cannot ~~literally~~ ^{literally} applied on first occasion of testing - #16 (3)
because true education is usually needed in use of instrument
~~with~~

How best obtain criticism of anthropometric health work?
But also too popular - Best London Med Societies not receptive

English vs Metric System. The latter perhaps good for
measures which (unlike Height weight & Pr. Cap) have not yet
been much recorded in England or America. Are there fairly
complete parallel tables (Eng + Metric) useful in anthrop? ^{???}
Sk. of human body if ascertained w- prob. tell whether
wide departures from the mean are physical or pathol

Printer's proof re percentages - Did any
obvious amendments strike you as desirable?



Smithsonian Institution

PRESIDING OFFICER
EX-OFFICIO

The President of the United States.

CHANCELLOR

The Chief Justice of the United States.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY.

S. P. LANGLEY.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK
ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY

Washington, November 21, 1902.

Dear Sir:

The Secretary has directed me to say that one of the functions of the Smithsonian Institution is the diffusion of knowledge in language "understood of the people"; so that although most of its works are intended primarily for the specialist, there is an exception made by the Secretary in publishing with his Annual Report material addressed to that large body of the public which has a general interest in scientific matters without special knowledge of them. In this connection he has taken the liberty of reprinting your valuable lecture, "The Possible Improvement of the Human Breed under the Existing Conditions of Law and Sentiment", and has instructed me to forward to you a copy of the volume containing it, together with five copies of the paper printed separately. He further wishes me to say that if you desire to have about 25 copies of the separate paper sent to any particular addresses he will take pleasure in forwarding them.

Very respectfully yours,

H. Rathbun
Assistant Secretary.

Francis Galton, Esq., F.R.S.,
63 Victoria Street,
London, England.

E

Smithsonian

London, 17th

Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

f1b

General Sir H. A. Smyth.

The Lodge.
Stone.
Aylesbury.

Gen^l Sir H. A. Smyth

f/a



THE LODGE,
STONE,
AYLESBURY.

Dec^r 20/96.

Dear Mr Galton

I am greatly obliged for your prompt supply of the papers on "Marks for Bodily Efficiency," which I have perused with great interest — most especially your introduction of the general question, which appears to me of pressing importance, exposed

exactly as I would
have desired to express
it myself if I had been able.

The Board of Visitors to
Sandhurst & Woolwich, of which
Lord Harris is Chairman since
last year, has completed its
Report for this year, recommend-
ing that some (though it could
not specify what) steps should
be taken towards introducing
tests of physical capacity into

the Entrance Examinations: &
 as to the W. O. Authorities being
 "completely satisfied with the
 physique" of the candidates, when
 they were losing so much of
 superior material, I can only
 conceive this to be an example
 of the military virtue of con-
tentment whatever may occur.

d- I entirely sympathize in your
 remark that "the laying down
 rules" however provisionally,
 would be a step in the right
 direction," & I have no doubt

that practice would soon bring the system into thoroughly satisfactory working, in spite of the difficulties of detail alleged by Mess^{rs} Eves & Merrick. But, to be frank, I should mention one subject on which I set the greatest store, viz. early horsemanship, examinations for which appear to present grave difficulties — yet its absence can hardly be made up, in most cases, in after life.

With many thanks I remain
Yours very truly H. A. Smyth

Brunford

TELEGRAMS: "REGIONAL, LONDON."

F1

Sociological Society.

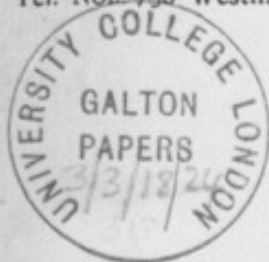
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Tel. No.: 758 Westminster.

5, OLD QUEEN STREET.

WESTMINSTER.

S.W.



Nov 9 1953

Dear Sir

I beg to offer on behalf
of the Sociological Society very
cordial and sincere thanks,
for your generous donation
of £5 towards the funds
of the Society - and more
particularly for the kind
words of encouragement
you have been so good as
to write.

That we have your
approval & sympathy will
be a great encouragement
to us; and to have it as
a message from you to
establish and maintain

62
a high standard of
publication, will be
a lasting stimulus.

Thanking you again
Yrs faithfully
Victor W. Branford

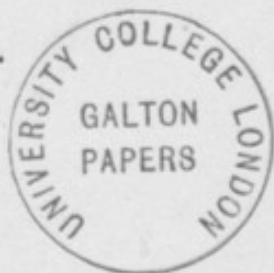
Francis Galton Esq



Sociological Society.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Tel. No.: 758 Westminster.



5, OLD QUEEN STREET,

WESTMINSTER.

S.W.

May 17. 04

Dear Mr. Galton,

In expressing a sincere hope that you may not have suffered from attendance at the meeting yesterday (I fear the atmosphere of the Hall was very oppressive, notwithstanding the windows being kept all open), I should like to take the opportunity of saying, what I am sure is the feeling of every member of the Sociological Society, that no formal vote of thanks could express, except in the most inadequate manner, the deep & lasting obligation placed upon the Society by the inspiration & ^{S.} ~~administration~~ ^{giveness} stimulus of your thought.

12

in so generous & personal a way.

As to the Discussion, I fear a word of apology is due for the failure to bring forward a larger number of statisticians & biologists. This failure, however was due to no lack of intention, but entirely to the inability to attend, of many of those invited to take part in the Discussion. The letters of declination showed, for the most part, the warmest enthusiasm for the subject & expressed an obviously sincere regret at the inability of the writers to personally attend or contribute.

For the unaccountable failure of leading alienists to acquaint themselves with the known laws of heredity, it is not the business of the Society to apologize. But, perhaps the printed Discussion will not ^{in this respect} reflect so much upon the medical profession as the spoken Discussion; for the papers of Dr. Archdall Reid & Dr. Leslie Mackenzie will at least



Sociological Society.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Tel. No.: 758 Westminster.

5, OLD QUEEN STREET.

WESTMINSTER.

S.W

(3)
 put it in evidence that there
 are medical men who
 endeavour to keep abreast of
~~with~~ the progress of the study
 of heredity.

I was sorry not to be able
 to send you Dr. Leslie Mackenzie's
 paper earlier, as he is one of
 the younger men who are most
 keenly interested in establishing
 the Society. Another is
 Professor J. Arthur Thompson, &
 it was a great source of regret
 that circumstances prevented him
 from contributing.

I will send you a
 proof of the paper, with your

(4)



final additions in the course of
a few days. Inean time, pray
do not think it needful to
acknowledge in any way this note.

Yours faithfully
Victor .v. Brauford

Francis Galton Esq.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY.

TELEGRAMS: "REGIONAL LONDON."
TEL. NO.: 759 WESTMINSTER.

*was
Feb 12 1906
K.5r*

Sociological Society.

Chairman of Council: Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B.
Secretary: J. W. Slaughter, Ph.D.
Hon. Treasurer: J. Martin White.
Hon. Auditor: F. Duncan Baden, C.A.
Hon. Secretary: Victor V. Branford.

5. OLD QUEEN STREET,
WESTMINSTER.
S.W.



February 12, 1906.

Dear Sir,

I beg to enclose an abstract of an Address on "A Practicable Eugenic Suggestion", to be read at a Meeting of the Sociological Society by Mr W. McDougall, at the School of Economics and Political Science (University of London) Clare Market, W.C., on Wednesday, February 21st, at 8 p.m.

It will be esteemed a favour if you can see your way to participate in the discussion on this occasion, or, failing this, to send us a written communication. I should mention that the Address itself and the discussion thereon - both oral and written - will be published in full in the subsequent volume of "Sociological Papers".

A reply at your early convenience will greatly oblige.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. Slaughter

(Secretary)

J. W. Slaughter 1906

50 illustrations are added to the text
which are arranged in two columns
of text and illustrations
The illustrations are arranged in two columns
of text and illustrations

50 Illustrations are arranged at the
rate of 1 per million in the text
of 500 text words each in the text
of 500 text words each in the text
of 500 text words each in the text

Sociological Society.

WESTMINSTER
4, OLD QUEEN STREET



THE SOCIETY OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND ETHNOLOGICAL STUDIES
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1890

(BOSTON)

Sociological Society.

President: The Right Hon. Lord Avebury, LL.D., F.R.S.
Chairman of Council: Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B.
Secretary: J. W. Slaughter, Ph.D.
Hon. Treasurer: J. Martin White, J.P.
Hon. Auditor: Duncan F. Basden, C.A.
Hon. Secretary: Victor V. Branford, M.A.

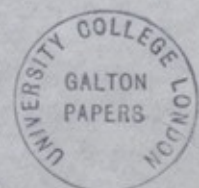
24, BUCKINGHAM STREET,
STRAND,
W.C.

January 11th, 1908

Dear Mr. Galton,

I do not know if it has come to your notice that Eugenic interest is beginning to take practical shape in London outside the sphere of scientific investigation. A new society has just effected its organisation under the name of the Eugenics Education Society. Its purpose is to stir up interest and give instruction on Eugenic subjects by the usual means of lectures, publications, etc. and is on the whole, frankly propagandist. I send you herewith papers showing the type of organisation of the Society and the lines on which it intends to proceed. Care has of course been taken, and will be taken, to ensure that all instruction given will be based on scientific study and that the extremist quagmires, which are frequently incident to popular movements, shall be avoided. The Society will have the advantage of excellent patronage through its list of vice-presidents, which is, however, not yet complete. The time certainly seems to have arrived for the national consciousness to be aroused and, indeed, in spite of the movement having been started in this country, other nations are already in advance of us.

The fore-going explanation leads to a matter about which I feel the



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24, BUCKINGHAM STREET,
STRAND,
W. C.

greatest hesitation in approaching you. I have been deputed by the Council of the new Society to ask if it would be possible for you to give it the advantage of being its first President. I have fully explained that you have retired from active participation in matters of this kind, but it was felt that, with the understanding that you would be saved from all "bother", you might perhaps see fit to give the Society the strong initiative impulse which would naturally be consequent upon a favourable decision. I am begging Lady Welby, who I believe will be seeing you in a day or so, to explain any matters that I may have overlooked.

Yours sincerely,

J. W. Slaughter

F. Galton Esq.,

42, Rutland Gate, S.W.



45° 20' 15" N. 100° 15' W.

1. 1000000000

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

you in a way of no, to explain and suggest that I may have overlooked
upon a favorable decision. I am begging that help, and I believe will be seeing
the the society the whole thing and the whole thing and the whole thing
at least in the way of no, on Monday the whole thing and the whole thing
social investigation in matters of this kind, but it was left with the whole
of being in the way of no, I have fully explained that you have written down
the new society to see if it would be possible for you to give it the whole thing
direct investigation in explaining that. I have been waiting for the Council of

Dr. Slaughter

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
1000 UNIVERSITY DRIVE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60607
TELEPHONE 777-1000

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Sociological Society

PROSPECTUS

The phrase "National Eugenics" as defined by Mr. Galton is "the study of agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations either physically or mentally". The idea of racial improvement was first advanced by Mr. Galton in his book on "Human Faculty" published in 1869 and was further elaborated in his "Natural Inheritance" in 1889. It was not however made generally known until Mr. Galton's Huxley lecture in 1901 and his subsequent papers before the Sociological Society. Co-incidentally with the publication of these papers a Foundation was established in the University of London and a Research Fellow was appointed. This has grown into the present Eugenics Laboratory in University College which is under the supervision of Professor Karl Pearson. A number of studies have been published of the character of statistical biological researches, but so far little effort has been made either to popularise the idea or to carry it into practical effect. This Society will address itself to the practical side.

If it is granted that the chief assets of the State are human qualities rather than material wealth, the necessity of producing these qualities in the highest possible proportion will be evident, and the facts relating to the increase of degeneracy and the relative fertility of degenerate classes can only be regarded with apprehension. The conditions of civilisation prevent the effective working of natural selection, making it obvious that if germinal progress is to be made selection must be of the rational kind. The intention, in short, is a rational application of a well-known biological principles to the production of human beings.



The objections hitherto brought forward have been of two kinds. First, it is thought to be unsafe to attempt any practical procedure because the present state of knowledge concerning the laws of heredity is inadequate. While it is admitted that investigation is only beginning in this field, this Society maintains that far more is already known than finds any application in practice. Objection is made to selection because it is impossible to fix a standard of what is best. It need only be said that every individual has actually a standard of what is best and his great difficulty is ignorance of the way in which it affects racial quality. Again, there is doubt as to the inheritability of mental and moral characters in anything like the degree of physical characters; such doubt, again, is based upon ignorance of modern biological method and results, which it is the hope of this Society to remove. It is believed that the present rough determination of desirable characters is sufficient if accompanied by a knowledge of how these can be promoted by application of selective methods.

The Society proposes to carry on its work by the means used by similar societies, namely, by holding meetings for papers and discussions, by arranging courses of lectures and single lectures, by collecting a Library available by loan, and by the issue of publications on Eugenic subjects. It is not at present the policy of the Society to advocate interference by the State, either in control of marriage or in elimination of the unfit. It is believed that Eugenic selection will take place of itself when facts regarding it are sufficiently disseminated and understood. The appeal the Society makes is to that feeling of responsibility which all parents have with reference to their children, to motives of patriotism which regard the future good of the State, and also to the ethical interest in the betterment of mankind. Efforts will be made to ensure a knowledge of Eugenics on the part of the young, as it is believed that such knowledge will not only make

directly for the good of the race, but will also supply an important element of control in the formation of character.

Membership of the Society will be of two kinds,- regular and associate. The conditions are such that anyone with an interest in the movement can become a member and have a voice in the proceedings.



BRITISH WAKE
SOCIETY
EXCISE



Sociological Society.

President: The Right Hon. Lord Avebury, LL.D., F.R.S.
Chairman of Council: Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B.
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24, BUCKINGHAM STREET,
STRAND,
W.C.

February 11th, 1908



J. Slaughter

Dear Mr. Galton,

I am exceedingly sorry for the attitude you feel necessary to take towards the Eugenics Education Society; however, there is a mistake somewhere as the Society in question has not as yet held any lectures, and, indeed, I cannot think what your friend reported upon unless it was the lecture of a certain individual whose vagaries we can hardly be held responsible for, and whom nobody with an ounce of scientific sense ever takes seriously.

In spite of this being a mistake, I will not ask you to change your attitude and renew your kind offer of help, as it is possible that we may, even with the greatest care, admit something that would give offence. It is very difficult to find competent lecturers, as those who have had the best opportunities to acquaint themselves with Eugenics, prefer to keep the whole matter within the limits of a small academic circle. On the other hand, general interest in the subject is now thoroughly awake and the demand for instruction will be met somehow, if not by the competent, then by the incompetent. The movement will take place anyway, and the question is whether

it is better to guide it, or to treat it with contempt. I have no doubt that the discussions will, again and again, show an appalling ignorance, but it seems to me that ignorance is somebody's opportunity.

I hope this letter does not savour of impertinence; please do not trouble to reply to it.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. Raughter

Francis Galton Esq., F.R.S.

42, Rutland Gate,

S.W.



Prof. Sallas

21/11



173, Woodstock Road,
Oxford.

21st. Nov. 1903.

Dear Sir,

I must apologise for not having earlier thanked you for your kind letter. The week has been rendered very full owing to my absence in London.

I am very grateful for suggestions & information as to details & than everything in matters of this kind, and I am glad to know of the beautiful gelatine films, which I shall be able to make use of in more ways than one. I have lately been using a new kind of tracing paper, which is scarcely less clear than the gelatine, if at all, but the gelatine has other qualities

to recommend it, particularly its stiffness
 & the power it affords of transparency.

I think with tracings on gelatine, models
~~may~~ might sometimes be dispensed with,
 a zoologist often prefers to turn over a
 series of sections than to trust to a model,
 and with gelatine films of regulated
 thickness it would be possible to place
 the sections in their proper position in
 space.

Glass plates coated with gelatine I
 have already made use of in this way
 & successfully.

My chief difficulty at present is
 illumination for photographing: but
 one of Zeiss's assistants is coming to

see what can be done to shorten exposures to mirrors & I have great hopes of the Zeiss system of vertical illumination.

All my spare time at present is employed in getting plaster casts of wax models of the ossicles in the arm & jaws of a Silurian Ophiurid which is of great interest from the point of view of evolution. Brucciani would not undertake the work, but I am succeeding fairly well.

I must apologise for troubling you with these personal affairs, and remain,

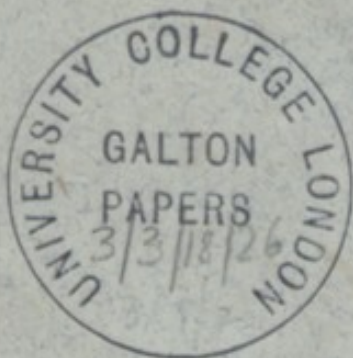
Faithfully yours

W. J. Sollas



Somerby

f.1



ETON COLLEGE,
WINDSOR.

Jan 21 '90

Dear Mr Galton

I was very interested
to hear that the India
Office have communicated
with the C. S. Commissioners
on the subject of physical
marking. If Sir Andrew
Clack has the matter in
hand, let us hope that he
will adopt the best system.

F2

I am sorry that I have
no helpful information to send
you from other schools. I have
had talks with masters at
other places, and the line taken
by most of them is that the
only safe system of getting the
boys most fitted for Army &
Indian Civil appointments would
be one of nomination, but they
admit that it would be
almost impossible to establish
such a system now. Failing
this, they seem content to
make the best of the present

system, and I find it difficult
to persuade any of them that
the last word has not yet
been said about present
arrangements, and that some
recognition of physical fitness
in the shape of marks, would,
at any rate, be a step in the
right direction. However, I
will continue to do what I
can, with good hope of seeing
your efforts successful at
last in ~~obtaining~~ getting
the best system of physical
marking introduced. I am

F4

going to Winchester in a few days, and will try ~~to~~ again to do something there — Of course there are a good many obstacles to a repetition of our ^{own} experiment at other schools — inability to find competent examiners — interruption to school work — constant occupation of the masters — and so on, but many schools would be only too glad of a reform in the direction in which you are working. I hope you will be kind enough to let me know, when anything definite is decided upon.

Yours very truly
A. H. Rowantille

Somerville

f5

The Chough's Nest Lynton
ETON COLLEGE,
WINDSOR. N. Devon



April 12 '90

Dear Mr Galton

It was very kind of you
to send me the report of the
experiments at Marlborough, &
the recommendation made by
the Council of the B. Assⁿ to the
C. S. Commission & War Office.

I have just had a letter from
one of the permanent examiners
of the C. S. Commission, (this is
private) who assisted in drawing
up the Report (xxxiii) quoted by

f.6

you at Newcastle. In it he says,
"I am extremely glad to notice
that the question of marks for
physical excellence is coming to
the front in the newspapers, and
that your experiments at Eton make
people realise that the problem
is no longer in cloudland. A very
slight impulse would set the
War Office in motion, as well as
the India Office."

I see with pleasure that the
basis of marks recommended by
the Brit. Assn is the double one
of anthropometry and inspection.
This double basis was adopted by

us at Eton, and was also really, although
not avowedly, adopted at Marlborough.

I have read the account of the
Marlborough experiment with the very great
interest. It is a pity that ^{the examiners} they did
not as you ~~mentioned~~ in your criticisms,
lay down common principles before
marking, and also that each examiner
did not state clearly how much
weight he assigned to the anthropometric
measurements, & how much to impression.

The experiment has however shown
that the average of marking ~~by~~
by measurements & impression together,
differs very slightly from the marking
by measurement alone. Another
point brought out by this experiment is

the correspondence (page 5) between rank
as given by anthropometric measurement
and athletic record, this is satisfactory.

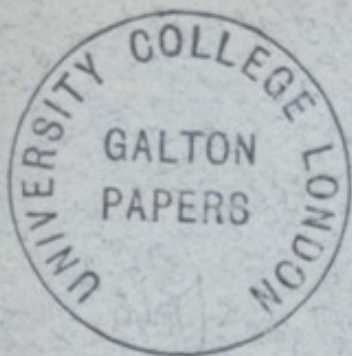
Our experiment too showed this correspondence.
Athletic distinction at a public school is
a proof of the possession of qualities necessary
for leaders of men, such as officers in the
Army should be, and not much of strength &
size (which, of course, are valuable too).

These experiments are then a further proof
of the value of anthropometric marking.

Our gratitude as schoolmaster is
due to you for the successful efforts you
have made in getting the whole question
placed before the public. If you think
it would help, I would write a short
article on the question, from a schoolmaster's
point of view, for one of the magazines.

I want to speak in the interests of
the boys - The article in the Times will
have aroused a good deal of attention, although

it was not my desire. My colleagues were much interested by it. Your sympathy with the cause is



ETON COLLEGE,
WINDSOR.

19
Nov. 17 1890

Dear Mr Galton

Forgive me for not having
written at once. I should
like to be able to tell you
that the Public Schools are
sifting the question more than
they have done, but at present
they are in a waiting attitude ^{on this point}
partly because they have been
lately much exercised by the
question of the age of Indian Civil

Candidates, & now again by a similar question with regard to the maximum ages of Sandhurst & Woolwich Candidates (this is to be discussed at the forthcoming Headquarters Conference at Oxford in Dec.) and partly also because they are leaving the initiative to the Government officials. This seems to me to be a mistaken attitude & I know you think so also, as the authorities look for guidance from public opinion. However, as you say, I think the question must be moving in official circles. Mr. Innes Price sent to be

with full particulars -

have cast terms for particulars
 of our experiments here, so that
 it seems as if they were looking
 into the matter - This is private.

Subject the "legislated information"
 with full particulars -

If you think I could help by
 writing an article I would
 gladly do so next month -
 would the Ed. of the XIXth Century
 be likely to accept it?

Yours very truly

Ed. Somerville



2181

The Rookery
Ashford
near Bournemouth
June 11/70

My dear Sir

I caught a bat
yesterday and have been
trying experiments on its
capability of hearing very
high notes by means of
your whistle. I was very
much astonished at the
results. There cannot I
think be any doubt of
its having heard most
distinctly the note given

when the rod was screwed up so that the column of air was only $\frac{1}{50}$ of an inch long. I tried the experiment over and over again. I waited until it was perfectly quiet and whenever I blew it became so very excited and knocked its ears about in a most excited manner, becoming quiet again when I ceased.

This would be about three octaves higher than

most grown up people
 can hear and two octaves
 higher than what I find
 small dogs and cats hear
 if they are not too old
 and what a few horses
 hear distinctly. Perhaps
 you may have observed
 that when you blow such
 a note dogs usually do
 not seem to suspect that
 the noise comes from you
 but look about in all
 directions as if they ex-
 pected to see some small

animal. Others however
do seem to recognize the
source and are used or
frightened as the case
may be.

Thinking you might
not have had the op-
portunity of trying the
effect on a small lot
I thought you might like
to know the result.

I leave here tomorrow for
20 Broad Walk, Buxton
and remain there nearly
two months.

Yours very truly H. I. Soby

Spearing

25 April 89

f.1



HOLLILEA,

GREENBANK ROAD,

LIVERPOOL.

Dear Sir

Could you give me any statistics as to the heights weights and chest measurement of boys from 7 to 14 years old.

I enclose a list of measurements which I intend to take every three months; as my school will be limited to fifty boys I fear they will not be of much use to you.

Yrs truly

H. G. Spearing

TELEGRAMS,
COTHILL. (FREE.)

Station "Oxford"

June 23 1902
Sent in envelope

Spearman

317fi

APPLETON MANOR,
BERKSHIRE.

28. 10. 02



Dear Sir

I am writing a book which continues and extends your new classical researches into "Mental Imagery." I am therefore anxious to obtain all the works, articles, and reviews published by you on this subject. I should be much obliged if you would have the great kindness to

APPLETON MANOR,
BERKSHIRE.

furnish me with a complete list of all such works as are not-entirely included in your "Inquiries into the Human Faculty."

I need hardly say that I should be especially grateful for any unpublished manuscripts. I of course bind myself to keep the names of the persons concerned quite confidential, while I shall

make due acknowledgement
in my book of my indebtedness
to yourself (unless you prefer
otherwise). I should be
particularly thankful for a
temporary loan of all the
replies received by you in
answer to your circulated

"Questions on visualizing and
other allied faculties", especially
to the questions 11, 12, 13, + 14.

I may perhaps mention
that two years ago I hoped

F4

to have the pleasure of making
your acquaintance, having been
invited to meet you by our
common friends, Sir Nicholas
& Lady Elphinstone.

If I am not mistaken, you
are also acquainted with Sir
Richard & Lady Stodley, who
are friends and indeed distant
cousins of myself. I have not
asked their permission to thus use
their name, but do not think that
they would have any objection.

yours faithfully
C. Spearman



Part 13
Haring Co. Hotel
Holland
8 Oct 1887

Dear Sir,

I am afraid you will
most probably have forgotten
even my name, but knowing
the great interest you take
in Anthropological matters
I venture to write to you on a
subject in which I have taken
great interest since I retired
from the Public Service. I allude
to the French system of "Signalements
Anthropométriques" for the
identification of Criminals.
During my leisure time in Paris
I studied the subject under
Mr. Bertillon (~~at~~ the Annuaire of
the system now in use in
France) at the Prefecture de
Police, and have translated



into English the lecture he
 delivered at the Prison Congress
 at Rome in Oct. 1885 on the
 address of M. Bataille Director
 of Prisons in France. The French
 Government have had the
 translation printed and
 I have taken the liberty of
 sending you ~~one~~ ^{a copy} by Book post.
 In my mind the whole system
 is so immeasurably superior in
 every way to our own that I felt
 it my duty ^{at least} to call the attention
 of the authorities here to the system
 without doubt however, it would
 have been noted but for a
^{of mistaken identity}
 case that happened at the
 Middlesex session in July last
 when I got my friend Mr. G. J. Fox
 to ask a question about it in
 the House, and I am in hope
 that perhaps some part at least

may be adopted in this country. I have myself in Paris seen several the measurements only, of a man just arrested, could have found his photograph and record of previous convictions (out of 40000) in less than 8 minutes, of course the regular employes take much less time, whereas here, from the manner in which the photos are kept as it often takes a constable nearly a whole day to search through the photographs. from the way they are

I agree with Mr. Birtle on that the French measurements might be used here, except for the height, where I think we should have to use our English feet & inches.



The photos are all divided into
Small, medium, large. Thus

Small	medium	Large
α to 1 ^m 68 ^c	1 ^m 62 ^{cm} to 1.67 -	1.68 to 0. height
α to 18 ^c 3	18 ^c 4 to 18 ^c 9	19 ^c to 0 length of hand
α to 15.2	15.3 to 15.8	15.9 to 0 breadth "
α to 10.9	11. to 11.5	11.6 to 0 middle finger

I suppose that except perhaps
in the case of the divisions
of height we might accept
the French divisions as being
applicable to this country. I
should be much obliged if
you could give me any assistance
on this point and any other
that may occur to you, and
trust that you will forgive
me for thus troubling you

Yours very faithfully
L. R. Mearns

I am sorry to say that my

corrected proof was somehow
lost in the post and they
have unfortunately struck
off a good many copies
with numerous errors which
I had corrected. I dare say
however you are already fully
conversant with the system
but Mr Bertillon was most
anxious that your attention
should be called to it. The
Daily Telegraph had a leading
article on the system on
the 29th, but as Mr Bertillon
writes to me "Son article ne me
semble pas dangereux car il ne
meut en avant que des questions
de faits où il a incontestablement
"tort". I answered the Telegraph

me a letter which appeared
 in the Globe of the 1st Instant
 Mr Bertillon also says "le moindre
 anthropologue ^{et M Galton} est un des plus
 éminents de ce siècle - pourra
 certifier indiscutablement.

1^o que les os ne varient pour cause
 d'âge par passé 21 ans; 2^o que
 ces variétés de structure d'un
 individu à un autre sont
infinies..

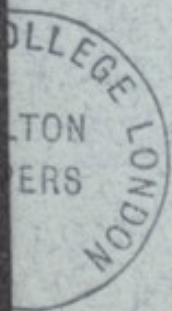
Mr Bertillon's practical experience
 with the measurements of
 nearly 50000 people appears
 fully to confirm this, tho
 it is one of the points raised
 by the Daily Telegraph, and
 I am almost afraid may



Even to use by others

I must again ask you to
accept my apologies for
thus troubling you my only
excuse being my anxiety to
improve the system of
identifying Journals as
in use in this country.

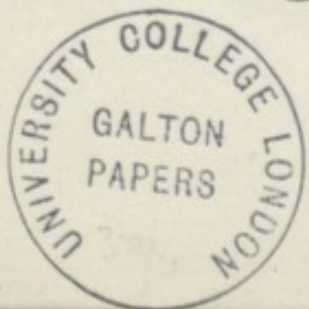
E.S.



48
Canning Cross Hotel
St Paul
26 Oct. 1887

My dear Sir,

Mr. Boscawen tells me
that during the 57 years
they have been measuring
they have not found that
any change in the size
of the head has taken
place and he does not
credit the story of Napoleon
and thinks the tradition
very likely pushes us back
further and further



over his head. Do you
suppose to know anything
of Mr. Roberts of 63 Cannon
St. New York. In Bertillon
mentions him as taking
an interest in this matter
but it may only be from
what he has seen in
the newspapers. Did you
see an article in the
F. James Gazette of the
18 Inst. on the subject

I have got the P.O.O for
 the 100fr to send over
 to Paris for the figures
 you worked for and which
~~some~~ Dr Berthou has
 promised - I dare say
 they will be here in a
 day or two and I will
 at once forward them.
 I shall be staying at the
 above address tomorrow
 & Friday night most
 probably - as I must

Be in town again.

Believe me

Yours sincerely
E. H. Starbuck





My dear Sir

I enclose a pamphlet that Mr Bertillon worked free to place in your hands. He is very willing to have the measurements you wished for copied. So I am writing to him to ask him to do so.

Believe me
Yours very truly
E Spearman

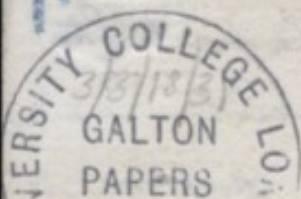
LETTER OF THE AFRICAN EXPLORER, SPEKE,
FROM GONDOKORO TO FRANCIS GALTON
FORESHADOWING THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN
BURTON & SPEKE.

FEB. 1863

University of London, University College, W.C.1.

THE GALTON LABORATORY

My reports will be sent from Khartoum as soon as
we arrive there -



Gondokoro 26th February 1863

To be posted on arrival at ~~Khartoum~~
14.30' N. Lat: Nile. Head winds

My dear Galton Keep us back. 27th March -

Petherick has shown me a paper of
the R. S. Society by which I infer you wrote
me a letter suspecting the V. Nyangra to be the
source of the Congo or perhaps one of Du Chaille's
rivers because a river was made to run both
in and out of it. I fear you did not review
the letter I wrote from Madama after reading
Burton's journal in the Society's volumes else
you could not have supposed so, for in
addition to the fact that every Arab knew
the "Niyina" river ran out of the Lake and
told us they supposed the Lake to be the
source of the Jub, every Arab had heard of
the vessels on the Nile though Burton tried
to hide these matters from the public; I
suppose to excuse himself for not visiting
the Nyangra - I can only say it is a pity

12

My geographical papers read before the Society were not put into the Societies Journal in preference to Buxtons paper which were not read and therefore not commented on for that alone has put everybody wrong - Buxtons Geography was merely a copy of my ^{unfinished} original maps left open until I reached England for further information Buxton invited me to instruct him acknowledging he knew nothing whatever of the topographical features of a country. He could not have written one word unless I had instructed him but he gave up his lessons too soon, imagined largely upon the nucleus I gave him, and fell into error accordingly - You will find all the information you require upon this journey in my reports so I will now open a new project to you for crossing Africa from East to West following as close as possible upon the line of the Equator for unless I do it it will not be done this Century - It can be done easily enough on a

large scale with a power of money but not as
 I have been travelling at the beck and call of
 every chief that falls in the way. This is the sum
 total of my requirements provided the Govt: is
 sufficient enough to accept ^{it} which is doubtful we
 know. Four men of science as Captains to 400
 Negroes half ~~our~~ Cruise men from the West coast
 and the other half from Zanzibar all hands to
 be furnished with carbines - I should then
 want a vessel to visit Senegal and pick up
 beads, pass round the West coast for Cruise men
 and continue to Zanzibar where the vessel
 would wait until I commenced the march and
 then return by the Cape to the Mouth of the
 Congo where it would wait my arrival and
 convey the 400 men to their respective homes
 But this is not all for I should require
 another vessel to go up the Nile and form
 a depot at Gondokoro - The rest you can
 imagine - With our best men I will close
 my letter and I tell it you as an observer to

The Society - I firmly believe I should have
 reached this one year ago and at $\frac{1}{3}$ less expense
 if my projects for the journey had been promptly
 attended to. I asked for leave and money ^{12 months} _{two}
 before starting in order that I might form ^{Depots}
 in the interior but I neither got my leave nor the
 money until 2 months or so before I started & therefore
 could only form one Depot in advance. That alone
 has been the root of my disasters and delay - but
 "all's well that ends well" and there is an end of it,
 only let the warning be a caution for the future -

How I should have rejoiced to receive your letter
 but nothing has reached me save a letter of
 advice from Bright which announced the departure
 of some letters and a host of subscribers sent by
 kind friend Bright - and now old Gutter
 with Grant's best wishes and my own to
 yourself and wife when he

Yours ever sincerely
 J. H. Spike



P.S. I have sent a map and several papers
 as I shall not be home in time to contribute to
 this year's journal and I fancy it important they
 should have an early issue -

Herbert Spencer F1
The Nook

Horsham Road

Dorking

20 July 1888



Dear Galton

Certainly two years ago - it may be three - I drew your attention to the temperature of the ~~earth's~~^{soil} surface as extending to a certain depth below the surface, as a factor in meteorology: arguing that when this superficial layer is ~~was~~ colder than usual, it is a more efficient condenser & conduces to rainy weather.

You did not think anything of the suggestion, but I now draw your attention to our recent weather in illustration of my belief. The long cold spring continuing on

into summer has so chilled the surface of the country that now, no matter what way the wind blows, cloud condenses over it & rain comes. There is ~~the same~~ established in all such cases a vicious circle. Cold surface produces cloud; cloud prevents the warming of the surface; and when a certain stage has been reached, there is no remedy save from some larger cycle of changes initiated elsewhere.

I have improved somewhat down here, but am still nothing like so well as when you saw me.

truly yours
Herbert Spencer



Remarks (8 30 p.m.).

32

In the course of the past 24 hours a somewhat complex but not deep depression has passed across the northern parts of our islands and the North Sea, and its centre has now reached the Sound. In its rear cold north-westerly and northerly winds have set in, and now prevail on all our coasts, with cloudy and rather unsettled weather. The air is cold and dry, but sharp showers have occurred in many places to-day, and a considerable quantity of steady rain fell over England as the disturbance advanced. At 6 p.m. to-day pressure was highest, 30.2in. and more, over the western and south-western parts of our islands, and the Bay of Biscay; lowest, 29.5in. and less, over the Sound. Gradients were moderate and favourable for northerly winds. Barometer was rising generally, most in the east. Temperature was highest, 65deg., at Biarritz, 63deg. at Stockholm, 60deg. to 63deg. over the extreme south of England, 62deg. at Roches Point, and 61deg. at Valencia Island; lowest, 50deg., at Sumburgh Head, 51deg. at Christiansund, 52deg. at Aberdeen, and 53deg. at Stornoway. It was, therefore, low generally for the time of year. The *maximum* reading recorded in London to-day was 63deg. Wind was north-westerly to northerly on all our coasts, and moderate to strong in force. It had blown very strongly from north-west in the east of Scotland during the day, and strongly from the westward in the Channel during Saturday afternoon. Weather was cloudy generally; rather showery in the east, but fair elsewhere. Cirrus clouds were observed in the west and north, passing quickly from the north-westward. Sea was moderate generally. Although the weather cannot be considered settled at present, the general appearance is much more favourable than it was on Saturday.

FORECASTS OF WEATHER FOR MONDAY, AUG. 6

Herbert Spencer ^{f3}

The Nook

Horsham Road

Dorking

Aug. 6th 1888



Dear Galton,

I suppose you are out of town & that my first letter has not reached you.

I observe of late that when the weather forecast is wrong it is wrong by understating the badness of the weather.

This is just what would happen from the ~~omission~~ omission of the factor ^{I named -} the low temperature of the Earth's surface.

Here is a paragraph from today's Times which shows the same thing. The Earth's surface is now so good a condenser that it brings down rain

from a dry air.

Truly yours

Herbert Spencer



Herbert Spencer

35



The Hook

Dorking

March 8, 1889

Dear Galton,

When on Wednesday morning the wind changed according to the forecast to S. and SW., I made the remark - "Now we shall most likely have a great deal of rain, as these southerly & south-westerly winds will have to pass over a surface which has been chilled by a fortnight of frost and snow".

Some hours afterwards there came the evening paper of Wednesday, in which there was the following forecast for the next day

up to midday :-

0. SCOTLAND, N.—Southerly and south-westerly winds, strong; dull, some rain.
1. SCOTLAND, E.—Southerly winds, freshening; fair to showery.
2. ENGLAND, N.E.—Same as No. 1.
3. ENGLAND, E.—Southerly winds, moderate; fair at first, unsettled later.
4. MIDLAND COUNTIES.—Same as No. 3.
5. ENGLAND, S. (with London and Channel).—Same as No. 3.
6. SCOTLAND, W. (and I. of Man).—Southerly and south-easterly winds, fresh; dull, some rain.
7. ENGLAND, N.W. (and N. Wales).—Same as No. 6.
8. ENGLAND, S.W. (and S. Wales).—Southerly winds, increasing in force; unsettled, some rain.

So, again, next morning the forecast was :-

DISTRICTS.	
0. Scotland, N.....	{ South-westerly winds, moderate or
1. Scotland, E.....	{ fresh. Changeable, some showers.
2. England, N.E....	{ Southerly winds, strong. Dull, un-
	{ settled, some rain.
3. England, E.	{ Southerly and south-westerly winds,
4. Mid. Counties ...	{ strong to a gale at first, but mode-
5. Engl., S. (Lon.	{ rating later. Squally and rainy to
and Channel) ...	{ fair.
6. Scotland W. ...	{ Same as Nos. 0 and 1.
7. England, N.W.,	{ Southerly or south-westerly winds,
and N. Wales	{ strong. Dull, unsettled, some rain.
8. England, S.W.,	{ South-westerly strong winds and gales.
and S. Wales	{ Squally, showery.
9. Ireland, N.	{ Westerly winds, moderate or fresh.
10. Ireland, S.	{ Changeable, some showers.
Warnings.—The south cone has been hoisted this evening in districts 5, 6, 8, and parts of 2 and 7.	

Thus it appears that no rain was anticipated until mid-day on Thursday, and that after that time the amount of rain anticipated was but small.

Now the facts have been very much at variance with these anticipations. The rain commenced 12 hours before the time when it was expected, viz. in the middle of the night on Wednesday; and here it has rained unceasingly for more than 30 hours.

Here, then, I take it, is a case in which the forecasts are wrong from taking no account of the temperature of the surface over which the wind passes. Last summer, as I contended when writing to you, exemplified the general & continued effect of a surface chilled to a considerable depth by the long-continued cold and rain of the spring; and this case exemplifies

the special and probably
temporary effect of a surface
greatly chilled probably to a small
depth.

In your reply last
autumn you implied that
my belief was that the
temperature of the surface was
the chief factor. I never
said any such thing, I never
dreamt any such thing. I
never supposed that it was
anything like the chief factor.
I merely alleged that it is
a factor which should be
taken into account, and
that, under some conditions,
it just serves to turn the
balance.

Truly yours

Herbert Spencer



POST CARD

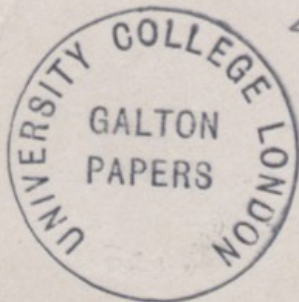


THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



Francis Galton Esq

42 Rutland Gate



S.W.

f10r

64 Avenue Road

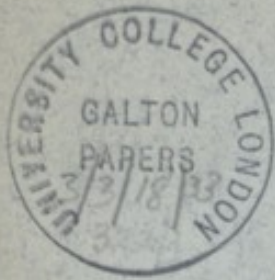
Regents Park N.W.

NOV. 3, 1893

Where is it that you say it is shown
experimentally that deviations from
the normal type continually
tend to disappear by return to the
mean form? A postcard reply
will suffice.

Hunt Spencer

F 10v



Spielman

3, WESTBOURNE CRESCENT,
HYDE PARK. W.

Dec 31st 88

My dear Sir

I am now tabulating
the Anthropometrical tests -
I was amongst my Hebrew
friends with Mr. Joseph
Jacobs, & the work will
be completed the end of
this week.

Through various causes I
was prevented getting on
with my tests as, but

9. WESTBOURNE CRESCENT
HYDE PARK W.

I shall have some interesting
notes to produce I hope.

If quick answers
to you be shall be happy
to send you some commu-
nication, I should be glad
to know if you would
prefer it in the form
of a "paper." Also

Kindly give me an idea
as to the date you
would wish to hear it.

Perhaps if not troubling
 you too much you would
 not mind giving me a
 friendly hint of what
 would be most interesting
 to dwell fully upon &
 what to avoid.

Wishing you the compliments
 of the season

I am Dear Sir

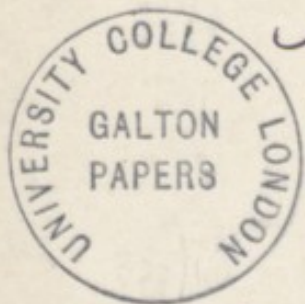
Yours truly

J. Spelman

From Galloway F.R.S

Spelman

74



3 Westbourne Crescent

W
Feb 10th 1892

Dear Mr. Galton

Pray forgive my
having kept the pamphlet so
long. I have been unwell
& write this from my bed,
but hope to get over the
effects of a chill in a
few days now. I hope

You are quite well I wish
 Kind regards Believe me
 Yours truly
 H. Pittman

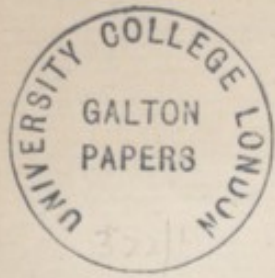
I am very curious to know if
 there is anything fresh in
 the matter of finger marks.
 My cousin (whom I have just
 proposed for the Anthropologist)
 Mr. Dennis & Samuel is the
 possessor of some old illustrated
 Japanese books treating of the
 subject. I should like you
 to know him.

2

Sheelmar

F677

3 Westbume Crescent
Hyde Park
W.



May 30th 1892

Dear Mr Galton,

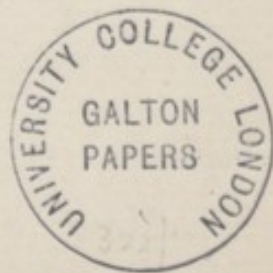
I return
herewith the book you
were kind enough to
lend me, entitled "Thumb
& Finger Marks". I had
mislaid it, hence the
delay in sending it
back to you, which kindly
excuse.

A cousin of mine,
Mr Dennis Samuel, (whom
I introduced as a
member of the Anthropological
Institute), is having an
old Japanese work translated

into English, which bears ^{f7}
upon the same subject.

Believe me,
Yours very truly
Spencer

Francis Galton Esq



Spickman

48

3, WESTBOURNE CRESCENT,
HYDE PARK. W.



Nov 7. 1892

Dear Mr Galton

Very many thanks
for your kindness in
sending me a copy
of your work on
finger prints.

It looks most interesting
& I shall have sure

3, WESTBOURNE CRESCENT
HYDE PARK, W.

derive much pleasure
from reading it.
It is, besides, beautifully
printed & the engravings
are well done & I
am sure that this
study which you
have brought to the
front will now

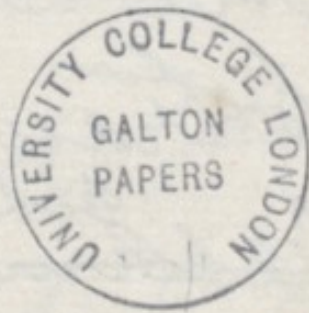
develop.

I am anxious that
 the old Japanese
 books bearing upon
 the same subject
 should be seen by you,
 but my cousin who
 gave them to a Japanese
 to translate, ^{cannot} ~~does not~~
~~return~~ ^{get} them returned.
 I will however try one
 more to get them

for you.

With kind regards
& hoping you are well,

Yours very truly
F. Galton



Francis Galton Esq



Nov 21 1890

40, Dover Street. W.

Dear Mr Galton

Some friends
of Sir Richard Burton
wish to try to get a
pension for Mrs widow

The only possible
way of doing so
is to get some of the

£1200 a year given by

the Prime Minister
for this a Memorial

must be presented

to Lord Salisbury

NO. 11171E 7140 E. 01

2. Sir Mount Stuart Grant
Duff who was asked
to write this Memorandum
suggests you would
be the proper person
I do not at all
know if you were
a friend or
geographical colleague
of our late friend
but none could
do this better than you
if you are willing to undertake

The work

My son Lord Stanley
would do all he
can to further this

I. My son Algernon
knows - Lady Beartou's
sister from whom

any details could
be learnt - But

first I must learn

your views on
the case - I believe
Lady Beartou is left

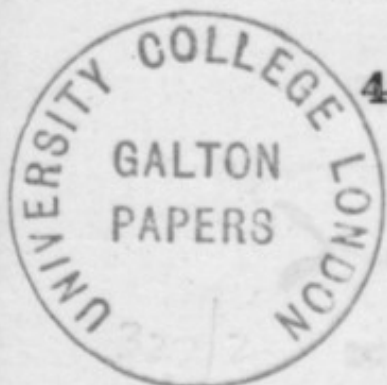
very poor -

Yours very truly

W M Stanley of Alderley

Lady Stanley

f.4



40, Dover Street. W.

25 Nov. 1890

Dear Mr Galton

I am much obliged
to you for your letter
& I hope soon to have
more particulars to
give you

NO. 104712 @ 1879 G. 9A



With many thanks

Believe me

Yours sincerely

W. Stanley Alderley

THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL
OF CINCINNATI.

J. B. STANWOOD,
DIRECTOR.

E. R. BOOTH,
PRINCIPAL.



CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug 5th 1889

Dr Francis Galton -

Dear Sir: In reorganizing the work and curriculum of our Technical School, we are inclined to adopt some system of recording the physical as well as the mental development of our students. Believing that the two are more or less related, we hope to be able to secure such data as may aid us in restraining or stimulating growth in one direction in due proportion to growth in the other. As you have adopted some method of making and recording physical examinations of men and women, we take the liberty of asking of you information on this subject. If you cannot give this yourself can you indicate to us where such can be found.

Will you under another cover send our catalogue and circular, simply

~~Sir~~
~~"Our Catalogue"~~
~~with Mr -~~
~~A. J. Rundle~~

Forwarded.

THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL
OF CINCINNATI.

J. B. STANWOOD,
DIRECTOR.

E. R. BOOTH,
PRINCIPAL.

CINCINNATI, _____ 18____

stating here that the catalogue was published before the reorganization of our school was completed. The pamphlets however give a fair idea of what we aim to accomplish.

Regarding the physical examinations, we probably cannot as yet undertake any very elaborate work, but believe much valuable information can be obtained with simple apparatus and an intelligent method.

I am respectfully yours

James B. Stanwood M.E.
Director.



FREDERICK STARR, PH.D.

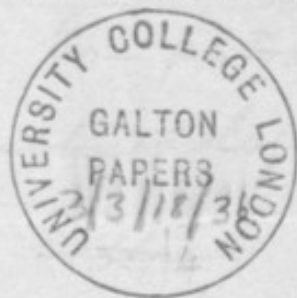
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

(Central Park, 77th St. and 8th Ave.)

Department of Archaeology and Ethnology.

London,
New York, Jan. 12, 1892.

Mr. Francis Galton,
Rutland Gate.



My dear Sir;

I was ~~very~~ sorry not to have seen you personally while I was in London.

I had some material that I believed would interest you in the way of Color Sound, Mental Imagery and Fingermark impressions. I leave London however on the morrow and shall have no further opportunity to see you.

I have been asked to prepare an article for one of our American Science Journals upon Anthropological work in Europe. In it I shall speak quite fully of yr. Laboratory and should be glad to have

PH.D.

f2 32-14
AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

(Central Park, 77th St. and 8th Ave.)

Department of Archaeology and Ethnology.

New York, 189

Your portrait appear with it. The portraits of the leading Continental Anthropologists will also appear. If you are willing to do so I should be glad to have you send me a photograph of yourself for copying.

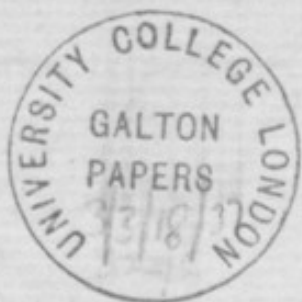
In the Fall I begin a new work in America at Chicago in connection with the new University of Chicago. A part of my plan is a Laboratory. Should you at any time be at Chicago I shall be pleased to see you and show you what we are trying to do.

My present address is in New York, as above.

Yours etc.
Frederick Starr.

Stowe

41



40, MECKLENBURGH SQ^{NE}
W.C.

31 March 84

My dear Sir,

The suggestions
I have received here at home
to send, or I should have
written to you. I enclose
the most practical form
F. S. Thompson.

I ventilated the subject at
the last meeting of a
private Schoolmasters Club

to which I belong. Evie, Phillips,
Crombie ^{Colbert} & others promised
to work any scheme of
questions, but generally
declined to draw one up.
Phillips read a paper
on absolute intellectual
standards, & expressed a
doubt as to the possibility
of testing moral qualities

I too am going out of town,
but shall be back by
the 20th & should be glad
to call on you, & we might
be able to knock out
something for the May
number of the Journal of
Education

Yrs. sincerely

J. Stodd



COTTON HOYSE
MARLBOROUGH



July 24 / 84

Dear Sir,

If the enquiry is tantu, I should be disposed to raise it thus.

Premises:

1. Certain qualities which ensure success in life are not developed by the curriculum of school teaching.
2. Do. do. by the social intercourse between boy & boy, whether in games, discipline, or ordinary routine.

Query.

What are the qualities which thus escape observation, & development?
How far is it possible, or desirable

to apply a remedy.

- 1. The slower development of some boys - the "crescive faculty" but not interfused with
- 2. Originality, & eccentricity

Also. the value of school societies, papers etc. etc.

~~I will carefully consider any alterations you propose, & try to mend.~~

~~I am very glad you made no such suggestion to Postgate. His review is very valuable. Though I think, debatable in points. Ar. M. Grammar lectures (at Univ. Coll.?) likely to be published?~~

~~Yours
F.E.S.~~



81
Naples - Grand Hotel

69, LANCASTER GATE. W.

2 April/90

My dear Galton -

Thanks for your letter which I received on my arrival here 3 or 4 days ago. I have not yet made definite plans for my return but I will arrange so that I shall not be later than the 21st April, which will suit a meeting on the 23rd which you desired -

I got on very well in my expedition to India but am

at present rather the worse
for the effects of cold which I
got on leaving the Red Sea.

The weather here is all
that could be desired as far
as bright sky is concerned
but the wind is still rather
cold & I could bear it warmer
with advantage.

I don't mistrust the Machine
in the Harmonic Analysis
work but it may not improbably
be easier to work arithmetically
if the hourly values are got out.
I can however explain better
orally all that I have to say

on the subject when I get back
I shall be glad to see how
your new face to the Office
shows itself.

My journey has given me
no new meteorological ideas
I think. The weather has been
almost uniformly steady &
devoid of disturbance. I
saw the head of the Met. Office
at Calcutta Mr. Elliot & he
will I think be willing & able
to undertake Brown's Observ^{ns}
when asked to do so. I
do not discover that these
gentlemen are wiser than
their neighbours in weather
prediction or explanation.

and one of the arguments of
the forms of storm which occur
at Calcutta with a rise of
the barometer is beyond their
powers. I don't pretend to
give an opinion myself.

Yours
R. S. S. S.



Strachey

45

69, LANCASTER GATE. W.



25 Jan 1902

My dear Galton

I was glad to hear from Scott a day or two ago that you were beginning to get about again.

I am now fairly well & shall be able to go to the Met. Meetg & Kew Committee on Wednesday or Friday & therefore if you are not fit depend on me.

I hope you have not been very bad. I have rather been taking care of myself to prevent greater evil than

very much afflicted) -

Mrs Sharkey at Dover has
been much worse than I
fear the last accounts was
still prevented from leaving
her room if not by the
influence then by the
doctor - But she is getting
all right again.

Hoping Mrs. Galtton has
not been a victim

When in
York

W Sharkey

Shackley

? 1892

78

28/30, NICHOLAS LANE,

LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

by Lancaster Galt



My dear Galton

I have been looking into this affair & send you a suggested alteration which seems to me essential. In any case you must get the formal assent of the Royal Society to the arrangements which may involve them in liabilities & in respect of which their formal assent seems requisite.

28, 30, NICHOLAS LANE,
LOMBARD STREET E.C.

In the case of the M^t. Council
the Treasury gave their
formal assent by which
the M^t. of Trade would
act -

The paper should I think
go in its present form - &
when finally disposed by
ourselves - to the R. Society
for its assent, which when
obtained should go to the
M^t. of Trade with our
application - It is not
unlikely that the R. Soc's
lawyers may take objections

and suggest modifications

Yours
D. Shaukey

P.S. The R. Soc. I apprehend
cannot divest itself of its
responsibilities in respect
of the Laford Trust - so long
as it receives the income - &
for the acts of the New Committee
it must continue to be
responsible thus far -



L^d Genl R. Stoney

411



69, LANCASTER GATE, W.

11 October 1905

My dear Galton

Mr. Stoney
is a Bath undergoing the
'Care' & will not be back
for another fortnight. I
return on Tuesday. I
suppose you will accept
my signature on the
enclosed.

I have been amusing
myself at intervals with
the floral arrangement

of some of the Composite
 & the result is very curious
 The numbers 5, 8, 13, 34, 55,
 sq. being most distinctly
 shown to appear in a
 perfectly definite manner.

The relations of these numbers
 may possibly in some cases
 be found to depend on an
 arithmetical necessity, but
 it is not at all easy to
 come to any conclusion on
 the subject. In the Sun-
flower the numbers 5, 5 &

89 are most distinctly present -
 in very many cases - so many
 as to justify the conclusion
 that they are normal figures.

I should like some one
 who has microscopical
 means & capacity for
 observation to endeavour to
 trace the connexion of the
 several florets with the main
 axis of the pedicel, to see if
 possible how the successive
 increases in the numbers of
 parts in successive rows of
 parts, are established, whether
 by successive bifurcations or
 otherwise. Do you know
 whether the subject has been

discussed by any one from the
sort of point of view I have
indicated.

I have no time to go
further into details -

Hoping that you &
Mrs Galton have returned
prosperously believe me

Yours,
J. B. Thackeray



I went over to Holyhead &
saw the New & Bristol - American
meters in their new locality
I will say what I thought of
them when I see you. But they
seem to be going very well with
exception of the pen arrangement

which requires modification

Genl Strachey

Grand Hotel
Eastbourne

F15



7 March 1906

My dear Galton

I have gone

carefully through this paper again
and with one or two unimportant
matters have incorporated your
suggestions -

The only important point
not adopted is that which seems
to me ^{likely} to lead an ignorant person
to suppose that the efficiency of
the reading by the tube, arises from
the difference of expansion of glass
& mercury - and omits altogether
the real cause, the great difference
of the capacity - of the tube & the

Bulls -

In some respects I think you have over elaborated the explanation, though I confess that it is difficult to know how far to go -

I am not very fortunate in my weather here where I have come to recuperate. It does nothing but rain & blow - and be cold - Any how it keeps me quiet, however.

I have for some time past thought that our daily weather reports give too little - in fact no information as to the state of weather except at a limited number of places on the coasts on which the general forecast.

is based - To consider & record these data is indisputable - and the general forecast based on them. And I think that something more should be done & could be done to give information as to important centres of population to which our very mobile people are constantly moving, partly for health or pleasure, & partly for business - For instance there is nothing to help any one like myself to find out what weather I am likely to have at Eastbourne or Brighton on Friday or Saturday -

The Daily Chart is intended to be popular, & its character & the comments it contains should be adjusted to this. At present it gives very little indication of the physical causes of

Ad-

S
S

the changes of weather that take place, & is inefficient both in its scientific & popular aspects.

Be so good as to bring your inventive faculty to bear on this view of the case & I will do the same, though it is rather out at elbows at present, & let us see if cannot improve the paper in both directions -

The repetition of details day by day of old means is needless & otherwise there is room for much criticism - Yours

R Thackeray



W. Strachey

F197



Bainbridge
Eastbourne

15 March 1907

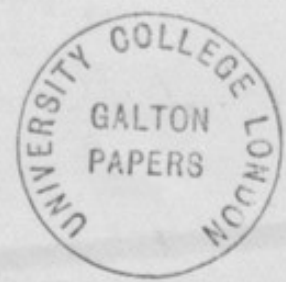
My dear Scott -

What Galton says in
the enclosed note is of course
true & there can be no possible
objection to the words he proposed
being put into the draft as he
thinks it desirable. In fact I
would leave the final draft
entirely to him & the Council
at the meeting on Wednesday
at which I shall not be
able to appear. I have
not quite settled how long I.

shall remain here, but am thinking
of going to Madeira to get into
a warmer climate for a time
as soon as I get back to London.
Nothing however is settled yet.

I am perhaps better generally
but seem to require longer
rest to pick up properly.

Yours
A. Stanley



Eastbourne

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "CONQUEROR, LONDON."

East Indian Railway Company.

Nicholas Lane, London. E. C.,



16 March 1896

My dear Scott

I have so far changed
 my plans as to come back
 to London towards Tuesday
 But I shall not come to
 the Met. C. I will let you
 hear again when I get
 back
 Yours
 A. Stanley



69, LANCASTER GATE. W.

26 March 1906

My dear Galton

I start on Saturday morning for the South of France - Biarritz to begin with - I shall probably be away a month or so, but I have no very definite plan & it will in a good measure depend on how my health turns out - I am on the whole rather better than I was

which is convenient for a
start -

I don't know that I am
able constitutionally to
hand over this Chairman
ship to any one else, but
I think that as senior
member of Council you
would naturally take
up the duties if you were
so disposed - and the rest
of the Council no doubt will
take this view.

As to business it will I
 am sure go on satisfactorily
 while I am away.

I suppose you did not go
 to Eastbourne after all
 as I saw & heard nothing
 of you.

Any communications
 intended for me had
 better come to the address
 Lancaster Gate & they will
 be forwarded. My address
 in France will be doubtful.

I have spoken to
 Scott.
 W. Thackeray

Any further communication on this subject should be addressed to:—
 THE SECRETARY,
 Meteorological Office,
 63, Victoria Street,
 LONDON,
 S.W.,
 and the following number should be quoted:—
 M.O. —
 Telegraphic address:—
 WEATHER, LONDON.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,

63, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.,



May 9th 1901.

Dear Mr. Galton,



The new body of Directors of the Office held their first meeting on Wednesday, the 24th April. In the letter from the Royal Society notifying their appointment, there was a paragraph intimating that the resignation of your seat on the Council had been accepted.

It was only natural that the first act of the new body should be to recall the long period during which you have occupied a seat, either on the original Meteorological Committee, or the Council, and to endorse, with the emphasis arising from their fuller knowledge of your work, the appreciation which the President and Council of the Royal Society recorded in their letter.

It therefore becomes a duty, by which I am no little honoured, to convey to you the feeling of the Council upon the termination of your official services as a Member of the body in which we have so long worked together. This task I undertake with a full sense of the difficulty of adequately expressing the extent to which the work of the Meteorological Office is indebted for its success and utility to your services, which have extended over thirty-four years.

It is no exaggeration to say that almost every room in the Office and all its records give unmistakable evidence of the active share you have always taken in

F. Galton, Esq., F.R.S.,
 42, Rutland Gate,
 Hyde Park, S.W.

the

KENT

the direction of the operations of the Office. The Council feel that the same high order of intelligence and inventive faculty has characterized your scientific work in Meteorology, that has been so conspicuous in many other directions, and has long become known and appreciated in all centres of intellectual activity.

With the Office entering upon a new phase of its service to the public it is impossible for the Council not to feel that the work of the past thirty-four years has only opened the way, as all good work does, for further developments. I am confident that you will still be interested in the success of the undertaking in which you have had so great a share and the Council will value in the future, as they have done in the past, any suggestion you may make about the work of the Office.

Believe me

Very faithfully yours,

Richard Stacey

Chairman..

MS.



May 17 1901

f26r

42, RUTLAND GATE, S.W.

Dear Sir Richard Strachey

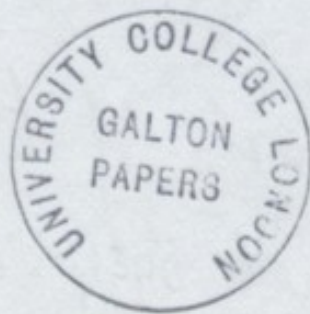
Your gracious letter
written on behalf of the
Meteorological Council, has
touched me greatly.

It is almost needless
to say that I hope to follow
with undiminished interest,
though at a distance, the future
efforts of the Council to advance
Meteorological Science.

I shall always proudly
cherish the recollections of

my
A cordial association during
34 years with colleagues
eminent in Science, and
not least with yourself

Believe me
Very faithfully yours
R.

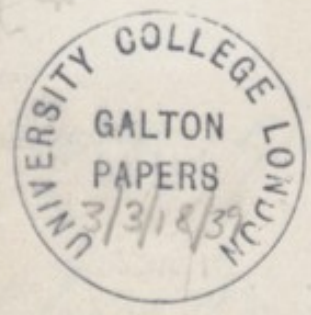


2, F. Strasser

with enclosure

Victoria & Albert Museum
SOUTH KENSINGTON,

71



SOUTH KENSINGTON,

LONDON, S.W.

8 Sept '06

My dear Sir,

I enclose an estimate for the photographs & agree with what Mr. Andrews says about the size.

If you prefer tracings I could get them done by a lady who was trained in the Royal.

F2

College of art, for 1/- each.

In that case I should advise taking the profile from the hair to the neck.

You could block out with Chinese white the parts

you did not want; &

the process block people

could make all your

blocks to an uniform

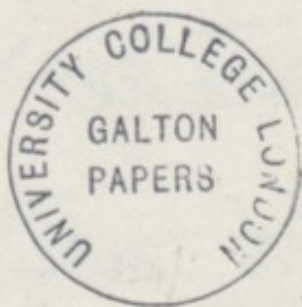
size. I think the tracings

would be substantially

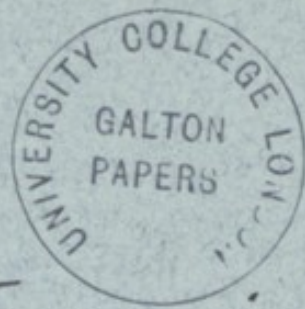
accurate & they would be
more easy & cheaper to
reproduce.

Yours faithfully
Edward A. Stronge

Dr. Francis Galton F.R.S.



W. F. Strange Esq.



44

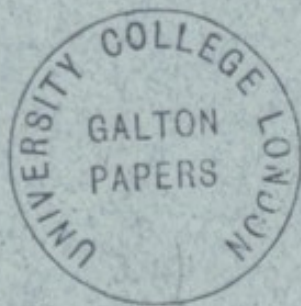
If Mr Galton requires all the male profile portraits of Dances' collection photographed to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch scale, the work would prove a matter of considerable expense, as the majority of the portraits would require ~~some~~ enlarging considerably. I should suggest that they be all taken either to the size of the smallest portrait i.e. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch scale, or full size irrespective of scale. In the latter case the block maker could reduce them to one scale. Should

150
Mr Galton agree to this, I could
photograph as many as he requires
(50 or more) at the cost of 1/6^d
each, including 3 prints; the
negatives to be his property.

H. Andrew
13 Harbour Avenue
Clapham Common

S.W.

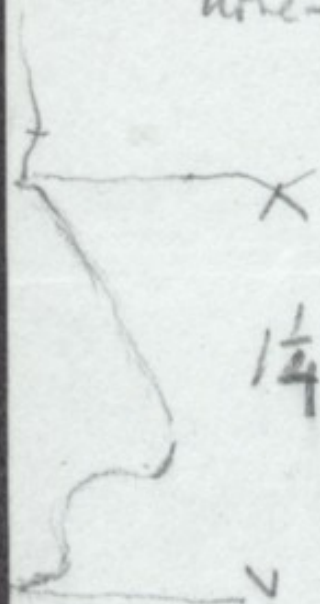
6/9/06.



Calculati per 50 of 4500
reproduction to scale, as below
of profiles (pure profiles & of males
only) from Dancer's Collection
of Portraits

1 negative, to be my property,
- 3 prints of each - for specimens

Scale of portraits
nose-width to lips-parting
(to be of uniform size)

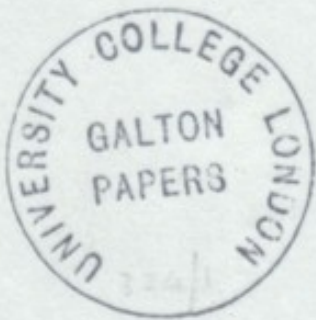
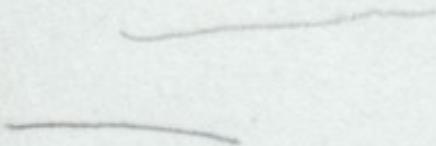


$\frac{1}{4}$ inch exactly

(this is a little ~~too~~
small
narrower)

Francis Galton
42 Bedford Sq. S.W.

f5bv



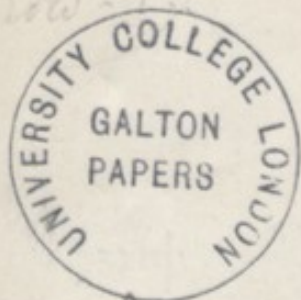
E. F. Strange

Victoria & Albert^{F6}
Museum

SOUTH KENSINGTON,

LONDON, S.W.

14 Sept 06



My dear Sir,

I enclose two
specimen tracings - the
nostril is indicated, but
putting in the eye would
mean doubling the time
required for each - it is
a very delicate thing to
get right - but you said
outline only. I have

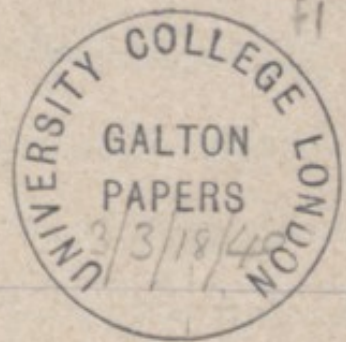
compared these with the originals & they are accurate.

I hope they will reach you without delay, but Miss Coward who is doing them could not get here before today. She will wait till I hear from you, before proceeding.

Yrs faithfully
E. S. Howard

71

(Strickland)



Dear Sir Francis Galton

Some time ago I wrote to the Editor of Knowledge a letter on the subject of Stellar parallax. He had the courtesy to publish my letter, and attempted a somewhat lofty, *ex cathedra* removal of the difficulty; the attempt showed that whatever Mr Maunders's heart (I think that is his name) may be his head is a very poor piece of mechanism, because he had been quite unable to see the difficulty.

Some time ago, I was attempting to improve the mind of a young Genoese and among other things wanted to show him

the well known fact, that the moon never describes an ellipse in space (but only seems to do so) because the ellipse is drawn out to pass into a curve. & I have always had the good sense to want material objective fact, so with a cardboard circle from a tin etcetera I rigged up a simple implement - and drew the curve before my eyes, much as the moon draws it in space, except that not having a text-book & having forgotten the exact distance of the earth from the moon, the form of the curve would not be quite accurate for I did not know exactly how much the centre of the cardboard disc ought to be shifted along the line representing the earth's orbit for each $\frac{1}{28}$ th of a revolution of the disc round its centre.

But this small experiment made we reflect about how astronomers use the major axis of our orbit as the base line for estimating the distance of the first stars. Without subtlety it is evident that this base line has no real existence in space, because the real base line is that distance traversed in consequence of the combined motion of the Earth along its orbit & the sun along its in the direction of the star τ in Hercules. If the observations be taken while the Earth is moving in the same direction as the sun in its orbital course the real base line will be longer than that assumed i.e. the major axis of the Earth's imaginary circuit in space, if it is measured

while the earth is travelling along its orbit⁷⁴
in the opposite direction to that of the sun
along its, it will be shorter than the assumed
major axis of the ellipse. and
therefore, it seems more straightforward
and reasonable to use as a base line a
measured length along the sun's track in
of space which can be made a long or
short, we please, rather than a variable
quantity made up of two motions the
resultant of which it is very difficult
to estimate exactly, & which has possibly
been mistaken by astronomers for a base
line which has no objective existence in
space at all. Mr Maunden's attempted
reply to the difficulty reminded me of
a story of an artist I think Barrett
by name but I am not quite sure about

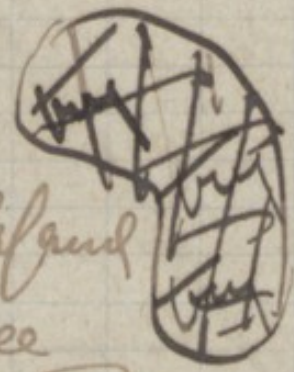
7-15r

It is however its of no
great matter. A friend called and saw
two semi-circular apertures cut
in the door, so that their chords
would in fact be the floor as in
the doors of chicken houses. "What
on earth are those two gaps for?"
said his friend. "Why don't you see?"
replied the artist, "they are for my
cat & her little kitten to pass through
how stupid you are." "But" said the
friend "could not the kitten go
through the gap the cat went
through?" "By jove! you're a
genius! I never thought of that"
said the artist. I forward two small
literary efforts which may amuse
I do not know whether you ever
received a small collection of poems
"The Tailor of Tristram's" &

f5v

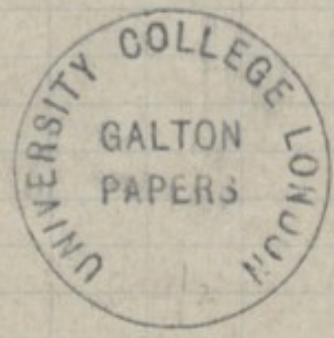
other poems, one called Fusijama
was a sort of synthesis of the sentiment
of Prof. Haeckel's last book
Die Weltwälfrod.

lyrically
W.W. Stieglitz



Presso Sig. Antonio Bee
de Molise Fossano
Prof. Bellomo Veneto
Stazio.

22.9.01 di' Stazio
blotting paper !!



W. Stroud

34



THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE,
LEEDS.

Oct 29th 1898

Dear Sir,

The question to which you refer in your letter today seems so easy that I almost fancy I must be misunderstanding what is required.

As it seems to me all you require to do is to photograph a scale at the same time as the horse & subsequently measure the dimensions of the horse from the photograph.

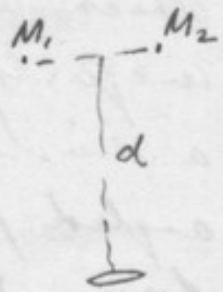
Instead of a scale two marks at a known distance apart would suffice. Why not stand the horse between two marks on the ground say two short sticks M_1, M_2 whose distance apart is known. Any dimension of the horse that is visible in the photograph can afterwards be measured from the photograph.



Perhaps the simplest plan would be

to arrange that the photographs shall
 be in every case say $\frac{1}{10}$ th $\frac{1}{20}$ th or $\frac{1}{30}$ th
 natural size then it would not be
 necessary to trouble about photographing
 a scale or marks at all. Suppose
 e.g. we are working to $\frac{1}{20}$ th natural size
 say with camera with plates 6" x 6"
 We should then take in a field of
 10' x 10'. I should set up 2 marks
 10' apart + measure their distance
 apart on the ground glass of the camera
 + see whether that was greater or less
 than 6" or better have two pencil marks
 exactly 6" apart ruled on the ground
 glass. Turn the camera round till
 the image of one mark falls on one pencil
 line, + see where the other image falls
 with reference to the second pencil line
 It ought to fall upon it; if not the camera
 will require to be moved to or from the
 marks, the ground glass refocussed

4 observations again taken till the requisite coincidences are obtained. The position of the ground glass with reference to the lens may be marked in some way, & the distance d from the lens to the middle of the marks is measured.

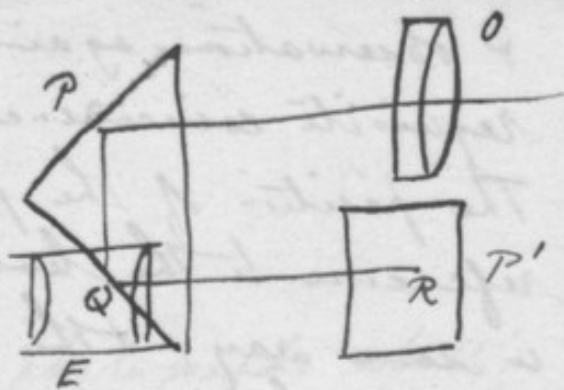


If then you stand for animals you photograph always at the same distance d , & put the ground glass in the marked position your photograph will be of the correct linear dimensions

I fancy the above answers your question but possibly I may be quite misunderstanding your difficulties. In that case please write to me again.

With regard to a telescope of small magnifying power & large field you will find the opera glasses made by Goerz of Berlin or Zeiss of Jena exactly suited to your requirements I fancy. The telescope of the glasses to which I refer consists

of an objective O
 a right-angled
 reflecting prism P
 which turns the
 image right for left
 a similar right-
 angled prism P' wh turns the rays upside
 down + an eyepiece E



A central ray goes via $O P Q R$ (1st fig)
 then $R S T$ to eye
 (2nd fig)



If I can be of any service to you
 further, I shall be delighted

Yours very truly

W. Stroud



41
General Medical Council Office,
299, Oxford Street, London, W.

21st Nov 1885

My dear Sir

I beg to thank
you for the invitation you
kindly gave me to attend
the meeting of the Anthropological
Institute on Tuesday, when
I was leaving the meeting
of the Council of the British
Assocⁿ at Alchemarle St
the other day. I was
very hurried at the time
having left this Council
meeting for a short time
merely to put in an appear-
ance at the British Assocⁿ
Council as in duty bound
in respect for its having
appointed me a V. P. of

COLLEGE LONDON
STON
ERS

3/3/18/42

F2

The Association. It would
have given me much pleasure
to avail myself of your
kind invitation for Tuesday
Ev'g, but by that time I
shall be home to my work
at Aberdeen.

In all Anthropological
questions, especially in the
newer Anatomical side,
I am deeply interested, more
than in anything else.

You mention Photos of Skulls.
I take the liberty of saying
to you that if copies of
these Photos or any other
Photos of racial skulls,
or photos of the faces or
figures of various races
of Man, of which you
maybe aware, can be

F3

purchased, I would be glad
to be able to have them for
the Anthropological side of
of the Anatomical Museum
at Aberdeen. Last year
I saw a collection of Photos
of the various races of Man
announced for sale in a
Berlin book list, but on
writing about them was
informed that it had been
sold.

I was sorry to be
unable to do more, or to be
much present, at the
Anthropological Section of
the Brit. Assoc. Meeting
at Aberdeen in September,
having been so much
engrossed, as it so happened
this year, with the work at the
Biological Section, and

with local duties besides.

I enclose a little Paper
which, tho' not new, may
perhaps interest you. My
point of view in determining
the great antiquity of Man
question means a long
jump back in the light
of comparative Anatomy
& Embryology.

Again thanking you
I am Dear very truly
Your Servant

Francis Galton Esq
President Anthropolog. Institute



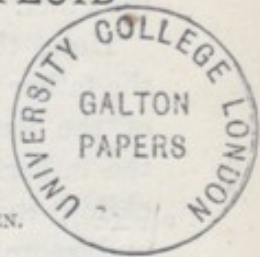
Francis Galton son
with the Author's Consent

[Published in THE LANCET, February 15, 1873.]

ON HEREDITARY SUPRA-CONDYLOID PROCESS IN MAN.

By JOHN STRUTHERS, M.D.,

PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.



I AM now able to furnish a case proving the supra-condyloid process to be hereditary. By the kindness of my esteemed pupil, Mr. Robert Milne, I was able to show to my class last winter a young man in both of whose arms the process is well developed, and the members of the class embraced the opportunity of examining the arms, and of satisfying themselves how easy it is to recognise the presence of the process in the living body. Having ascertained that the young man had relatives living in the country, I asked Mr. Milne to examine the arms carefully; and he has ascertained the following facts:—

The process is present in the left arm of the father, not so well developed as in the son above-mentioned, but distinctly felt; no trace to be felt in the right arm. There are five sons and two daughters, the daughters being third and fifth in the family. The eldest son has it very distinct in the left arm; no trace to be felt in the right. The second son has it slightly marked in the left arm; no trace in the right. The next three (the two daughters and the third son), have no trace of it perceptible in either arm. The fourth son (the one first mentioned as seen by my class), has it well developed on both sides, but most on the left. The youngest son (aged fifteen years) has it pretty well marked in the left arm; no trace felt in the right. This account of the presence of the process in this family may be relied on as regards its presence to an extent ascertainable in the living body; but

from what we see in dissection, it may be present, but so short as not to admit of recognition through the soft parts. The specimens in my collection, however, show that though well developed on one side, it is not necessarily present on the other.

Here, then, we have this remarkable variety present in the father in one arm, and in four of seven children; in three of the four on one side only, and that the same side as in the father (the left); while in one (the fourth son and sixth child), it has gathered force, showing itself on both sides, and more developed on either side than in the parent, the left, however, still predominating. Although the circumstances under which this variety is usually met with by the anatomist are such as almost to preclude the possibility of proving its hereditariness, there was no reason to doubt that this, like other varieties, would be transmitted by inheritance. But it is satisfactory to have the history of the supra-condyloid process completed by the establishment of this fact.

It would probably be found, if they were looked for, that similar cases of supra-condyloid process running in families are not very infrequent. When well, or moderately, developed, it is easily felt as a pointed projection about two inches above the internal condyle. The altered position of the median nerve and of the brachial artery (or, if double, of one of the divisions), may also be made out, though obscurely. Some of my former pupils in Edinburgh will recollect the case of the cabman whom I used to show in my lectures there, and how readily the process could be felt in both arms. I would feel obliged if any of the readers of *The Lancet* who may recognise the process in a living person who has relatives within reach, will communicate with me. If anyone will take the trouble to examine the arms in any considerable hospital, or school, or regiment, he will probably find a case of it. I have met with it in various degrees of development in about one in fifty bodies, but one must not expect to be able to recognise it with certainty nearly so often in the living body.

This process would, I believe, be found to occur as a variety also among some of the higher animals in which it does not exist normally, were they examined as often and as carefully as

the human body is. I noticed it on the humerus of a fossil bear in Cuvier's palæontological collection in the Jardin des Plantes, and I have the arm of a cat in which most of what should have been the bony arch is represented by ligament. Some one will probably come upon the variety in one or other of the anthropoid apes as they increase in our collections.

I do not enter here into anatomical details connected with this variety, having considered these fully in previous papers, (*Edinburgh Medical Journal*, 1848; *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, 1854; *The Lancet*, 1863); but the following illustrations may be interesting to those whose attention has not been directed to this structure.

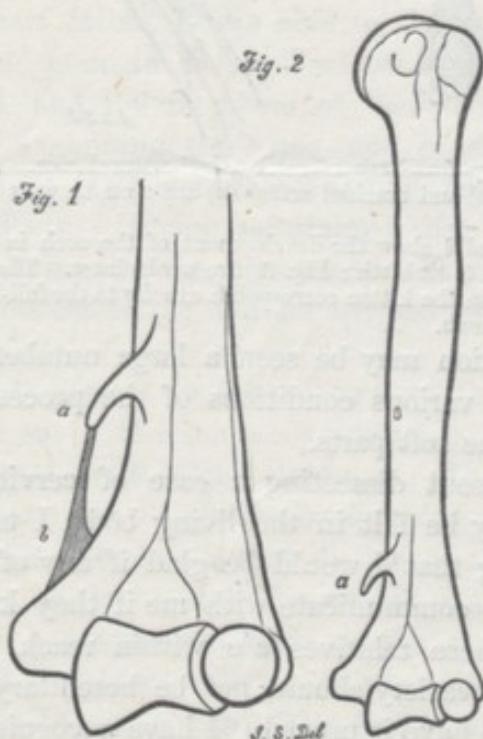


Fig. 1.—Process (*a*) and ligament (*b*) completing the arch in man. Half natural size. The nerve, artery, and venæ comites pass through.

Fig. 2.—One-fourth the natural size.

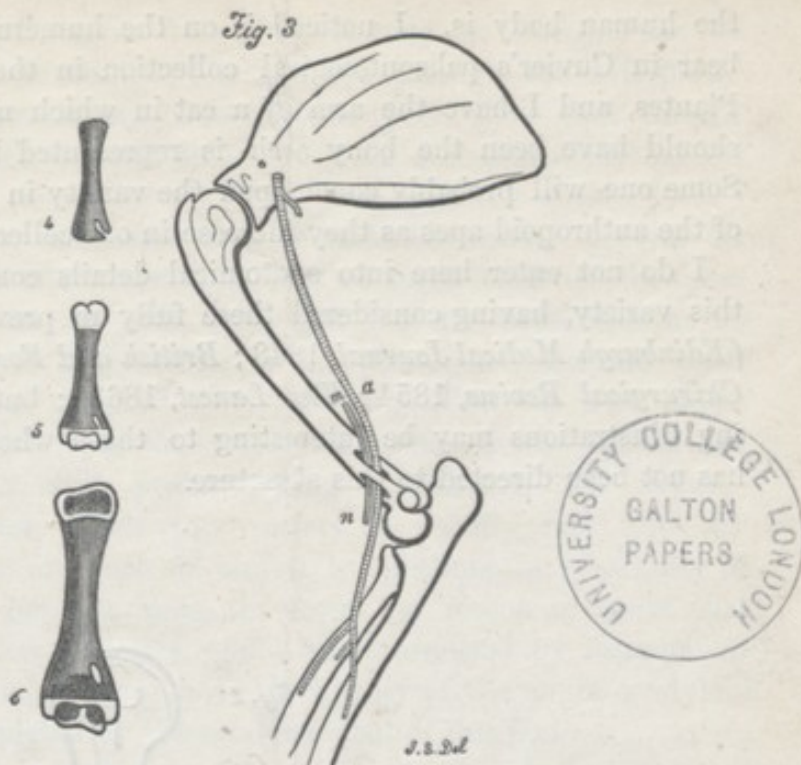


Fig. 3.—From fore-limb of cat. —Half natural size. The median nerve, (*m n*) and brachial artery (*a*) are seen to pass through the foramen.

Figs. 4, 5, and 6 show the development of the arch in the kitten: Figs. 4 and 5, at birth; Fig. 6, five weeks later. The half-grown bony arch in the kitten corresponds exactly to the full-length bony process in man.

In my collection may be seen a large number of specimens illustrating the various conditions of the process in man, and its relation to the soft parts.

I am at present dissecting a case of cervical rib, and as this variety may be felt in the living body, I take the opportunity of saying that I would be glad if any of the readers of this paper will communicate with me if they know of a case in a person whose relatives are within reach. There is no reason why this variety should not be hereditary, and it would be interesting to have it proved. I have recognised the variety easily in the living body, and I recollect that Mr. Syme told me that he was familiar with the condition. It is liable to be mistaken for an exostosis of the first rib. It may be felt as a knob-like projection in the hollow above the clavicle; the pulsation of the subclavian artery, when it is raised by the rib, being more distinct than usual.

Professor Anderson Stuart, M.D.

Professor of Physiology and
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,
University of Sydney.

Savile Club
109, Piccadilly.

Savile Club

107, Piccadilly

65

Jan. 19th 1882



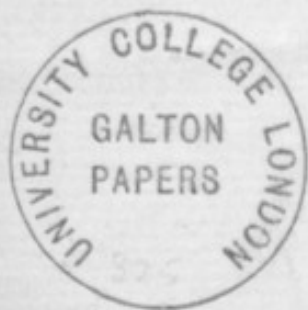
Dear Sir

I have been twice to see the
arrangements. Yours anthropometric
lecturing at the S. Kensington Museum
and have been also at the Museum in
Dublin. It is my intention to
be at the Sydney N.S.W.
Australia. I do not want to
trouble you in any way but would
write back if you think it would

be useful for me to see you ¹²
before I do - on Saturday night.

Your man told me yesterday that
you were indisposed to attend
for him that it was not necessary.

If you would be able to call
during the week any time I should
like to come and see you, if you think
it is in any way advantageous to
the work.



Yours Very Truly

A. Stewart

I. Galton by his S. M. D.
42 Rutland St. E.

6. Ganton Place.

Leamington

11th Jan 4

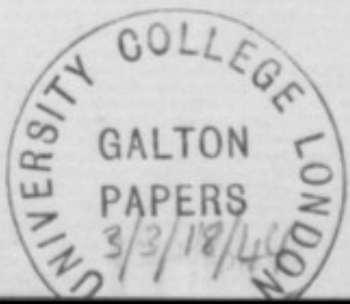
My dear Uncle Frank

It is most kind of you
letting me have "42" for
a week.

I hear to day, the Exhibition
is fixed for the 7th Feb. so
may I go up on the 6th

Monday:

Miss West has most kindly
promised to be with my
then. I should much like
a week in town, if I can be



spared. My plans are now
 always difficult to make.
 but I think I can manage
 that -

I'm so sorry Eva has a
 cold. like many others.
 With love to all & many.

Thanks ever yours Affectionately

Daddy & Mummy

If I don't hear in the contrary
 will conclude I can go to
 "42" on the 6th for a week.



+2

ALTON
PAPERS

THE AVENUE HOUSE,

BISHOPTON. Friday

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

My dear Uncle

I enclose a copy
of some papers which
may have some
interest for you -
If so. may keep
them - as well as those
I send before -

Very many of the
letters I am forced

through allude to your
powers - of quotation

ve ve

I am to see how to
see you did not take
Mr. Hall's picture -
you shall have
when there is an
opportunity

Kindly give the
enclosed paper to

Subscribed to Edward -
I tell him I do not
worry in any way

I do trust you have
better news of Ed
I am affec^ted much

J. B. Studdy



30 f11
TELEPHONE 6336 GERRARD.
TELEGRAMS. STOLCO. LONDON.

STULZ BINNIE & CO

PARIS,
5, RUE CAMBON.

10, CLIFFORD STREET,
BOND STREET,

LONDON, December 14th 1910
W.

Sir Francis Galton,

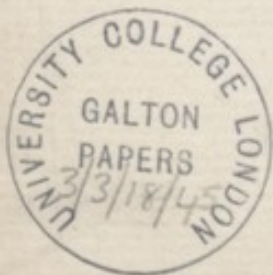
Sir,

We have received the pair
of Trousers and are carefully
repairing the holes torn by the
dog, which we are pleased to
learn has been placed in eternal
exile. They will be forwarded
to you as quickly as possible

We remain, Sir

Your obedient servants

Stulz Binnie & Co





16 March 95

Dear father, I am working
at the Royal Society of Children's
drawings. I want to draw
out of any analysis of the
treatment of death - especially
the human figure & animal
forms - in early art. I should
like your books about a
recent German book on
art. I. American. Peter
by von Steiner is very
helpful. Balgoun of the
Petit Palais Museum. He
has also helped me. It
has occurred to me that
you may have other
books containing examples

of carving or of sawing
 which would bear on
 the subject. I do I
 should be very much obliged
 for the information. In
 case I cannot find the
 books at the British
 Museum I might perhaps
 by your favour be able
 to the Library of the
 Anthropological Society.

I hope you have
 escaped the recent
 punishment. I
 have been laid up with
 it for 2 or 3 weeks, but
 am now sitting well again
 Yours very truly
 H. S. G.

In point which I am
 especially sure it can be
 by the following: treatment of
 face - especially in people -
 various ways of representing
 hands of feet: practical
 evolution of chess art -
 sense of perspective - drawing
 on this over another.
 perspective - mode of repre-
 senting action, as running
 kneeling down, stretching out
 the arms as striking etc
 I have collected a good
 number of rough children's
 drawings including some
 of ways of strapping in
 Kingston Jamaica. I
 suppose there are no
 samples of drawings by

Children of uncivilized
races.

If you are at home, I
have any drawings which
you think would interest
Joshi. Gladly call soon
Tues - day a Wednesday
or Friday afternoon
about 4.45 or 5.

I hope I am not
picking you a lot of trouble.



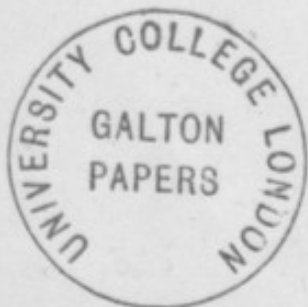
Sully

32516

1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

4 Aug 95

My dear father,
I ought before this
to have written you to say
that owing to your kind
introduction I enjoyed a
very pleasant visit to
Rushmore. The general was
all hospitality & helpfulness,
& I feel I got much by
my journey to Salisbury.
Very truly yours,
J. Sully



J. Sully



1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

7 July 96

Dear father, a number of things
has hindered my proceeding
with the project I spoke to
you of last month. I have
talked to Prof Waldron, Prof
Schäfer (the physiologist), Henry
Sidgwick & others. I enclose
the rough draft of a circular
which I think we might
send out at once. Will
you kindly look through
it, suggest any alterations,
I say whether you would
be disposed to give your
signature to it. I am
going out of town for my
holiday in a week or so
and shall be glad to do

as much as possible
 before I leave.
 I do not think that the
 never prospect of a Treaty
 immediately need deter
 us from going on.
 You will see that I have
 tried to depict some of
 the main lines of investigation.
 been carried out, with a
 little use as possible of
 technical language.

Yours very truly

Sally

Floor has a note on our
 project in the July No of the
 Journal of Education.

Sully

67r



1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

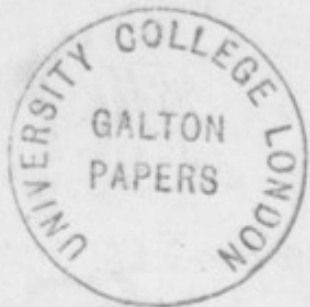
19 Nov 96

Dear father, I return your
 your care which is quite
 intelligible but, as I
 think you may have
 sent me the wrong one.
 I was very not to find
 you at home on Sunday
 I wanted to speak to you
 about a Congrebleton ad.
 due to Herbert Spencer,
 and Collins' letter in the
 'Review' of Sunday Express.
 a portrait for the National
 Gallery of portraits has
 probably killed my plan

I hope you to have
the proposal for founding
a psycho-physical labor-
atory in a more
acceptable form.

Yours very truly
J. Sully

Sally for Monday March 15 - 4^h 30^m



1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

March 14th 9^{am}

Dear Galton,

Urdant

A meeting of an informal character is to be held in the Council Rooms of University College on Monday the 15th at half past 4 o'clock, in order to discuss the desirability of establishing a Laboratory of Experimental Psychology under the management of a trained teacher. It is felt by a number of friends of the College that such an institution would greatly add to its efficiency, and would probably attract not merely students of science but those preparing to be teachers and others

who would by means of such a
 laboratory have the opportunity of
 acquiring familiarity with the
 methods now carried out in
 Germany, America and
 France for measuring
 sense-capacity and the
 simpler mental processes.

I shall feel greatly
 obliged if you can show
 your interest in the proposal
 by attending the meeting.

Yours very faithfully
James Gully

Thanks for your card. I really
 mean pushing on this thing - if
 I see any chance of success
 H. Pearson & others will attend
 the meeting.



f9r
1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

23. March 97

been fallen. Will you
kindly look through the
lectures? I have, as you
so kindly shortened my
letters. Do you think that
I run my tongue?
I suggest a few words which
might be added on p 4. I
have written down as nearly
as possible what you dictated
to me.

Have you any suggestions
as to the printing. Should
my letter go on a second
page by itself? Should
a single leaf, or a double

leaf to cover, & what size
leaf, & type do you
recommend?

I am sorry to trouble
you about these details,
but I have not had
much experience in this
kind of thing.

Of course I will send
you a proof before getting
the printer to strike off
the copies.

Yours very truly

Sully



1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

26 March 87

ben facton,

Many thanks
for your valuable help.
I am so unskilled in
this sort of thing I
have had a
copy of the letter drafted
I wish ask Schäfer
to them to look at
it, then have it set
up in slip as per
advise

I have just had an
offer from Winterberg
to let us have most
of his apparatus.

I to the Meindenberg letter

collected for some years
 & improved by him
 for £150. He is, I seem,
 going back to the
 & does not want to take
 his apparatus with
 him. I have answered
 his note saying that
 I will let him know
 later, but that I fear
 we have not have
 sufficient funds for
 accepting his tempting
 proposal.
 My thanks for your
 generous offer of pecuniary
 help very truly
 Yours
 G. Sully



1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

2 April 97

Dear father,

I enclose a
proof just sent by
Harrison & Sons. I think
the type is good. You will
see that I have embodied
a few alterations suggested
by Karl Pearson & Carey
Foster. I think it reads
very well now.

Kindly return it to me. The
Council meet tomorrow
when the matter will have
to be considered. I can send
out letters next week.

Yours very truly
J. L. Lucey

I enclose the proofs
I am disposed to
accept.

F12r

Proposed Psychological Laboratory at University College, London.

—♦—

ORGANISING COMMITTEE.

Mr. FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S.	Prof. KARL PEARSON, F.R.S.
Dr. W. H. R. RIVERS.	Prof. E. A. SCHÄFER, F.R.S.
Prof. G. CAREY FOSTER, F.R.S.	Prof. J. SULLY, <i>Secretary</i> .



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.,

April 5th, 1897.

DEAR SIR,—

At an informal meeting held on March 20th, to consider the desirability of establishing a Laboratory for Experimental Psychology in University College, the following persons were present :—

Sir Douglas Galton, K.C.B., F.R.S. (in the Chair),	
Mr. R. B. Haldane, Q.C.,	Dr. J. Hughlings Jackson,
M.P.,	F.R.S.,
Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S.,	Dr. W. H. R. Rivers,
Mr. Francis Storr, M.A.,	

and the following Professors of the College :—G. Carey Foster, F.R.S., Professor of Physics ; Karl Pearson, F.R.S., Professor of Applied Mathematics ; W. Ramsay, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry ; E. H. Schäfer, F.R.S., Professor of Human Physiology ; James Sully, Professor of Philosophy of Mind and Logic ; and W. F. R. Weldon, F.R.S., Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

It was unanimously resolved—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is eminently desirable to establish a Laboratory for Experimental Psychology in University College."

It was further resolved that an Organising Committee should be formed, consisting of the names given above, with an instruction to inquire into the probable cost of the undertaking, and to send out a letter inviting contributions.

The object of experimental psychology is to investigate and measure those physical and physiological phenomena that are inseparably associated with every mental process. Its study has already supplied a scientific basis to mental science by disclosing unexpected limitations to the speed and comprehensiveness of mental action, by measuring the elementary characteristics of individual minds, and by determining the differences between them.

Tests have been proposed to ascertain inherent defects in the mental constitution of children and adults with more precision than is possible by unaided observation; and it may be hoped that these investigations will lead to the establishment of such rational modes of separate treatment of persons who are mentally defective, as may conduce, in an important degree, to the good of the community. An exact investigation of the true value of these and other tests is of social importance.

The science of experimental psychology, which is zealously pursued in Germany, in the United States, and elsewhere, clearly deserves more attention in this country than it has hitherto received, and it is now proposed that facilities should be afforded for its study at University College.

The College Professors of Physics and Physiology think it possible that they could afford accommodation, at least temporarily, in their laboratories for the teaching of this subject, and that they could assist to some extent by the loan of apparatus.

It is estimated that an outlay of about £100 would suffice, in the first instance (with the loan of existing apparatus), to

provide the apparatus necessary for a small laboratory. It is considered, further, that at the outset it may be wise not to attempt more than a course of instruction extending over one term in the year, and that, considering the aid offered by the Professors of Physics and Physiology in many respects, an annual sum of about £100 would enable the Committee to secure the services of an instructor for a single term in each year, and to commence work.

Prof. H. Münsterberg, an eminent authority on Experimental Psychology, who has had a large experience of the proposed work both in Germany and in America, has offered his cordial assistance in planning a course of suitable instruction.

The Council of the College have expressed their willingness to give what facilities they can for carrying out the above scheme; but, unfortunately, the funds at their disposal are overtaxed by the various branches of work already undertaken.

Under these circumstances, it becomes necessary to appeal for help to those who are interested in these investigations.

Will you kindly inform me if you are disposed to further the movement by making a contribution, either in the form of an annual subscription or of a donation, or both?

Cheques should be sent to the London and South Western Bank, Limited, Hampstead Branch, 28, High Street, Hampstead, N.W., to the account of the "Psychological Laboratory, University College."

I am,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES SULLY.



2 F 145

1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

3 April 1897

Dear father,

Very many thanks
for your valuable suggestions
as to the way of keeping accounts
which I will definitely carry out -
I do not understand that you

wish me to suggest in the letter
that cheques should be payable
to the Psychological Laboratory
at my bank. If you think this
desirable I would send a
line for you to have known
being I could still add
it, as I am to see a
review.

In sending a note to
"Nature", "Mind", & to
the "Athenaeum" it might
be well to mention this.
What do you think?

Thank for the cheque. I
Enclose formal acknowledgements
Yours very faithfully
J. Sully



1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

3 April 97

Dear Galton, Can you give
me any suggestions as to
sending out letters? Per-
haps your names have
secured by me. I propose
to send a small number
of letters to each member
of the organizing Com.
Committee. The difficulty is,
I suspect, to awaken interest.
Calling on people is un-
avoidable according to Haldane, but
I am not sure that I
should succeed in this

Kind of work.

I feel almost ashamed
 at finding you so unwell
 I wish in this matter
 from my very
 truly
 J. Sully



1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

11 April 97

Dear father,

I am pleased to
be able to tell you that
we have laid the foundation
of a small fund. My
Sister-in-law gives £25, Haldane
£10 a year for 5 years,
& a. J. Baynes £5 a year
for 3 years.

I have a fresh offer
from Münsterberg of 50 shares
apparently for £90. I
have sent it on to

Please for him to see whether
 it will suffice for the
 scheme of work he has
 drawn up. I will send
 it on to you later.

I have sent out now
 about 80 letters, also
 one to each of the Editors
 of "Nature" & the "Athens
 Review", asking him to
 call attention to the matter
 event. I think that
 this ought to make
 the thing known. I may not be
 immediately for this month's
 "Mind" ought I to
 send note to any other
 journal? From my truly
 Yours
 J. Gully



1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

27 April 97

Dear father, I am just
back after a week's
stay in the country.
I regret to say that
the responses to the
letter are very few -
disappointingly so. The
interest in the subject
seems to be very limited.
I can give you no details
anything else that I
can do on my own
authority, or would

THE
SECRETARY
TO THE

you advise me to
call another meeting
of the Committee
yet?

The members of the
British Assocⁿ for
Child-Study, mostly
teachers, wish to lay
their hand at a
methodical observation
of children's sense capacity.
Do you think
that there are simple
modes of observation
which they might

carry out? If to what
 apparatus would you
 recommend? of course
 it must be simple
 & not expensive. The object
 of the work is not to
 waste (in the first instance
 at least) to get any
 new results of value
 but to obtain practice
 in something like careful
 observation. Whether
 teachers wholly without
 training in scientific
 observation can be
 expected to do such
 work, aided only by
 written instructions,

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on August 20, 1901. The first resolution is as follows: (The first resolution is as follows:)

I somewhat doubt, but you can advise me on this point. Dr. Brewer is strongly of opinion that we should not accept Prof. Minnerberg's second offer. Some of the apparatus he includes is not needed, other has been misplaced upon it and other again is for complete & special. Right I do not think, in the strength of his opinion, declining the offer, and await the judgment of the Committee? Very truly
yours
L. Sully



1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD. N.W.

29 April 97

Dear Galton, In any thanks
for your kind letter. I
am by no means dis-
posed to abandon the
attempt.

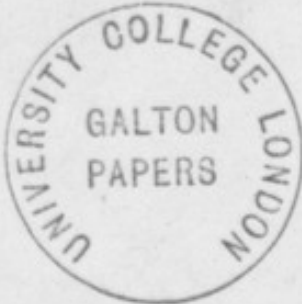
Enclosed I send you
a rough draft of a
letter which I propose
to send to the 'Review'
& to 'Nature'. Will
you kindly glance
at it, & tell me
what you think of

PROCEEDINGS
 BOARD OF TRUSTEES
 1884-1885

it, asking if in
 any way that seems
 good to you?

I think Rielen
 himself would start
 the work on a less diploma,
 if there were a
 prospect of pupils.

Yours very truly
 J. Sully



1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD. N.W.

9 May 97

been factors, at least
a little encouragement.
A former lady a
former student at
Un. College of a pupil
of mine, who is now
working with Prof Minshull
at Freiburg gives
as a donation of £50
in order that we
may buy Prof Minshull's
apparatus. He will
turn over with much

+ It is not the
Person to Prof. M.

July
July

I arrange things. I
think we cannot
but accept this
view of some of
the apparatus which
not be just what

to be considered.
from my

we want.
The lady's name is
to be known only to
myself but we may
use the fact of the donation
with a view to raise
others to assist
I trust that you will
be able to come to the
meeting from over which
this matter will have

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

GOWER STREET. W.C.

The Quay 1897



Dear father, It has
been suggested that it
might be well to purchase
an Laboratory a number
of Crown Robertson's work
at the College by naming
it after him.

How does this strike you?
I think it would be
very well, & might be
a way of getting money
from old students & others
for any thing
Sully



1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

17 July 97

Dear father,

Many thanks
for Alby's Mr. Potter's
subscription. I have duly
acknowledged it.

There is a general acceptance
of the idea to connect
the Laboratory with
Aron Robertson's name.

I am writing to some
of his old pupils,
I do his brother saying
that this is the case

1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPTON, N.W.

If we think of seeing
 Dr Russ' Sewing in
 October next we must
 I find (after seeing him
 today) consider the matter.
 I have ^{therefore} called a
 meeting of the Committee
 for Monday next
 at 5 o'clock (in
 the Council Room of the
 College). I hope you
 may be able to attend

I propose sending a letter
to the Ed^r & other papers
as a day or two.

Yours very truly
J. Sully



1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

18 May 97

Dear father, I cannot undertake

to write an article on
the Psychol. Laboratory. My
work, particularly being very
new, is in arrears, & I
am worried by a troublesome
family business.

Will you not write an
article? You can do this
kind of thing so well, and
it would have so much
more weight coming from
you, an outsider, & one
known to be so deeply
interested in the subject.
So, please, consider the
proposal. I am readily

supply you with notes which
 Rivers is drawing up for
 me. There is a most
 important article in the
 last number of Ebbinghaus's
 "Zeitschrift" (Band XIII pp
 401-459) by L. Binney
 on a new test of school
 children's intell. power. He
 gave them printed extracts
 from books, omitting syllables
 & whole words here & there,
 & calculated the ^{length} ^{of} ^{them} ^{so} ^{far} ^{as} ^{to} ^{fill} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{gaps} ^{of} ^{the} ^{various}
 of what he called "combination
 activity" with varying amounts
 of printing work. It would be
 a capital test for a distance.
 I will write to "Journal
 of Education" re.
 Yours very truly
Hulls



1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD. N.W.

18 Aug 91

born factor. I am not sure
of Char Booth's address,
so am including ^{letter} that
you may add the address

I think your idea
as to the way of connecting
Aron Robertson's name
with the movement is
a good one. We might
talk it over at next
Sunday's meeting.
Yours very truly
J. Sully

Chas



1, PORTLAND VILLAS,
EAST HEATH ROAD,
HAMPSTEAD, N.W.

3 July 77

been factor:
 as far as I know
 next to what I know of
 the Commission to form a
 Commission to study the
 the Commission at the
 College from afternoon
 may at 4 o'clock?
 Please may be in town
 so that we could count
 on three. Perhaps
 you will kindly say
 what afternoon

of we could mind this & work on early the week
I offer the whole thing I can lie over till October

would suit you.

I want you to hand
the whole thing over
to the Council. Please
I am arranging
about advertising the

course next term in
the September ^{Edin.}

journal papers. I shall
also try to get the
editor of 'water' &
the 'Athens' to
insert a short statement

I hope to be able to get
out of England in
about 10 days' time.

Yours Very Truly
G. J. Gully

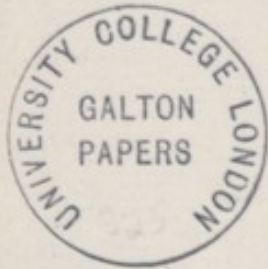
fund in the shape of donations,
including one of £70 from a former
lady student of the College; and
that annual subscriptions amounting
to £19 have been promised for
three years and more.

Subscriptions should be sent
to J. M. Horsburgh M.A.

Secretary of the College,
and cheques made payable to him.



Sully



Psychological Laboratory
 University College, London,
 Gower Street W.C.

February 1898.

The Committee have much pleasure in stating that the work of the Laboratory commenced on the 17th of January. Dr. W. L. R. Rivers of Cambridge, who has undertaken the direction of the work for the present Session, is now meeting a class of seven students on Monday and Thursday afternoons.

The Committee have further to report that about £162 have been contributed to the Laboratory

Sully

f32



10 Park Walk

Latting. W.

Dec 26 98

Dear Jellison,

I propose to call
a meeting of the Committee of
the U. Col. Psychologic Laboratory
when term begins (on the 10th of
January) in order to present a
report of the year's work, & of the
state of the finances. I think
this should be printed & sent
to contributors, ^{we are} asking for
a renewal of their subscriptions.
Will you be interested about that
point, & could you manage to
attend the meeting? I would
fix the hour at 2 or at 4:30
on a Sunday, or a Friday, if
any one of those hours would
suit you & Schäfer. Care

Frieder
Jan 13

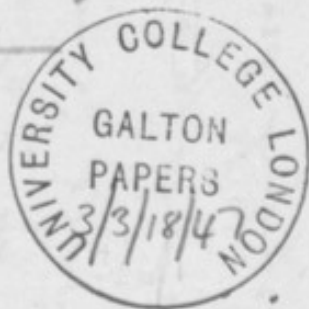
Porter who has resigned his
professorship & is now in the country
might be difficult to secure.

With best wishes for the New
Year,
Yours very truly
James Gully

Sutherland 14 Dalgety Street.
St. Kilda

Melbourne
Aug. 24th 1898

Dear Sir



I was gratified and delighted by the receipt of your letter, and am deeply grateful to you for the very kindly review of my book which you wrote for Nature. Out of thirty or forty notices which I have seen it is absolutely the only one which seems to be written out of fulness of knowledge and competence. All are in the main favorable, but praise which betrays its own shallowness has no flavor in it.

I thought that the tone of your letter and your review, from a veteran who has made his position to a new aspirant, entirely harmonised

with my conception of you, which I
always bracketed somehow with that
I had formed of your great kinsman,
my hero, Charles Darwin. There are
great writers, like Herbert Spencer, whose
work one learns, hugely to admire
without ever being drawn to them by
any attractiveness of human person-
ality. But the Goethes, the Scotts, the
Thackerays, the Darwins win a
strangely warm corner in our hearts,
and even in strictly impersonal scien-
tific writings of yours I gathered an
impression of you that was full of ^a ~~an~~
respectful liking. Your letter therefore
gave a most peculiar pleasure not
only to me but to my household, and
the promised Nature was looked
for by each mail with a half-amusing
eagerness which made half a dozen
people compete whimsically for the

first receipt of the paper from the postman's hands and its first perusal.

I was very sorry to see that you had been forced to condense your remarks as to the supplementary chapter into a single sentence. I had gathered a great mass of information on that point, starting with the origin of our instinct of causation and working on through all the blindly superstitious early outcomes of that instinct. But I felt that I could not do it well and that I was bound to limit my subject on all sides, so let this one go.

But I have other books in view, and two which are already written I am taking to England with me to supervise their publication on the spot. I shall sail for here in a fortnight from today, and shall take with me some review articles supplementing in various ways my Moral Instinct Book. I purpose being in London about six months, but it is quite probable that if I think the climate will suit my children, I shall get my family to follow me and we shall spend a year or more in England and on the continent.

I know what a busy man you are, and should not like to intrude by calling on you, but if you were inclined to give me the happiness of a half-hour's conversation, a postcard to 81 Fleet Street would find me. Without your permission I should not take the liberty of disturbing you.

Yours very truly
Alexander Sutherland