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Lake

3/3/12/1 F.1r

"WITHERNDEN" SCHOOL,
CATERHAM VALLEY,
SURREY.

9 Feb. 1880

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure
to forward copies of
your letter. I am very
glad to hear that you
are engaged on the
subject Ed^l Statistics,
you will be able to
lead & guide us.

WITBENBEN SCHOOL

WILBERHAM VALLIS

SURREY

I hope something will
be done however on
the practical side
by our Society. I
am too much occupied
just now to do much
but I am taking
notes. I was dining

with W. W. Coker
lately I was much interested
with your work on
types - this should
throw light on Ed.
Science. I want to
read your article in
nature: would you
kindly send me a
post-card with

f. 2v

date? Mr Hawksley was
telling me you have in
hand an instrument
for testing audibility: a
means of testing rapidity
of mental action would
give the teacher a good
start. I use Ingham's
for testing Similarity &
Difference & nascent
Classification. I have
several times thrown
out an idea I have



"WITHERNDEN" SCHOOL,
CATERHAM VALLEY,
SURREY.

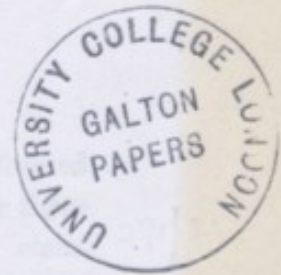
that Similarity is not
a distinct, ^{positive elementary} mental power
but a particular state
in the observation of

Difference. The last
time I did so Rev. Mr.

Fleay said that he
had long held the same

idea. I am, dear Sir,
Faithfully yrs

F. Galton Esq. C. H. Lake



Society for the Development of the Science of
Education.

In preparing my recent Lecture on "Heredity," I applied to Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., the author of "A Theory of Heredity," in the *Contemporary Review*, in respect to certain difficulties I experienced. In course of the correspondence which followed, he expressed sympathy with the work of the Society, and he has since, at my request, very kindly recast his remarks in the accompanying form.

C. H. LAKE, B.A. Lond.,

Hon. Sec.

November 26th, 1878.

I have read the proposed programme of the Education Society with unusual interest, for it deals with many subjects whose furtherance I have much at heart. It cannot be too strongly enforced upon masters, that unequalled opportunities for psychological and many other kinds of statistical inquiry exist in their schools, that have hitherto been most strangely overlooked. Under no other conditions are human beings so carefully classed, brought together in so compact a mass, or so continually under close inspection, as they are in schools. Under no other conditions is the inspection more intelligent, or is the classification conducted under so strict a system of numerical estimation; inasmuch as the system of marks is carried out by universal consent with singular uniformity and nicety. It is at this moment open to any natural science master, who cares to devote attention to the phenomena of any faculty that takes his fancy, to write a monograph upon it that shall be received with gratitude by all scientific men. A vast field of psychological inquiry lies perfectly open to such masters as have energy, desire, and capacity to explore it.

In the hope of facilitating the labours of those who may desire to commence investigations, permit me to repeat what I have already urged in many scattered publications, as to the best plan of conducting them with a minimum of labour and yet with accuracy. It is to avoid scattering the effort of observation equally throughout all the members of a large class, and to concentrate it on a few of them, upon the following principle. First, classify the boys by intercomparison with respect to the amount they relatively possess of the quality under investigation. Then take

two or three boys from the *middle* of the newly formed class, for careful examination; similarly, take two or three from the middle of each of the two *halves* of the class, for the same purpose. The process may be repeated once more by taking boys from the middle of the *first* and *last* of the *quarters* into which the class has now been subdivided, the second and third quarters being disregarded. By the first process, a specimen of an average boy is obtained; by the others, specimens are obtained of boys who are exceptional in a strictly defined degree. It is obvious that this process is wholly independent of the number of boys in the class, except that the reliability of the result is increased as the number is larger. (Theoretically, as the square root of the numbers.) The middle boy will, for example, be always of the same height (nearly), whether the class should consist of 20, 200, or 2000 boys. Similarly, as regards the middle boy of the upper half, and of the lower half, respectively. Hence it is obvious that the results of different enquirers are directly comparable, and that they are produced in a most concise form, while they shew not only what are the averages of qualities, but also the degree of their variability, on a sound scientific basis. I strongly recommend this plan for all kinds of psychological inquiry, as being by far the simplest and the truest.

In conclusion, I would express a hope that the influence of your Society may stimulate not a few masters to attempt something like a natural history of boys, by defining and illustrating their various temperaments, far in advance of the rude classification of Theophrastus, and under the guidance of our most modern physiological conceptions. A work not different in principle to that which Gilbert White did for the fauna and flora of his secluded parish of Selborne, might be accomplished by an observant master, in respect to the different species of character and temperament distributed among the boys of the school to which he is attached.

FRANCIS GALTON.



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FRANCIS GALTON.



Lancaster

f. 1

2/6/90

My dear Mr Galton

I think I can persuade one of our largest institutions here to start and maintain a Laboratory for Anthropometry if I supply the instruments necessary thereto.

Would you do me the favor to give me a list of all that you used at the Healttries, and let me know where I can order them and price, also the same information regarding other instruments that you would advise me to get.

I want to procure at once the instrument you have described giving the force of grip - and at the same time the record of time the force can be sustained. I will

forward a bill of exchange ^{f. 2}
for this instrument as soon
as I can learn the amount.

Kindly say if possible the
length of time necessary to
prepare & ship the instrument
as I shall probably at once
prepare for their use.

I hope you will pardon me
for troubling you in this mat-
ter. If you could turn the
matter over to the Mechanists
who do your work, I could
then secure my object without
trespassing upon your valuable
time.

I have the little instrument
for measuring the wave length
audible, procured at the Cambridge
work shops. Is there anything more
perfect since produced?

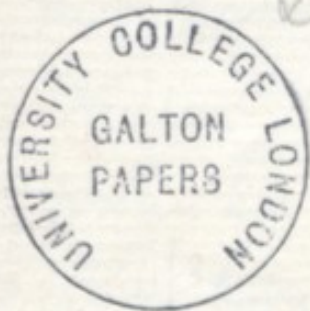
With kind regards to Mrs. Gallon

Very sincerely yours

Robert H. Lambson
32 Nassau St., New York

Lamborn

F. 3



Chicago

July 22nd

1893.

My dear Mr Galton.

In order to draw attention to the fact that, faculties which underlie usefulness may now be measured even tho' imperfectly. I have offered these prizes. The replies or competing definitions will reach some of our leading statesmen and will I believe provoke in them some novel trains of thought. A small book will be published by the Society containing the best results of this effort. We all hope that you will add a few paragraphs helping us to a definition, or to the methods of forming "a definition of 'The Most Useful Citizen'".

I write to you from Chicago. Anthropology was never so fully represented at any exhibition in this country - perhaps never before. Several rooms are devoted to instruments for measuring.

and recording Human Faculty. ^{f45} and
man. Sargent has just arrived
with his Composite Statues that
Everybody wants to see. Jastrow is
here with a set of instruments which
he is daily present to explain and
use. The great building is full of
means for showing the usefulness
of Anthropology. and everywhere I see
your ideas being worked out by active
minds & hands.

With kindest regards to Mrs Fulton

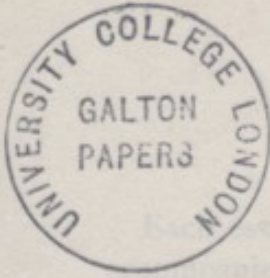
Yours sincerely

Robt H. Lamborn

32 Nassau St.

New York City.

Many thanks for your paper
on the "Irish Peasants".



THE
CITIZENSHIP PRIZES

OF THE
ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A member of THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON has placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the SOCIETY a sum of money to be awarded in prizes for the clearest statements of the elements that go to make up the most useful citizen of the United States, regardless of occupation. The donation has been accepted, and the SOCIETY has provided for the award of the following prizes during the present year (1893) under the following conditions:

Two prizes will be awarded for the best essays on the subject specified above, viz: A First Prize of \$150 for the best essay, and a Second Prize of \$75 for the second best essay among those found worthy by the Commissioners of Award.

These prizes are open to all competitors in all countries.

Essays offered in competition for the prizes shall not exceed 3,000 words in length, and all essays offered shall thereby become the property of THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, the design being to publish the essays, at the discretion of the Board of Managers, in the official organ of the Society, the *American Anthropologist*, giving due credit to the several authors.

Each essay should bear a pseudonym or number, and should be accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing the same pseudonym or number, and containing the name and address of the competitor; and the identity of competitors shall not in any way be made known to the Commissioners of Award.

Essays must be type-written or printed, and must be submitted not later than November 1, 1893.

While it is not proposed by the Society to limit the scope of the discussion, and while each essay will be considered on its merits by the Commissioners of Award, it is suggested, in view of the character of the Society and the wishes of the donor of the prize fund, that the treatment be scientific, and that the potential citizen be considered (1) from the point of view of anthropology in general, including heredity, anthropometry, viability, physiological psychology, etc.; (2) from the point of view of personal characteristics and habits, such as care of the body, mental traits, manual skill, sense training and specialization, and all-round manhood; and (3) from the ethical point of view, including self-control, humanity, domesticity, charity, prudence, energy, *esprit de corps*, patriotism, etc.

The essays offered in competition for the CITIZENSHIP PRIZES of THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON will be submitted, on or about November 2, 1893, to five Commissioners of Award, including, it is proposed, one anthropologist, one jurist, one statesman, one educator, and one other not yet specified, all of national reputation, of whom at least one and not more than two shall be members of the SOCIETY; and the award shall be made in accordance with the findings of these Commissioners.

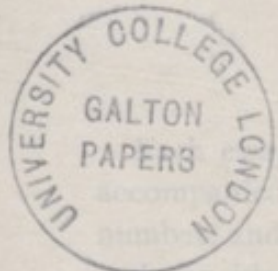
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OTIS T. MASON, *President*

WESTON FLINT,

Secretary of the Board of Managers

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1893*



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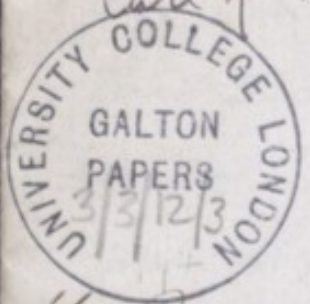
OTIS T. MASON, *President*

WESTON FLINT,

Secretary of the Board of Managers

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1893*

Prof. S.P. Landley
Case 1 B. W. Skiffley & Co
Founders & Court
Lothbury



ATHENEUM CLUB
BALL MALL S.W.

April. 23. /85

My Dear Sir,

On receipt of your note I called at Hawkesley. but was unable to obtain the desired information. I will therefore venture to trouble you to inform me where I can find an explanation of a reference in the Lancet to the use of the whistle in "Insomnia." and that you will have the goodness to indicate the form of the instrument most likely to be useful to the Aurist, or general practitioner. I should perhaps explain that I am ignorant of such matters myself, but enquire for a medical friend, who is much interested in the whistle.

and for whom I desire to get
 the most perfect form. The only
 one I have seen (in America)
 was of a quite different pattern
 from Hawkesley's. In the latter
 no vibrations lower than 8 or 10000 ^{per sec}_^
 were audible, and I was not
 able to learn whether this was
 as it should be, or through a
 defect of the particular instru-
 ment exhibited.

If you will have
 the kindness to inform me on
 the above points, you will
 very much oblige me.

Very truly yours.

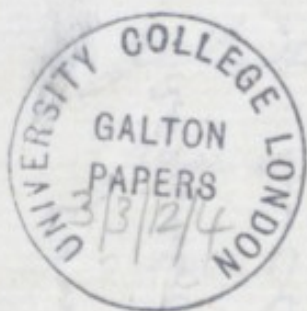
S. P. Langley.

Francis Galton Esq F.R.S.

Athenaeum Club,

Ray Lancaster

F.3r



45 GROVE END ROAD,

N.W.

Feb. 20th 189?

My dear Mr. Galton.

I was very glad to have your note. I hope almost at once to have the pleasure of reading your book. I think correlation of variations - which of course means in

f 3v

I hope to make some examination
of young fish - trout-perch &c. in
respect of range of congenital variation.
I enclose a syllabus of the lecture
which I gave last week. There was
rather too much matter for the
time at my disposal.

Yours very truly
May Lawkesed.

the biological sense
relation of internal
mechanism - is
one of the most
important fields
of enquiry - and
is especially interesting
when mental
mechanism is
brought under considera-
tion. Plants seem
to be better adapted
for measurement
than animals. Dyer
could suggest some.
The difficulty in
animals is that.



we only as a ⁴rule
get the survivors out
of a large brood - and
no one seems really
to have determined
the range of congenital
variation in any of
the more variable
species of animals.
Plants on the other
hand can be more
readily raised & all
the variations observed.
Hence the correlation
of strongly marked
variations can be
got at - and measured.



SYLLABUS OF A LECTURE

ON
“DARWIN *versus* LAMARCK.”

DELIVERED at the LONDON INSTITUTION, FINSBURY CIRCUS,
on FEBRUARY 14th, 1889,

BY

PROF. RAY LANKESTER, LL.D., F.R.S.



(a.) Life of Lamarck (1744–1829).

(b.) His theory.

“I. In every animal which has not arrived at maturity
“the increased and continued employment of any organ
“strengthens that organ gradually, develops it, enlarges it,
“and gives it a power proportional to the duration of its
“employment: on the other hand, the continued disuse of
“any organ gradually weakens it, deteriorates it, progres-
“sively diminishes its faculties, and finally causes it to
“disappear.

“II. Every feature which, under natural conditions,
“individuals have gained or lost by the action of circum-
“stances to which their race has been for some time
“exposed—as, for instance, the results of excessive use or
“disuse of an organ—is preserved in reproduction and
“transmitted to the offspring, provided that the acquired
“changes were present in both parents.”

The small changes thus produced and transmitted from
generation to generation are increased in successive genera-
tions by the action of the same causes which originated
them, and thus in long periods of time the form and
structure of the descendants of an ancestral organism may
be completely changed as compared with the form and
structure of the ancestor.

Given sufficient time these small changes can have produced man and the higher animals from simple primitive protoplasmic animalcules.

- (c.) Truth of first law of Lamarck.
- (d.) Preliminary objections to Lamarck's theory.
- (e.) Darwin. (1809—1882.)
- (f.) His theory.

1. All plants and animals produce offspring which resemble their parents on the whole (heredity); these offspring, however, exhibit also new and individual features differing from those of their parents (congenital variations).

2. In nature there is a severe struggle for existence. Only one pair out of the many thousands often produced by a pair of plants or animals survive to maturity, and in their turn produce offspring.

3. The survivors are those whose congenital variations have enabled them to gain advantage over their fellows.

4. The surviving forms *may* be almost exactly like their parents, but often a departure from the parental form must be an advantage, however small. Such departure or variation, when IN-BORN or CONGENITAL, not only enables its possessor to survive and produce offspring, but is handed on by heredity to that offspring.

5. A successful congenital variation is intensified in the new generation bred from parents in both of which it had congenitally appeared.

6. By this process of natural selection of advantageous congenital variations, operating in countless millions of successive generations, the transformation of simple into more elaborate forms of life has been effected.

- (g.) Difference between Lamarck's and Darwin's theories. Congenital variation, a fact; transmission of congenital variations, also a fact. Change of structure acquired during life—as stated by Lamarck—a fact, but limited. The

SYLLABUS (3) LECTURE

transmission of these changes to offspring is NOT PROVED EXPERIMENTALLY; all experiment tends to prove that they can not be transmitted.—Semper's book.

- (h.) Causes of congenital variations. The "stirring up" of the germ-plasma by the process of fertilization.
- (i.) Very minute congenital variations can be useful, and, therefore, selected: *e.g.*, short-legged sheep; size and specific gravity; shade of colour.
- (j.) Congenital variations not necessarily minute.
- (k.) Correlated variations: great importance of these. Exemplified in a model.
- (l.) Successful explanation of cases by Darwinism where Lamarckism fails. Mimicry and protective colouring. Adaptation of flowers to insect visitors. Instincts of neuter insects. Lamarck's chosen case, the Giraffe.
- (m.) Breeders have never produced new varieties by transmission of acquired characters (Lamarckian), but always by transmission of congenital characters (Darwinian), Dachshund, &c.
- (n.) Darwin himself admitted Lamarckism as an explanation of some rudimentary organs (disuse), and of some instincts (transmission of acquired habit).
- (o.) Neo-Darwinians reject Lamarckism altogether, because—(1) The fundamental fact of transmission of a change of structure or habit acquired during the life of an individual by the action of external agencies, is not only not proved but is contrary to experience. (2) Such transmission is highly improbable in view of the structure and origin of the reproductive germs. (3) Even if admitted as possible, Lamarckism is not needed in order to explain the facts of the structure and habits of existing plants and animals, in addition to Darwinism.

Pure Darwinism is sufficient.

(4)

(p.) Some cases advanced by Lamarckians and their Darwinian explanation.

1. Rudimentary organs—where the fully-developed organ would not be injurious, *e.g.*, intrinsic muscles of the human ear. Explained by Panmixia and parsimony of growth.

Doubtful if any organ is ever a matter of indifference.

2. Blind animals in caves and in the deep sea, *e.g.*, blind crayfish, *Thaumastocheles*, blind fishes.

3. Wingless insects and birds. Tame ducks.

4. Epileptic guinea-pigs.

5. Instincts, *e.g.*, "shamming dead," nest-building, choice of food.

(q.) In proportion as our knowledge of any class of such facts is extensive and thorough, the Darwinian explanation is found to be correct and the Lamarckian inadequate and inapplicable.

(r.) The mental evolution of man according to Neo-Darwinism.

Results of education and circumstances—good or bad—can not be transmitted; hereditary qualities—good or bad—can not be eliminated except by selection in breeding.

Panmixia in civilized societies: transmission of acquired experience by tradition and books.





45 Grove End Road
N.W.

June 1892

Dear Mr Galton -

To the best of
my recollection I have
not received the letter
of which you speak
appointing 3 on
June 17th at Maybridge

But it does not
matter - If you
will send me

P.S. Will you come
to a meeting at
the Mansion House
on July 1st - Monday -
at 3 p.m. to express
confidence in Pastors
& to start a Mansion
House Fund in aid
of the Pastor Institute.
The Lord Mayor calls
the meeting & asks
me to help in securing
attendance. Paget,
Lister, Roscoe & Bruntton
have promised to come & speak.

your list - I will
 go & make additional
 selections - with
 or without Schiäfer -
 & finally the
 lot can be revised
 by you.

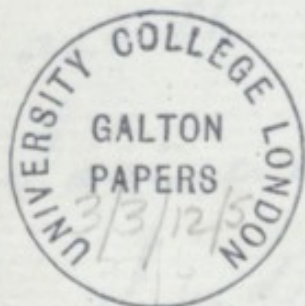
I am sorry your
 letter miscarried
 as I should have
 liked to look over the
 pictures with you.

Yours very truly
 May Lauckester



J. H. Lardell

f. 15



EYRE COTTAGE THE GROVE
BLACKHEATH S.E.

26 March 1891

Dear Sir,

I have recently returned
from a journey of 50,000 miles
to every Kingdom of Asia &c &c
in the course of which I read
and found very suggestive and
helpful your 'Art of Travel'.

I called recently at your house
when happening to be in the



BRITISH LIBRARY
 96, GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.1



neighbourhood, partly, to tell you
 this, and partly, because my
 neighbour Mr Blaisie (Senr)
 thought you might like to see
 my route maps. I wished also,
 seeing that you have studied
 anthropology, to ask whether
 you happen to have had your
 attention directed to the Kalmyks.

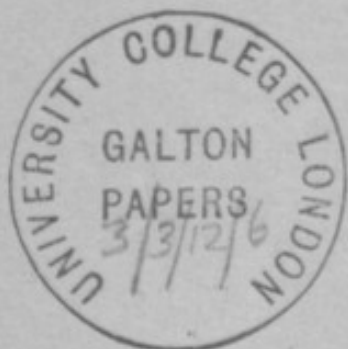
and the Uigurs, concerning whom
I am writing:

I judge, however, by your being
engaged on the two occasions I
called that your hands are very
full, and I feel that I must
not intrude upon you further,
especially just now, when perhaps
you are leaving. I am, as I
expect to do, next week.

Meanwhile please excuse
the liberty I have taken & believe me
Yours truly
Henry Lansdell

Francis Galton Esq, M.P.

Montpellier 18 février 1898.



Monsieur,

J'ai reçu votre lettre avec le plus grand plaisir; toute autre avait en effet pour moi la valeur d'un exemplaire de Hereditary Genius venant de vous même, que celle d'un exemplaire acheté banalement chez un libraire. Je vous remercie donc infiniment de votre offre, et je serai très honoré de recevoir votre livre et les mémoires, que vous m'avez bien voulu promettre aussi.

La leçon que la Revue Scientifique n'a pas osé publier paraîtra quand même. Elle sera dans le n° du 15 mars de la Revue d'Anthropologie, et vous recevrez avant le 1 avril un exemplaire d'ouvrage à part.

Je suis de plus en plus complètement absorbé par mes travaux, et de plus un peu incommodé depuis quinze jours par un refroidissement qui ôte une

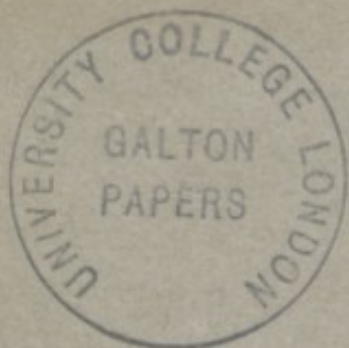
mon activité et me force à m'entretenir chaque jour
au travail rigoureusement indispensable. C'est pour
quoi je ne vous ai pas écrit plus tôt.

Je ne sais pas si vous avez reçu autrefois par
M. Topinard mon mémoire sur la Maloie Biologi-
que du droit de succession. C'est mon premier essai
dans la voie actuelle. Il a paru il y a trois ans dans
la Revue générale de droit et de législation. Il ne
me reste plus d'exemplaires disponibles du tirage à
part, mais le hasard m'a fait retrouver un exem-
plaire en feuilles. Si vous le désirez, je vous le don-
nerai volontiers.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'ex-
pression de mes sentiments de respect et de
sympathie.

G. de Lapouge
7, Rue Maguol, Montp.

Montpellier 3 juin 1888.



Monsieur,

J'ai terminé mon cours sur l'hérédité, et les nombreuses questions que vous avez bien voulu m'envoyer au sujet de ce travail, m'entraînant à l'écrire et d'ici deux mois j'espère avoir mis en état de paraître le développement des six lois dans lesquelles j'essaie de faire rentrer tous les phénomènes de l'hérédité. Je vous adresse en plaçant un retour que j'ai fait paraître dans le Bulletin de la Société des Sciences naturelles de Montpellier. Ce travail très court n'a pas été lu à part. J'ai cru cependant vous être agréable en le portant à votre connaissance. Vous m'avez informé que vous vous proposez de publier un travail sur l'hérédité: j'ai préféré en pas attendre la publication du mien pour vous mettre en mesure d'utiliser mes propres idées, si vous en avez l'occasion.

J'ai pas abandonné mon idée de la fondation d'un périodique destiné à servir d'organe à la science politique telle que nous travaillons à la faire à l'aide de données anthropologiques. Je songe seulement à créer d'abord une association

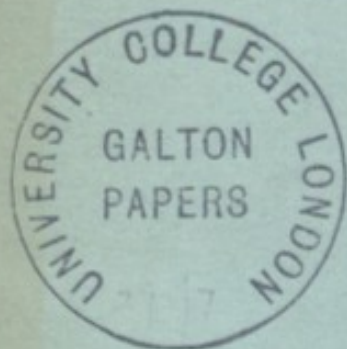
qui puisse le protéger et le faire accepter. Je pense qu'il
 serait très utile de fonder un Institut international de Sciences
 politiques, sur le modèle de l'Institut de droit international privé,
 c'est à dire une société comprenant un nombre limité de membres
 choisis avec soin, et un nombre illimité de sociétaires libres, sem-
 blable à ceux qui composent les sociétés savantes ordinaires.
 Si ce projet vous agréait, il conviendrait de le mettre le plus
 tôt possible à exécution. Je crois que personne n'est mieux en
 mesure que vous de le faire en Angleterre. En France je puis
 compter sur Topinard, en Autriche sur Penka. Je n'ai pas
 encore l'adhésion de M. de Candolle ni de deux autres sa-
 vants allemands à qui j'ai récemment écrit. Je mis
 aussi en revanche du concours des spécialistes italiens. Vous
 voyez que si la chose n'est parfaite elle est faisable, et cela
 suffit à go ahead!

Daigues, agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes respec-
 tivement les plus distingués

S. Dr Lapouge

f. 4

Montpellier, 30 janvier 1888.



Monsieur,

je vous envoie un tirage à part de mes leçons sur l'inégalité
 parmi les hommes. J'ai leur ai donné le titre même des discours
 célèbres de J. J. Rousseau, qui a été comme le premier symptôme
 de l'évolution démocratique contre laquelle je m'efforce de résister
 au nom de la science. Vous avez dû recevoir il y a deux mois envi-
 ron la leçon sur les sélections sociales. Ces deux brochures redou-
 nent avec la leçon d'ouverture toute la partie digne d'être
 publiée de mon cours de l'année dernière. Quand vous aurez
 fini de les lire, vous comprendrez pourquoi j'ai été persécuté l'an-
 née dernière, et pourquoi on a cherché à me fermer la bouche.

Les tentatives d'ailleurs n'ont guère réussi, puisque mon cours
 a lieu de se faire à la Faculté des Sciences au fait à la Faculté des
 Lettres, et qu'à part ce changement de local, d'ailleurs sans importance,
 rien n'est changé. J'ai toujours un auditoire aussi nombreux,
 aussi attentif, j'expose toujours la même doctrine, et non seule-
 ment j'continuerai à parler, mais je continuerai aussi à publier.

Je traite cette matière de l'hérédité et j'ai donné mon cours en trois parties: Exposé des faits, hérédité physique, physiologique, psychologique; recherche des causes, théories de Darwin, de Haeckel; formules des lois. Je vais commencer jeudi l'hérédité psychologique par celle des psychoses.

J'ai écrit la leçon d'ouverture, intitulée: l'hérédité dans la science politique. La fin comprenait un exposé succinct de votre théorie de l'eugénisme, et des moyens à employer pour réaliser la sélection systématique sans préjudice à aucun individu. Je voulais publier cette leçon dans la Revue Scientifique, mais celle-ci n'a pas voulu l'accepter; révisé à la Revue Politique, organe ferrayote, elle a une direction peu sympathique à nos idées. Je cherche ailleurs, mais il est probable que la leçon finira par aller rejoindre ses devancières, à la Revue d'Anthropologie.

Cet incident m'a fait songer très sérieusement à la fondation d'une revue spéciale, qui s'appellerait par exemple La Science politique, et aurait une direction générale rélectornuiste, avec beaucoup d'indépendance de chaque collaborateur. Il faudrait l'organiser avec le concours et sous le patronage de tous ceux qui ont un nom dans la science et qui font des applications à la politique. Il faudrait que vous en soyez, et aussi de Caudolle, Haeckel, Lombroso, etc. Il y a là une lacune considérable à combler. Dites-moi, je vous prie, ce que vous pensez de mon idée.

Pour le moment je suis tout entier préoccupé par la préparation de la troisième partie de mon cours. Je cherche à arriver à des formules aussi précises que possible, à quelque chose de

génométrique, qui résume en une douzaine de théorèmes avec des
cordilles toutes les lois de l'hérédité. en mettant en évidence leur dé-
pendance des lois mécaniques qui régissent le mouvement des mol-
écules et des atomes. J'aurai beaucoup à faire pour arriver à ce degré
de précision, car il n'y a guère à ma connaissance dans cet ordre d'idées
que vos travaux sur l'hérédité de la taille. Au reste c'est une chose
étonnante, combien peu de chose il y a sur l'hérédité. Je ne connais
qu'un seul travail général, celui du D^r Lucas, qui date de trente ans
Il y a ensuite une remarquable thèse de Dyerine, récente, sur l'hérédité
des névroses et des psychoses. A part cela nous n'avons en France que
des chapitres plus ou moins développés dans certains ouvrages de
médecine et de zootechnie, ou bien des travaux soit à fait en l'air.
A l'étranger le livre de Caudolle en Suisse, peu de choses en Allemagne,
en Angleterre quelques chapitres de Darwin et vos travaux, s'il en est,
les plus récents qu'on ait faits jusqu'ici. Je ne parle pas de l'ouvrage
de Ribot, qui est de records mais, ni de trouver comme celui de
Jacoby que je n'ai d'ailleurs pu me procurer encore. Non seulement
en effet, il y a relativement peu de bons ouvrages, mais encore il est dif-
ficile de les trouver. Ainsi j'ai voulu faire acheter pour la Bth de la
que universitaires de Montpellier votre hereditary Genius, il a été
impossible de le trouver dans le commerce un exemplaire usé ou
neuf. Je serai obligé de m'en passer, et de même pour une foule
d'autres ouvrages, surtout pour les p^lquettes et tirages à part.
A ce propos, vous serait-il possible de me procurer, ou pourrais-je
me procurer de quelque autre façon, votre mémoire sur l'héré-
dité de la taille? Quand j'en ai besoin je me fais communément quer
par Copinard le volume où retrouver le mémoire, mais ce
n'est pas très pratique, et j'aurais besoin d'en avoir constam-
ment un exemplaire sous la main. Je pense qu'il a dû être
fait un tirage à part d'un aussi important document, et je

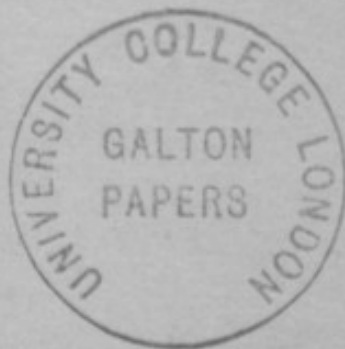
vrais Distributions de l'avoir. Je désirerais aussi savoir si depuis ces
 mémoires vous en avez publié d'autres, et où, car depuis deux
 ans que j'ai quitté Paris, je n'ai d'autre périodique scientifique
 anglais à ma disposition que Nature. Il y a eu deux ou trois
 notes de vous, et je suppose que vous avez, du public ailleurs
 des mémoires plus étendus.

Enfin, et si cela n'était pas abusif de votre complaisance, je
 désirerais connaître l'adresse exacte actuelle de trois personnes
 avec qui vous êtes vraisemblablement en relations: MM. Rowan
 Herbert Spencer et Gummer Mair. Je désirerais leur envoyer
 le tirage à part de mes deux mémoires, et je ne voudrais pas que
 la poste les égarât comme il arrive souvent quand les adresses
 sont incomplètes.

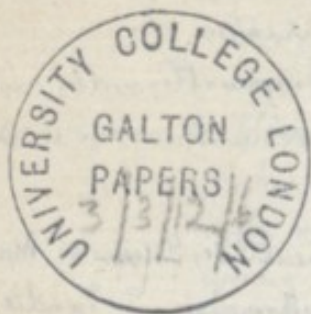
Daignez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute
 considération

S. de Laplace

7, Rue Maquod, Montpellier.



Montpellier 25 juillet 1887.



Monsieur,

j'ai été fort touché de la manière favorable dont vous avez bien
 voulu apprécier ma leçon d'ouverture. Mes idées vous sont d'ailleurs
 en grande partie empruntées, et j'y suis redevable d'une foule
 de données importantes. Dans le prochain n° de la Revue d'An-
 thropologie, vous pourrez lire mes leçons sur la sélection sociale.
 Il y a bien peu de choses qui ne se trouvent déjà dans vos mémoires.
 La rédaction de ces leçons m'a coûté beaucoup de travail, en
 raison de la gravité des conclusions, et c'est pour ne pas rompre
 le fil de mes idées que j'ai différé ma réponse. Ces leçons ne
 seront portées à part, car j'ai l'intention de publier l'ensemble,
 plus ou moins modifié, sous le titre d'Introduction à la science
 Politique, avec une division en trois parties: L'hérédité, La
 lutte pour l'existence, l'Eugénisme.

C'est une tâche très dure que de faire accepter en France la
 théorie de l'eugénisme. Mais, bien que nous sommes, par nos
 volontés de ce principe démocratique que personne ne nous est
 supérieur. Avec cela on va loin. Il faut à admettre des supériorités
 héréditaires, alors donc! n'a-t-on pas fait la révolution, tout exprès

pour n'en plus voir les oreilles rebattues! En vain chacun s'opposait que nous sommes en retard d'un siècle par rapport au monde, personne ne veut en chercher la cause.

Comme des gens qui se bouchent les yeux et les oreilles, voilà donc fait mon programme. J'ai pas besoin de vous énumérer les détails, ils m'ont déjà procurés.

Vous me demandez, comment la Faculté des Sciences de Montpellier a été amenée à créer une chaire d'Anthropologie. La Faculté ne mérite pas les éloges que vous êtes disposé à lui accorder. Jugez au contraire du degré de mesquinerie de ses membres.

J'ai mis arrivés à Montpellier il y a un an, comme sous Bibliothécaire, de l'Université, et après être convenu avec Boyssard et le Directeur de l'Enseignement Supérieur au Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, de créer d'office une chaire d'anthropologie à Montpellier, (une des plus anciennes et plus importantes Universités). J'ai demandé à la Faculté des Sciences à quel titre Privet Docent un cours dont vous avez vu le programme dans les B. d'Anthropologie de janvier dernier. L'autorisation fut accordée sans trop de difficultés. Le cours commença et obtint un succès considérable. J'ai réuni à mes premières leçons 300 à 350 auditeurs, c'est à dire plus que la salle ne peut normalement contenir de personnes. J'ai fait une vingtaine de leçons, et à la dernière il restait encore au moins soixante auditeurs. J'ai organisé également des travaux pratiques, et j'en ai jusqu'à 12 élèves manipulant à la fois dans la salle qui servait de laboratoire provisoire. Ce succès surpris seulement quelques professeurs titulaires, dont les cours sont pour la plupart, judicieusement désertés. L'opposition religieuse se manifeste avec énergie chez d'autres. Enfin le Ministère ayant proposé à propos de ne pas accorder une indemnité de 1000^f pour mon cours,

les collèges ne commencent plus de bonis. La Faculté se réunissait, accusa le Docteur de travailler à faire voter par le Ministère, une chaire d'Anthropologie à Montpellier, alors que certains membres des professeurs n'ont pas eu de chaire définitive. Le Docteur sortit de là avec un ordre du jour de blâme, et la Faculté refusa d'autoriser mon cours pour l'année prochaine. Elle fit plus, elle intervint auprès de la Municipalité, des députés et vota des fonds pour la création d'un Institut d'Anthropologie indépendante, et avorta l'affaire. Heureusement la Faculté des Sciences, animée d'un esprit moins mesquin ou jaloux de ses rivaux, m'a donné l'hospitalité, et le cours aura lieu quand même, mais il n'y aura que le cours public et plus de travaux pratiques, de moins tant que je n'aurai pas trouvé le moyen de créer un laboratoire indépendant.

Vous voyez que la Faculté des Sciences, ne méritait pas beaucoup d'éloges pour sa conduite libérale et pour la bonté de ses vues. Je dois faire exception pour le Docteur, M. de Rouville, un géologue estimé, qui m'a soutenu jusqu'au bout. La Faculté a même compris, elle même, le ridicule de ses résolutions, que le rapporteur, M. Sabatier, biologiste distingué mais clérical farouche, a éprouvé le besoin de me dire qu'il n'aurait pas voté contre moi s'il n'avait eu que je trouverais une autre Université!

Ces mesquineries, m'ont attristé comme manifestation de cette dangereuse forme de délire collectif qui s'empare aux corporations des collèges dont chaque membre serait individuellement incapable. Elles ne me décourageant pas, j'ai préparé mon cours de l'année prochaine, qui portera sur l'athéisme développé de l'hérédité. Je négocie en même temps avec le Ministère pour la création d'un laboratoire et d'un cours supplémentaire en ma faveur à Alger. L'enseignement d'Anthropologie n'existe pas encore dans l'Université de France, c'est à dire dans les Facultés. Le Ministère n'a trouvé d'autre moyen de me faire une situation qu'en me nommant professeur honorifique, ce qui me donne six heures de travail effectif par jour pour un traitement dérisoire de 1900^f par an. Encore faut-il ajouter que j'ai des



situation brillante à la chaire exceptionnelle de connaître personnellement le Directeur de l'Enseignement Supérieur, qui a été mon professeur de Philosophie autrefois! Tout autre personne aurait été obligée de renoncer à valuer l'autorité que l'anthropologie et la sociologie inspirent chez nous au monde officiel. Si mon projet de faire entrer un cours à Alger réussit, ce sera le premier cours officiel, mais j'ai rencontré une vive résistance, parce qu'on croit le monde comprend que l'enseignement de l'Anthropologie un fois introduit dans le programme d'Alger le sera bientôt partout.

Tout cela me fait perdre du temps, et je me résous à aller plus vite et passer à l'étranger à la première occasion favorable, et surtout à prendre du service dans des colonies étrangères, car l'anthropologie et la sociologie ne sont pas des sciences de cabinet, et j'ai déjà bien profité de ce qui me reste de jeunesse pour visiter le globe. Je suis très tenté en ce moment par la demande qui est faite dans l'Etat d'un administrateur pour les Indes Néerlandaises à Singapour. Je ne sais pas si l'on exige la nationalité anglaise, mais je vais très probablement me mettre sur les rangs, en raison de l'importance exceptionnelle de Singapour pour les études anthropologiques.

Je n'ai publié jusqu'ici, en dehors de mes notes de la Revue d'Anthropologie qu'un seul travail sur l'anthropologie, c'est le premier de la série sur les fondements et l'évolution du droit de succession. Il a été tiré à part, mais j'en ai plus un seul exemplaire. Si j'y parviens à m'en procurer un, je me permettrais de vous l'adresser. J'avais envoyé autrefois M. Borjard de vous l'envoyer, mais j'en sais il l'a fait. C'est un article de la Revue Générale de Droit, publiés il y a trois ans. En dehors, j'en ai publié que des articles de l'histoire de l'évolution, spécialement de droit comparé, dans la même Revue et la Revue Historique de Droit français et étranger. Daignez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération

J. de Lapouge
7, Rue Maquart, Montpellier

W. F. Lawrence

P. 1r

4. PRINCE'S GATE.

S.W.



Nov. 8. 10.

Dear Sir Francis

We were very
glad to see that the
Royal Society had
so justly recognised
the great value of

STAN. GEORGE

1872

Your work & your
generous help towards
carrying out the scheme
described to put this
work into a position
to give effect to your
desire to benefit the
Race! We do long to see

you most heartily but
we feel inclined to con-
gratulate the R. S. still
more!

We have just heard from
M^{me} Pasquier's daughter,
who tells us her dear
mother went to sleep



peacefully in the evening
& did not wake again.

When we called a week
while ago, to hear how you
were, we rejoiced to have
a good report & to hear
you liked your present
abiding place.

Our warmest regards
Yrs most cordially
L. E. Lawrence

of course no
answer

Refer to my
letter of 2.12.114
& F.P. collection for sample

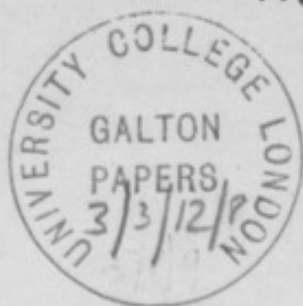
(Leedingham)

F. 1r

Marischal College

Aberdeen.

5th June '99



Dear Sir

In the Anthropometrical
Laboratory of this University we
have taken records during the
past two years, of the physical
characteristics of 163 Policemen
of this city & 124 Students for
purposes of comparison. In the
examination of their finger-prints
we derived great assistance from
your manual on that subject
& it was in this connection that

we made the results which we
enclose for your kind consideration
& for any remarks on which
we shall be much obliged.
The fingers we took for
consideration were the thumb
index & middle of each hand.
The prints were classified
according to loops whorls
& arches with the subdivisions
of those which you enumerate
in the blue-book on the Evidence
given before the Commission on
the Detection of habitual
Criminals. In order to
determine the extent to which
the different combinations of

f. 25

prints occurred in the hands
of policemen & students, the
following 7 divisions were
made. viz.

- 1 Those in which Loops & Arches alone were found
- 2 _____ Loops & Whorls _____
- 3 _____ Whorls & Arches _____
- 4 _____ Loops alone _____
- 5 _____ Whorls _____
- 6 _____ Arches _____
- 7 _____ Loops Whorls & Arches _____

The result is shown in No. I.

We then proceeded to discover
what patterns occurred most
frequently in the different fingers.
The results are given in
Nos 2 - 7.

In No 8. are given the percentages
of cases in which a like

pattern was found in the ^{f. 2v}
thumb of each hand & in
No 9 are given the ^{percentages of} cases in
which similar patterns were
found on Right & left hands.

Seeing the close correspondence
of the percentages in the two
groups of individuals we are
interested to hear your opinion
on the matter & more particularly
we wish to know if we may
conclude that ~~a certain~~ ^{one} pattern
occurs more frequently on ~~some~~ ^{a certain}
finger than ~~to~~ another pattern.

Hoping you will excuse our
troubling you in this matter

We remain

Yours Faithfully

J. C. & Ledingham M.A.

Francis Galton Esq. F.R.S. C.T. And over.
London.

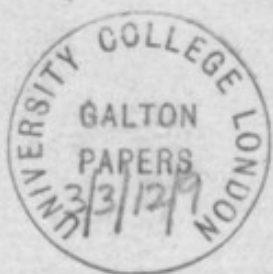
Sidney Lee

Oct 4 1904

F.1

108, LEXHAM GARDENS,

KENSINGTON, W.



4 October 1904

Dear Mr. Galton,

I of course am well acquainted
with your name & have most of your
books on my shelves.

I was sorry not to be at home
when you called. I only returned from
a short - tour in France a few days ago. It
was no time in replying that it would give
me great pleasure to hear from you
again. I will call on you early next
afternoon. I open for the afternoon

Check about 5. her answer you
approve. I should be glad to be there.

Yours very truly,

Edw. Lee



Lidney Lee
Oct 9 1904

F. 3r



108, LEXHAM GARDENS,
KENSINGTON, W.

9 October 1904.

Dear Mr Galton,

I have been rather occupied since my
return to town tomorrow I have for three
or four days' visit to Stratford-on-Avon, where, as
chairman of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trustees, I
shall have much to do.

I have not yet reached any suggestion that
would be of much service, I fear, in the organization
of a bureau of heredity under a fit director. Few
men combine together the scientific exactness
needed for a general treatment of the subject with the
aptitude for collecting biographical data, which, as I
understand, enter largely into your scheme. Some
of my assistants on the Dictionary of National
Biography might be of service in the latter direction.

a man to hold an university-lectureship
 or studentship, entailing lecturing duties, might be
 questioned. I do not know whether Oxford or
 Cambridge universities would ~~accept~~ accept an
 offer to establish under their auspices ~~such~~ ^{such} a
~~the~~ academic machinery a breadth-tureau with
 a journal attached, which might be published by
 the university press. That would give perhaps
 the scheme & make it known to a suitable
 public quickly. To devise means by which a
 large & fit public could be interested in, I think,
 the main thing, & in that regard I attach chief
 value to a properly edited publication, to be issued
 at regular intervals. Possibly, with you as the
 promoter, the thing might go on well in London
 without academic sanction or with it in Oxford or
 Cambridge.

I write, correct columns, without
 any very fixed ideas, upon what I write is
 not much to your purpose. Your address is
 far greater in such a matter than mine. But I
 should be glad to be of any service that was
 possible.

Yours very truly,

Lidaway Loe.



but I doubt their satisfactions in the former
 direction, although your own books would give them
 valuable clues as to how to work out the heredity problem
 in history. I could give a name or two, although I
 do not feel quite confident of their fitness.

To stimulate the public interest in the matter on
 the biographical side, periodical publication of results
 of the ~~of~~ character of the conclusions, which may be reached,
 seems to me more important than anything else. I
 should imagine that a periodical publication - quarterly
 or ~~bi-monthly~~ half-yearly - which devoted itself wholly
 to the matter would be best. It might, if properly
 organized, be made to pay expenses. I should
 think, nearly if not entirely. I believe the ^{entire} ~~entire~~
 would prove more useful than if a few pages of
 not very successful existing magazines were secured.
 The ^{editor} ~~bureaukeeper~~ of editor of a publication of the
 results accumulated in a bureau might well occupy
 one man all his time. Whether such duties would permit

Sidney Lee

P. 5



108, LEXHAM GARDENS,

KENSINGTON . W.

Nov. 10. 1904

Dear Mr Galton,

I am much obliged to you for sending me your "Index to achievements". It is very interesting and suggestive. I read with great interest of your foundation of a fellowship in London University for the promotion of the study of National Eugenics. I hope you will find a very efficient holder of the office. I shall look forward with very great interest to the outcome of your generous experiment.

Yours very truly;

Sidney Lee.



Leffingwell

F. 7c

ALBERT LEFFINGWELL,
AURORA,
CAYUGA LAKE, NEW YORK.

Oct. 10. '08

Dear Professor Galton:

I am exceedingly gratified by your interest in my study of illegitimacy. Since publication of the little book, some sixteen years since, I have had annual opportunity for verification of the phenomena through the reports of your Registrar-General of Births, etc. The few conclusions which I ventured to make, I have seen no reason to change. In English counties, where the rates of illegitimacy a quarter century ago were high or low, they remain as they were, when compared with the general average for all England. A forecast of the future which

I ventured to make in 1891.
 (on p. 9) was exactly fulfilled according
 to facts given by the Registrar General's
 report some years later.

Some months since, I was asked
 to make a study of illegitimacy in
 London, - as a chapter of a book.
 The proof-sheets had been duly corrected
 and I presume the book is in press.
 Unfortunately, at present writing, I
 cannot put my hand on the address
 of the Editor - (a Reverend James Marchant)
 but as I understood the book was to
 contain a chapter by the Bishop of London,
 you might then ascertain whether the
 book is yet published, - if it were
 worth while.

A problem in Eugenics

and I remember your very kind
 response. Not long after,
 Messrs Sampson Low and Co
 published a volume of "Rambles
through Japan without a Guide,"
 by "Albion Tracy," - a record of
 my observations in a land now more
 famous than it was then.

If I can have the aid of any assistance
 pray command me.

Believe me,
 Yours,
 Albion Tracy



Leffingwell

f.9



ALBERT LEFFINGWELL,
AURORA,
CAYUGA LAKE, NEW YORK.

Oct 15, 08

My dear Sir:

I find that the
Editor of the book which
contains some further studies
on "Illegitimacy," is

Rev. James Marchant,
Crown House

Kingsway.

London W.C.

I remain
Yours

Albert Leffingwell

Prof Francis Galton
London.

ALBERT LEFFINGWELL,
AUBORA,
CAYUGA LAKE, NEW YORK.



New Orleans.

Nov 24. 08

Dear Professor Galton.

Your letter finds me

2000 miles from home on the Mexican Gulf.

That the proximate cause of the differences in illegitimate birth-rates is a local public sentiment which condemns or condones, I have no doubt whatever. The more difficult problem is to discern the causes which give rise to that public sentiment. - In this country, the horror of the Irish race for illegitimacy is quite as strong as in the old country; and altho' lapses occur, the influence of the Church secures the legality of the birth in innumerable instances, where.

in Scotland, for instance, the child would be illegitimate. —

It is interesting to speculate regarding the influence upon the race, of the legal sanctioning of all unions resulting in pregnancy. — Is it possible to conceive of a social state wherein women or men ^{should} decide sex-intimacy solely by considerations pertaining to the well-being of offspring? — Is not man's appreciation of beauty in the woman, ^{possibly} a sub-conscious desire for a betterment of his race? —

Here in New Orleans, it is said that for more than a century, there has been a peculiar mixing of races, which has led to the evolution of a Type of American Elsewhere unknown. — It is widespread indeed, that, in some cases, there has

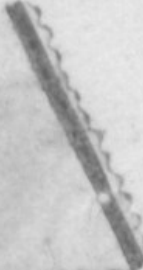
Come into the Evolutionary process, one
 admixture, the mere suggestion of which
 is regarded here as a mortal insult, —
 however Evident it may seem to the
 on-looker. — In some parts of the
 United States, persons having a very
 slight admixture of Indian or negro
 blood, have only to change their residence
 and associations, to be enabled to
 "pass over" to the higher race. I know
 a lad in whose veins runs ancestral
 currents derived from English, Irish
 Scotch, French, American Indian and
 Negro; — but the white blood is so
 greatly dominant that he will always
 pass as white. —

I shall return home in a fortnight.
 If I can serve you in any way, pray
 count on my willingness; & believe me

Yours

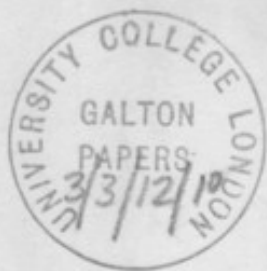
Alfred Leffingwell

Prof Francis Galton



Dr. Albert Leffingwell,

*54. Wendell Street.
Cambridge, Mass.*



F. 1

(Danzville, New York

Nov 12, 1891

Dear Sir,

In the American newspapers
a paragraph is going round, referring to
certain investigations made by you
on the Statistics of Marriage, the
proportions of happily married couples;
the chances of marriage at different
periods of life, etc. &c.

Would you oblige me by stating in
what form these facts have been
published i.e. - in book or periodical?

Interest in your work of
many years past, has led me
into similar studies, & I hope

Swan Sonnenschein & Co. of London will
 shortly publish a little book of mine
 - Consisting of two Studies in Demography
 which I shall ask them to send you.
 - You will accept it, I trust as the
 tribute of the pupil to the Master.

I had the pleasure of meeting you
 for a moment which attended the
 Congress of Hygiene & Demography last
 August. - Though American by
 birth, I have been resident many
 years in England, and count it
 my home, quite as much as America.

I am Dear Sir

Yours faithfully
 Albert Lippman



The sum total of young men in Great
Britain and Ireland is (say)
1,500,000

Between the ages of 18 and 23, some
men are taken under 18, very few
enlist over 23.

That is, supposing the 1,500,000 to be
a 5 years growth, $\frac{1}{5}$ or about
300,000 attain the age of enlistment
annually.

The number required to recruit the
Army and Militia annually may
be taken at 60,000

or $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the annual supply, = 20%
or $\frac{1}{25}$ th = 4% of the whole number
within the group of 5 years.

82, Queens Gate, S.W.

January 22, 1885

My dear Galton

Faithfully yours
J. H. Jeffrey

3/3/12/115

I wish we could see
that your time in the
same light

It appears to me that
your analogy of persons sub-
jected to the chances of Ballot
for 5 successive years is not
a true one. There is so to
speak only one Ballot. That
is, one election whether a man
will enlist or not enlist.

This accords to the whole

J Galton Esq

1,500,000 every year, and

60,000 of them are taken

$$\frac{60}{1,500,000} \text{ is } \frac{1}{25} \text{ or } 4\%$$

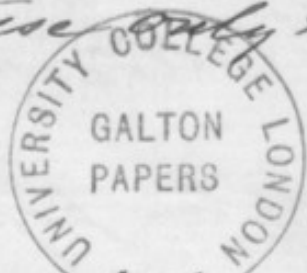
That is to say we annually require 4 per cent (accurately 4.5%) of all the young men in the country, of the age for enlistment, to enlist. That the individuals composing the class are not all the same for two consecutive years, does not appear to



me.

to allow the case, the drain
on the population is the same
and it would be the same if
they were actually taken by
Ballot, as they are in France
I am unable to see any fallacy
in this reasoning, except that
I have not allowed for those
who enlisting at 18 return
to civil life before they are
25 and are included in
the census figures although

not available, these ^{only} make
the case stronger



I do not remember to have said
or implied that the proportion
5% (not $\frac{1}{5}$ th, which is 20%)
is contrary to fact. I only say
it is barely within the limits
of possible supply upon our
present terms of voluntary
enlistment, and forces us to
descent to a stratum physi-
cally very inferior. Of the army
recruits of 1883, 10,900 were
under 5ft 5in in height



57, Brook Green
Hammersmith W.

15/9/80
2

Dear Sir,

I am afraid I have but little information to give you — at all events by letter. I have had occasion to exercise my memory very steadily & the discipline has been of the greatest service to me. The how I can hardly explain. I shall, however, be glad to tell you all I can, & to assist you as far as lies in my power.

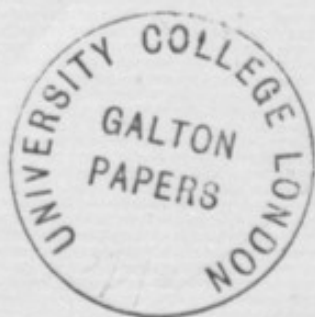
Whatever I do I must do by word of mouth, & I only speak my own language. If, at the commencement of the ensuing session, you will do me the honour to call on me at the Street School, I shall be very happy to confer

with you on the points you are considering. I may even be able to help you to some experiments — in drawing from memory — which might possibly be of interest to you.

M. Solen lives, I believe, at Stoke Newington. He is employed by Messrs. Minton at their works there.

I am, Dear Sir,
 very faithfully Yours
A. Legros

Francis Galton Esq.



Paris 6 Août 1890



Monsieur

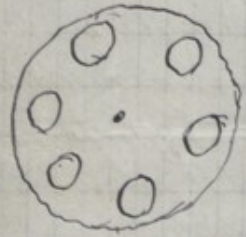
Je suis extrêmement sensible à l'honneur que vous avez bien voulu me faire de prendre la peine de répondre personnellement aux observations que j'avais soumises à M^r Venn au sujet des photographies composites. J'attendais pour vous avec une impatience de votre savante communication de voir vu M^r Marey, afin d'être à même de répondre en pleine connaissance de cause à la question que vous m'avez posée au sujet de ces expériences sur la respiration chez les sujets en voie d'entraînement physique. D'après ses propres enseignements, la seule publication dont ces expériences aient été l'objet est une note insérée dans les Comptes-rendus de l'Académie des Sciences, Tome 91 (Juillet-Décembre 1880) et intitulée: Modification des mouvements respiratoires par l'exercice musculaire. Note de M^r Marey, avec le concours du Dr Hillairet attachée en 1894 à l'École de Gymnastique militaire.

Il est possible que la connaissance du nom du collaborateur du Dr Marey en cette circonstance m'aurait aidé à retrouver les travaux relatifs à d'autres points de statistique étudiés à l'École de Gymnastique militaire, dont j'ai parlé à M^r Venn et que j'avais inutilement cherchés jusqu'ici.

Je crois avoir bien dit à M^r Venn que les seules études sérieuses publiées en France et abondamment au principe des portraits composites dont j'ai connaissance étaient des études qui avaient pour objet de le confirmer, en établissant que la première impression eue par un visage sensible n'a essentiellement aucun influence prépondérante à l'égard des impressions qui peuvent venir ensuite.

Une de ces études est des Lumière père et fils (un nom prénommé) les

fabricants des plaques les plus rapides que je connaisse, et probablement, si je m'en rapporte à un mémoire de MM Sena et Scolik, (Photographische Rundschau März 88) des plaques les plus rapides qui se préparent en Europe. Ces Messieurs n'avaient pas en vue les portraits composites; mais ils voulaient répondre à cette assertion émise par certains théoriciens que, pour obtenir une image, il est nécessaire que les molécules de la couche sensible reçoivent d'abord un branlement plus intense que celui qui est strictement suffisant pour la continuation du travail photographique. Ils fabriquèrent un obturateur



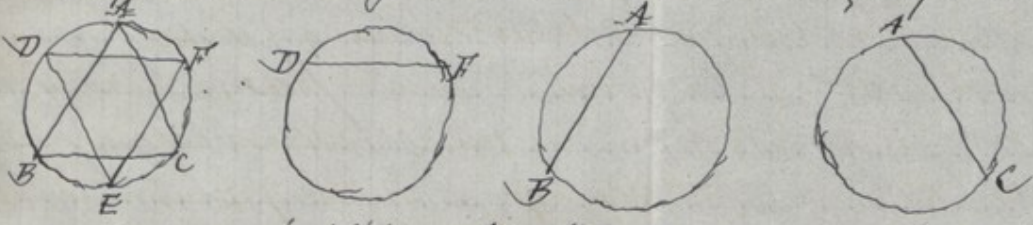
formé d'un disque métallique de grandes dimensions pouvant avoir autour de son axe un mouvement de rotation extrêmement lent ou extrêmement rapide, et portant vers sa circonférence un certain nombre de ouvertures

circulaires égales, séparées par des pleins plus larges que l'ouverture de l'objectif. Le mouvement était réglé de telle façon qu'une quelconque de ces ouvertures pouvait laisser l'objectif découvert pendant un temps variant depuis une ~~seconde entière~~ ou plusieurs secondes jusqu'à $\frac{1}{20.000}$ de seconde. Après avoir constaté que, dans les conditions d'éclaircissement de leurs expériences, et avec le mode de développement employé, l'exposition de $\frac{1}{20.000}$ ne donnait aucun trace d'une image, et reconnu le temps nécessaire pour obtenir par une exposition continue une image aussi satisfaisante que possible, ils constatèrent qu'ils obtenaient exactement la même image par une succession d'expositions de $\frac{1}{20.000}$, dès que le total de ces expositions partielles devenait égal à l'exposition unique résultant de la série précédente d'observations.

Cette expérience permit-il me semble de conclure aussitôt que l'image est complètement formée *in posse* dans tous ses détails dès la première exposition partielle de $\frac{1}{20.000}$, à la condition qu'il on trouve un révélateur assez énergique pour la développer. Elle peut peut-être à la critique près être en ce point, attendu que les adversaires que MM Lumière prennent à partie pourraient objecter que rien n'empêche la durée de l'impression nécessaire pour vaincre le frottement au départ n'est pas inférieure au $\frac{1}{20.000}$ de seconde; alors que M Marey arriva à obtenir des images complètes

en $\frac{1}{5,000}$.

Un autre expérimentateur, dont le nom m'égayé, a fait récemment, cette fois expressément en vue de la défense du principe des photographies composites, des expériences analogues aux vôtres. Il commençait par tracer un cercle



et un polygone étoilé inscrit: ABCDEF, puis une série de cercles égaux enfermant chacun la représentation d'un seul côté ou de plusieurs côtés, ou d'un ou de plusieurs fragments de côtés de ce même polygone, de façon qu'aucun côté ou fragment de côté ne figurât plus d'une fois dans la totalité des représentations partielles. Il serait alors n'importe quel sera un cliché de chacune de ces images partielles; l'épreuve résultante obtenue ensuite en se conformant à la méthode des images composites étant toujours identique à elle-même.

Après avoir connu de ces faits, je n'avais aucunement le pensu de répondre à mon compte l'objection à laquelle ils répondent. C'est du côté opposé que j'étais cru voir une difficulté, que votre exposition même me permit peut-être d'énoncer sous une forme plus précise de finie. Si, dans la



quatrième exposition de votre disque, on remplaçait le verre le plus foncé par un autre encore plus foncé, y aurait-il une différence dans les résultats? Je crois que la réponse dépend de circonstances que l'on peut sous-entendre, mais dont il est nécessaire de tenir compte. Vous dites qu'en matière de portraits composites on n'arrive jamais au point où une difficulté pourrait être soulevée sous ce rapport. Il me semble que cela résulte d'une restriction que vous vous imposez dans votre pratique personnelle, mais que d'autres négligent sûrement si l'on n'a pas pris soin de leur en faire sentir la nécessité.

Je emploie habituellement le papier aristotypique Luseyange. Je trouve qu'il n'y a rien de comparable pour garantir le caractère scientifique et documentaire des résultats obtenus. Or, dans les ins-

124
tructions jointes à ce papier, il est dit de pousser le tirage jusqu'à la
métallisation des grandes ombres. Il me semble peut-être que, dans
cette manière de procéder, on dépasse beaucoup les limites au-delà desquelles
la combinaison des images cesse d'être légitime.

Mon attention a été appelée sur ce point en particulier par un
article publié il y a quelque temps par le journal Français *Le Vétérin*
je crois. L'article comprenait la reproduction d'un portrait composite
de femmes et d'hommes, plusieurs de ces derniers fortement moustachus.
L'image composite avait un caractère féminin sans aucun trace de
moustaches.

Je ne saurais que vous indiquer d'autre procédé fournissant un
critérium de l'énergie physique qu'aucun que j'ai indiqué à M. Tenn.
Cependant, en rapprochant la forme même de l'expression de votre question;
(un caractère analogue à ceux auxquels s'en rapportent les auteurs de
chevaux) au sujet de l'occasion de cette question se produisant; les
variations de l'activité de la respiration; il me semble qu'il ne
serait pas impossible de combiner sur cette base un système d'observation
très expéditif, et en même temps assez délicat. Je suis officier d'infanterie,
je n'ai jamais approché mon cheval que comme serviteur, comme
camarade et comme confident; et jamais comme objet de trafic. Mais
pour les officiers de cavalerie, par les moins, desquels passent nécessairement
un grand nombre de chevaux; une des épreuves les plus usuelles consiste
à faire faire à l'animal un temps de trot ou de galop, et à examiner
le jeu de la respiration une fois que l'animal est arrêté. Je suis encore
beaucoup moins physiologiste que cavalier, et je n'ai qu'une idée
excessivement vague des instruments dont ~~ils~~ ^{les physiologistes} disposent; mais je crois
que leur arsenal, tel qu'il est actuellement constitué, en renferme quelques
uns qui permettent de donner à ce genre d'observations une très grande
précision; et il suffit de faire parvenir à la course la longueur de
la courbe d'un rasoir pour apprécier même à l'œil nu quels
sont les hommes qui sont sujets à l'essoufflement.

Sans des aubettes auxquelles je me suis jadis livré et que je

qu'il doit en être ainsi. Le rythme de la musique détermine assurément dans le mouvement de la marche des choeurs plus avertis; et tout choeur correspond à une dépense d'énergie.

Je serais désireux d'abord de constater si le fait est exact; et ensuite, d'arriver à une évaluation numérique de la dépense d'énergie occasionnée par cette circonstance; et pour cela, l'usage du retour de la main du bras à la suite d'un même parcours exécuté à la même vitesse que j'inclinerais à m'en rapporter. Les conclusions pourraient avoir une importance pratique considérable dans les cas où il s'agit d'obtenir d'une troupe donnée le rendement maximum qu'elle peut produire en matière de marche.

L'intervention de la musique ~~particuliers~~ dans des cas de réussite rigoureuse peut avoir une influence particulièrement pernicieuse dans cette saison, où l'on entend fréquemment parler d'accidents occasionnés par la chaleur. J'ai la conviction que, par l'action de la musique, on peut arriver à tirer dans une troupe une proportion d'hommes incomparablement plus grande qu'il ne serait possible de la faire sans son assistance. Sous l'influence de l'entraînement produit par le rythme, les hommes continuent à marcher, alors que, sans cela, l'état de congestion déjà établi les contraindrait à s'arrêter; et ils ne s'arrêtent qu'effrayés. La musique produit ainsi dans la circulation du sang un phénomène analogue à celui de la surfusion dans les eaux courantes, qui continuent à couler à une température de beaucoup inférieure à celle de la congélation.

Je crois qu'une première série d'études bien complètes exécutées dans cette direction faciliterait beaucoup les applications ultérieures aux cas particuliers que l'on pourrait avoir à considérer; mais pour le moment, il n'y a encore pour ainsi dire qu'une conception théorique dont les indications ne peuvent être mises à profit que dans des conditions expérimentelles.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments
bien dévoués.

286 Rue St-Lazare, Paris.

0691
Lévesque

f. 46

voudrais bien persuader à M. Marey de poursuivre, je suis arrivé à reconnaître un test de la fatigue ou de l'entraînement, qui pourrait également être considéré comme un test de l'énergie physique actuelle. Malheureusement il est d'une détermination tellement laborieuse que je ne sais pas s'il pourra jamais sortir du domaine de la spéculation pure.

Quand un homme faisant une longue route commencent à se fatiguer, on observe qu'on ne parvient pas à courir, alors que la vitesse effective de la marche, l'espace parcouru pendant l'unité de temps, reste constante, ou encore, lorsqu'on l'astrait à une cadence constante, qui l'oblige à faire dans le même temps le même nombre de pas. Je crois que j'aurais été le premier à entrevoir ce fait; mais je n'aurais fait que l'entrevoir, tandis que M. Marey, sans avoir eu connaissance de mes observations, est arrivé au même résultat et a pu donner quelques déterminations numériques. Or, il me semble que la quotité de ce ravouissement est le meilleur test pour une évaluation numérique soit de l'énergie physique du sujet, soit de l'influence de la fatigue après un parcours déterminé exécuté dans des conditions nettement définies.

Le principe en apparence est assez simple; mais l'application est brisée de difficultés.

D'abord, pour la constatation la plus élémentaire, pour la mesure du ravouissement, on ne peut observer une différence appréciable qu'après une marche de plusieurs heures. Alors vient la question de savoir si la marche a bien été effectuée dans des conditions uniformes et identiques. Quand il s'agit d'exercices violents, course, saut, l'altération de l'allure est beaucoup plus rapide; mais l'identité des conditions chez des sujets différents, ou chez un même sujet dans des épreuves différentes, est beaucoup plus difficile à constater.

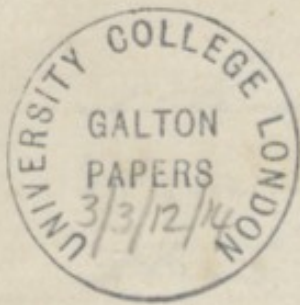
Cette difficulté est la cause qui m'a conduit à ne faire qu'entrevoir des résultats. Dans mon existence militaire, j'ai fait des observations sur la marche de certains individus pendant des milliers de kilomètres; pour quelques-uns, j'ai poursuivi l'observation pendant des marches

de vingt à trente kilomètres consécutifs. Mais ces marches étaient des marches ayant un objet pratique, exécutées sur des routes quelconques, présentant des difficultés variables et imprévues; et l'allure variait dans des proportions considérables selon ces difficultés ou selon l'objet de l'opération. Or, un kilomètre parcouru en montant ou en descendant, ou à travers des terres labourées, ou encore à une allure forcée, n'a pas du tout la même valeur, au point de vue de la dépense d'énergie qu'il réclame, qu'un kilomètre parcouru à une allure modérée sur une route horizontale. Le premier sera parfois équivalent au double, au triple, et au quadruple du second. En admettant même qu'après une marche laborieuse et accidentée, on se repose sur une portion de route horizontale pour faire une observation finale, on observera bien un raccourcissement au pas d'une quantité nettement définie; mais il sera impossible de dire à quelle longueur de trajet il doit aux conditions de l'uniformité et raccourcissement doit être attribué.



On ne peut donc se flatter d'arriver à des déterminations d'un caractère réellement scientifique qui par l'observation de marches purement expérimentales effectuées en dehors de tout but pratique sur une piste horizontale, et prolongées pendant plusieurs heures. Mais, pour des observations d'ordre aussi scientifique, la pratique militaire n'offre aucune difficulté particulière, si ce n'est qu'elle doit recueillir le bénéfice des résultats obtenus. Pour poursuivre avec fruit de semblables recherches, il faut posséder l'installation et l'autorité du Dr Marey.

L'objet qui me préoccupe en ce moment est l'influence de la musique sur la marche. Il n'est pas douteux que l'influence de la musique permet de franchir avec facilité des obstacles devant lesquels on se trouverait plus ou moins arrêté sans son assistance. Mais je crois avoir observé que, quand la musique cesse, la fatigue est plus grande qu'elle n'aurait pas été. Toutefois la théorie, tout aussi bien que mes impressions personnelles encore insuffisamment définies, me paraît indiquer



Langham Hotel,

Portland Place, London. W.

June 26 1887

Dear Sir

I take the liberty
 of inviting you to attend
 my lecture at the R.S.L.
 on July, as there is cer-
 tainly nobody living
 whom I could so
 much desire to have
 present as yourself.
 The title is not a happy
 one, for the lecture will
 be on creating memory
 awakening Lin. Knapp's
 of perception - Visual
 Perception being a link
 between them, and cul-
 tivating the Constructive
 faculty, e.g. as shown
 in Industrial Art in

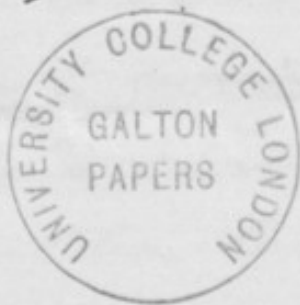
Schools. But I found
it impossible to cover
this with a brief title.

Yours faithfully

Charles G. Lohman

Francis Galton Esq.
42 Rutland Gate.

Hyde Park. SW.





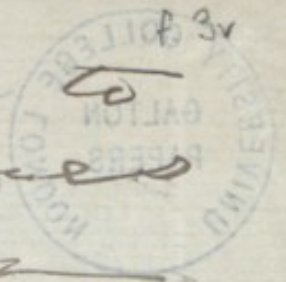
No 16 Oriental Place
Brighton Dec 6 1887

My dear Mr Galton,

You may remember that I told you when I had the pleasure of seeing you last summer, that I said I had written a book on beginning Education by training the memory or developing it, before filling it, and in the system set forth what you wrote on Eye Memory or Visual Perception had a great influence. I have at last found a publisher for it, and have indeed almost finished reading the proofs.

Would you kindly

do me the favour to
give me the names
and addresses of
a dozen or more of
men who would be likely
to take an interest in
my book. I venture to
think that Prof. Huxley
and the leading scientists
would all pay some
attention to it, as it is
based on the most ad-
vanced scientific prin-
ciples. Indeed the lecture
on Eye Memory, which
you have read, gave
great offence to a
number of old fashioned
metaphysical savants
who heard it in America
and who ~~did not~~ were
clever enough to de-
test its "materialism".



f4

I am sorry to trouble
you, but I do not know
where else I could so
well obtain what I
want.

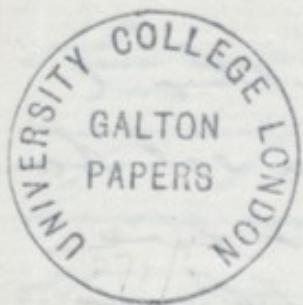
Yours sincerely

Charles S. Leland

P.S. I shall be at the
above address for at
least a month.

Francis Galton Esq.





Langham Hotel,

Portland Place, London. W.

July 7 1887

Dear friend

I am much obliged to you for your kindness in sending me the paper.

I cannot resist the temptation to give you an instance of hereditary manifestations, as remarkable as any contained in your book - and that is wonderful enough. Some time ago John Beyland who is descended from the same stock with myself, called my attention to the fact that for nearly 400 years there has hardly been a

generation of us without
 an antiquary, or a scholar
 of that ilk. First we
 have Leonard the Flos
 Grammaticorum, after
 him John Leonard of the
Itinerarium, then in the
 time of Charles I, Charles
 (Chr^{s?}) Leonard appears as
 Secretary of the "Society
 of Antiquaries," and so
 on down. My grandfather
 was not suspected during
 his life of any leanings
 towards Archaeology -
 but after his death the
 discovery of a hoard of
 specimens of all the early
 coinage of the Republic,
 and of a rather valuable
 collection of (red) Indian
 stone relics showed that

blood will tell. As for
 myself music was not
 more innate in Mozart
 than a love for everything
 antique - at 10 years of
 age I had Percy's Reliques
 by heart - and I believe
 that my collection of
 Algonkin sagas, songs
 &c. is the most import-
 ant one ever made
 as to Indian lore. John
 Beyland himself is how-
 ever the antiquary of
 this generation, having
 written a valuable work
 the Antiquities of Halifax.
 John says that in England
 (as in America) all the
 family traditions indi-
 cate in many ways a
 really marvellous
~~but~~ hankering and yearn-
 ing for seigneurie restigia

renew — to live in the
fascination of the Past.

Pictographs interested
me very much. I learned
to make Indian pictures
by scraping on birch-
bark and that so that
the Indians themselves
could not distinguish
my work from their
own. It is remarkable
what character a ring
or frame round the
simplest drawing, gives
to it. It abounds in
Byzantine & Medieval
art. The principle is one
well known in decorative
art, that it is easy to
space a design — i. e. to
adapt it to a given circle,
triangle, square, &c. and
difficult to draw it

47c
abstractly. all Gothic
tracery in fact illus-

Leningham Hotel,

Trates this.

Portland Place, London. W.

I have during some time
contributed scores of
designs to the Art
Journal, and a good
judge observed of
them that they were
strangely inspired by
some Byzantine or
Renaissance spirit.
But I (like Miss Bugh
when I spoke) owe a
great deal of this to
familiarity with Indian
art. Your suggestion to
make pictograph de-
signs for art work is
quite delightful. The
Indian, quite free
from any care as to
correct design, produ-

as something which
by its very freedom is
charming.



Gluskap killeth Mooiv (the
Great Bear) It don't matter
much whether one can draw
or not for pictographs.
Perhaps you would like
to look over some birch
bark scrapings of Indian
pictures. I have some
here with me (real In-
dian - not mine.) My

F. 85

work on the Algonkian
Legends is illustrated by
pictures drawn expressly
just by Indians. all
on winter-birch. (bark)
I can have any number
sent to order at any
time.

Before I published
my Manual of Brass
Repousse there was
hardly a soul engaged
at it in America in
Great Britain or America.
So Keall says, and he
is the first ^{art.} metal worker
in England. I was the
first to discover that in-
stead of using pit chisels
sheet brass may be
hammered cold on the
face on wood. This re-
duced the price of work-

ing, from a pound or two
 to a six shillings for
 all requisites, I suppose
 there are 100,000 girls
 hammering brass now,
 in America & England.
 Knell & others have
 introduced my method
 into their factories for
 all beginners. It is not
 necessary to work large.
 One can reproduce very
 well a medal, my girls
 used to hammer out
annies (5 penny pieces)
 and work ornaments
 on them. I can have
 one made for you, or
 will make it myself.

My lecture last
 night was a success,
 due chiefly to Sir
 Jas. Crittton Brewer

who of the world are fully
well, advocating my
system. I do not ex-
pect to meet any opposition
to it from any of the
advanced physiolo-
gists.

Your pictographs
could be exquisitely ex-
ecuted on leather or card
board and then ivorized.
The process is easy &
the result is like an
ancient carving in
ivory. It is easier than
brass work.

If you will go with
me to the Home Arts (over
the way) you can see
girls working reprints.
I have published
two works (one a very
large one) and many

major articles are
 re^{re} re re re. It was the
 Home Arts Association
 which first spread it all
 over England. I mean
 the working cold. and we
 were the first to teach
 iron strip or band work
 (Venetian) cold. you can
 see that too at the rooms.

Excuse this gossiping
 letter, but I have really
 longed for years to
talk to you.

Yours truly

Charles S. Leland.

Francis Colton Esq.



Julia Tennant
Account of the
Hallam
Best's Terrace
Lamington

R.W.
James Dalton Esq
~~*18 Broad Street*~~
~~*Knightsbridge*~~
London



119



FIV

WICKHAM COURT
BROMLEY KENT

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
243

LONDON
AIR MAIL
FEB 11 67

RECEIVED
LONDON
FEB 11 67



WICKHAM COURT
BROMLEY KENT

f2
Feb 9th

Dear Mr Galton

I have been
so long a time in answering
your letter that I am
ashamed almost now
to do so, but I have tried
to obtain information
from the few relatives
left on my dear father's
side, & have packed except
in a few days. My

TRUSSARDI
THEY BELONG

Dear Father, I have been
 very reserved as to their
 we used to call it Hallam's reserve,
 early life, & he outlined
 all his contemporaries at
 Iton, & beyond. More than
 that my dear Father on
 our return from that
 fatal journey in 1850
 burnt many letters & papers
 for fear of their falling
 into any strange hands
 after his death, which



He showed me how absurd he
was to use things like a
2. Geography being written
unless it had been used
taken by our previous
Harry. It was the opinion
also of some of my father's
intimate friends after his
death that there was nothing
to take hold of ^{in his life} to make
a Geography - that his works
would be his best Memorial.

There was a slight sketch
 drawn up by Dean Milner
 for an obituary notice for
 the Royal Society, which
 I think has been printed
 in the beginning of one of
 the Works. Also Mr. Miquet's
 very beautiful Epitaph, the
 best they say that he ever
 pronounced ^{at the French Academy} which, if you
 have not seen I will
 gladly send you my copy
 to read -

My great grandfather
 John Hallam was born
 1693. was twice Mayor of

WICKHAM COURT
BROMLEY-KENT

Bristol Boston & died
 in July 1762 aged 59. he
 was a Surgeon Heber
 & in a will he is styled

Alderman - in Leicester
 of the family died fighting
 on the Royal side in the
 Battle of Sedgely. My great
 grandfather married a
 Miss Jane Wright ^{of Boston} but there
 is nothing more that we
 know of her.

My grandfather ^{John Hallam} was the

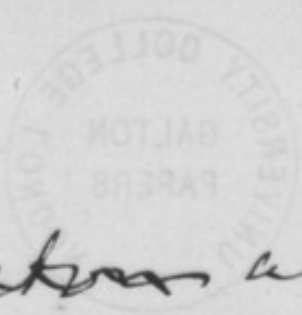


only child of John Hallam
 & Jane Wright, who lived beyond
 childhood. he was born
 in 1722. he received his early
 education at Boston grammar
 school before he removed to
 Ston in 1743. he entered King
 College Cambridge in 1747.
 He took orders & was made
 Canon of Windsor & Dean
 of Bristol, the latter he
 resigned some years before
 his death I believe. He

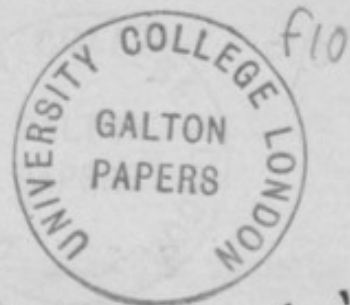


died in 1811 & was buried in
St George's Chapel - He was
offered the Bishopric of Chester
which he declined. In his
political opinions he was
a decided Whig. I do not
think he ever published
any thing, but he must have
been a remarkable man,
my dear father wrote a beautiful
epitaph for his tablet.

My grandfather married a
Miss Gleason Roberts, daughter
of a Dr Roberts, M.D.
of a Dr Roberts, Halifax



~~doctor~~ at Aberystwyth -
 who had other sons & daughters
 one son was Provost of Iton -
 My grand mother died ^{at Windsor} in
 1825 at a great age - She must
 have had a superior intellec-
 tual mind from a family
 brought ^{to like my father} that we have
 a beautiful little miniature
 Her children revered her
 at the same time she was
 of an excitable, over anxious
 temperament, & their chief
 care, especially my aunt's
 was to soothe her needless
 anxiety. They had



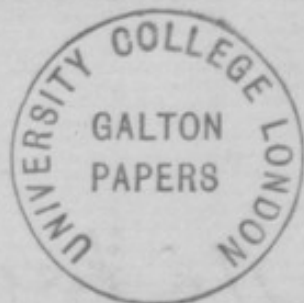
only two children that lived,
 my father who was born
 in 1777 - & my aunt Elizabeth
 who was two years younger.
 Those two were devoted to
 one another - my aunt had
 intellectual tastes, she used
 to have her hours of study
 in her room - & read a great
 deal - she learnt languages
 easily - taught herself Portuguese
 so as to read it with comfort.

My father married Julia
 Maria the daughter of
 Sir Abraham Elton Bart
 in 1807.

of Clevedon Court, Somerset
 there - ~~her father~~ she had
 3 brothers - & one sister who died
 when she was grown up.

My eldest uncle Charles ^{Senior} Elton
 was a person of literary tastes
 published some Poems, &
 translations from the Classics.
 which were considered good.

If all had lived, my dear
 Father would have had a
 large family, as it is only
 only 4 grew up - but there
 was born in 1811 - & died in
 1833. Eleanor was born



F12

in 1815. I died almost as
suddenly after an attack of
^{when we thought she was recovering}
fever in 1837. Those two
were all in all to each other.
I do not think my dear sister
ever recovered his loss, tho' she
bore it with heavenly submission,
& she was from childhood
delicate. She was in widow
^{as clear}
judgement far above her
years. We all bent upon her,
joined to a striking humility,
she had great abilities. &
had inherited her aunt's
taste for languages. When she

was taken, we felt as if the
 staff of the house was gone.
 My dear Mother followed
 in the year 1840, & my Aunt in
 1841. You knew what our
 dear Harry was to us - in
 him my dear Father used
 to see a reflection of Arthur's
 mind - & ^{often} called him
 Arthur by mistake - he said
 that Harry was more & more
 like him -

I feel sure that the talents
 & qualities that are reveren-
 ced in those that are gone
 have been transmitted
 to them by those before them

Missed, that
character of
most dull
occurred to
the whole
had been
missed, that
character of
most dull
occurred to
the whole
had been



f14

stability of
character, if not by more
shining talent, but one has
no clue to trace it from
father to son - I must beg
you again to forgive my
long silence, but really I
have felt vexed at finding
out so little about my
grandfather & great grandfather
I conclude you are returned
to London, I hope all the stronger
for your absence - I hope
Mrs Galton is well - we have

all been more or less sailing
this changeable weather.

I trust Emma is well. &

that she will not forget
us if she comes to London.

Believe me dear Mr. Galton

Yrs very truly

Julia Leonard

Pray remember me to your

wife - & Col. Leonard desires
his kind regards.



I see I have not answered
one or two questions you asked
respecting my dear Father -
He was educated at Ston,
& left in 1794 for the Church
of Oxford, & took his degree in

-99-

I believe he had physical
strength in childhood - I
have never heard him
speak of delicacy - certainly
his constitution in old age
was a very fine one -

I remember his telling me
that he could read any book



at 4 years old - I wrote some
at 9 or 10 years old.

I believe he never changed
his mind as to his Profession,
he practiced at the Bar,
& for some years went the Oxford
Circuit - till he received an
appointment as Commissioner
of the Stamp Office.

He was one of the earliest
Contributors to the Edinburgh
Review -

One characteristic of my dear
Father was a certain simplicity
& humility of character which
was a great charm. I need to

Frank with bridge

f1



ROSLYN HOUSE,
WITHAM,
ESSEX.

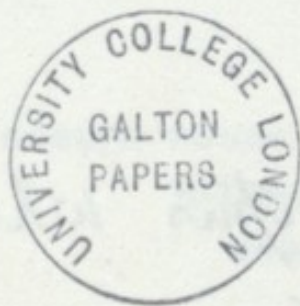
22. 11. 1910

Dear Uncle Frank,

I hope that
all goes well with you +
Eva Biggs. I expect you
are in your new house
by now, but I do not know
its name, + they are sure to
forward this. Sibbie is away
for two nights at Cambridge.

ROSLYN HOUSE
WITHAM
ESSEX

It is the first time that
She has left all her
family since the beginning
of 1910; I think. We have
had a young artist staying
in Witham, he comes from
New Zealand & has done
a good pencil drawing
of Edward; he is now
at work on Susan. We



hope it will be as successful.

I was up at Cambridge not long ago for a conference on Physical Training. I was able to call at the Lodge & to see Uncle Montagu & Agnata. They both seemed well & were as kind as ever. Geoffrey took me to a College Feast at

Corpus where he is now
Fellow you remember. He
is in great form & the
other fellows appear to
like & appreciate him
very much. He has got
over 30 pupils in history
which means very hard
work. He thinks that next
term he will not be able
to take so many. His
rooms are interesting.



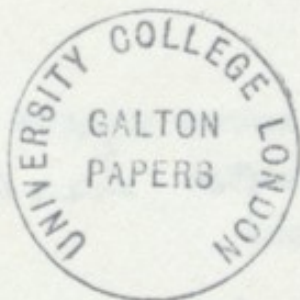
ROSLYN HOUSE,
WITHAM,
ESSEX.

The largest one is said
(by him) to be the oldest
inhabited room in Cam-
bridge. Notwithstanding
that it is quite comfortable.
There is then a longish
paragallery which is another
sitting room leading to
his bedroom which used
to be the old infirmary.

His bedroom is right onto
St. Benet's Church (with a
Saxon tower) & there used
to be a window into
the church, so that he would
have been able to look
into church from his bed.

It is now blocked up.

From the gallery a
winding staircase leads



into a sort of crypt under
the Church where there are
bones; the crypt ~~is~~ has
no doubt been used as a
cellar at some time.

I am busy copying out
& arranging my reports on
the school premises of
Essex. I have been to
every village in the County

Since Easter!

I hope you do not
mind this spell of cold
weather.

With love

Yours affectly

Frank.

Frank Beth Bridge

19



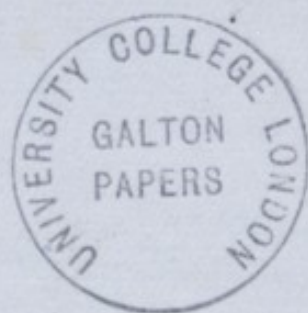
CHELSEFIELD HOUSE,
CHELSEFIELD, KENT.

29.12.10

Dear Uncle Frank,

Sibbi + I are
here with our family for
a few weeks. I am looking
over Hilton's papers. M^{rs}
Norman is I hope distinctly
better though she is still
weak, + suffers from nettle
rash. Sibbi + I went
to London for Saturday night

for the Xmas dinner at
2. Colvingham Place. We stayed
with Harry + Karel Richards
Father + Mother both seemed
to be well. We sat down
18 to dinner, 9 of whom
were children. White in
When coming away from
Ennismore gardens we
walked through the Brompton
Church yard to the 'Tube'.

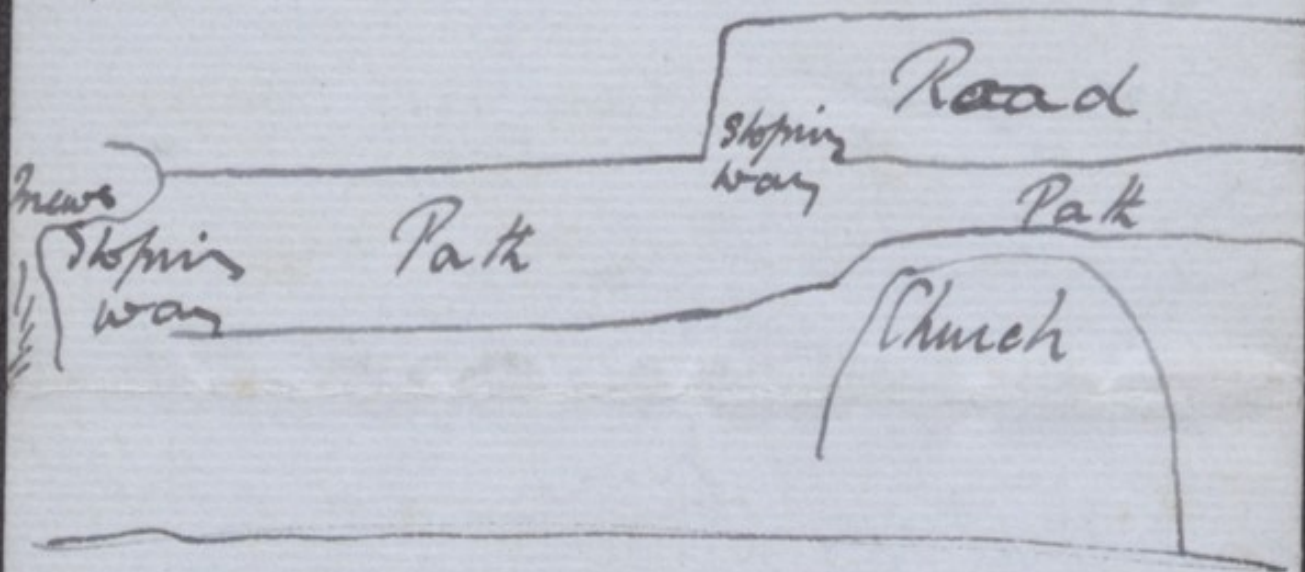


F11

The path has been much improved. It has been widened as far as the Church & then a ^{stopping} way _n have has been made into that very dirty road which is now paved & clean.

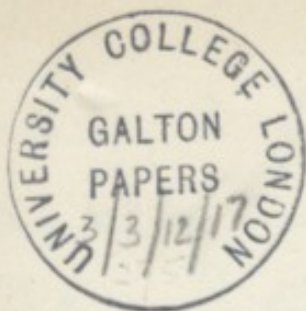
The steps at the end leading into the News have also been turned into a stopping way so that your Bath chair

will be able to be taken
 into Prompton Road should
 you wish it.



The Church yard is to be tidied
 up & hear & laid out as a
 garden.

+ Mrs. Briggs
 Hope you have been keeping
 well. Yesterday & today are
 very sunny. Yrs. affectly
 Frank.



May 17 - 1900 F16

KNOLE LODGE,

KNYVETON ROAD,

BOURNEMOUTH.

My dearest Uncle Francis,

Very many thanks for your kind letter - I shall be delighted to come to you on June 1st and as far as I know, I shall be able to stay as long as you care to have me, for during all June and possibly still longer, nobody is ~~at~~ the least likely to want my society, so that if I could be of the smallest fraction of use to you, no need to say what a very great pleasure it would be to me! - and if I can't even

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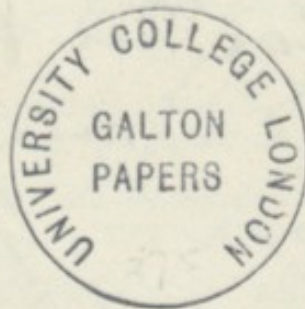
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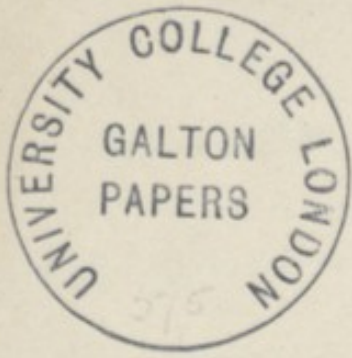
be of that fractional utility,
well, my pleasure in being with
you won't be a bit lessened by
the knowledge of its being entirely
selfish! — But please do
not treat me as a visitor! Even
if you were to go out every
evening, I should be able to
amuse myself quite well with
my reading, writing & work — There
is no excuse for ever feeling
dull where one can have a good
choice of books — besides if I
should want society, there would
always be my cousins to fall
back upon — And if you should

want to leave home for a few days, you must not mind me a bit - I could either stay at Rattan Gate until you return, or not, just as you like - And above all, please say when you have had enough of me and want me to go! - Thank you very much for inviting Amy - I am sure she would be delighted to come for a few days, but we can see about that later on - Please give my love to Eva and thank her for her letter, which I will not answer as I hope to see her soon - You must both have had a glorious time, which I am going to enjoy by proxy for you will have to tell me

all your experiences! — I
have long letters from all my
soldiering boys last mail, quite
satisfactory so far, although
they are naturally having a
very hard time of it — with
best love

yours affectionately
Millicent Galton Lethbride





f5

EDYMEAD.

BOVEY TRAGEY.

DEVON Sept. 27

My dearest Uncle Francis

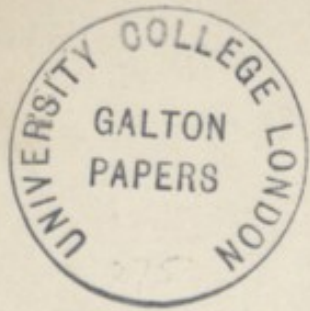
It is very kind of you to wish me to come to you for a little visit, and I should love to see you again - It is about as easy for me to leave home just now as for a snail to walk out of its shell! As soon as I make a plan, something or somebody in the family upsets it, but I really think I could get away about the 22nd

EDDYMEAD
BOVEY TRAECK
DEVON

or so of October for a
fortnight, which - if I may
I would divide up between
you and dear Anne Emma
& 3 or 4 days at Hertford
with Bob and Mary -
What I should like still
better would be to come to
you much later on - but
then perhaps you would
be going abroad, and it

it quite possible I might not find it easier to leave then than now, so I think if it is quite convenient to you, the end of October would be best, and I could either come to you the first or the last part of my time, whichever plan suits you and Aunt Emma best. It seems ages since I saw you, and I am longing to ask you many things - and not least to see the medals!

It will be a real
refreshment and delight
 to spend some days with
 you! I am so thankful
 your cough is gone - (Surely
 gone is gone, why say 'seems?')
 I will not believe but
 that it is gone for evermore
 disgusted with your
 parquet floors & absence of
 germs! With best love to
 you and dear Eva, ever
 your very affectionate
 Millicent G Lethbridge



f9

EDYMEAD,
BOVEY TRACEY,
DEVON.

Sept. 30

Dearest Uncle Francis

All my plans are
upset! Amy has developed
measles, so we must all
be in quarantine a long
time - Please make your
plans quite independently
of me, for if any others
catch this stupid measles

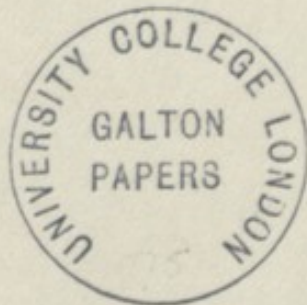
EDWARD
BOVEY TRAYBY
DEVON

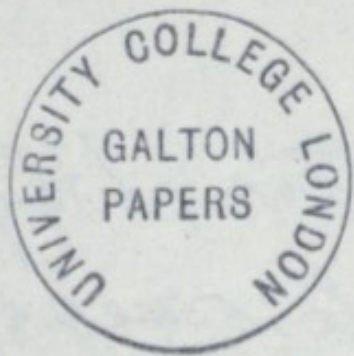
There is no knowing
how long it may be
before I am a safe
guest to have ! I shall
be grievously disappointed
if you go abroad before
I have seen you, but
fear it is not at all
improbable ! Army is

so far doing very well,

In haste and with
much love, yours ever
affectionately

M. G. Lethbridge





f12

Ravenscourt,
Minehead,
Somerset.

Jan 12.

Dear Uncle Francis

How very wrong of you
to get a throat! However
you are all in the fashion
for everybody is having
"throats" or "chest" or both
combined. Din is in
bed with both, but she
is getting over them & I
hope will be down in a
day or two — Many thanks

for your last letter. Why
apologize for newslessness,
for your letters are always
delightful, news or no news.

No; Guy was none the
worse for his storm-adventure.
Our luckless Squire, Mr
Luttrell, however, will be
the worse for the storm
by several thousands of
pounds, as the sea front
here belongs to him, and
the whole thing is ruined.

It is extraordinary to see what huge solid blocks of masonry the sea played pitch and toss with - The poor sailor folk on the quay had their little cottages & belongings more or less ruined, & the distress was terrible, until charitable people came to the rescue. Well, dear Uncle Francis, make haste and get well, - and thank Eva for her letter

I promise to let me
have a Post Card tomorrow
which I trust will reform
convalescence —

With our best love
always your affectionate

M. G. Lethbridge



at Whitwell Rectory
in Mansfield. July 29
with Letter

EDYMEAD, 1906

BOVEY TRACEY,

DEVON.

Dearest Uncle Francis

As Hugh is teaching at the School
I have an hour's quiet & will
write to you, though I won't post
this letter until my return home.

First, let me thank you very
very much for my happy visit
and for all your kindness and
spoiling — It was very pleasant
and almost demoralizing, to be
made so much of! — I wish
I could have been more of a
help to you, and have entered
more thoroughly into your work,
but alas! — limitations, limitations!
— I can only follow you a little
way intelligently, & then have to



EDYMEAD.
BOVEY TRACEY
DEVON.

content myself with wishing
you God-speed, when you rise
to greater heights, & leave me
lagging behind — well, to return
to what I first said — I have had
a delightful visit, & thank you
many, many, many times — When
you write to me next week you
must tell me how you and Liza
are enjoying yourselves at Okeham.
I like to imagine you both making
the most of what summer remains
amongst trees & fields — Now I
must tell you about Hugh — This
morning I heard him preach for
the first time, & was certainly
greatly surprised, for although I
and all of us were sure Hugh

would make a good hard-working
 Parish Priest, we never expected he
 would be much of a preacher, as in
 conversation - or in telling a story -
 he speaks too slowly & sometimes
 has a tendency to stammer - So when
 Hugh delivered a really eloquent
 sermon, his voice filling the church,
 & with - (I hope it isn't a Mother's
 partiality, but I honestly think
 it isn't!) an unusually good
 delivery, I was quite taken aback
 & do not understand it yet - for
 it really seemed to me out of the
 way good - Still of course Mother
 always do think their Geese Swans,
 so possibly I am only hallucinated
 after all! Anyhow the people's
 attention was rivetted - and I -
 (subtract again for prejudiced
 opinion!) - thought the sermon
 excellent - So far so good, but
 I am not equally pleased with
 Hugh's surroundings. His Rector

is a very superior man - but
 oh, such a wet blanket! If I
 had to live with him entirely
 as Hugh does, & never see another
 man or woman in my own class
 to exchange ideas with, I should
 should go melancholy mad. No,
 that is exaggeration, but I
 really do think it a depressing
 entourage for a young man.
 Happily Hugh has plenty of work
 & loves his miners, & there is
 no possibility of mistaking
 the fact that the people love
 him, for in the afternoon we
 walked together to another Mission
 Church which Hugh works entirely
 & there was not a man, woman
 or child who had not a pleased
 grin or nod for him - Don't
 repeat what I have told you

July 29 1906

f20



EDYMEAD,
BOVEY TRACEY,
DEVON.

about Canon Mason's society
not being exactly exhilarating.
I shouldn't even have told you
for he is very kind to Hugh -
but you know "speaking to a
friend is thinking aloud" -
Also I wish Hugh's luggage
were not so far from us all,
as distance & expense quite
prohibit his coming to see me
when he has a couple of days
free. However "Kommst Zeit,
Kommst Rath" & grumbling
is of no use -

July 31st. I came home yesterday
& was warmly welcomed

EDYMEAD.
BOVEY TRAPEY
DEVON

by sons, servants & animals.
The horse recognized me at
once, & my small dog will
not let me out of his sight
& is quite foolishly happy -
Gug had a delightful time with
Edward Wheeler & gives a
wonderful account of the
Warwick Pageant - He is rather
hopeful again about the
Adjutantcy, for the Auxiliary
Forces are most anxious
to get Gug (General Mackinnon)
because they know how capable
he is, & the ^{Army Council} ~~Staff~~ want
him too, only they don't know

where to find a precedent, as
 it seems against the rules
 of the ~~Theater & Services~~ ^{to give an opportunity to a Reservist} However
 he has to present himself at
 the War Office again, and as
 so many influential people ~~has~~
 doing their best for Guy, I
 think we need not despair.

With best love to you &
 dear Eva always

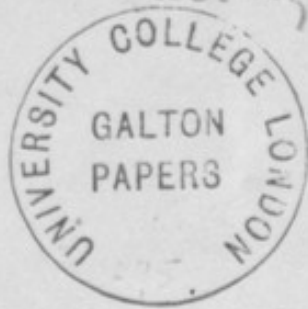
yours affectly

Millicent G. Dethbridge

Please forgive this untidy
 letter!



every one affected
by the disease of Lethbridge



Molly Lethbridge

f23

EDYMEAD,
BOVEY TRACEY,
DEVON.

Aug 8
1906

My dearest Uncle Francis

Heartiest thanks for your delightful letter. Your descriptions and Carl's charming sketch enable me to see you in your pretty cottage almost as clearly as if I could "project my Astral Self" à la Madame Blavatsky, and pay you a visit there! The Machine will be the chief feature in its furniture, & you must tell me if it proves satisfactory in its working, and how the measurement of resemblance progresses? Shall you be able to take the Machine into the garden work as it out of doors, or will

EDYMEAD.

BOVEY TRACEY

DEVON

that be impossible? The Aurning
will not be big enough to cover it
and you simultaneously, I fear!

I am so glad you & Eva have
found a worthy frame for your
Portraits, for it was greatly needed,
I hope I shall see it next year!

Darcy Studdy has kindly sent me
some letters of my dear Mother's
which she found amongst Aunt
Wheler's things. You can think how
happy I am to possess them - It
seems almost like having a little
bit of my Mother again with me -
I enclose you 4 of the letters to read
but please return them at your leisure

and when you have quite finished
with them - How history repeats
itself! My Mother writing "Only
think, sweet Francis sets off from
Boulogne today week! Dearest child
how rejoiced we shall be to kiss
his dear freckled face again!" -
and some 14 years ago I was using
the very same words about my
youngest child - - and now your
childhood, my childhood, my children's
childhood, all past and gone -

"Like as the waves make for the
pebbled shore

So do our minutes hasten to their
(end)

Each changing place with that
which went before

In sequent toil all forwards do
contend" - - -

Then there is that other letter
with a copy of yours, saying you
had learnt a great deal of

Louchoy, evidently allaying my
 Mother's fears that you were not
 caring enough for your studies!
 She need not have been alarmed
 dear Mother! if she had known!
 Those letters of hers to my Grandfather
 will interest you too, and perhaps
 Uncle Erasmus would like to see
 them? If you think so, I will
 send them to him when you have
 finished with them - but not
 otherwise - There is a post-script
 too of dear Aunt Emma's - I am
 glad to send you these letters just
 about this time of August which
 is so full of memories - Two years
 since Aunt Emma left us, and
~~since~~ since Aunt Louise was laid
 to rest in that lovely spot at
 Clermont Ferrand - My letter is
 growing too long & I must stop.
 With best love from us all

My dear Mr. Lettbridge

Aug 16 - 1906.



EDYMEAD,
BOVEY TRACEY,
DEVON.

Dear Uncle Francis

I will not wait until Friday
this time, as I have your
question to answer as well as
two letters to thank you for.
Yes, the 1st of September will
suit me perfectly, and I am
very glad you prefer that to
a later date, for we have every
premonitory sign of a sadly
early autumn, and I want
you to come to me before it
turns cold - Another reason I
rejoice too, is that this horrible

EDYMED.
BOVEY TRACEY
MOVED

Drainage work will probably reach us about the middle of September, and I do not want you to come in for the disagreeableness of it! I wish dear Eva had been coming with you, however I must hope for her another time - Shall you bring The Machine? I hope so, and if the weather does not allow you to work in the Summerhouse, I think we could easily find space enough for it in your room, by expelling one of the two beds - Or else the dining room

will always be at your service
except during Mealtimes - Our
little Italian friend will be
here until nearly the end of
September, as her friend Princess
Teano has changed her plans, and
cannot escort her back till
then - She is a charming little
person, and we like her exceedingly.
It is rather curious in this very
out-of-the-way village, that
just now we have 4 inhabitants
of Rome within a stone's throw,
as beside Magdelineotta, there
is a Lady Butt & her daughter
who have taken a cottage ^{here} for
the summer, who both live in
Rome, & also a Russian lady,
niece of Prince (something) Mirsky
who it was once hoped, was going
to inaugurate a new era in Russia.

She also lives in Rome & is temporarily our neighbour.

Sir Rennell Rodd's Mother and Sister are also here for a month.

The sister caught fire 7 weeks ago, and though her mother & the servants soon extinguished the flames, her arms & chest were badly burnt. So you see little Boney is becoming quite

fashionable - my Croquet lawn has had to be aroused from its slumbers, and tea-picnics - varied by down-pours of rain - are the order of the day. In a few weeks we shall all go comfortably to sleep again!

Dear Uncle Francis! You can't think how I am looking forward to your visit! It will be such

Aug 16 1906

f31

EDYMEAD,
BOVEY TRACEY,
DEVON.

a great, great-pleasure to
get you here, and it is so
good of you to come all this
way! — With best love from
us all to you and Eva
always your affectionate

Millicent G. Lethbridge

Gipi's room will be on the
same landing as yours, but
not the next room — shall
you mind?



Milly Tebbidge

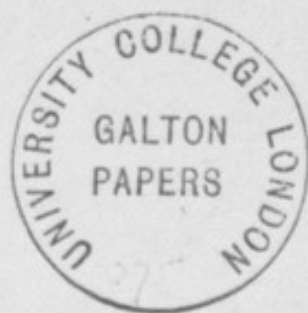
275

EDYMEAD,
BOVEY TRACEY,

DEVON. Aug 23
1906

himself for her -
Maggie's little
managed it through
some Cardinal as
I think -

dearest Uncle Francis
the poor Thumb is not
healed yet? I am so sorry,
although - with your genius
of extracting interest out
of everything - it has its
good side as well as its bad.
Perhaps it may induce you
to add a Bioscope to your
other many inventions, and
if you re-incarnate in a
century or two, you will find
all the European Surgeons relying



on something more accurate than their unassisted memory in dealing with wounded patients. "The Galton Bioscope" - It sounds quite nice! - Yes I have un-earthed 2 Tables for the Machine. One can go in your room & the other can be for the Summerhouse. But I wonder whether it would not be a good plan to bring down your hawking as well? It could be placed just where the light was best & the wind least - or you might vary

it with the Summerhouse
according to the time of day
& place of the sun, for I fancy
you require a very good
light for the Machine, do you
not? The weather has changed
and is very pleasant now,
so I am in hopes it will
continue like this during
your visit, I do so want
it to be fine whilst you
are here — Poor Eva! I hope
she did not hurt herself
when she came down with
her Hammock — it can't have
been pleasant at best!
Ockhem sounds absolutely

delightful! I am afraid
 Bovey cannot hope to rival
 its charms, particularly with
 a horrid drain marching on
 relentlessly towards us! I
 watch its progress with a
 fascinated dread, because I
 don't want it to reach us
 until after your visit. I
 don't mind what it does
 then! — With best love to
 you and Eva from us all
 ever, dear Uncle Francis

Your affectionate

Millicent G. Lethbridge
 Amy is very pleased, the Pope having
 appended his signature to a Photograph of

LLERGE LONDON
TON
ERS

Knole Lodge, Knyveton Road
Bournemouth. Jan 30 - 1900.

f35

My dearest Uncle Francis,
For your most delightful letter, a
thousand thanks! It took me right-
away from War anxieties, Boy-worries,
and English winter & hyper-civilization
for a little while, and gave me a real
good time in the Mud Hut, and I think
on your lady doctor's horse as well!
I am delighted that you and Eva are
having such pleasant extra-bohemian
experiences, and I don't at all see
why you should feel "ashamed" of
enjoying yourselves - In spite of
your general youthfulness and being
"the Baby of the Galtton family" - you
know you are not quite young enough
to enlist, and Eva isn't a trained
nurse, so she isn't wanted at the front
either - It does not do a bit of good
to sit at home and be miserable about

what is out of our power to help -
 I should have written before, only I
 was waiting to say something definite
 re my boys - The Devon Yeomanry
 fell through in Guy's case owing to
 his being very ill with Influenza,
 Bronchitis and other complications -
 He was then at Trepan, and Eddy
 took fright, and wrote frantic letters
 to the effect that Guy was in a very
 bad way, and that it would be
 madness for him to go out at all,
 especially as a Trooper where he would
 have such a rough time - Then I
 lost my head, and took fright too, and
 what with Guy declaring he would
 go, & Eddy declaring he shouldn't,
 and the Launceston doctor siding
 chiefly with Eddy - - altogether it was
 not a pleasant time - However as
 soon as Guy was well enough, he
 came here & then affairs cleared up -

Dr Muspratt overhauled him and gave a satisfactory opinion so far as organic mischief was concerned, so the next step was for Guy to get enrolled in Paget's Corps, which will be so much pleasanter for him than the Devon Yeomanry that I am quite thankful he fell ill when he did — The Paget Corps is entirely composed of gentlemen, and though I suppose the work will be just as hard, it will make an immense difference to be with men who wash to say nothing of other things — On board ship too it will be make matters very much pleasanter to have clean companions, space & oxygen both being limited! — There seems to be a beautiful vagueness about Paget's Corps, but as far as Guy knows, he will be made sergeant — I expect his work will be pretty well cut out for him as the ideas of riding that prevail in these Yeomanry Corps are most elementary, and shooting de même!

The next family excitement was Frank enlisting in Compton's Horse as Trooper. I fancy Frank will have rather a rough time of it, but he is in excellent spirits and doesn't mind. I wish he were stronger and had not such bad varicose veins, however I hope for the best. Even Hugh has joined the Volunteers, so I think when I have 3 of my dear boys at the front, and another keeping ready for emergencies, I shall have done my duty by my country - We had a large family gathering on Sunday last, for Guy got 3 days leave, and Frank a few hours, so Edoly, Fred and Hugh all came here from different quarters to say Goodbye and I had all my children with me except my dear absent Bob. The terrible news however about Spion's Kop, and the too-probable abandonment of Ladysmith, sent Edoly back next day, as he naturally could not leave my alone in her anxiety, her only brother being out there. Well, I think I

may as well bring my letter to a close, for when I begin wondering if - and how - I shall ever again have all my children with me, my cowardly feelings get the upper hand, and I cannot pose satisfactorily as a Spartan mother any longer - So farewell, & store up all sorts of nice things to tell on your return, so that we stay-at-homes may enjoy Egypt by proxy - Is Eva designing hieroglyphical wall-papers? Give her ^{our} best love please -

Ever yours affectionately
 Millicent G. Lethbridge



Do you happen to know the meaning of the enclosed seal? Bob brought it from Khartoum - I forget if I told you that Bob has had 2 bullets through his clothes, & the rock he was kneeling on was shattered but so far he is unscathed - He writes every mail regularly - Elsie has been staying here - she is well

a dear, & I am growing quite devoted to her - Only it would have been wiser if those two had waited a few years before falling in love with each other! However as matters are I am more than contented with my future daughter-in-law



...the on your return, so that we can be at home every day & you can be as busy as you like - I am very happy to hear that you are well - I hope you are happy & healthy - I am your affectionate father

Wd



41
Parrishurst,
Ampthorp,
Dorset.
May 3. 87

My dear Mr. Galton

Holding as I do that the future of our race is intimately connected - in fact, hinges upon the great problem of heredity to which you have devoted so much time & thought, I look with anxiety to know what you propose to do to render permanent your researches - Permanent of course they must be in a literary sense - for books are our nearest approach to immortality this side of the grave - but (to give the question should it be indiscreet) is it not in the bounds of possibility that the matter could be dealt with by a 'Society' - a corporation of some sort who should hand on from one generation to another the sacred torch. It is indeed a matter of such moment that one might almost think it of National importance were

it not for the purblindness wh. afflicts humanity
 & leads them will-o-the-wispring after pleasure
 & self and the hundred other gew gaws with
 which our eyes are dazzled -

Now, following out your views - which gave
 me such pleasure in compiling the Record of
 Family Faculties - I have got together a mass
 of information, Genealogical & other, in respect
 of the family of "Lewin" and I look with
 dooming at the prospect of the whole collection
 being probably burnt as rubbish at my death.

If there were any body corporate to whom
 we could commit such documents I would
 hand them over by will & what is more I
 should be prepared to invest some hundreds
 of pounds for the purpose of carrying on &
 confirming the work in relation to the
 said family. What are your views on the
 subject?

I know you sometimes take your walks
 into the country, why not some day come
 down to Crawley on the A B & S C R, walk

Ⓜ across the lovely upland country - lunching at Parkhurst en route with my friend or friends you may have with you & so by Dorking back to town. Or I would meet you at some bustling place & fare along together. Will you think this over as a possibility - meantime do not trouble to answer this but believe me your true disciple & admirer

Thomas Herbert Dewar

My wife joins in my kind greetings & remembrances to Mr. Galton.

(RAILWAY ADDRESS)
GOMSHALL S.E.R.



(POSTAL ADDRESS)
F45
PARKURST,
ABINGER,
DORKING.

June 6. 87

My dear Mr. Galton

Thanks for your letter. I fear the
Pedigree Institute will not hatch. Had I only been
younger & living in London I should have deemed
it a proud privilege to work under your direction
but as it is I am but a stranded waif in a pleasant
backwater of life. The whole thing hinges on the
finding of a good enthusiastic Hon. Sec. and

whether he will or will not turn up is problematical.
You can command me in any way that lies in my
power.

I enjoyed mightily seeing you here and wish heartily
that you may think the visit worth repeating.

My wife desires to be very kindly remembered to Mrs
Gallon as also does

Yours very truly

Thos. H. Lewis:

W.H.



f5

Parkhurst,
Ampers,
Dorking.
22 Nov. 87

My dear Mr. Galton

Thanks for your letter of 22nd received this morning to wh. I reply by return. You were on my mind as I had seen, with regret a note in the Times of your indisposition & I had intended & indeed intend calling at Rotherham Gate on Thursday 1st Dec. to see how you are & to present my respects to Mr. Galton. I fear I shall not be able to get up for the lectures much as I should like to do so as I also have been rather shaky in point of health & one is obliged to 'manage' the machine in this pernicious winter weather - but I shall read your utterances with the greatest interest & if as I hope the lectures find a permanent form in print - hope to possess them.

I return herewith your proof with such small & unimportant notes as have occurred to me. Of course to my Indian official mind it seems a natural thing to suggest that the Government should interest themselves in so important an operation - and

Nothing would be easier than to apply your system
 to Schools & Jails. I do not see also why the
 Clubs of England should not be furnished with an
 Anthropometric register in wh. members would delight,
 and to wh. you as High Priest of the Science wd.
 have access. I shall be much interested to hear
 what response you get to your appeal to the general
 public, made in your closing paragraph. I need
 hardly say that you can count upon me for whatever
 support it is in my power to give - I wish only that
 Colliery property were paying any dividend where I should
 have been able to do much more than I can hope to
 do at present. I suppose your expenses would be met
 by annual subscriptions of Members of the Anthrop.
 Institute? I incline to South Kensington as a home if
 it could be managed. With our united kind regards
 to you & Mr. Galton believe me

Yours very faithfully

Thomas Hodgkin.



Adm. Likhatchof 3/3/12/19
4, rue de Logelbacke Paris. Nov. 7th, 1901. Fla

Dear Sir,

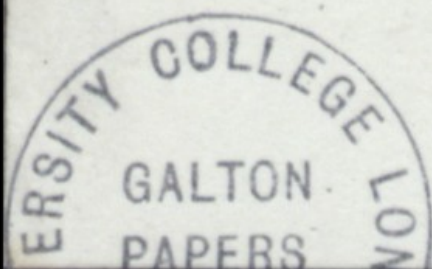
I have just had the
pleasure ^{to read} in "Man" an abstract of
your lecture on "the Possible
Improvement of the Human Breed".
It is a question which ought
to be of so deep an interest to
everybody that I hope you will
excuse ^{me} if I venture to ask
where can I find a fuller
or more complete exposition of
your ideas & views on this subject

I enclose by card & beg
to remain

Yours truly
J. Likhatchof

f. 1b v

Vice Admiral J. Sitchachof.
I. R. N.



4. rue de Logelbach,
Paris.

Lowdengen

15 Nov/95

13, WETHERBY GARDENS,
S.W.



My dear Galton,

I thought of
the Athenaeum Library;

and, going there, I
found a paper

by Sir H. James,
in size answering

to the one he gave
me, and about the

Egyptian Pyramids,

but

not about their
astronomical character.

The subject of this
paper is the computation
of the cubit by which
they ought to be
measured -

It is so long since
I have seen the paper
that I had from Sir
H. James

that my recollection
 is on of the subject
 of it may be
 wrong. The attested
 copy
 contains the
 name of Sir Isaac
 Newton, and I
 think it quite
 possible that this
 impression may
 have dwelt on my

memory without its
 context, and may
 have suggested astro-
 -nomy.

Please do not, therefore,
 to trouble yourself
 with searching, if
 the result of your
 first inquiry is negative
 Yours very truly
 Lingren

Low down

18 Nov^r 95

13, WETHERBY GARDENS,
S.W.



My dear Galton,

I want to ask
you a curious question,
in your character of
F.R.S.

A good many years
ago, the late Sir Henry
James, at that time
Director of the Ordnance
Survey at Southampton,
and I should think, as
being rather an eminent
man of science in his

own line, like yourself, being
F. R. I, gave me ~~me~~
a quarto brochure of
a few pages, on the
astronomical character
of the Egyptian Pyramids.

The treatise was beyond
me, and it lay for years
on a shelf.

Some 3 or 4 weeks
ago, I met Penrose, the
architect, at dinner —
with whom I had made
acquaintance in Greece,

ing and who has been long
pursuing a theory that
the principal Greek
temples are built
under the aspect of the
fixed star with which
the God of the particular
temple is connected.

I told him I would
send him James's
pamphlet, and, as
usual, cannot find
it in its place.

Is there a copy of
it in the library, or
on the shelves of the

Royal Society ?

If so, and if Penrose
is F.R.S., I can tell
him to look for it
there; and, if he is
not, I suppose the
Secretary would let him
see it, if he wished to
do so.

Yours very truly

Lingard

trop tard pour que je fasse
à ce n° aucun changement
ou rectification.

je ne pouvais plus mentionner
votre réclamation que dans le
n° suivant, c'est à dire celui
1^{er} janvier - février 1880. Il
vient de paraître hier
30 Décembre, et il contient
la note suivante, p. 160 :

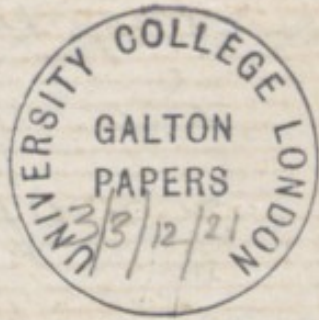
« Réclamation - - M. Francis
Galton, auteur du mémoire intitulé
Faits psychométriques, nous fait
observer que l'annonce qui est à la
couverture dans la table de
juillet 1879 et qui porte :
Faits psychométriques, Reoul

Paris, le 31 xbre 1879

lettre

Fl

Monsieur



Avant de porter une accusation, il faut bien examiner toutes les circonstances.

Votre première lettre, que j'ai sous les yeux, est datée de Londres, 31 octobre 1879. Je l'ai reçue à Paris au plus tôt le 1^{er} novembre. Or, à ce même 1^{er} novembre paraissait le n^o 2. novembre - décembre, contenant la table dont vous vous plaignez. Donc, quand votre lettre m'est parvenue, il était

J'ai vu, pourrait faire croire
 que l'auteur est Raoul Judy.
 Ce serait une erreur bien
 vite rectifiée par la page 50
 du même numéro, où il est
 dit: Article de M. Francis
 Galton, F. R. S., traduit du
Nineteenth Century, mars
 1879, par Raoul Judy. Mais
 il suffit que M. Galton se plaigne
 du libellé de la table qui précède,
 en effet, à une erreur, pour
 que nous le changeions. On
 mettra donc en place: Faith
psychométrique, Francis Galton.

Agrées, Monsieur, l'
 assurance de ma haute
 considération
 E. Littré

LONDON
5
FE 16
66

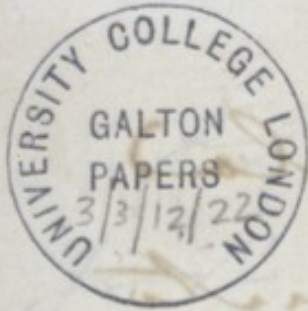


41

Francis Galton Esq
Rutland Gate
W.

42



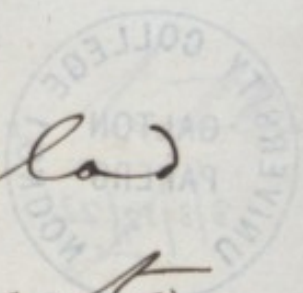


7 Stafford St
Old Broad St.
16. Feb. 1866

Dear Mr. Galton

I recd the
last letter from Andrew
fr your present. but
I suppose there is ^{no} ~~is~~
now on the way
fr me.

As I send you
a note to you the
other d. I have great
hopes he will
save his leg.



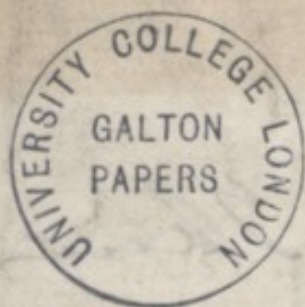
Dear Mr. You are glad
to see me. seems to
be hobbying about
his great work. the
African Fauna.

Believe me
yours truly
L. S. Selys

Frank Gattouy
in 1882

P.S. - Myself have
just come to terms
with Doughty. and I
will shortly send
you the Prospectus.

The work will be
well got up, and
consequently an expensive
one. It contains
nothing, I should
tell you, interesting to
the general reader,
but will do well
enough for the



69. Gt. Russell St.,
Bloomsbury W.C.
23. Oct 66

Dear Mr. Galton

Have the kindness
to inform me if you
have seen Sir Rhoderick
Murchison of late.
as also, if he has
said anything to you
about a poor Anderson's
talks of new
Book? —

For the pass

Three Months I have
 been in Sweden, to
 see after my children,
 as was detained
 then must longer
 than anticipated on
 account of the Cholera
 Epidemic, in place.
 has committed

great damage in
 West County -
 In the small
 Town of Wrentham.

where, I reside. and
which only numbers
some 4,000. People.
about 600. have
suffered of that Malady,
of whom about
a third died; -

Have you
found your Anderson
letter true? - I mean
the one Mr O
wrote to you
respects - a May

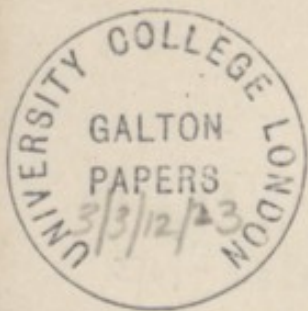
Months ago.
Peter Rice
Gorham
daddy

Francis Galton



Lord Loch

F10



3 May 1966

44, ELM PARK GARDENS,

S.W.

Dear Mr Galton,

My many thanks
for the very interesting
prints. They are very
curious - especially the
different types - has any
one yet endeavored to
depict the various patterns
as indicating different
characters - on the
principles of Palmistry -

44, ELM PARK GARDENS

S.W.

It seems true even
 dividing the types under
 the three heads, that it
 must be immensely
 difficult to compare,
 as the number of
 examples increase,
 each new case with
 that of previous criminals
 to distinguish whether they

has ever been of use
to you - Thanking you
very much believe me

Yours very truly

Loch

Oliver Lodge



Mariemont,
Edgbaston.

8 March 1907.

Dear Mr. Galton,

Could you, without much trouble, supplement your interesting letter in Nature called "Vox Populi" by a statement of what the average of all the votes would have been, and also what the weighted mean of the votes would have been, i.e. multiplying each estimate by the number of times it occurred? But in fact I perceive that this last would, in such a case as the present, be really the average.

In political voting unfortunately no such reasonable result seems possible; since the result is quite discontinuous, and it is the

fluctuating balance which oscillates from one side to the other that determines whether one side or the other shall be returned, giving the Minority no representation at all.

And this forsooth is subsequently spoken of as "a mandate".

It is interesting to see how near to the truth your advocated middle-most value arrived in the excellent case you have dealt with in this weeks Nature.

Yours very truly,
 Oliver Lodge



Telephone N° 68.

THE UNIVERSITY,
EDMUND STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.



20 March 1907.

Dear Dr. Galton,

When I sent the papers last night I had not referred to "Nature", and did not realise that the average came out within three-quarters of a pound of the length — a singular coincidence, and one which seems to me to strengthen the idea I previously

Oliver Lodge



held, that the average is the best method of arriving at the essence of a vote of this kind, since the higher and lower discordances are duly cancelled out of it automatically, and yet allowed each its proper small weight.

I do not realise the advantage of your middle-most value, unless the discrepancies

from it are weighted by the
number of times they occur;
and if they are weighted,
then the process is the same
as taking the average.

If I am wrong you will
correct me.

Believe me,

Faithfully yours,

Oliver Lodge



Telephone N° 68.

THE UNIVERSITY,
EDMUND STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.



19 March 1907.

Dear Dr Galton,

I sent your document to one of our Junior Lecturers in Mathematics who is interested in philosophical questions, asking him if he had a student whom he could put to it.

His reply I enclose, showing that he has done the work himself; and I also enclose his results, which I

have not checked over in any way,
but perceive give an average of 1197.
It is good of him to have taken this
trouble, and I tell him that I
shall inform you.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

Oliver Lodge





Telephone N° 68.



THE UNIVERSITY,
EDMUND STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

March 18th 1907

Dear Principal,

I could not find a suitable student to work out the average you require. They are generally better at differentiation than addition.

I was happy to oblige you myself, and spent an hour on Sunday at the work. As Mr Galton wanted

f8

the figures erased after
verification, I did not use
his paper.

Yours faithfully

C. T. Pearce



Weight Judging Competition
 calculation of Mean by Mr. C.T. Preese Junior Lecturer in Mathematics Brunel University 19
 process for me by it Principal, Sir Oliver Lodge Page 1

Score	Frequency	Weighted Score
896	78	0
*906	79	1
912	80	2
923	243	6
929	85	8
934	87	6
936	264	24
955	89	45
957	182	20
962	184	33
972	186	24
973	94	14
982	480	15
987	97	16
1000	294	51
1004	198	54
1005	101	19
1009	212	42
1023	107	22
2056	432	69
1031	436	24
1038	220	75
1041	111	26
1051	224	54
2104	226	84
1054	114	87
1056	230	90
1059	232	155
1064	351	288
1065	590	68
1066	595	165
1071	120	36
1072	121	148
4296	244	38
<u>39,389</u>	<u>78,386</u>	<u>94,958</u>
39 cases	71 cases	83 cases

$1+2+3+\dots+83$
 $= 93,209$

Carry 149 126
 158 188
 143. 73.



168
125

<u>162 x 1162</u>	<u>23371250</u>	<u>127 x 1200</u>
= 188,244	279,606	152,400
0	0	216
27	4	37
8	8	114
12	24	429
4	12	120
15	45	123
36	36	420
35	21	172
27	88	88
30	81	270
11	30	322
72	121	141
52	48	144
70	112	245
75	90	51
96	80	312
85	68	159
90	252	162
171	152	55
140	120	56
126	210	57
66	110	58
69	92	59
192	168	300
125	200	244
78	208	124
216	108	441
224	168	64
116	174	130
150	300	198
279	403	335
64	192	204
66	165	138
35	170	210
74	315	355
<u>191,160</u>	<u>283,975</u>	<u>158,953</u>
162 cases	233 cases	127 cases

Case 150
166

115
137



143
145

Page 3

58 x 1272

73,776

- 0
- 2
- 6
- 3
- 8
- 12
- 7
- 16
- +9
- 10
- 26
- 14
- 45
- 17
- 19
- 60
- 84
- 69
- 24
- 28
- 120
- 31
- 64
- 37
- 84
- 46
- 47
- 96
- 51
- 106
- 59
- 61
- 63

75100

58 cases

sum 162
726

16 x 1340

21440

- 6
- 7
- 18
- 19
- 32
- 34
- 44
- 75
- 92
- 95
- 100
- 131
- 144
- 154
- 176

22561

16 cases

61
66



39	39389
71	78386
83	94958
162	191160
235	283975
127	158953
58	75100
16	22561
<u>789</u>	<u>944482</u>

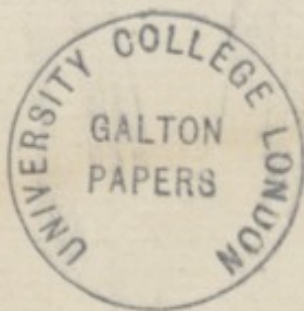
$$\begin{array}{r}
 1197 \\
 789 \overline{) 944482} \\
 \underline{1554} \\
 7658 \\
 \underline{5572} \\
 \cdot 49
 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Average} = 1197 \frac{49}{789}$$



Proposal for
Fellowship and
its acceptance

Oct 1904



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.



It is requested that replies to this letter be addressed to the UNDERSIGNED, and that the following number be quoted:— 1695.11

Enclosure.

PRINCIPAL:
SIR ARTHUR W. RÜCKER,
M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

TELEGRAMS—UNIVERSITY, LONDON.
TELEPHONE—64, TREASURY.

SOUTH KENSINGTON,
S.W.



October 11th 1904.

Dear Sir,

Your letter to the Principal conveying your generous offer to establish a Research Fellowship in Eugenics in the University was considered at the Meeting of the Academic Council yesterday; and I am directed by the Council to express to you their very sincere and grateful appreciation of your liberality and to ask if you would kindly consent to meet a small Committee consisting of:-

- Sir Edward Busk, ~~Baron~~,
- Professor Karl Pearson, and
- Mr Mackinder

in order to discuss the form in which it would be most convenient to present your offer to the Senate at their Meeting on the 26th inst.

It was thought that it would expedite matters greatly if your offer were conveyed to the Senate in such a form that it could be accepted, if possible, without amendment. It is suggested that the first Meeting of the Committee should take place at the University on Friday next, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m.

I shall be glad to know, at your earliest convenience, if this arrangement will suit you.

I am, dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

P. H. Artby
Academic Registrar.

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

S. W.

J.D.W.

*Belong to
Academy of Sciences
New York U.S.A.
Oct 11 1904*

X

Hartog about Miss Ada Read

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.



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

PRINCIPAL:
SIR ARTHUR W. RÜCKER,
M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

TELEGRAMS—UNIVERSITY, LONDON.
TELEPHONE—64, TREASURY.

Private.

SOUTH KENSINGTON,
S.W.

Enclosure.

June 21st, 1905.

Dear Mr Galton,

I understand from the Principal that you are making enquiries with regard to ^{an} ~~a~~ Secretary who might possibly be employed in connection with the work of the Galton Research Fellow. I do not know if you are seeking someone who is specially trained in Mathematics or Biology.

If you would be satisfied with a lady who has common sense and general capacity, I think I could recommend to you Miss Ada Read who is now Secretary of the King Alfred School Society, and a copy of whose testimonials I now enclose.

As you will see, she is very highly spoken of. She is the daughter of a London M.D. and the niece of Carveth Read, the Professor of Philosophy at University College. Her sister is a very capable Member of our Staff here, and from all I have seen of Miss Read herself, I think that she would be likely to do her work extremely well.

She knows typewriting and shorthand, she is used to having dealings with many people, and is obviously tactful.

I am,

Sincerely yours,

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

Hartog
(about West Ada Road)
June 1905

RECEIVED
JUN 10 1905

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

PRINCIPAL:
SIR ARTHUR W. RÜCKER,
M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

TELEGRAMS—UNIVERSITY, LONDON.
TELEPHONE—~~64~~—TREASURY
2560 WESTERN.



It is requested that replies to this letter
be addressed to the UNDERSIGNED,
and that the following number be
quoted:— 1695.11

SOUTH KENSINGTON,
S.W.
8th May, 1906.

Dear Mr Galton,

I have received your letter ^{of the 4th} presumably forwarded
by Mr Schuster.

According to the Minutes of the Senate, the Fellow-
ship is tenable for one year in the first instance and for
two subsequent years on favourable Report from the Committee
at the end of the first and second year's tenure respectively.
It hardly seems to me necessary for the Committee to meet
to discuss the matter, if it can be arranged in writing.

I shall be glad to know what your view is ~~is~~ on
the subject. Of course I will summon the Committee if you
think it necessary.

Yours faithfully,

F. Dalton
Academic Registrar.

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

14a

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.



It is requested that replies to this letter be addressed to the UNDERSIGNED, and that the following number be quoted:— 1695.11

Enclosure.

PRINCIPAL:
SIR ARTHUR W. RÜCKER,
M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

SOUTH KENSINGTON,
S.W.

TELEGRAMS—UNIVERSITY, LONDON
TELEPHONE—2560 WESTERN.



January 24th, 1907.

Dear Mr Galton,

I enclose a copy of the Minutes of the Senate with regard to the scheme for carrying on the work in the National Eugenics Laboratory.

May I express to you personally our thanks for the extremely generous and liberal way in which you have made this important donation, which I feel sure will prove fruitful in results?

With all good wishes, and trusting that this bitter weather is not affecting your health adversely,

I am,

Very truly yours,

Academic Registrar.

PS. I presume that we shall receive the cheque for £1,000 in due course.

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

AMR/p.34

f4b

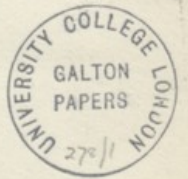
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Jan 1907
Minutes of Senate
re Sagnies Laboratory

See Rucker
Hardy
Perron

F. Galton, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.,
7 Windsor Terrace,
The Hoe,
PLYMOUTH.





15



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

It is requested that replies to this letter be addressed to the UNDERSIGNED, and that the following number be quoted:— 1695.11

PRINCIPAL:
SIR ARTHUR W. RÜCKER,
M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
TELEGRAMS—UNIVERSITY, LONDON
TELEPHONE—2560 WESTERN.

SOUTH KENSINGTON,
S.W.



28th January, 1907.

Hartog

Dear Mr Galton,

I believe a formal acknowledgment has already been sent to you for your kind cheque for one thousand pounds. I am glad that you approve of the scheme in its final form with which Professor Pearson is also, he tells me, perfectly satisfied.

Very truly yours,

F. Hartog
Academic Registrar.

F. Galton, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.,
7 Windsor Terrace,
The Hoe,
Plymouth.

HVT

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Enclosure.

It is requested that replies to this letter
be addressed to the UNDERSIGNED,
and that the following number be
quoted:— 1695.11

PRINCIPAL:
SIR ARTHUR W. RÜCKER,
M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

SOUTH KENNINGTON,
S.W.

TELEGRAMS—UNIVERSITY, LONDON.
TELEPHONE—~~THE TREASURY~~
2500 WESTERN.

4th February, 1907.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Academic Registrar to send
you the enclosed copy of a Report by Mr Edgar Schuster.
The Report is being circulated to all the members of the
Galton Laboratory Committee and the Academic Registrar is
of opinion that, in the event of its being unanimously
approved, there will be no need to trouble the members to
attend a Meeting of the Committee.

Yours faithfully,

G. K. Menzies

Secretary to the Academic
Registrar.

Francis Galton, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.,
7 Windsor Terrace,
The Hoe,
Plymouth.



GKM/HVT

67
C O P Y.

REPORT TO THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

By Edgar Schuster, late Francis Galton Research Fellow
in National Eugenics.

Gentlemen:

I beg to submit the following report:-



(1) In continuation of the work on "Noteworthy Families" inaugurated by Mr Galton, accounts of about 400 such families giving very brief biographies of their various members, were prepared by Miss Elderton. These were revised by myself and sent during the summer of 1906 to some member of each family with a short letter requesting that their errors and omissions might be rectified. The majority of the accounts were corrected and returned, often with considerable additions, and sometimes with expressions of interest concerning the work. On their receipt they were again examined by myself and then carefully retyped by Miss Elderton, in whose keeping, at the Eugenics Record Office, they are at present.

(2) The following memoirs have been written by Miss Elderton and myself in collaboration:-

Inheritance of Ability, a statistical examination of the Oxford class lists from the year 1800 onwards, and of the school lists of Harrow and Charterhouse.

Inheritance of Psychological Characters, being further statistical treatment of material collected and analysed by Messrs G. Heymans and E. Wiersma, and published by them in the "Zeitschrift für Psychologie", Band XLII, 1906.

These two papers are in the hands of Professor Karl Pearson.

(3) The following memoir has been written by myself, with some arithmetical assistance from Miss Elderton:-

The Promise of Youth and the Performance of Manhood, being a statistical examination into the relation existing between success in the examination for the B.A. Degree at Oxford and subsequent success in professional life. (The professions

considered were the Bar and the Church). It is intended to publish this paper in a memorial volume to the late Professor Weldon, which is to be written by his pupils.



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

It is requested that replies to this letter be addressed to the UNDERSIGNED, and that the following number be quoted:— 1695.11



PRINCIPAL:
SIR ARTHUR W. RÜCKER,
M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

SOUTH KENSINGTON,
S.W.

TELEGRAMS—UNIVERSITY, LONDON.
TELEPHONE—~~254~~ TREASURY
2560 WESTERN.

11th July, 1907.

Galton Laboratory Committee.

Dear Sir,

I am requested by Professor Pearson to inform you that it is proposed to place two rooms in University College, at the disposal of the Galton Laboratory in October in replacement of the rooms at 88 Gower Street. The new rooms will be next the Biometric Laboratory and it will be possible for the workers in the Galton Laboratory to use some of the calculators of the Biometric Laboratory when required. Professor Pearson also states that the proposed arrangement would enable him to give closer supervision to the work than he can do at present.

In these circumstances I feel sure that the change will approve itself to ^{all} the Members of the Committee and shall assume that you have no objection to it unless I hear from you further. You will no doubt remember that the only reason for placing the Galton Laboratory in a separate building was that there was no room available at University College when it was established.

Yours faithfully,

Stuart
Academic Registrar.

F. Galton, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.

HVT

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.



PRINCIPAL:
SIR ARTHUR W. RÜCKER,
M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

TELEGRAMS—UNIVERSITY, LONDON.
TELEPHONE—~~2000~~ WESTERN.
1486



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

SOUTH KENSINGTON,
S.W.

January 29th, 1908.

Dear Mr Galton,

Professor Pearson writes to me that he is anxious that you should be consulted as to the question of his continuing to supervise the work of the Eugenics Laboratory. I understand from Professor Pearson that he is quite willing either to continue to supervise the work or to agree to the appointment of someone else to carry it on as the Committee may desire.

Professor Pearson appears to be under the impression that the arrangements for his supervision were made only for this year, but in the Resolutions passed by the Senate this does not appear, and the general scheme provides for the carrying on of the Laboratory for three years beginning February 1st, 1907. I do not propose, ^{therefore} ~~however~~, to consult any other Members of the Committee until I hear from you on this point.

Hoping that your health is good, and that you have not been affected by the ^{recent} unfavourable weather,

I am,

Very truly yours,

Academic Registrar.

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



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

It is requested that replies to this letter be addressed to the UNDERSIGNED, and that the following number be quoted:— 1695.11

Enclosure.

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

SOUTH KENSINGTON,
S.W.

TELEGRAMS—UNIVERSITY, LONDON.
TELEPHONE—1486 WESTERN.

9th March, 1909.



L Pearson

Dear Mr Galton,

I enclose a copy of Professor Pearson's report for the year February 1908 to February 1909.

I am sure that the Committee would prefer to delay the meeting required to consider the report until you are able personally to be present. I am sending the report to you in the first instance so that I may be able if possible to make some statement with regard to the probable date of the meeting. I presume that you will hardly now be back in town before May.

I sincerely hope that this bitter weather has not been unfavourable to you.

I am,

Very truly yours,

H. Miers

Academic Registrar.

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

I was so very sorry to hear that you had lost a brother recently.

HVT

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

to the Galton Laboratory Committee
REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE FRANCIS GALTON LABORATORY FOR
NATIONAL EUGENICS, February 1908 - February 1909.

The general work of the Laboratory has gone on very steadily during the year, and a great deal of heavy tabling and calculating work has been carried through. The personnel of the Laboratory remains unchanged. Mr David Heron has been re-appointed Research Fellow for a further year. Miss Ethel Elderton was during the year offered ^{an important secretarial post in one of the Schools of the University} ~~the Secretaryship to the Principal of Bedford College~~, an indication that the value of her work and general ability were recognised outside the Laboratory. I am glad to report that Miss Elderton elected to remain on the Laboratory Staff, and that the University has approved the increase of her scholarship to the full amount sanctioned under the original scheme. Miss Amy Barrington has completed her work on the inheritance of vision and the influence of environment on eyesight, and this is now published as Laboratory publications No. V. Beside her four days in the Eugenics Laboratory, she has hitherto held a Teaching appointment at Bedford College for two days a week. On the termination of this, she most kindly placed the extra two days freely at my disposal for any calculating or other work going on in my Department. The pressure of arrears in the Eugenics Laboratory has been so great, that hitherto I have asked at present for her voluntary labour in its service. I must take this opportunity of fully acknowledging her generosity in this matter, which has been of great help to the Laboratory. It has been of special service in the preparation of the first issue of the Treasury of Human Inheritance, because Miss Barrington possesses an extensive knowledge of modern languages, and her abstracts of Dutch, Italian and other papers bearing on heredity have been



sent to the ^{var}ious contributors to that publication, and materially forwarded its progress. I feel strongly that for much scientific work like that of the Eugenics Laboratory a reading knowledge of a number of modern languages - a little out of the usual run - Swedish, Danish, Dutch - is very desirable. I think such knowledge is now-a-days rather less frequent than it was 25 years ago, and that the University might possibly adopt methods to encourage the study of other European languages as alternatives to French and German among its students of science. ^(or better still give extra marks for knowledge of several languages.) Of extra workers occasionally employed by the Laboratory I have to mention the services of Miss K. Ryley who has prepared nearly thirty plates of pedigrees, illustrating the inheritance of special characters in more than a hundred families. The draughtsmanship has been excellent and the Laboratory has been very fortunate in obtaining her aid. In view of the large amount of work to be done for the Treasury of Human Inheritance, I think, if our funds admitted, it would be desirable to ^{offer} ~~give~~ Miss Ryley a small paid appointment, say £45 per annum, instead of paying her by the plate.

If we look at the publications which are completed and issued we find that the cost of printing has been £90. 5s. and up to date £24. 13s. 8d., or somewhat more than 25% has been repaid to the University by the sale of memoirs. I consider this sale as satisfactory, when it is noted that large numbers of the memoirs are given away, others are exchanged for periodicals and other publications and further that the sale has been continuous and will, I think, be steady. I believe that ultimately 50 to 60 per cent of the cost of publication will be returned to the Eugenics fund. It must further be remembered that there has been practically no advertising*

* A single advertisement on the appearance of each new issue in the British Medical Journal and in Nature.

and that the price of each publication has been fixed so that a very moderate sale would suffice to cover the initial cost. It has been a difficult point to determine whether a much lower price would not have augmented the circulation, and again not easy to regulate the extent to which free copies have interfered with sales. Judging, however, from the sales of similar scientific memoirs, I think we have done well and that we shall do still better as our publications are better known and increase in range and number. Each new memoir serves as an effective advertisement of the older issues to a new group of readers.

An attempt is being made to issue a more popular series of papers under the title of the Eugenics Laboratory Lecture Series. It is proposed to publish in this series lectures delivered by members of the Eugenics Laboratory staff which place in a simpler form the results of the research work conducted in the Laboratory. The first issue of this series is a reprint of the Boyle Lecture on the Scope of Eugenics, the earlier edition of this lecture by the Oxford Press having been exhausted and the only available copies being those of the German and American reprints. It will be followed by the substance of the lectures now being given by members of the Laboratory at University College. We have found a considerable number of persons enquire at the Laboratory about various special points, and others are very desirous of understanding the general lines of our work, so that some publication of this kind, which ^{while} preserving a strictly academic character, ^{is intelligible without special technical knowledge,} has been much needed.

A further development of the work of the Laboratory this year has taken place on the teaching side. This appeared to me essential for the full training of the members of the staff. It was desirable that first attempts should be made

independently of any official laboratory arrangement. Mr Heron gave early in the session a largely attended lecture on Heredity in the North of London, and followed it up by a discourse on the work of the Eugenics Laboratory before ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~Galton~~ ^{of which Mr Galton is Honorary President} newly formed Eugenics Education Society. Miss Elder-
ton followed with a lecture on the Marriage of First Cousins based upon her reduction of our Family Measurements and on information collected through enquiries in the British Medical Journal. I was so satisfied by these results that it seemed desirable to institute a regular course of lectures on the Science of Eugenics. These were started on February 23rd and will be continued weekly till May. Our object has been to obtain, not a popular audience, but students of the subject who will attend regularly, and really profit by what we have to teach. For this purpose a small fee was imposed, and no tickets were issued for single lectures. The attendance at the first two lectures, now over, has been about 50, and the audience has been of a very satisfactory type, involving a number of medical men and of persons interested in social work. It is probable that an annual course of this kind will be of value, but the preparation of special lectures must somewhat reduce the output of research work, to which the staff has hitherto been wholly devoted.

I turn now to what may be termed the routine work of the Laboratory. The collection of family histories has progressed steadily, if not so rapidly as we should like. Much help has, however, been received this year from various sources. In particular, the determination to publish a great Thesaurus of family pedigrees of pathological, physical and mental characters has occupied much of the energies of the staff. The first issue appears almost at the same time as this report. It contains thirteen pedigree plates, five plates

of ~~sk~~ diagrams and photographs illustrating the inheritance of abnormalities and accounts of 76 families in which some character has been transmitted. The extent of the work involved in organising this Treasury of Human Inheritance will hardly be realised by those who merely turn over its pages. It has involved days of work in libraries, obtaining scarce books from collections abroad and following up clues and suggestions of all kinds. In particular it demanded the evolution of special methods of forming, drawing and engraving pedigrees, and of briefly describing the character of individuals. In future it is hoped that a system having been evolved and a mass of material accumulated, as well as a circle of contributors formed, the work of editing and publishing will be lighter.*

I must here acknowledge the splendid assistance I have received from contributors outside the Laboratory, above all to Dr W. Bullough of the London Hospital Medical College for his exhaustive treatment of heredity in Diabetes insipidus and Trochanteritis and also for his general account of Tuberculosis; to Dr F. Lewis of the University College Hospital Medical School for his contributions on inheritance in Polydactyly, Brachydactyly and Split-Foot; to Dr W. C. Rivers for his pedigree of pulmonary tuberculosis, and to Dr Johnson Horne for his introduction to the section on Deaf-Mutism. In the latter subject I have to thank the Rev. Mr Gilbey, Chaplain to the Royal ^{Association in Aid of} ~~Institution for~~ the Deaf and Dumb, for yeoman service in following up for us pedigree, and Miss Barrington for an immense amount of work in collecting from most scattered sources the published pedigrees. We have had to break new ground, form new channels of information, devise new methods of representation, and these difficulties

* I ought to express here my thanks to the College Committee which, by releasing me from a portion of my duties for six months, has enabled me to get this and other Eugenic Publications at last through the Press.



must largely excuse the delay in the Laboratory publications this year, and any defects in the first issue of the Treasury. We believe that it will serve a real need and ultimately form one of the chief features of the work of the Laboratory, and a standard by which its efficiency will be judged.

Of other publications I have already briefly referred to Miss Barrington's joint memoir with myself entitled: A First Study of the Inheritance of Vision and of the Relative Influence of Heredity and Environment on Sight. This contains the results of fully a year's calculation and tabling. So far as I am aware it is the first attempt to compare the relative intensities of nurture and nature, environment and inheritance. We have to thank Mr B. Nettleship for much friendly criticism and advice. Miss Barrington has also completed the reduction of a series of measurements of the brain-weight of sane and insane. Her time in future will probably be largely taken up by work on the Treasury. Mr Heron has completed and reduced the whole of the data on the school-children of London which were placed in our hands by the County Council Education Committee. He is now writing his memoir on the Influence of Unfavourable Home Environment and Defective Physique on the Intelligence of School Children. This important paper should be ready before the summer, it has been delayed by Mr Heron's work for the present course of lectures on Eugenics, the main burden for the organisation and illustration of which has fallen ~~largely~~ on his shoulders. Miss Elderton has completed several pieces of work. A fairly exhaustive treatment of assortative mating in man, i.e., the tendency of men and women of like characteristics to intermarry, appeared as an appendix to a memoir by the late Mr E. C. Pope, "A Second Study of the Statistics of Pulmonary Tuberculosis - Marital Infection", edited by me and issued in the Drapers' Company Memoirs. She is also



chiefly responsible for the study of the influence of environment in Miss Barrington's memoir on Eye-sight, and is at present engaged in dealing with further phases of home environment on the welfare of the child. She has given me in the course of the year two completed memoirs: (i) A Measure of the Resemblance between Uncle's Aunt and Nephew, & Niece, which practically completes the study of the influence of collaterals started by her in her memoir on cousins, and (ii) The Influence of Parental Occupation and Habits on the Physique of the Offspring. This paper is based on the 20,000 Glasgow school-children provided by the Scottish Education Office, and will be issued in the course of the next few months. I have myself in hand two papers practically on Eugenic topics: (i) The Health of the School-child in relation to its Mental Characters, and (ii) a joint Memoir with Mr E. Nettleship and Mr G. H. Usher on Albinism in Man, for which nearly 600 pedigrees and upwards of 100 photographs have already been engraved. These memoirs will appear in the Drapers' Company Series, but they may be mentioned here, as it is very difficult to differentiate work done in the Eugenics and Biometric Laboratories, and the distinction is really not so much in matter, ^{as} ~~but~~ in the fund to which the cost of the research and publication is credited.

In conclusion, I would wish to say that personally I consider that the staff has worked with much energy and loyalty, and this under the circumstance that they have met and are likely to meet with much external and uninformal hostile criticism of their methods and publications. It must always be so when exact statistical methods are brought into touch with looser current processes of reasoning.

With regard to the future of the Laboratory, I think that in the course of the year, there should be a meeting of the Committee at such a time as may be convenient to Mr Galton,



to consider its future. I think this year covers the period for which provision was originally made. Should Mr Galton continue, as I hope, to support it, I think the general question of research fellows and scholars as against more permanent members of the staff, should be discussed. There is much to be said ^{in favour of} ~~for~~ temporary appointments of the scholarship nature, but the amount of training required for special work of this kind is so large, that I must confess I looked this year on the possible loss of a member of the staff as little short of a catastrophe. I think this point deserves very special consideration, and we ought to have some discussion of the matter. The fact that Mr Heron and Miss Elderton are lecturing and have assisted in demonstrating to students coming to us for short courses seems to me to indicate some balance of advantage in the permanent as against the scholarship form of appointment, which means a rapid flow of individuals not trained to the routine work of the Laboratory or to teaching functions.

EXCELSIOR
KARL PEARSON.

March 3rd, 1909.

EXTRA SUPERFINE

BRITISH MAKE



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.



It is requested that replies to this letter be addressed to the UNDERSIGNED, and that the following number be quoted:— 1695.11

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

TELEGRAMS—UNIVERSITY, LONDON.
TELEPHONE—1486 WESTERN.

SOUTH KENSINGTON,
S.W.

15th March, 1909.

Dear Mr Galton,

I am much obliged for your letter. We will summon the Meeting of the Committee as you desire, towards the end of May and fix the date so that it will not clash with other University Meetings. I think Professor Pearson's report showed an extraordinary good and interesting record of work. The investigations seem to me of first rate importance.

I hope your correspondence with Professor Pearson on the subject of the supervision of the Laboratory, if and when he goes away on a holiday, will lead to a satisfactory arrangement being made. The younger workers in the Laboratory seem to be doing very well.

With all good wishes,

I am,

Very truly yours,

Academic Registrar.

Hartley

Francis Galton, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.,
Crown Hotel,
LYNDHURST.

WTJ.

F21

1908
1909

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

to the Galton Laboratory Committee
REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE FRANCIS GALTON LABORATORY FOR
NATIONAL EUGENICS, February 1908 - February 1909.

The general work of the Laboratory has gone on very steadily during the year, and a great deal of heavy tabling and calculating work has been carried through. The personnel of the Laboratory remains unchanged. Mr David Heron has been re-appointed Research Fellow for a further year. Miss Ethel Elderton was during the year offered *an important Secretarial post in one of the Schools of the University* ~~the Secretaryship to the Principal of Bedford College~~, an indication that the value of her work and general ability were recognised outside the Laboratory. I am glad to report that Miss Elderton elected to remain on the Laboratory Staff, and that the University has approved the increase of her scholarship to the full amount sanctioned under the original scheme. Miss Amy Barrington has completed her work on the inheritance of vision and the influence of environment on eyesight, and this is now published as Laboratory publications No. V. Beside her four days in the Eugenics Laboratory, she has hitherto held a Teaching appointment at Bedford College for two days a week. On the termination of this, she most kindly placed the extra two days freely at my disposal for any calculating or other work going on in my Department. The pressure of arrears in the Eugenics Laboratory has been so great, that hitherto I have asked at present for her voluntary labour in its service. I must take this opportunity of fully acknowledging her generosity in this matter, which has been of great help to the Laboratory. It has been of special service in the preparation of the first issue of the Treasury of Human Inheritance, because Miss Barrington possesses an extensive knowledge of modern languages, and her abstracts of Dutch, Italian and other papers bearing on heredity have been

sent to the various contributors to that publication, and materially forwarded its progress. I feel strongly that for such scientific work like that of the Eugenics Laboratory a reading knowledge of a number of modern languages - a little out of the usual run - Swedish, Danish, Dutch - is very desirable. I think such knowledge is now-a-days rather less frequent than it was 25 years ago, and that the University might possibly adopt methods to encourage the study of other European languages as alternatives to French and German among its students of science. Of extra workers occasionally employed by the Laboratory I have to mention the services of Miss K. Ryley who has prepared nearly thirty plates of pedigrees, illustrating the inheritance of special characters in more than a hundred families. The draughtsmanship has been excellent and the Laboratory has been very fortunate in obtaining her aid. In view of the large amount of work to be done for the Treasury of Human Inheritance, I think, if our funds admitted, it would be desirable to give Miss Ryley a small paid appointment, say £45 per annum, instead of paying her by the plate.

If we look at the publications which are completed and issued we find that the cost of printing has been £90. 5s. and up to date £24. 13s. 6d., of which more than 25% has been repaid to the University by the sale of memoirs. I consider this sale as satisfactory, when it is noted that large numbers of the memoirs are given away, others are exchanged for periodicals and other publications and further that the sale has been continuous and will, I think, be steady. I believe that ultimately 50 to 60 per cent of the cost of publication will be returned to the Eugenics Fund. It must further be remembered that there has been practically no advertising*

* A single advertisement on the appearance of each new issue occurs in the British Medical Journal and in Nature.

- 5 -

and that the price of each publication has been fixed so that a very moderate sale would suffice to cover the initial cost. It has been a difficult point to determine whether a much lower price would not have augmented the circulation, and again not easy to regulate the extent to which free copies have interfered with sales. Judging, however, from the sales of similar scientific memoirs, I think we have done well and that we shall do still better as our publications are better known and increase in range and number. Each new memoir serves as an effective advertisement of the older issues to a new group of readers.

An attempt is being made to issue a more popular series of papers under the title of the Eugenics Laboratory Lecture Series. It is proposed to publish in this series lectures delivered by members of the Eugenics Laboratory staff which place in a simple form the results of the research work conducted in the Laboratory. The first issue of this series is a reprint of the Boyle Lecture on the Scope of Eugenics, the earlier edition of this lecture by the Oxford Press having been exhausted and the only available copies being those of the German and American reprints. It will be followed by the substance of the lectures now being given by members of the Laboratory at University College. We have found a considerable number of persons enquire at the Laboratory about various special points, and others are very desirous of understanding the general lines of our work, so that some publication of this kind, which preserves a strictly academic character, has been much needed.

A further development of the work of the Laboratory this year has taken place on the teaching side. This appeared to me essential for the full training of the members of the staff. It was desirable that first attempts should be made

- 4 -

independently of any official laboratory arrangement. Mr Heron gave early in the session a largely attended lecture on Heredity in the North of London, and followed it up by a discourse on the work of the Eugenics Laboratory before Mr Galton's newly formed Eugenics Education Society. Miss Hider-ton followed with a lecture on the Marriage of First Cousins based upon her reduction of our Family Measurements and on information collected through enquiries in the British Medical Journal. I was so satisfied by these results that it seemed desirable to institute a regular course of lectures on the Science of Eugenics. These were started on February 23rd and will be continued weekly till May. Our object has been to obtain, not a popular audience, but students of the subject who will attend regularly, and really profit by what we have to teach. For this purpose a small fee was imposed, and no tickets were issued for single lectures. The attendance at the first two lectures, now over, has been about 50, and the audience has been of a very satisfactory type, involving a number of medical men and of persons interested in social work. It is probable that an annual course of this kind will be of value, but the preparation of special lectures must somewhat reduce the output of research work, to which the staff has hitherto been wholly devoted.

I turn now to what may be termed the routine work of the Laboratory. The collection of family histories has progressed steadily, if not so rapidly as we should like. Much help has, however, been received this year from various sources. In particular, the determination to publish a great THESAURUS of family pedigrees of pathological, physical and mental characters has occupied much of the energies of the staff. The first issue appears almost at the same time as this report. It contains thirteen pedigree plates, five plates

- 5 -

of stringrams and photographs illustrating the inheritance of abnormalities and accounts of 76 families in which some character has been transmitted. The extent of the work involved in organising this Treasury of Human Inheritance will hardly be realised by those who merely turn over its pages. It has involved days of work in libraries, obtaining some books from collections abroad and following up clues and suggestions of all kinds. In particular it demanded the evolution of special methods of forming, drawing and engraving pedigrees, and of briefly describing the character of individuals. In future it is hoped that a system having been evolved and a mass of material accumulated, as well as a circle of contributors formed, the work of editing and publishing will be lighter.¹¹

I must here acknowledge the splendid assistance I have received from contributors outside the Laboratory, above all to Dr W. Bulloch of the London Hospital Medical College for his extensive treatment of heredity in Diabetes insipidus and Tachycardia and also for his general account of Tuberculosis; to Dr T. Lewis of the University College Hospital Medical School for his contributions on inheritance in Polydactyly, Brachydactyly and Split-Foot; to Dr W. G. Rivers for his pedigree of pulmonary tuberculosis, and to Dr Johnson Horne for his introduction to the section on Deaf-Blindness. In the latter subject I have to thank the Rev. Mr Gilbey, Chaplain to the Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, for yeoman service in following up for us pedigrees, and Miss Harrington for an immense amount of work in collecting from most scattered sources the published pedigrees. We have had to break new ground, form new channels of information, devise new methods of representation, and these difficulties

¹¹ I ought to express here my thanks to the College Committee which, by releasing me from a portion of my duties for six months, has enabled me to get this and other Eugenic Publications at last through the Press.

- 6 -

must largely excuse the delay in the Laboratory publications this year, and any defects in this first issue of the Treasury. We believe that it will serve a real need and ultimately form one of the chief features of the work of the Laboratory, and a standard by which its efficiency will be judged.

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- 7 -

chiefly responsible for the study of the influence of environment in Miss Barrington's memoir on Eye-sight, and is at present engaged in dealing with further phases of home environment on the welfare of the child. She has given me in the course of the year two completed memoirs: (i) A Measure of the Resemblance between Uncle, Aunt and Nephew, Niece, which practically completes the study of the influence of collaterals started by her in her memoir on cousins, and (ii) The Influence of Parental Occupation and Habits on the Physique of the Offspring. This paper is based on the 20,000 Glasgow school-children provided by the Scottish Education Office, and will be issued in the course of the next few months. I have myself in hand two papers practically on Eugenic topics: (i) The Health of the School-child in relation to its Mental Characters, and (ii) a joint Memoir with Mr E. Nettleship and Mr C. H. Usher on Albinism in Man, for which nearly 500 pedigrees and upwards of 100 photographs have already been engraved. These memoirs will appear in the Drapers' Company Series, but they may be mentioned here, as it is very difficult to differentiate work done in the Eugenics and Biometric Laboratories, and the distinction is really not so much in matter, but in the fund to which the cost of the research and publication is credited.

In conclusion, I would wish to say that personally I consider that the staff has worked with much energy and loyalty, and this under the circumstance that they have ^{met} and are likely to meet with much external and uninformed hostile criticisms of their methods and publications. It must always be so when exact statistical methods are brought into touch with loose current processes of reasoning.

With regard to the future of the Laboratory, I think that in the course of the year, there should be a meeting of the Committee at such a time as may be convenient to Mr Galton,

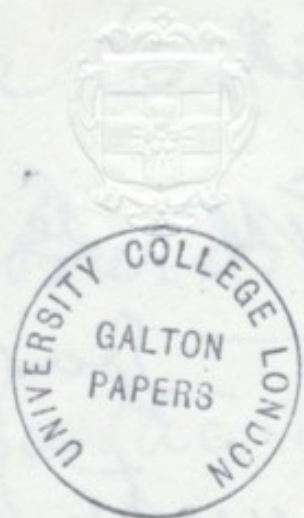
- 6 -

to consider its future. I think this year covers the period for which provision was originally made. Should Mr Galton continue, as I hope, to support it, I think the general question of research fellows and scholars as against more permanent members of the staff, should be discussed. There is much to be said for temporary appointments of the scholarship nature, but the amount of training required for special work of this kind is so large, that I must confess I looked this year on the possible loss of a member of the staff as little short of a catastrophe. I think this point deserves very special consideration, and we ought to have some discussion of the matter. The fact that Mr Heron and Miss Siderton are lecturing and have assisted in demonstrating to students coming to us for short courses seems to me to indicate some balance of advantage in the permanent as against the scholarship form of appointment, which means a rapid flow of individuals not trained to the routine work of the Laboratory or to teaching functions.

KARE. PEARSON.

March 2nd, 1909.

Hardy



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.

 June 18th 1909.

Dear Mr Galton,

I am very sorry to hear that your health will not allow you to attend the meeting of the Committee on the 25th - I see by today's Times that you keep

Some what delayed with
the hope that you might be
able to attend after your
return from the country)
vote for up to the Senate
on July 21st. & I vote to write
to you immediately after
that date.

With all good wishes,
Very truly yours
P. J. Harvey

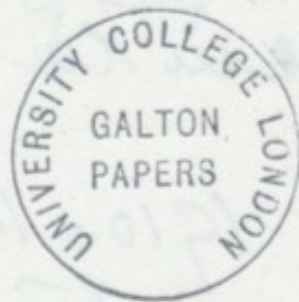
P. T. O.

a keen look out for the
aburdities committed by
public speakers on the
subject of Influenza!

I note your generous offer
to contribute £500 to the
maintenance of the Laboratory
for 1910-11, subject to satisfactory
arrangements being made.

The report of the Committee
of which the meeting was

You will be pleased to
hear that the Senate on
Wednesday passed a special
vote of thanks to Professor
Pearson in connection
with the work of his
department.



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



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

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

TELEGRAMS—UNIVERSITY, LONDON.
TELEPHONE—1486 WESTERN.



It is requested that replies to this letter
be addressed to the UNDERSIGNED,
and that the following number be
quoted:— 1695.11

SOUTH KENSINGTON,
S.W.

26th June, 1909.

Dear Sir Francis Galton,

This is just an informal line to tell you of yesterday's proceedings at the Committee of which you will receive a formal printed report later.

The Committee accepted Professor Pearson's suggestions as far as possible and have recommended the continuance of the scheme as a whole for one year and the re-appointment of Mr Heron and Miss Elderton under the same conditions as before. They have also recommended the appointment of Miss K. Ryley to assist in the laboratory at a salary of £45 per annum for four days' work a week.

The Committee felt it was impossible to recommend permanent appointments in view of the fact that there is no permanent endowment of the Laboratory. I am sure you will understand that they did everytning ^{in their power} possible to meet Professor Pearson's views ^{as} expressed in his report which ^{new} the Committee understand that you share.

The Committee finally passed a vote of congratulation to you on your recent honour in which I hope I may be permitted to join.

Believe me,

Very truly yours,

Academic Registrar.

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

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Enclosure.

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

1895.11

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

TELEGRAMS—UNIVERSITY, LONDON.
TELEPHONE—1486 WESTERN.



SOUTH KENSINGTON,
S.W.

23rd July, 1909.

Dear Sir,

A sum of 15 guineas has been received by the University on behalf of the Francis Galton Laboratory Committee in respect of lectures recently given at University College.

Professor Pearson proposes that the money should be allotted in the following way:—

To Mr Heron, Galton Research Fellow,	£5	6	0
To Miss Elderton, Galton Research Scholar,	£5	5	0
To Budgets Petty Cash, to cover cost of diagrams and other expenses,	£4	4	0
	<u>£15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>

If you assent to the above proposal, will you kindly signify your assent on the enclosed postcard? If there should be any serious difference of opinion with regard to the matter I presume that it must stand over until the next meeting of the Committee.

I am, dear Sir,

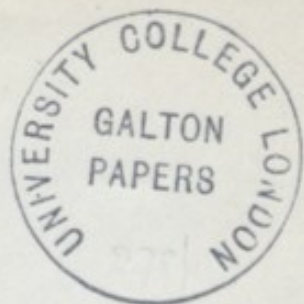
Yours faithfully,

Academic Registrar.

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

P. J. Harvog

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.

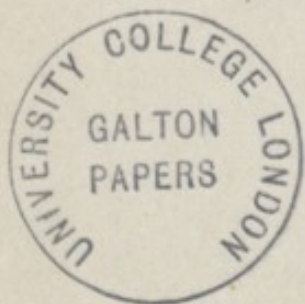
Nov 8

1910.

Dear Sir Francis Galton,
My offer you my
sincere congratulations
on the award to you of
the Copley Medal? I have
more than once read
through the list of names

of those who have
received it, ^{known that} & for a Scientific
man, if it cannot mean
an added honour, it means
at any rate the Supreme
recognition of his work.
With all good wishes

I am very truly yours,
P. J. Hartley





UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

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

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

Enclosure.

SOUTH KENSINGTON,
S.W.

TELEGRAMS—UNIVERSITY, LONDON.
TELEPHONE—1486 WESTERN.

July 23rd, 1909.

Dear Sir Francis Galton,

I am directed to inform you that the Senate at their last Meeting were informed of your donation of £500 for the maintenance of the Francis Galton Laboratory for the year February 1st, 1910 to January 31st, 1911, and that they passed the following Resolution in connection therewith:—

"That the cordial thanks of the Senate be conveyed to Sir Francis Galton for his continued liberal donation for the maintenance of the Francis Galton Laboratory for the study of National Eugenics."

I enclose herewith a copy of the Report of the Eugenics Laboratory Committee together with the other Resolutions passed in connection therewith.

I am,

Very truly yours,

Academic Registrar.

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

Francis Galton Laboratory Committee.

CONSIDERED :—

(1) A Report from the Francis Galton Laboratory Committee, adopted at their Meeting on June 25th, 1909 :—

Report on the work of the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics, February, 1908—June, 1909.

Considered :—

(1) The following Report by Prof. Karl Pearson on the work of the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics, February, 1908, to June, 1909 :—

The general work of the Laboratory has gone on very steadily during the year, and a great deal of heavy tabling and calculating work has been carried through. The personnel of the Laboratory remains unchanged. Mr. David Heron was re-appointed Research Fellow for a further year. Miss Ethel Elderton was during the year offered an important secretarial post in one of the Schools of the University, an indication that the value of her work and general ability were recognised outside the Laboratory. I am glad to report that Miss Elderton elected to remain on the Laboratory Staff, and that the University has approved the increase of her scholarship to the full amount sanctioned under the original scheme. Miss Amy Barrington has completed her work on the "Inheritance of Vision and the Influence of Environment on Eyesight," and this is now published as Laboratory publications, No. V. Besides her four days in the Eugenics Laboratory, she has hitherto held a teaching appointment at Bedford College for two days a week. On the termination of this, she most kindly placed the extra two days freely at my disposal for any calculating or other work going on in my department. The pressure of arrears in the Eugenics Laboratory has been so great, that hitherto I have asked for her additional voluntary labour in its service. I must take this opportunity of fully acknowledging her generosity in this matter, which has been of great help to the Laboratory. It has been of special service in the preparation of the first issue of the *Treasury of Human Inheritance*, because Miss Barrington possesses an extensive knowledge of modern languages, and her abstracts of Dutch, Italian, and other papers bearing on heredity have been sent to the various contributors to that publication, and materially forwarded its progress. I feel strongly that for much scientific work like that of the Eugenics Laboratory a reading knowledge of a number of modern languages, a little out of the usual run—Swedish, Danish, Dutch—is very desirable. I think such knowledge is nowadays rather less frequent than it was twenty-five years ago, and that the University might possibly adopt methods to encourage the study of other European languages as *alternatives* to French and German among its students of science, or, better still, give extra marks for knowledge of several languages. Of extra workers occasionally employed by the Laboratory I have to mention the services of Miss K. Ryley, who has prepared nearly thirty plates of pedigrees, illustrating the inheritance of special characters

in more than a hundred families. The draughtsmanship has been excellent, and the Laboratory has been very fortunate in obtaining her aid. In view of the large amount of work to be done for the *Treasury of Human Inheritance*, I think, if our funds admitted, it would be desirable to offer Miss Ryley a small paid appointment, say £45 per annum, instead of paying her by the plate for four days' work a week.

If we look at the publications which are completed and issued, we find that the cost of printing has been about £250, and up to date £80, or somewhat more than 30 per cent., has been repaid to the University by the sale of memoirs. I consider this sale as satisfactory, when it is noted that large numbers of the memoirs are given away, others are exchanged for periodicals and other publications, and further that the sale has been continuous, and will, I think, be steady. I believe that ultimately 50 to 60 per cent. of the cost of publication will be returned to the Eugenics fund. It must further be remembered that there has been practically no advertising,* and that the price of each publication has been fixed so that a very moderate sale would suffice to cover the initial cost. It has been a difficult point to determine whether a much lower price would not have augmented the circulation, and again not easy to regulate the extent to which free copies have interfered with sales. Judging, however, from the sales of similar scientific memoirs, I think we have done well and that we shall do still better as our publications are better known and increase in range and number. Each new memoir serves as an effective advertisement of the older issues to a new group of readers.

An attempt is being made to issue a more popular series of papers under the title of the *Eugenics Laboratory Lecture Series*. It is proposed to publish in this series lectures delivered by members of the Eugenics Laboratory Staff which place in a simpler form the results of the research work conducted in the Laboratory. The first issue of this series is a reprint of the Boyle Lecture on the Scope of Eugenics, the earlier edition of this lecture by the Oxford Press having been exhausted and the only available copies being those of the German and American reprints. It has been followed by *The Groundwork of Eugenics*, the Introductory lecture to the course delivered this year by members of the Galton Laboratory, and two further lectures, *The Problem of Practical Eugenics* and *The Relative Difference of Nurture and Nature* is at press. We have found a considerable number of persons enquire at the Laboratory about various special points, and others are very desirous of understanding the general lines of our work, so that some publication of this kind, which while preserving a strictly academic character, is intelligible without special technical knowledge, has been much needed.

A further development of the work of the Laboratory this year has taken place on the teaching side. This appeared to me essential for the full training of the members of the staff. It was desirable that first attempts should be made independently of any official laboratory arrangement. Mr Heron gave early in the session a largely attended lecture on Heredity in the North of London, and followed it up by a discourse on the work of the Eugenics Laboratory before the newly formed Eugenics Education Society of which Mr Galton is Honorary President. Miss Elderton followed with a lecture on the Marriage of First Cousins, based upon her reduction of our Family Measurements and on information collected through enquiries in the *British Medical Journal*. I was so satisfied by these results that it seemed desirable to institute a regular course of lectures on the Science of Eugenics. These were started on February 23rd and were continued weekly till May 25th. Our object has been, not to obtain a popular audience, but to supply the needs of students of the subject who will attend regularly, and really profit by what we have to teach. For this purpose a small fee was imposed, and no tickets were issued for single lectures. The attendance at the first two lectures was about 50, and at the final lecture was upwards of 100. The audience has been of a very satisfactory type, including a number of medical men and of persons interested in social work. It is probable that an annual course of this kind will be of value, but the preparation of special lectures must somewhat reduce the output of research work, to which the staff has hitherto been wholly devoted.

I turn now to what may be termed the routine work of the Laboratory. The collection of family histories has progressed steadily, if not so rapidly as we should like. Much help has, however, been received this year from various sources. In particular, the determination to publish a great *Thesaurus* of family pedigrees of pathological, physical and mental characters has occupied much of the energies of the staff. The first issue appeared in March and a second issue is all in type. Parts I to III of these issues contain twenty pedigree plates, six plates of karyograms, photographs, &c., illustrating the inheritance of abnormalities and accounts of 192 families in which some character has been transmitted. The extent of the work involved in organising this *Treasury of Human Inheritance* will hardly be realised by those who merely turn over its pages. It has involved days of work in libraries, obtaining scarce books from collections abroad, and following up clues and suggestions of all kinds. In particular, it demanded the evolution of special methods of forming, drawing and engraving pedigrees, and of briefly describing the character of individuals. In future it is hoped that a system having been evolved and a mass of material accumulated, as well as a circle of contributors formed, the work of editing and publishing will be lighter.† I must here acknowledge the splendid assistance I have received from contributors outside the Laboratory, above all Dr W. Bulloch, of the London Hospital Medical College, for his exhaustive treatment of heredity in *Diabetes insipidus*, *Trophædema Hermaphroditism*, and also for his general account of *Tuberculosis*; Dr T. Lewis, of the University College Hospital Medical School, for his contributions on inheritance in *Polydactyly*, *Brachydactyly* and *Split-Foot*; Dr W. C. Rivers for his pedigrees of pulmonary tuberculosis; Dr A. R. Urquhart for his work on insanity; and Dr Jobson Horne for his introduction to the section on *Deaf-Mutism*. In the latter subject I have to thank the Rev. Mr Gilbey, Chaplain to the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, for yeoman service in following pedigrees up for us, and Miss Barrington for an immense amount of work in collecting from most scattered sources the published pedigrees. We have had to break new ground, form new channels of information, devise new methods of representation, and these difficulties

* A single advertisement on the appearance of each new issue in the *British Medical Journal* and in *Nature*. Recently an advertisement appeared in the new *Journal of Eugenics* of the Eugenics Education Society.

† I ought to express here my thanks to the College Committee, which, by releasing me from a portion of my duties for six months, has enabled me to get this and other Eugenic Publications at last through the Press.

P.T.O

must largely excuse the delay in the Laboratory publications this year, and any defects in the first issue of the *Treasury*. We believe that it will serve a real need and ultimately form one of the chief features of the work of the Laboratory, and a standard by which its efficiency will be judged.

Of other publications I have already briefly referred to Miss Barrington's joint memoir with myself, entitled: *A First Study of the Inheritance of Vision and of the Relative Influence of Heredity and Environment on Sight*. This contains the results of fully a year's tabling and calculation. So far as I am aware it is the first attempt to compare the relative intensities of nurture and nature, environment and inheritance. We have to thank Mr E. Nettleship for much friendly criticism and advice. Miss Barrington has also completed the reduction of a series of measurements of the brain-weight of sane and insane. Her time in future will probably be largely taken up by work on the *Treasury*. Mr Heron has completed and reduced the whole of the data on the school-children of London which were placed in our hands by the County Council Education Committee. He is now writing his memoir on the *Influence of Unfavourable Home Environment and Defective Physique on the Intelligence of School Children*. This important paper should be ready before the summer; it has been delayed by Mr Heron's work for the course of lectures on Eugenics, the main burden for the organisation and illustration of which fell on his shoulders. Miss Elderton has completed several pieces of work. A fairly exhaustive treatment of assortative mating in man, i.e., the tendency of men and women of like characteristics to intermarry appeared as an appendix to a memoir by the late Mr E. C. Pope, *A Second Study of the Statistics of Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Marital Infection*, edited by me and issued in the Drapers' Company Memoirs. She is also chiefly responsible for the study of the influence of environment in Miss Barrington's memoir on Eyesight, and is at present engaged in dealing with further phases of home environment on the welfare of the child. She has given me in the course of the year two completed memoirs: (i) *A Measure of the Resemblance between Uncle or Aunt and Nephew or Niece*, which practically completes the study of the influence of collaterals started by her in her memoir of Cousins, and (ii) *The Influence of Parental Occupation and Habits on the Physique of the Offspring*. This paper is based on the 20,000 Glasgow school-children provided by the Scottish Education Office, and will be issued in the course of the next few months. I have myself in hand, two papers practically on Eugenic topics: (i) *The Health of the School-child in relation to its Mental Characters*, and (ii) a joint Memoir with Mr E. Nettleship and Mr C. H. Usher on *Albinism in Man*, for which nearly 600 pedigrees and upwards of 100 photographs have already been engraved. These memoirs will appear in the Drapers' Company Series, but they may be mentioned here, as it is very difficult to differentiate work done in the Eugenics and Biometric Laboratories, and the distinction is really not so much in the matter, as in the fund to which the cost of the research and publication is credited.

In conclusion, I would wish to say that personally I consider that the staff has worked with much energy and loyalty, and this under the circumstance that they have met, and are likely to meet, with much external and uninformed hostile criticism of their methods and publications. It must always be so when exact statistical methods are brought into touch with looser current processes of reasoning.

I think the Committee should consider the future arrangements of the Laboratory.

Should Mr. Galton continue, as I hope, to support it, I think the general question of research fellows and scholars as against more permanent members of the staff, should be discussed. All the present appointments terminate in February, 1910. I think, although we cannot pledge ourselves for the future, that it would be desirable to re-appoint the present members of the staff for a further year from that date. There is much to be said in favour of temporary appointments of the scholarship nature, but the amount of training required for special work of this kind is so large, that I must confess I looked this year on the possible loss of a member of the staff as little short of a catastrophe. I think this point deserves very special consideration, and we ought to have some discussion of the matter. The fact that Mr Heron and Miss Elderton are lecturing and have assisted in demonstrating to students coming to us for short courses seems to me to indicate some balance of advantage in the permanent as against the scholarship form of appointment, which means a rapid flow of individuals not trained to the routine work of the Laboratory or to teaching functions.

June, 1909.

KARL PEARSON.

(2) A letter, dated June 17th, 1909, from Sir Francis Galton, stating that he was prepared to forward to the University £500 for the maintenance of the Francis Galton Laboratory for the Study of National Eugenics during the year 1910-11, provided that satisfactory action were taken upon the Report of Professor Karl Pearson.

Recommended:—

That, subject to the receipt of a donation of £500 from Sir Francis Galton for the maintenance of the Laboratory, the Scheme for the Francis Galton Laboratory for the Study of National Eugenics set forth in Senate Minutes 321-25 of January 23rd, 1907, be continued as from February 1st, 1910, for a further period of one year; and

- (a) that Mr David Heron, M.A., be re-appointed Galton Research Fellow for a further period of one year as from February 1st, 1910, in accordance with the Scheme;
- (b) that Miss E. M. Elderton be re-appointed Galton Research Scholar for a further period of one year as from February, 1910, in accordance with the Scheme;
- (c) that Miss Amy Barrington be re-appointed Computer in the Francis Galton Laboratory for a further period of one year as from February 1st, 1910, and that her remuneration be at the rate of £80 per annum for such time not exceeding four days per week as may be decided by Professor Karl Pearson;
- (d) that Miss K. V. Ryley be appointed Assistant in the Francis Galton Laboratory as from October 1st, 1909, and that her remuneration be at the rate of £45 per annum payable monthly for four days per week or equivalent time, as may be decided by Professor Karl Pearson.

M. J. M. HILL, Vice-Chancellor,
in the Chair.

(2) A Statement by the Academic Registrar to the effect that he had received from Sir Francis Galton on June 28th, 1909, a cheque for £500 for the maintenance of the Francis Galton Laboratory for the Study of National Eugenics during the year 1910-11.

Resolutions of the Senate.

That the Scheme for the Francis Galton Laboratory for the Study of National Eugenics set forth in Senate Minutes 921-25 of January 23rd, 1907, be continued as from February 1st, 1910, for a further period of one year; and

- (a) that Mr David Heron, M.A., be re-appointed Galton Research Fellow for a further period of one year as from February 1st, 1910, in accordance with the Scheme;*
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- (d) that Miss K. V. Ryley be appointed Assistant in the Francis Galton Laboratory as from October 1st, 1909, and that her remuneration be at the rate of £45 per annum payable monthly, for four days per week or equivalent time, as may be decided by Professor Karl Pearson.*

That the Senate express their high appreciation of the services rendered by Professor Karl Pearson to the Francis Galton Laboratory.

SUPERFINE
BRITISH MAKE

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

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

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
K. S. G. 100
R. 111
PRINCIPAL:
SIR ARTHUR W. RÜCKER,
M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

SOUTH KENSINGTON,
S.W.

TELEGRAMS—UNIVERSITY, LONDON.
TELEPHONE—64, TREASURY.

23rd August, 1905.

Dear Sir,

I send you herewith a copy of the letter which I have
just written to Miss Elderton. It will explain itself and
I need only add that I will do what I can to give Miss
Elderton a good start. Mr. Hartog is on vacation.

Yours faithfully,

Financial Secretary.

Francis Galton, Esq.,
"The Rectory",
Ockham,
Surrey.



23rd August, 1905.

Dear Madam,

I have had handed to me a letter from Mr. Francis Galton to Mr. Hartog asking that you should be put in communication with someone at University College with a view to the supply of small requirements in connection with your office work at 135 Gower Street. I would suggest that, if convenient to you, you should come and see me here any time between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. to-morrow or Friday, in order that I may explain to you the arrangements which were made for Mr. Shuster's convenience, when he started work in the same office. I think these arrangements would probably suit you. If you can manage it, to-morrow would suit me better than Friday. On Saturday I start for my summer vacation.

Yours faithfully,

Financial Secretary.

Miss Elderton,
Secretary, Eugenics Record Office,
University College,
Gower Street,
W.C.



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.



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

Enclosure.

PRINCIPAL:
SIR ARTHUR W. RÜCKER,
M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

TELEGRAMS—UNIVERSITY, LONDON.
TELEPHONE—64, TREASURY.



SOUTH KENSINGTON,
S.W.

October 27th 1904.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I am directed to inform you that at their Meeting yesterday the Senate considered the offer conveyed in your letter of the 10th instant and the Report relating thereto submitted by the Committee appointed by the Academic Council of which you were a member (a copy of which I enclose); and that the following Resolutions were passed with regard to your offer and to the Report:—

"That the above Report be approved and the recommendations contained therein adopted accordingly".

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

"That the Special Committee indicated in Clauses (1) and (2) of the Scheme be constituted as follows:— Sir Edward Busk, Mr. Mackinder, Mr. Francis Galton and Professor Karl Pearson".

"That the Principal be directed to issue an advertisement of the Francis Galton Research Fellowship at the earliest possible date".

May I add to these formal Resolutions an expression of my personal appreciation of your great liberality?

I am,

Dear Mr. Galton,

Very truly yours,

Arthur W. Rücker

Principal.

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

42 Rutland Gate, S.W.

Rücker 1904



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

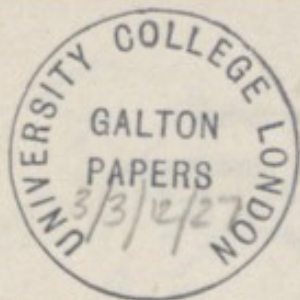
(a) To acquaint himself with statistical methods of enquiry, and with the principal researches which have been made in Eugenics, and to plan and carry out further investigations thereon.

(b) To institute and carry on such investigations into the history of classes and families as may be calculated to promote the knowledge of Eugenics.

(c) To prepare and present to the Committee, though not necessarily for publication, an annual Report on his work. To give from time to time, if required or approved by the Committee, short Courses of Lectures on Eugenics, and in particular on his own investigations thereon.

(d) To prepare for publication at such times and in such manner as may be approved by the Committee (and at least at the end of his tenure of the Fellowship), a Memoir or Memoirs on the investigations which he has carried out.

Private Rückert
Oct 11. 1904



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,


SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.

Oct 11 1904.

Dear Mr Galton

Mr Hartog, to

Academic Registrar, is
writing to you officially; but
I must send a line to say
that the Council were very
much pleased at a
grateful for your gift



The Senate is the supreme body, but ~~that~~ we decided that as you were anxious that the matter should be settled quickly no delays should be interrupted.

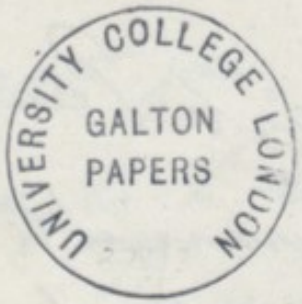
A small committee of which Pearson & ~~St~~ Mackenzie are members was therefore nominated to meet you, if you are kind enough to attend on Friday at 3. The meeting will be here & if we could

the question of a room at
the London School of Economics
ought to be carefully considered.
If Pearson comes to the meeting
we may be better able to
judge whether to best course

I am

Very truly yours

Arthur W. Ricker



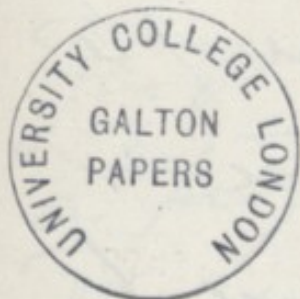
Mr. A. Naikar

f5



UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.



Jan 28 1907.

Dear Mr Galton,

I must write
a private line to you
thanking you most sincerely
for your generous gift of
£1000, & the still more
generous schemes you are
developing.
Your endowment is certainly



the most original as
I hope it will be one of the
most useful of those that
have been made since the
University was reorganised,
& it is a great pleasure to me
to find that so old & kind
a friend has selected the
University of London for his
gift. It is thus a solemn
sign of approval which
lighten a task; which like
all such acts doing, involves.

detail which sometimes amounts
 to dredging. In proof of the
 fact that you have chosen
 a progressive body may I tell
 you one fact. The income of
 the University 5 years ago was
 £ 29,000. This year ~~is~~ is
 £ 95,000 & including University
 College (now incorporated) it
 will next year be about £ 120,000
 But we want not only the
 public bodies like the L.C.C. the
 Goldsmiths, & Drapers' Companies
 to help us; we want distinguished
 individuals to recognise the

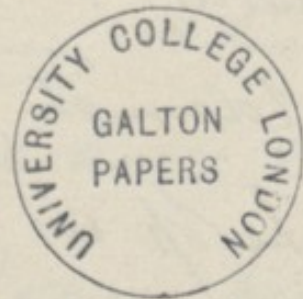
existence of the University
amidst the better of London
life. You are one of the
few who have done this,
& none have done it with
more originality & generosity.

Please accept my warmest
personal thanks &

Believe me

Very yours sincerely

Arthur W. Tucker





1899 March 8

SHIRENEWTON HALL,
CHEPSTOW,
MON.

My Dear Sir

Before starting anything I thought
that I should like you to see what
I had done though the funds are now
in bad condition & of course all
the deciduous species are gone
without funds, but it will give you
some idea how I have succeeded in
going more vigorous to the difficult portions
of the funds, & also how I was able
to get mericatal crispens in Sed.?
which had not previously been done
I saw a few Hybrid, & a number

P2

fronds that have not been planted
at for 18 months, these will be
a great success, at the bottom of
the box are impressions on the
decomposition of Aspidium any place
which they now in bed and still
to the subdivisions with pinnales
& when you have seen them in summer
you will try an a great advance
on what Colonel Jones had accomplished
with decomposition of plants. The
small fronds of aspid. any & aspid. aculeat
aspid. any.
are decomposition of plants & with a
cruciate & once pinnaled a. aculeat =

What I start now for your experiments
will not give results for 2 or 3 years
as it may happen that my dried fronds

will have shed their spores & there
will be none other ripe for 3 or 4
months.

I have sent the box by
parcels post the pods will
not alter much for this fresh
appearance of pods between blott
sheets.

This year I shall have hundreds
to develop & when in order hope
that I may induce you to come over
here - you could then see what
S. Watton has been doing.

Mr Charles Bathurst, address
is Lydney Park (Lydney) Gloucestersh.
but all the post office know where
Lydney Park is, it is only a short

F4

distance from Clanna Falls to
Capt Marling's place Clanna, Lydney
Gloucestershire.

I attended the British Association
Meeting last Thursday ^{at Bristol} as a member
of the General Committee for the
Bristol meeting.

Believe me

Yours sincerely

E. J. Lowe





215
1897 May 30

SHIRENEWTON HALL,
CHEPSTOW,
MON.

My dear Sir

It is now a long time since
I wrote to you, but I put it
off for a few days, as you said
that I should receive some printed
information & I thought that I
would wait to refer to it but
since I heard from you I have not
received anything about the election
committee for any one.

I have also been much occupied
with some law business & two of my
best tenant farmers are dead.
The last one was Barwick

F6

Yesterday. I have still been working
at insemination, in fact what
I did about a year ago with the
cryptogamic botanists & called
multiple parentage was of another
name for insemination. I mixed
diploid pollen together & affixed with
a brush to one female organ is
in reality insemination in flowers.

I mixed pollen of a number of varieties
& species of *Aquilegia* & have
some extraordinary results, but the
most wonderful success has been in
sowing spores of *Asplenium trichomanes* (making
this the seed bearer) mixed with a mixture
& a *Phlox peruviana* now *trichomanes*
& *Marrubium* are both pin note in
all the varieties in one or two instances

Subbipinnate, which in a few specimens
 the pinnules are often bipinnate. I have
 raised two seedlings of the *trichomanes*
 that are bipinnate & show some of
 the pinnules like *a. maximum* (I am
 not alluding to the ramose or crested
 forms as these are now produced in
 many of the species & varieties as
 a common feature. I want to
 send some examples of the blooms
 of some of the flowers which you in order
 who had I both send them to?

I am trying to procure a Kerry
 or a Dexter bull to cross with
 my crossed short horns some of which
 are $\frac{1}{2}$ bred $\frac{3}{4}$ bred even more
 using an Alderney bull. My idea
 is that using my ears or seed beavers
 a Dexter or Kerry Bull would give
 me calves giving more milk. Stratter
 is crossing with the opposite direction

i.e. a shal horn bull to his
 Kerry cows. My experience in iron-
^{children}
 of flowers gives the purpose of seed beaver
 having the habit of beaver more a life a
 copy of the female, the just difference
 being in the flavour & seeds of the ^{non-}seed beaver
 if this is the case with animals
 (I am certain it is so in cows)
 then Stratton's cows will ^{increase} the
 size of the Kerry but ^{with} the milk,
 Unfortunately I have not yet been
 able to learn where I can get a
 Kerry or a Dexter Bull, Stratton
 has made enquiries, & I have written
 to many of the men having Kerry cows
 but none seem to have a bull to
 part with. If I could get one a
 year old I could crop the cows
 at once. I am waly till Stratton



SHIRENEWTON HALL,
CHEPSTOW,
MON.

return for the West of England Show (at
Southampton) in the hopes that he may have
heard of some one.

Professor Morgan is at work on
small birds, both eggs in an incubator
& believes that if the young do not see
the parents they will build different
nests, this I believe will not be the
case (at least not for some generations)
but the nests sometimes are altered
under certain circumstances. In Nelly's house
I had many swallow nests built (i.e.
stuck up) under the roof eaves. We
altered the roof & there was no place
for the swallows to build, they ^{when} returned with
of, they at once built their nests on
beams in the cow shed, these did not

require plastering up with mud on
 flat-timber, & so the Swallows did
 not use the plastering. The cuckoo
 lays its eggs in various bird nests
 & the young are brought up in very
 varied nests, but they go on laying in
 other nests. ^{& do not copy the nests they were in} When I was a youth I
 used to experiment on birds bringing
 up other birds for eggs put in the
 nests. I had Swallows bring up
 Flycatchers, Flycatchers bring up Swallows
 Hedge accretes bring up ~~birds~~
 Linnets & the house sparrow bringing
 up of differnt birds but I never find
 these birds having differnt nests.

In the day week of last year I found
 several *Panther* nests that had no internal
 plastering & I find some used the
 mud of the animal of *Helix aspersa*

F11

& *Felis nemoralis*, these they carried
to a stone against which they broke
the shells. In 1868 when Blackbirds
& Thrushes could not get at water
there were great heaps of broken shells
along the highway at Stanton ^{on the}
Wolds by the road stones, we saw
these birds bringing them to break & eat.

I rear a number of cow calves
& when I turn the bull in the field,
(at 2 & 3 months old) they respond
to the same as cows do when
they respond to the bull yet they are
not with either bulls or cows.

Another remarkable fact is the
manner in which my ~~young~~ young
children behave to their dolls
treating them as if alive & they the
mother. Excuse this rough scrawl

F12

as I am in the midst of
some important work.

Believe me

Yours very sincerely

E. J. Lowe

Can you inform me whether
any circulars about the
Evolution Committee have been
issued during the past two
months if so mine have
not reached me

S. J. Lowe

f13r



SHIRENEWTON HALL,
1898 Jan²⁵ CHEPSTOW.

Dear Mr Galton

I shall be unable to
be at your Evolution Committee
meeting on Thursday I am recovering
from an illness but my doctor
says it would be dangerous to travel
for just now. I have been working
at the Biological Notes for the British
Association & I expect it to be
a great success. We shall have
some interesting things to show in
both animals & plants. They are

Send eight tanks for sea-
-water specimens for Plymouth.

When had rather a small
touch of internal bleeding lately
& could not walk by down

Believe me

Yours very sincerely

E. J. Lowe

We had a very successful
Conversazione given by the
Mayor & General Local Committee
to welcome the President
etc.

E. G. Lowe 1898 iv 25¹¹⁴

SHIRENEWTON HALL,
CHEPSTOW.



My Dear Sir

Have been laid up
with an attack of giddiness owing
to trying some American ear
trumpets for Deafness & for some
time could do nothing. I now write
to report on my repetition of the
experiment you have seen in my
book on the Swan which laid a
fertile egg in less than 18 hours after
the male had been with her. This time
I used a hen which was taken from
a cock on March 5th. It laid
eggs of 17th & 18th but not the 19th
these eggs were dated & proved

415

sterile. On 20th at 9.15 a.m. a cock
was introduced & she laid an
egg at 9 a.m. or a few minutes
after & she laid on all the
next four days. 1 on 26 27 & 28

I set these eggs under another hen
on March 30th & the eggs hatched
on April 20th.

Egg of 20th (laid 2 hours after being with
the cock) produced a chick.

" 21st } produced chicks
" 22nd }
" 23rd }

" 24th hen broke this egg

" 26th } produced chicks
" 27th }

" 28th hen broke this

Professor Lloyd Morgan says he
was surprised to hear that Professor Huxley

had said that a wild swan
 must have got to the female as he
 along behind in egg big impregnated
 some 16 to 18 hours after coition with a
 cock. She showed that the egg was
 not impregnated before the cock was
 introduced & that two hours after the
 egg had laid was impregnated.

I have a number of Ducks here
 Duck + Goose eggs. With I want
 to rear two chicks for me here
 I see of the progeny by double
 jek eggs.

I & co. this learned 20th

We shall have a very interesting Biological
 exhibition at the time of the British Association
 of which you will hear from the Committee
 son Lord L. Cavendish is the Hon. President
 & Sir John Lubbock has consulted to

Open to third.

Bellevue

W. J. Low

E. J. Low

E. J. Lowe

F18

1898 June 21

SHIRENEWTON HALL,
CHEPSTOW.

My dear Sir

I expect that you are now home
again. I shall be sensible to attend
the Evolution Committee on Friday
as we have a meeting of the Biological
working Committee on that day & all
the working party impatiently waits
with me, & I mean it to be a quiet
success on another sheet - I
send you report of what I have
succeeded in doing with birds.

Believe me

Yours sincerely

E. J. Lowe





SHIRENEWTON HALL,

CHEPSTOW.

On March 5th a hen was separated
 for a cock on 17th & 18th she laid
 but not on 19th on 20th at 7-15 a
 a cock was introduced to her & she
 laid at 9 a.m. (less than 2 hours after)
 I set a hen on 30th with the right
 eyes the two laid before the cock was
 introduced were sterile all the others
 were hatched on 20th they were all
 marked with dots the one laid on
 20th 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours after the cock had
 been introduced produced a chicken.
 Our Keeper at the Clifton Zoo said
 repeated the experiment he put the
 cock in over night & there was a chicken
 with egg next morning. These now
 a hen isolated, & when she begins to lay
 (after the stop of one day) we shall introduce
 the cock and only let him tread the hen

121
once this will show if more than one
egg can be impregnated at the same time

SHIREWTON HALL
CHERTSW
I have been very unfortunate with double
yolk eggs. I have not hatched any duck
geese eggs & only one double duck egg
& one double hen egg. In some of one of
the yolks has been impregnated & although
the other has developed for more than half
the time the sterile portion has killed the
second half. A gentleman last year had
6 replies for three double eggs & several
others all we tried to get these but they
had killed them all. I want to find
birds for double yolk eggs to see if these
eggs are double yolked. In this neighborhood
there has been great mortality, in some cases
no chickens or ducks have been hatched
in several instances when I had double
yolk eggs set amongst normal eggs none
have been hatched. I had eggs with fine
dipht farmers & the same mortality occurred
with ~~very~~ one of them. Hens ducks & geese are

all alike as regards the small number that have been hatched.

You will see that my new experiments - as regards eggs being impregnated after the calcareous shell had been formed confirms the case of my swan, at the time Professor Huxley said that a wild male swan must have got to the female. Professor Lloyd Morgan says he cannot understand why this was doubted by Professor Huxley as his idea is that eggs must be ~~formed~~ impregnated not longer than 16 hours before they are laid saying the egg does not get sufficiently down the tube to receive the spermatozoon longer than that time.



E. J. Lowe.

F23

SHIRENEWTON HALL,
CHEPSTOW.

Colour of calves is a
short horns, alderney & $\frac{1}{2}$ bred
alderney females X with a
my good Dexter Bull

calves born between 1/7 &
September 1898.

a yellowish cow	calf black
red & white cow	calf black
red short horn cow	calf brown
red mouse alderney cow	calf mouse colour
alderney cow	calf black
alderney cow	calf black
alderney cow	calf black
alderney cow	calf black
lyft cow & alderney cow	calf black
white short horn cow	calf black
brown $\frac{1}{2}$ bred alderney	calf black (over)

next summer when these calves
bred we shall be able to examine
the quality & quantity of the milk
from a number of cows run in
calf.

I had to kill my Dexter Bull
as he killed me head & head man
his head is now in the Cambridge
Museum as Professor Newton wish
to have it.

In the "Gardeners Chronicle" of last
week Nov 18th Dr Mackenzie Mackenzie
describes my cross between the Dublin
& the Suffolk a dog then can be run
down about it Mr F. C. Moore of
Royal Garden, Florence come over
to examine this cross & said that he
was quite certain of it he & Miss May
MacCallister of Royal College of Science

examined the flowers & leaves microscopically

I have had several illnesses this year that has somewhat hindered my work but not much, my Kaff me at home & now I am laid up with an accident to both legs & arms, as I fell down in a hole that had been left ungraded.

I see with regret that there is an idea that the Soviet Committee will be abandoned, this Committee acts as an inducement to biologists to work at the subject & this work is as yet very just commenced. I have crossed Fern crossing now for 50 years & it is of late years that I have been enabled to succeed beyond anyone else, Mr Moore of Glasgow says there are no varieties any where that equal mine, I have planted most of my best varieties (i.e. divisions of the) with gardeners at

Glennie so that when they happen to
me they will be able to be seen there.
as regards ferns for 1857 for my own
Belanda said a few could not be crossed
& it is only in the last 20 years that this
has been accepted then it was said
that there was no force to carry the male pollen
to another plant, I used the skipjack &
that has been accepted, then I showed that
pollen from a number of plants would produce
multiple parentage, Belanda has not
yet succeeded this but Mr Moore will
tell you that my method produces varieties
such as no other person has succeeded in
producing, In all evolution experiments

there are many things requiring consideration
so that time is required to present experiments

I am confined at home & unable to
attend your meeting & thought it best

to write you a note of explanation.
Working with a long pedigree is very difficult
to do this with a short pedigree as can be
seen with Strutt's crosses of Kerry cows & a
Shut Horn Bull

Yours sincerely

E. J. Lowe

Lord Avebury

H



48, GROSVENOR STREET,

W.

8 Nov 1910

My dear Galton

I must write
abuse as one of your
oldest friends, to
congratulate you on the
great honor of the
Copley medal.

I hope you have

been keeping well.

Yours sincerely
Albany