

## **Correspondence M**

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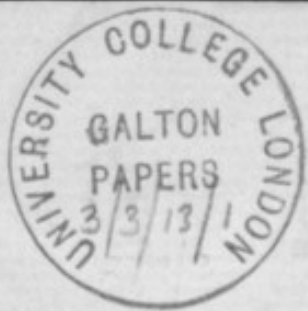
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S. John's College,  
Cambridge. Nov. 30 1886

Dear Mr Galton

I have just seen  
with much pleasure the  
award to you of the  
Royal Medal, and would  
like very sincerely to  
congratulate you on the  
well-earned honour.

The Senate has just  
elected me, though a  
very junior member, to the  
the Council of the University,



and there it has struck  
me I may be of use in  
furthering the proposal  
of the Geographical Society  
(as I understand it) with  
regard to a Geographical  
Lectures. From some rumours  
I have heard the proposal  
seems not to have been  
brought forward quite in  
the best way, & I  
gather the matter is now  
in abeyance.

If you are able to in-

f.3

from me how it stands, and if there  
is any way of bringing it to an issue  
I shall be delighted to have the op-  
portunity of serving you good a cause.

My duties in the Medical School  
and the hospital keep me closely  
in Cambridge so it is very  
seldom that I get to town:  
perhaps when the new Master  
comes to Trinity, and we are  
all looking with pleasure for his  
arrival, you may perhaps visit  
us here.

With very kind regards  
I am

Yours very truly  
Donald MacAlister



Donald Macalister

1887 F4

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

March 2 1887

CAMBRIDGE.

My dear Mr Galton

I have been away  
for a few days or I would have  
done answered your kind note.

Accept my best thanks for the  
present of Natural Inheritance

which I am reading with much  
interest. Heredity in your hands  
is becoming fast an exact study.

I only wish that my pressing  
avocations had allowed me to help  
you more.

With sincere regards  
I am yours always truly

D. Macalister

We are awaiting the action of the Rhybanent  
our lectures.

Donald Macalister

1857 F4

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

March 2 1887

CAMBRIDGE.

My dear Mr Galton

I have been away  
for a few days or I would have  
done answered you this week.

Accept my best thanks for the  
present of Natural Inheritance

which I am reading with much  
interest. Heredity in your hands  
is becoming fast an exact study.

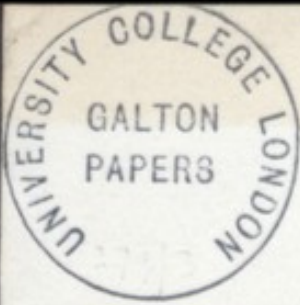
I only wish that my pressing  
avocations had allowed me to help  
you more.

With sincere regard  
I am yours always & truly

D. Macalister

We are awaiting the action of the Rhy. & am  
our lectures.





Manchester

f 8

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

CAMBRIDGE

30 April 1875

My dear Mr Fulton

May I write  
to say how glad I  
am that you have been  
pleased to accept the  
honorary degree offered to  
you with complete unani-  
mity by the Council  
on Monday. It has  
been a great satisfaction  
to me to be able,  
with my father-in-law, Prof. Macaulay

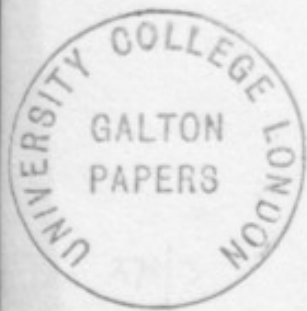
to move for this well-earned  
 recognition of your distinguished  
 merits by your old University,  
 & hereby to indicate my  
 gratitude to you for much  
 & valued kindness since as  
 a school boy received  
 the R.S.S. medal in 1871.

With mine regards &  
 congratulations

I am

very gratefully yours

Donald Macalister



ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

CAMBRIDGE

19 May 1897



My dear Mr Galton

Our Geographical  
lectureship is in jeopardy  
just when it has begun  
to show most promising  
fruits. Mr Oldham has  
proved energetic & versatile  
and has won a good position  
for the subject, & on many  
hands it is clear that it  
is taking an assured position  
among the University sub-departments.  
But we have just received  
a notification from the RGS  
that they propose to discontinue



their grant in aid next year.  
As you will have learned  
from the newspapers and  
otherwise, the University funds  
are at present strained to  
their utmost, and it is  
impossible for us at present  
to find a suitable stipend  
for the Lecturer. If however from  
the Society or from other sources  
we could obtain £150 or £200  
a year for the next five years  
the General Board is prepared  
to make him a Reader, &  
this w<sup>d</sup> render him eligible to  
a Fellowship. We can only find  
£50 a year until 1902, & if  
we have no subsidy, this means  
that the lectureship will cease  
& all that has been laboriously



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built up will speedily decay. The Vice Chancellors  
will presently write to Sir C. Markham pointing  
out how inopportune is their contemplated  
withdrawal; but I am rather apprehensive  
about the result. Do you know of any  
rich man who would give us £1000 to  
keep the office going until we are able to take  
it over? A benefaction of the kind would  
be most welcome just now, if the Society  
are firm in declining to continue to help us.

I am very truly yours  
Donald MacAlister

---



MacCarthy

15

Answered Mar 16. 1902  
cc. acquired faculties

Mr. Francis Galton, F. R. S.,  
42 Rutland Gate,  
London.

My dear Sir - I am just reading for  
the second time your admirable work  
"Hereditary Genius," as well as other arti-  
cles which I find in magazines from  
your pen. I therefore trust that my in-  
terest in your special line of work will  
justify me in enclosing a list of ques-  
tions in regard to a thesis that I am  
working on.

I will be very glad and honored to have  
your thoughts even thus briefly.

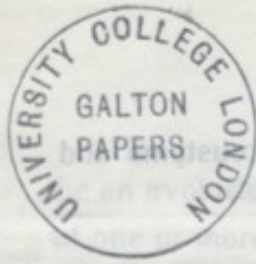
As I am limited for time in my  
preparations I will appreciate an  
early reply.

Very respectfully yours,  
Joseph P. MacCarthy.

Helena, Mont., (He sends a coin (1. dime) for  
U. S. G. postage!)

Feb. 24, 1902





HELENA, MONTANA,

March, 1902.

Francis Galton, F.R.S.,  
London

My dear Sir,

I come to ask a great favor--that I may have a little of your valuable time. As a student I am working on the following thesis:

*What do we learn from the principles of  
HEREDITY in reference to the internal  
political development and legislation of  
States?*

*(With special reference to Germany.)*

I shall be exceedingly thankful for your opinion or the result of your experience on the following questions.

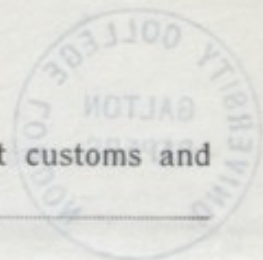
If you have no objection, I should like the privilege of quoting you on any one or more of your answers.

I will feel under great obligation to have your answer to all these, even though it be very brief; yet I will appreciate it if in any case you shall see fit to answer at length.

Respectfully,

Joseph P. Macfarland,  
MINISTER FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,  
HELENA, MONTANA.





What bearing (if any) do you consider ancient customs and traditions have upon existing laws and institutions?.....

Do you give very much weight to heredity in maintaining or changing social relations?.....

Do you think that acquired as well as natural characteristics are transmitted (by heredity)?.....

Do you consider heredity to be a greater factor in the development of a people than adaptation to environment?.....

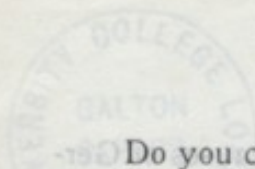
Can a new (wise) law be imposed quickly or arbitrarily with sufficient force to make it as valuable to a people generally as one that is the natural outgrowth of changed social and economic conditions?.....

What do you consider to be the legitimate sphere of the reformer?.....

To what extent is agitation for new laws justifiable?.....

Do you consider the principle of heredity to be clearly manifest in the political development of *your* nation?.....

.....



Do you consider the present constitution of England to be an evolutionary product, or is it more largely the sudden creation of one or more great men of commanding ability?

Whom do you regard as the real constitution maker or makers of (modern)

Austria ?

Belgium?

China ?

Denmark ?

England?

France?

Germany?

Holland ?

Italy ?

Japan?

Russia?

Spain?

Sweden?

Switzerland ?

United States ?

What do you consider to be the chief cause or causes of Germany's present industrial (agricultural) depression?

.....  
.....  
.....

What do you regard as the most helpful national tendencies to be seen in Germany to-day?

.....  
.....

Also the most harmful?

.....  
.....

Need we anticipate any abnormal friction from the divers interests and aims of the radical and conservative political factions of Germany?

.....  
.....

Will you be kind enough to name any persons whose opinions upon any of these questions you would regard as especially valuable?

.....  
.....  
.....

Will you refer me to any books, pamphlets, reports or accurate illustrations bearing upon these questions?

.....  
.....  
.....

Signature

.....



Francis Galton,  
London.

Department of the Interior,  
Bureau of Education.



fla

Washington, D.C. June 26, 1895.

Mac Donald

Dear Sir :-

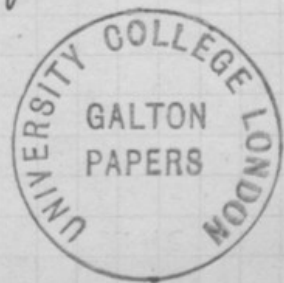
Enclosed is a yellow card, of which I have 30,000 (5,000 negroes) recently filled out by principals of public schools here. I should be pleased to receive suggestions from you as to what combinations of the 19 separate points it might be best to work out for tabulation. The other blank indicates some work I am doing on abnormal children.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Faithfully,

Arthur Mac Donald  
(Specialist)

I do not know what "Speculator"  
means; If it be professional I beg  
that my name be not used in any  
way in connection with professional  
advertisement



F16



Name		Bridge of nose,	<i>etc</i>
Age,	Sex,	Features,	
Grade,	School,	Mouth,	
Length of head,		Size,	
Width of head,		General balance,	
Width bet. eye-arches,		Expression,	
Width bet. exter. edges of orbits,		Frontals overact,	
Dist. from chin to hair,		Corrugation,	
Dist. from Chin to root of nose,		Obicularis Oculi relaxed	
Dist. from chin to base of nose,		Strabismus,	
Dist. from chin to tragus,		Nystagmus,	
Horiz. Circumf. of head,		Eye movements,	
Weight,		Ptois,	
Height,		Head balance,	
Sitting height,		Hand balance,	
Arm reach,		Fingers,	
Color of hair,	skin.	Lordosis,	
" eyes,	Pigmentation-	Kyphosis,	
Aesthesiometer,		Scoliosis,	
Baroesthesiometer,		Speech,	
Dynamometer,		Response in action,	
Thermoesesthesiometer,		Mouth,	
Min. sensibility to elec. current,		Smiling,	
		Other signs,	
Min. sensibility to pain,		Nutrition,	
(a) from electricity,		Rachitism,	
(b) from pressure,		Epilepsy,	
Sphygmograph,		Pigmentation,	
Plethysmograph,		Psychologically,	
Microcephalus,		Ethically,	
Hydrocephalus,		Physically,	
Palate,		Pathologically,	
Bosses on cranium,		Linguistic studies,	
Cephalic asymmetry,		Natural science,	
		Drawing and mech. arts,	
Aural asymmetry,			
Epicanthis,			
Palpebral fissures small,		Remarks,	



*W. Donald*

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON  
GALTON PAPERS

## X PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN. X

Measurements Now Being Made to Determine Their Physical Condition.

DR. ARTHUR MACDONALD, THE SPECIALIST, DESCRIBES WHAT HE EXPECTS WILL BE THE RESULT OF THE DATA WHICH IS NOW BEING SECURED—INFORMATION BELIEVED TO BE OF VALUE TO PARENTS.

There seems to be some doubt as to the utility of the measurements of children which have recently been commenced by the bureau of education and are being carried on with the assistance of Superintendent Powell, Miss Stoneroad, directress of physical culture, and the teachers of the public schools. In regard to the value and purpose of such physical measurements, Dr. Arthur MacDonald, specialist in the bureau of education, said to a reporter of THE STAR:

"One of the general objects of recording the heights and weights, &c., of pupils in the public schools is to determine the rate of growth of the human race under the conditions which Washington represents. If the growth of a race in their native land can be compared with the growth of the same race after emigration to our country, the effect of emigration and the adaptability of other nationalities to our surroundings can be studied; also a comparison of the physical condition in city schools and country schools may show what influence density of population and its conditions have. The effect of local hygienic conditions on the physique of growing children may be indicated. The rate of growth as between boys and girls of the same age and of all pupils of the same age in different grades may be determined. Thus, in regard to a boy of the same age, but in a higher grade than another, it may be ascertained how far he is above the average mentally, and whether he is so physically or not. The value of this average increases, of course, with the number of those measured.

### ENTIRELY NEW DATA.

"But in addition to these and other facts being gathered by the teachers at present, I am making some special measurements of the nervous system of the pupils. These have not been made before, except by a few university professors upon themselves or upon one or two of their students. But with children little or nothing has been done. The instruments used are as follows:

"The methesometer is an instrument like a pair of dividers, which determines the least sensibility to locality by having each pupil tell (closing the eyes) whether he or she feels one or two points of the dividers. Those who can distinguish the points when near together show some sensibility to locality. This is tried on the wrists of both hands. A second instrument is the dynamometer, which measures the strength of each hand. Another instrument is the baro-esthetometer, a recent invention by Prof. Eulenbourg of Berlin. This determines the least sense of pressure that one can feel.

"The fourth instrument is called the thermo-esthetometer, which consists of two thermometers, one of which is heated just enough to feel warmer than the other. They are both placed on the forearm and the pupil is asked to tell when the two thermometers feel the same, and when this occurs the difference between the thermometers is recorded. Thus, the least sensibility to heat is obtained. As no experiments of this nature have been made on any considerable number of persons, and none on children, it is impossible to say at the outset what the results will be. But it is a priori probable that any scientific results obtained as to the condition of the nervous system are of the greatest practical value, since they stand in the most intimate relation with the mental condition of the pupil.

### SYSTEMS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

"The importance of taking physical measurements of children in schools lies also in the fact that they may be considered as a test for systems of physical culture to judge of their results. As pupils are examined periodically to test their mental growth and improvement it is just as necessary for their welfare that their physical condition and development be ascertained, so that progress may be gained in body as well as in mind. But there must be some standard by which we can measure physical development and growth. This can only be ascertained by taking measurements of a large number of children of school ages. Although the physical conditions upon which the activity of mind depends are so complex and so much is unknown, yet it can be said with almost a certainty that at those ages in which children grow rapidly there should be a corresponding reduction in the amount of study required; and this should be done even if the pupil is mentally capable to do more, for no pupil should be developed in mind to the detriment of bodily conditions. The bright scholar, whom parents are too often inclined to push, needs it the least, especially if his physical condition is inferior to his mental. The saying that apples which ripen slowest last the longest is as true as it is homely. The systematic collection, then, of physical statistics in the public schools will furnish valuable facts for the hygienist and the educator."



Interesting Commencement Exercises Took Place This Morning.

The Norwood Institute, Prof. and Mrs. D. Cabell, principals, concluded another year in its prosperous history today with the annual commencement exercises. These were held in the main building of the school, 1497 Massachusetts avenue, at half-past 10 this morning.

Notwithstanding the heavy rain that was falling at the time, the large parlors of the school were filled with the friends of the students and of the institute. On a raised dais at one end of the room were seated the principals of the school and two or three prominent men who were invited to take part in the exercises. The graduating class consisted of a half a dozen young ladies who have gone forth well fitted for life and all its duties so far as a liberal and generous education could fit them. The graduates, all of whom were daintily attired in white, were also seated upon the dais, which was grouped about with potted plants and decorated with a profusion of flowers. It was for the graduating class a highly enjoyable occasion, for everything possible was done to make their exit from scholastic life a memorable one. This evening, to properly end all, there will be a handsome ball given in the honor of the school.

PLEASANT EXERCISES.

There were flowers in abundance, and these with the lovely gowns of the students, who ranged in age from the smallest up to the seniors who are just budding into womanhood, made a most attractive scene in the large parlors. The rooms were divided by a long stretch of white ribbon, and one-half was set off for the accommodation of the students, who marched in to the music of a march played by Prof. Ernest Lent. As soon as they were all seated Prof. Cabell rose and made a pleasant little speech of welcome to the students and their friends. Dr. Domes of the Lutheran Church made a prayer suitable to the occasion, in which he asked a blessing for the members of the graduating class, as well as upon the institution they represented. Then Dr. Curry of Virginia, who was one of those occupying a place upon the platform, made a happy speech, which was not too serious, and pleased his hearers immensely. The address to the graduates was delivered by Prof. Thornton, the chairman of the faculty of the University of Virginia. He took for the subject of his carefully prepared address the true position of woman in the world, and in the course of his remarks he took occasion to refer to the different places occupied by woman in different parts of the world and at various periods in the world's history. He also touched upon the matter of true chivalry and upon the question of woman's rights.

THE PROGRAM.

The whole program of the final celebration this morning was as follows: School entered with graduates, march by Ernest Lent; invocation by Wm. M. Thornton; presentation of distinctions by Mr. Cabell; awarding of prizes by Mrs. Cabell; instrumental solo, Liszt's Rhapsodie, No. 2, Mrs. Maman Simons Lent; salutatory, by Miss Eoline O. Russell; French essay, by Miss Florence Garrison; valedictory, by Miss Romaine Mannix. Diplomas given by Mr. Wm. M. Thornton to the following graduates: Edith Morgan, Romaine Mannix, Eoline Octavia Russell, Mary Margaret Johnson, Nannie Sterns Hoge; French diploma Florence Garrison.

SUCCESSFUL SCHOLARSHIP.

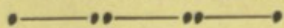
Certificates of examination were presented to the following young ladies: Annabel Allen, Georgie May Allen, Esther Bartlett, Elizabeth Beverley Barr, Beverley Ray Barr, Florence Beale, Grace Baum, Hope Fairington Bullard, Faith Ackerman Bellard, Kate Gertrude Brown, Helen Browne, Annie L. Biscoe, Kathryn V. Brodhead, Madge Doyle, Hazel Bolton, Ida May Barr, Grace Miller Cullen, Margaret Cahill, Ella Kate Chamberlin, Carrie Lee Cannon, Grace Glasgow Dunlop, Emma Jane Farnham, Florence Garrison, Ethel Gray, Maud Bassett Gorham, Annie Greenlees, Mabel G. Geyer, Helen Hill, Katharine Hill, Nannie Sterns Hoge, Julia Edmonston Higgins, May Hersey, Pauline Heltmuller, Elizabeth Eason Johnson, Florida Hampton Johnson, Josephine Percy Kinmer, Ethel Labbey, Emily May Libbey, Elizabeth R. Miller, Eleanore Mosby, Mildred Maddox, Edith Morgan, Romaine L. Mannix, Aldine B. McLachlan, Mildred Merrick, Nannie Shepard McClain, Nancy H. Muselman, Charlotte Newman, Mabel Blanche Payne, Susan Poston, Louise Winchester Tucker, Eoline Octavia Russell, Anna E. Roman, Bessie Roberts, Katharine Reed, Juliet Bay Stewart, Helen Lee Stuart, Marie Stevens, Mary Purcell Stuart, Edith Conroy, Helen Seymour, Grace Condit Smith, Osborn Condit Smith, Edith F. Tisdell, Stuart Wimer, Lucille Walter, Caroline Tison Walter.

PAPERS

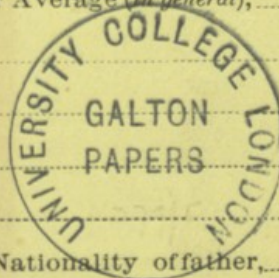
It was a good suggestion. John Parker, a colored man, who was arrested yesterday for beating a horse attached to a cart in the Park.

# SINGLE SET OF OBSERVATIONS.

fier



1. Name, .....
2. School, .....
3. Grade, ..... 4. Sex, ..... 5. Age, ..... yrs. .... mos. ....
6. Hight (without shoes), ..... 7. Sitting hight, .....
8. Arm-reach, ..... 9. Weight (in ordinary indoor clothes), .....
10. Horizontal circumference of head, ..... 11. Bright, Dull or Average (*in general*), .....
12. Bright in (name studies), .....
13. Dull in (name studies), .....
14. Average in (name studies), .....
15. If abnormal or peculiar, name in what way, .....
16. Is pupil unruly? ..... 17. Is pupil sickly? ..... 18. Nationality of father, .....
- of mother, ....., 19. Occupation of parents, .....
20. Remarks, .....
21. Name of observer, .....



THE HIGHT is to be taken in an upright position without shoes, the feet being close to the measuring rod.

THE SITTING HIGHT is the vertical distance between the top of the head and the surface upon which the individual is seated; this should be a level inflexible surface.

THE ARM-REACH is the distance between the tips of the middle fingers, when the arms are extended horizontally, the breast and arms being in contact with a wall.

HORIZONTAL CIRCUMFERENCE OF HEAD is to be measured with tape-line in the plane of the eyebrows.

If not convenient to remove shoes, the hight of heel can be measured, and subtracted from total hight.

flev



Wed 7<sup>th</sup> at 10<sup>h</sup> Macdonald  
f2

THE GORDON HOTELS, LIMITED.

THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE } LONDON.  
THE WHITEHALL ROOMS }  
THE GRAND HOTEL, } LONDON.  
THE FIRST AVENUE HOTEL, } LONDON.  
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THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE } BRIGHTON.  
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THE CLIFTONVILLE HÔTEL, MARGATE.



HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE,

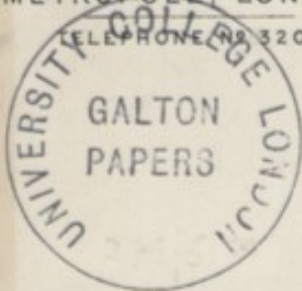
LONDON, Nov. 4

1894

W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,  
"MÉTROPOLE" LONDON.

TELEPHONE NO. 3203.



Francis Galton,  
London.

Dear Sir: &

should be pleased to call  
on you at your convenience  
and have a short talk in regard  
to a few points in anthropo-  
mometry and anthropology  
closely connected with my  
own line of work in  
the measurements of school

children (25000; 8000 negroes)<sup>f:3a</sup>  
in Washington.

I shall remain in town  
four or five days longer.

Very truly

Arthur Mac Donald.



BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE CRIMINOLOGIE

LE

CRIMINEL-TYPE

DANS QUELQUES FORMES GRAVES

DE LA CRIMINALITÉ

(DEUXIÈME ÉDITION)

par Arthur MAC-DONALD

de Washington D. C. (Etats-Unis), auteur de *Criminology* et de *Abnormal Man*

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OBSERVATION VII

*Portrait de "K".* (Jessee Pomeroy, the Boy Torturer of Boston, Mass).

OBSERVATION VIII

*Portrait de "L".* (Piper "the Brainer", Belfry case, Boston, Mass).

OBSERVATION IX

*Jack l'Eventreur* (Jack the Ripper of London).

Bibliographie de Sexualité Pathologique et Criminelle  
(65 pages)

Un Volume in-8° illustré de Portraits..... 25 fr.

*Cet Ouvrage n'est pas publié en anglais*

LYON

A. STORCK, ÉDITEUR  
78, rue de l'Hôtel-de-Ville

PARIS

G. MASSON, ÉDITEUR  
120, boulevard St-Germain

Dr. Arthur Mac Donald,  
Specialist in Education as related to Abnormality.

U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington D. C.

f.3c v







Auckland N.Z.  
10 July 07

Francis Galton Esq

Dear Sir

You may recollect me  
some time ago writing you on the  
question of Eugenics from Queensland.  
I have been in New Zealand studying  
the social trend and have formed  
a White Race League.

Practical Sociology is the science  
I espouse & this movement is  
a contribution to that science.

I shall do myself the honor of  
calling upon you if I may  
in London where I hope to  
arrive on or about the 2<sup>nd</sup> Sept.

I am sailing in S.S. Perthshire  
tomorrow, as surgeon of the vessel,  
via Cape Horn & Canary Islands

With regards

Sincerely yours  
T. F. Macdonald

P.S. Have found a new cause of earth eating in N.Z.  
or rather a new parasite. It is intensely  
interesting as bearing upon psychopathology.

Macdonald  
my address with Mr. W. J. P. Rivers,  
Dept. Psychology,  
13, Bedford Sq  
London



Mackinder

f1



I, BRADMORE ROAD,  
OXFORD.

2 May 1890

Dear Mr. Galton,

I know you are interested in the improvement of geographical teaching. Will you give me your opinion on the following idea?

We all agree that it is wrong to teach the broad outlines of geography from anything but a globe. The globe is however very difficult to use either in a class at school or before a lecture audience. Problem therefore—



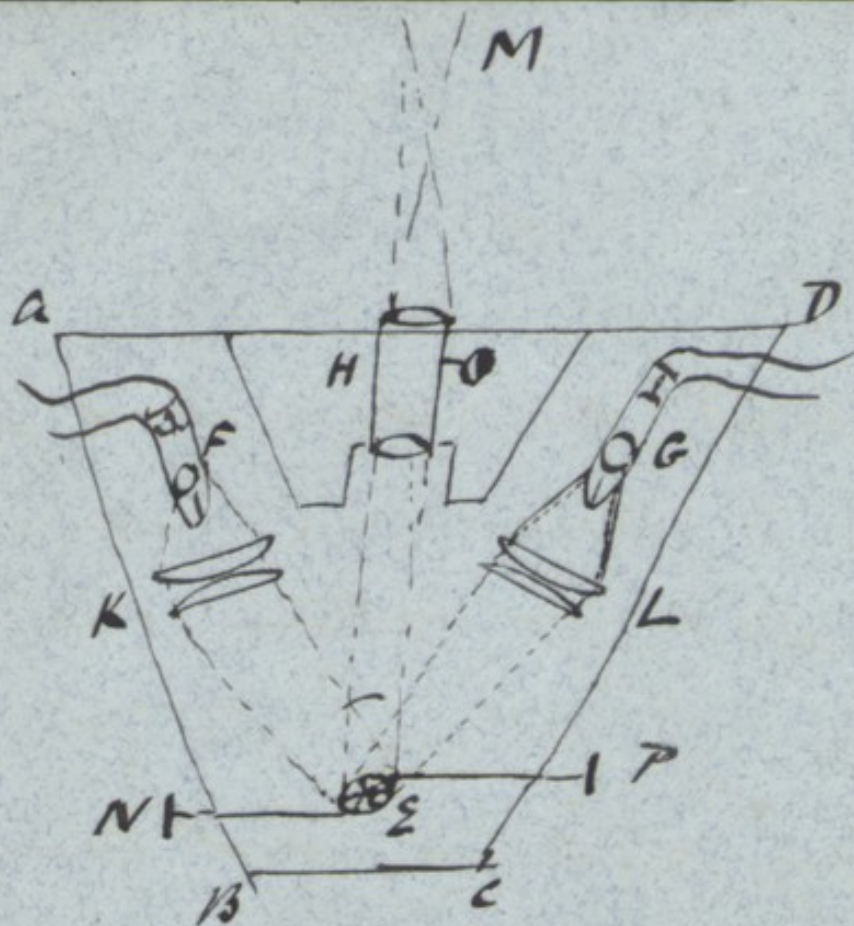
1. BRADMORE ROAD  
OXFORD

to throw an image of a globe  
on to a screen in such a  
way that we retain our  
power of turning the globe  
in any direction and causing  
the image to rotate correspondingly.

I put this before Mr. O'Kell  
of Aldricham, Cheshire. He  
has solved the optical difficulty  
and I think I can see  
the mode of turning the globe.

- LET ABCD be a lantern case.
- LET E be a small globe
- LET F, G be two sources of  
light





Let  $H$  be the image forming combination of lenses.

Let  $K, L$  be lenses to concentrate light on  $E$ .

Let  $NP$  be the direction of the screen bearing the image.

Let  $N, P$  be screws to turn  $E$ .

The figure explains itself, the dotted lines being rays of light.

$E$  might rest in a small very smooth cup and be turned by



screws gripping it with india-rubber  
 tips. We might have a number  
 of globes of the same size, showing  
 different sets of features. They  
 could be placed in the cup just  
 as slides are put into a lantern.  
 Since the globes would be like  
 billiard balls, we could attach  
 to a stand, we could show  
 in the centre of the image  
 very faint, even the poles which  
 are usually hidden in a terrestrial  
 globe!

With apologies for  
 troubling you and kind  
 regards to you and to  
 Mrs. Galton

Believe me  
 Yours very truly  
 J. Mackinder





TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS  
"PUBLISH" LONDON  
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MACMILLAN & CO. LTD.  
ST. MARTIN'S STREET,  
LONDON, W.C.

G.B.M./O.

15th April, 1907.

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

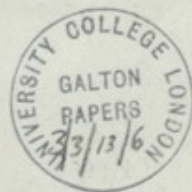
Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 11th inst., in regard to your "Natural Inheritance", we beg to say that we have no objection whatever to your having the book reprinted, and that for this purpose we are glad to waive in your favour any rights which we may possess in it.

We are,

Yours faithfully,

*W. P. Macmillan & Co., Ltd.*  
*W.P.M.*



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MACMILLAN&CO.LTD.  
ST.MARTIN'SSTREET,  
LONDON,W.C.

G.B.M./E.A.W.

November 4, 1907.

Francis Galton, Esq., F.R.S.,  
    Quadley,  
    Haslemere.

Dear Sir,

We have your letter of the 31st October, in regard to Dr. Otto Neurath's application for permission to publish a German translation of your "Hereditary Genius", and write to say that as the period of ten years from the date of publication, during which the rights of translation can be reserved, has long ago expired, it is now open to anyone to issue a translation into a foreign language without permission. We think, therefore, that your best course would be simply to inform Dr. Neurath of this fact; it is of course impossible in the circumstances to ask for any payment.

We are,

Yours faithfully,

*Macmillan Jg L<sup>th</sup>*





J. Wake

27 f.1

20 May 90

Sydney N. S. W.

June 11<sup>th</sup> 90.



Dear Sir,

At a recent meeting of the  
New South Wales branch of the British  
Medical Association I showed several  
cases of Iridocyclitis (congenital  
Absence of the iris), and was able  
to trace this ran almost certainly through  
five generations.

Dr. A. E. Wright of the Sydney University  
informed me that as you had devoted



much time to the subject of heredity  
 he thought you would be interested  
 in these cases.

The following is a brief account of three.  
 Some months ago a lady consulted me  
 for recent failure of her vision, which  
 had never been very good. The recent failure  
 was evidently due to the formation of  
 cataract, and that she had never seen  
 perfectly to congenital absence of  
 irides. The eyes were rather small and  
 slightly hypermetropic.

I asked her if she was ~~any~~ aware  
 that she had always had a peculiarity  
 about her eyes. She replied that several  
 of her brothers & sisters & their children, her

Father, and according to him, his  
 father and grandmother had these  
 peculiar looking eyes, and that this  
 condition of the eyes was an object of note  
 among her relations. She had two  
 brothers affected & one unaffected, also  
 two sisters affected & one unaffected; and  
 all of these had children some of  
 whom had congenital albinism of iris.

Of these five generations I was unable  
 to get of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> any account  
 of the number of each affected & unaffected.  
 I enclose a chart which will probably  
 enable you to see the hereditary character



Of this I know little better than the  
brief & rough account I have given  
you

Yours faithfully  
W Odell M.A. M.D.

~~Directed  
Important~~

~~F. Galton Esq  
Author of Inquiries into Human  
Faculties &c~~

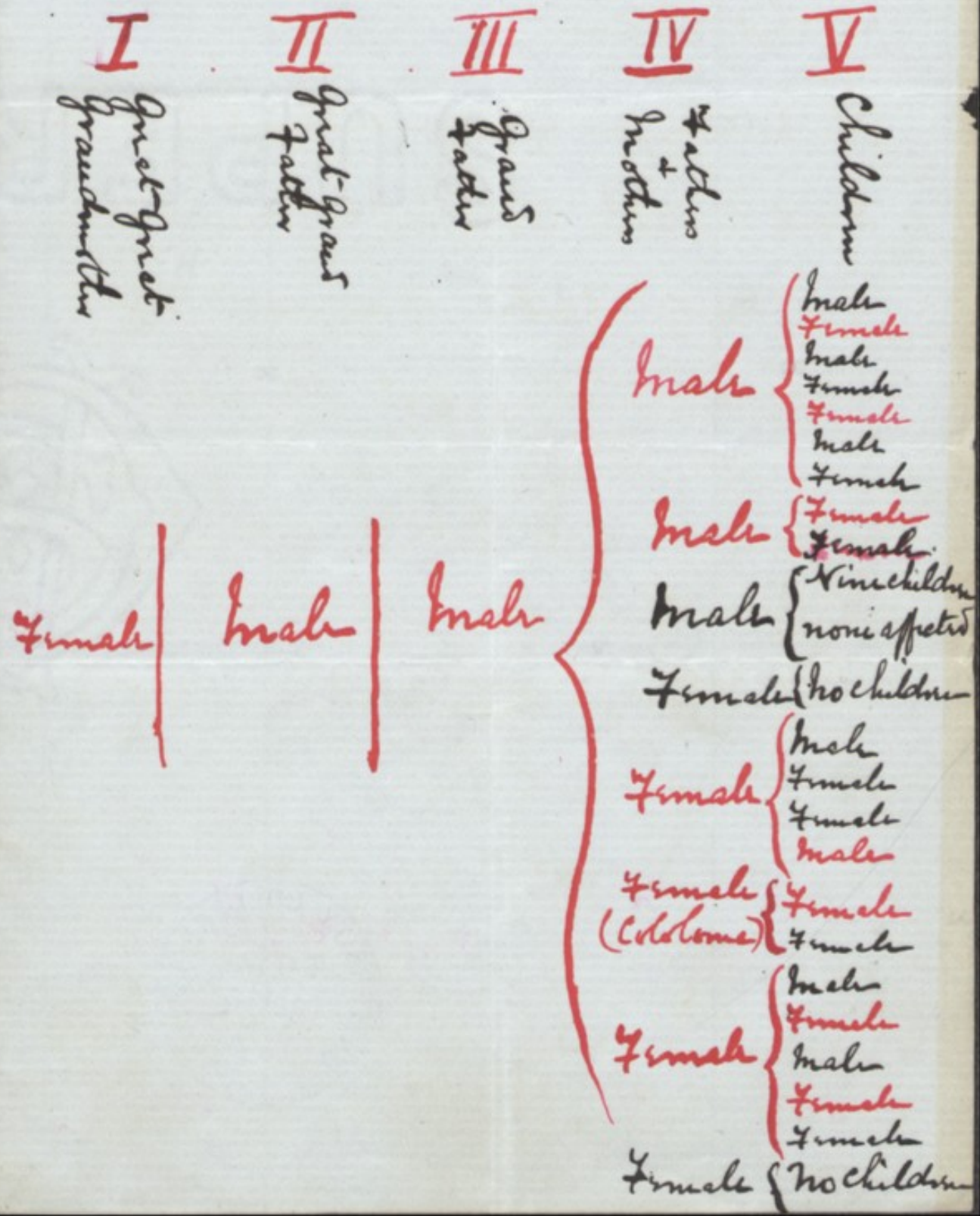
~~c/o Messrs Macmillan & Co  
Publishers  
Bedford St.  
London~~





Those written in red ink had Tridromia

# Five Generations



in H. Maine  
29 Cornwall Gardens.

Jan. 26, 1885.



My dear Father,

You would rather place me  
under obligation of, with reference to  
what you said to me at the  
Athens, you would please see

the parts mentioned below of my  
late published book on Early  
Law and Custom, which I  
had herewith. I do not think

it will give much trouble.

Chap. VII. p. 193. Theories of  
Primitive Society

Chap. IV p. 78. Ancestor worship  
and Inheritance

pp 149, 150, 151 with notes

Patrick Potter's Note A p. 122

The Genes Note A p. 283.

When you have read these  
papers, I dare say you



will tell me whether any further  
answers to Mr. Lawrence is needed.

Of course, I might say that,  
by his controversial way of stating his  
case, he has sincerely misrepresented  
the force of the argument against  
himself - I could introduce my own  
different form of his view of the Hin-  
-du and Sikh family - I could  
point out that his notion that there  
is no evidence of a Patriarchal system  
among the Schrammians is founded  
on his ignorance of what has been

written on the subject, e.g. by Hart-  
 -hausen - and I could show that ~~the~~  
 he has not read the Buchan tract  
 most recently published. But still  
 a reply <sup>which</sup> would ~~should~~ admit as  
 much as I have admitted would  
 be ~~unparitly~~ weak, and I should  
 be still holding myself out as the  
 principal patron and author of a  
 theory which begins with Aristotle  
 and ends with Darwin and which  
 occupies at least 10 pages of my works.

Very sincerely  
 H. S. Manie



27 C. Gros. Feb. 1 - in H Maine 15



My dear Galton

Many thanks for your letter. To complete the story, I may as well say that, after the appearance of my 'Early Law and Custom' but before the publication of M'Lehmann's 'Patristic Theory', a new edition of my 'Ancient Law' appeared, to which I prefixed a new Preface, stating that my observations on the early growth of society must be read in connection



with the essay on <sup>c</sup> ~~Primitive~~ Theories  
 Primitive, of Society in which I explained the  
 relation of my own views to those  
 of writers who had approached  
 the subject by a different line of

reference.

Wm. Parker Es

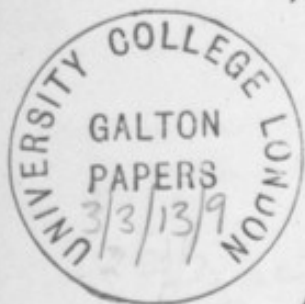
H. J. Mullins

F. Sulten Es

Manley

F.1

The Laboratory  
Magdalen College  
Oxford



16 Oct: 1914

Dear Sir

Whilst working at some  
Electrical measurements I have  
come across a method by which  
it would be possible to measure,

I believe very accurately, a  
person's appreciation of the  
intensity of any given note  
within the range of hearing.

It also appears to me that  
the method would enable me

to estimate any change in the  
Sensitiveness of the hearing  
powers of a person when placed  
under varied conditions -

I should be glad to ~~know~~ hear  
from you & to know whether  
this particular branch of your  
Science has been developed  
to any extent & whether  
any work in this direction  
would be useful or not.

I hope you will kindly  
pardon me for troubling you



I believe me to remain

Dear Sir

Yours very truly

John J. Manley

F. Saltun Esq. F.R.S.

Manley

F5

3 Chester St



Oxford

29 Oct: 194 -

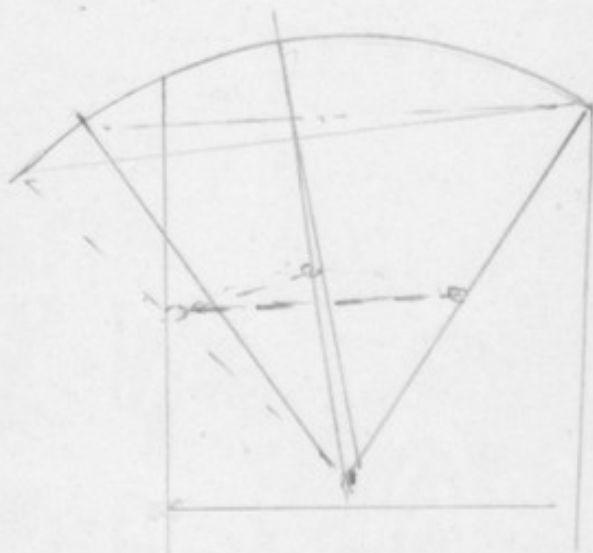
Dear Sir

Many thanks for your kind  
reply - I think I may say  
that my scale will be quite  
constant - After I have gone  
into the matter more fully  
I will write to you again -

Yours faithfully

John J. Manley

F. Galton Esq. - F.R.S.





Manley

f.9

3 Chester St:

Oxford

26 Oct: 1944.



Dear Sir

Please accept my best  
thanks for your very kind  
letter.

I know of Prof. Hughes'  
Sonometer - my apparatus  
would not furnish you  
with an absolute scale for  
intensity - one would have  
to choose an arbitrary  
one - in fact I do not.

See how it would be possible  
to establish an absolute  
Scale - I gather that this  
is really what you want  
rather than an arbitrary  
one - may I ask you  
to be so good as to  
let me know whether  
an ~~over~~ instrument arranged  
to give comparative measure-  
ments of the appreciation  
of intensity of different notes

would be useful or not -  
If so I shall proceed to  
work the thing out as  
soon as time permits.

I hope you will pardon  
me for troubling you so  
much & believe me to  
remain

Yours faithfully

John J. Mansley

F. Salton Esq. F.R.S.



STATISTIQUE GÉNÉRALE  
DE LA FRANCE

PARIS, 97, QUAI D'ORSAY

(TÉLÉPH. 712-80)

Le 23 Octobre 1909



Monsieur et honoré professeur

En recevant les corrections  
que vous m'avez adressées  
pour la liste des membres  
de l'Institut international  
de statistique, je m'aperçois  
que vous avez ajouté :

"Auteur de plusieurs mémoires  
et livres, etc" — — — "

Je viens vous demander  
si vous tenez particulièrement  
à cette addition

Vous seriez la seule  
personne de la liste  
qui ait une mention

Sir Francis Galton

relative à ses travaux.  
Toutes les autres se bornent  
à indiquer leurs titres  
et qualités.

Cela paraîtrait peut-être  
d'autant plus extraordinaire  
que vous êtes certainement  
l'un des membres de  
l'Institut de Statistique  
dont les travaux sont  
le plus connus dans le  
monde entier !

C'est pourquoi je  
me permets de vous  
signaler cette observation

J'ajoute qu'on se  
conformera scrupuleusement

à votre décision

Veuillez agréer Monsieur  
et honoré Professeur,  
l'assurance de ma  
respectueuse considération

Lucien March

Chef de la Statistique  
générale de la France  
chargé de la rédaction  
du Bulletin XVIII  
de l'Institut



inf



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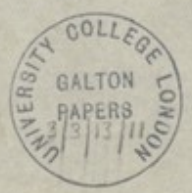
Director:  
 Rev. JAMES MARCHANT.

Craven House,  
 Kingsway, London, W.C.

2 July 07.

Dear Sir,

I am much obliged of your kind & interesting enquiry about the book which I am just passing through the press. Your name is a daily name in this office; your writings have brought us much light. I have had it in my mind to write to you on the subject of the above volume but I feared you were overdone with work. I now wish I had done so. Let me tell you about the volume you refer to. It is a united effort to promote public morals & deals with various aspects of it. At the moment of writing the proofs have gone to the press, & I have only the <sup>few articles</sup> enclosed at hand which will give you some idea of it. In words as I thought I may be able to send you a complete proof. I wish you wd. have contributed a chapter to it on Beauty. Is it possible for you to do so? My Council would be & I am very obliged by your cooperation. Perhaps of the time the complete proof reaches you you may have come to some conclusion. The great difficulty is time. The book is coming out before the 22nd.





And the proof must be completed by the 6<sup>th</sup>. But a paper of the  
length of Dr Suleby's might be possible.

I write you the county, & in haste to catch  
the night mail.

Believe me, with much respect

Your servant

Samuel Washburn



21 Eccleston Square  
S. W.  
17 Feb 1880.

My dear Galton

Some errors have crept into the  
Hints to Travellers, of which I enclose  
a list - chiefly figures in the tables.  
I do not know whether there are any  
others. They might have been  
corrected in any new edition; but  
I find that errors have also  
been ~~detected~~ <sup>those</sup> (whether <sup>those</sup> or others  
I do not know) by General Baillie,



who talks of sending a complaint on  
the subject to a newspaper. This  
should be avoided if possible by  
our taking some steps to warn  
those who have the book, and to  
correct copies still in stock.

If this is only done after the matter  
has been publicly complained of,  
the effect would not be so  
good. It would be well

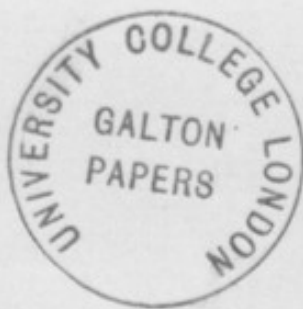
to ascertain whether General  
Baillie has noticed the same  
errors, or others, and to obtain  
them from him. I thought it

best to tell you this, that you  
may consider the matter and  
decide what is best to be done

yours sincerely,

J. E. Marshall

The edition of the Hints was I think  
750, of which about 600 have been sold.



21 Bealeston Square  
S.W.  
18 Feb 1880

My dear Galton

I will write to Genl Baillie

I hope his mistakes are the  
same ones as those I sent you

Yours sincerely

Alfred North Whitehead







21 Leicestershire Square

20 Feb Friday

1880

My dear Galton

I find that General Baillie  
has gone to Egypt for 6 weeks, so  
cannot answer for himself,  
But I believe he got his errata  
from Adair House, and if so  
they are included in the list  
I send you. I trust this may

turn out to be the case. A note  
of errata might be stuck into  
the copies remaining in stock

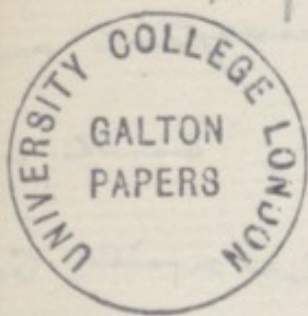
yours sincerely

Clement D. Marsham

Markham

F.13

1894



21, ECCLESTON SQUARE.  
S.W.

My dear Galton

You really must support me  
in revising our old custom of  
the Geographical Club dining out  
of London - at Richmond or Greenwich  
at the end of the Session. You,  
I, and Sir A. Hodgson are the  
only three members who remember  
the old practice, and form a  
link connecting the old and



revived anniversary dinner. The  
 old custom was very useful and  
 serviceable in its way, and I  
 feel sure that its revival will be.  
 So you really must come, as the  
 Father of the Club, without whose  
 blessing my efforts will be in  
 vain. I have order dinner this

time at the "Ship" - Greenwich at  
 7.30 P.M. July 4<sup>th</sup> (Wed) dinner

25 a head - morning clothes -

Do come

Yours sincerely

Alvan to R. Mashham

Markham

F17



21 Eccleston Square

9 Sept 1894

My dear Galton

I have had a very worrying month, arguing and reasoning with the Associated Fellows, until at length I had got the matter settled; or I thought so. The enclosed Memorandum, which I am going to read to the Council, will show you what has happened. But I no sooner thought that all was settled, when a long (very civil)

worded) letter from Sir L. Mc Clintock  
 arrived, re-opening the question and  
 asking that the change in the rules,  
 so as to admit of any subject being  
 discussed at a Special General  
 meeting might be considered.

To this I am strongly  
 opposed and will never agree.

I remonstrated with Mr. Clintock,  
 and now he has promised to abide  
 by the decision of the Council.

I have written a long Memorandum  
 entering fully into the question, which  
 I wish to send to Mr. Clintock and  
 which I will read to the Council.

I cordially agree to your  
 proposals, and they shall be on the agenda.  
 But I should wish



to defer action until November at least,  
 so as to get rid entirely of the associated  
 Fellows first. The proposed changes  
 might meanwhile be mentioned and  
 ventilated.

I was surprised at receiving Freshfield's  
 letter, because he had been carrying  
 on as usual during the session.  
 He wrote to me resigning the Secretaryship,  
 and when I asked him to let me  
 put him in nomination for the  
 Council, he declined. Then this  
 letter was circulated - even

yours sincerely

Alvan to K. Markham

excuse coats of arms, I did not see them!



Zward



Boyle



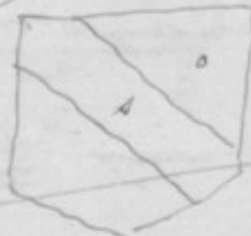
Wilbrahen



Grandmorial



Woolhacole



Manly



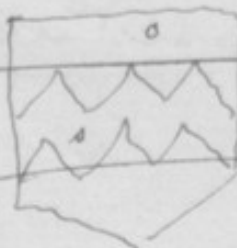
Wallop

Lion  
Kraupart

~~gules l. r. argent (Mowbray)~~

~~arg l. r. sable (Stapleton)~~

~~or l. r. azure (Kene)~~



Karsse





1, Savile Row,  
Burlington Gardens,  
W.

4 Dec 1894

My dear Galton

There is a resolution on the agenda of the Council Meeting of the British Association next Friday, that the Council be requested to give its full support to efforts to obtain the despatch of an Antarctic Expedition.

I am very anxious to induce you to propose it on Friday, because every one says that any words from you have great weight with the Council. It would not do for me to propose it, because I have just signed a letter to the Council on the subject so that that my proposal would carry no more weight than the letter.

I will tell you what has happened since Dr. Murray's paper was read. The R. G. S. Council appointed an Antarctic Committee consisting of Sir Joseph Hooker and other experts, who made a Report. We then wrote



to the Royal Society, enclosing this Report, and asking for their support and co-operation. The R.S. Council referred the matter to a Committee, which made an admirable Report last May; and recommended that the Government should be approached on the subject. A Deputation then went to the Admiralty, intending to talk the matter over with their Lordships, who were known to be favorable. But they found the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the room, who of course, said that he could not consider it and that the expense would be too great.

From the letter to me, the R.S. Council seems to intend to accept this dictum of Sir W<sup>m</sup> Harcourt, and to take no further step. But the question of expense is irrelevant at the present stage, and depends on possible aid from Australia and other considerations. Yet the Royal Society ought not to be exposed to a refusal, and it will be better that the work of agitation should be proceeded with, independently, the R.S. being consulted as the scientific adviser of Gov<sup>t</sup> when the battle is won.

Following former precedents, the R. S. Council is now writing to all the other Scientific Societies

for their views on the subject and <sup>for</sup> co-operation, and also to the Agents General of the Australian Colonies. The British Association is of course included. It was that body which got the expedition of Sir James Ross sent out, and in recent years it has steadily given its support to proposals for Antarctic research. My letter to the B. A. Council was sent off yesterday, and I suppose it will be read on Friday. I hear there may be opposition; and it is of great importance that the Resolution should be adopted. I attach very great importance to your help, and trust that you will undertake to propose its adoption.

When all the answers come in from other Societies and from Australia, the N. E. S. Council would have a combined representation prepared, with which to approach the Government, not by an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but by a direct appeal to the Government through the Prime Minister. For it is, from their point of view, a question of national policy; as much a naval and an imperial as a scientific question.

Enclose the Reports of the N. Y. S. Committee and  
of the N. S. Committee: <sup>+</sup> even

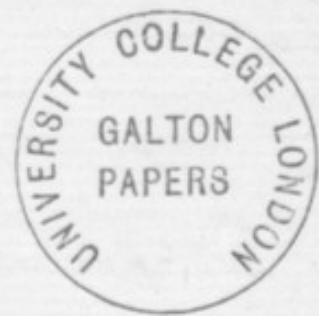
Yours sincerely

Clement K. Masham

<sup>+</sup> sent separately







cannot be obtained  
 privately. But I  
 will see what can  
 be done, and will  
 do my best to see  
 the Cambridge Readership  
 even

Yours sincerely  
 Stewart Markham

21 Beckett Square  
 S.W.

27 May 1897

My dear Galton  
 You have <sup>been</sup> misinformed about  
 what took place when Mr Horobury  
 exhibited his compass. There was no  
 discussion. He read an account of  
 his compass, I read a letter from  
 Professor Sylvanus Thompson on it, and Mr  
 Horobury showed us how it worked.  
 That was all. I shall always  
 encourage people to show us any

adaptation or any new instrument  
they may invent.

Mr. Reeves had not altered his paper.  
What Professor Kucher said was quite  
enough to justify me in concluding  
that <sup>Reeves'</sup> ~~the~~ view was worthy of consideration.  
and I took care that there were proper  
people with sufficient knowledge to  
discuss it - Professor Sylvanus Thompson,  
Professor Cary Foster, Captain Creech,  
Mr. Cree &c.

I have not brought forward the subject  
inadequately and if it was discussed  
imperfectly, as I think it was, it was  
not for want of the presence of experts.

I always take care, on such occasions,  
that every one who can be considered  
an expert on the particular subject  
is invited; ~~so as~~ to avoid any risk  
of publicity being given to unsound  
views; so that there can be no  
danger of a rebuke being deserved  
or being justifiable.

I am much distressed about Cambridge.  
Until now our efforts there have been  
a failure, mainly for want of moderate  
encouragement. Why was not the Readership  
and the eligibility for a Fellowship granted  
before! It is now almost too late, because



we have promised all we can afford  
 for educational purposes, to Mr Mackenzie  
 if he succeeds, from other sources, in  
 raising sufficient funds for his London  
 School of Geography. If he fails we  
 shall be able to do more in other directions.  
 It was never intended to give these grants  
 to the Universities permanently, but for  
 five years to start the Readership, and  
 we extended it to another five years  
 which now comes to an end. Oxford has  
 resolved to continue on its own resources,  
 which is most satisfactory. Will Cambridge  
 promise to continue after 1902, if we give  
 help until then? I have had a long letter  
 from the Vice Chancellor. I fear the help



68. Lombard Street.

London. Dec. 2<sup>nd</sup> 1886

Dear Mr. Galton,

I was pleased to see  
by the Times of yesterday the  
honourable distinction that you have  
received from the Royal Society, &  
by a coincidence I found among  
other papers that have been lying  
for some time on my table, the  
accompanying specimens of composite  
portraits. It may very probably  
be familiar to you, but as it is





68. Lombard Street.

a paper for which I have no particular  
 plan or program. Still, I venture  
 to send it to you, as being the most  
 likely of all that I know, to find  
 it interesting.

The application of a similar system  
 I am writing is a subject that  
 has a practical bearing on banking  
 matters, in the matter of  
 doubtful or unpayable signatures.





68. Lombard Street.

London Dec: 2<sup>nd</sup> 1866

I hope you will excuse my troubling

Dear Mr Galton, as in a matter  
you write this, I was pleased to see  
that you have made your own  
by the success of yesterday the  
I am probably sending you a  
honourable distinction that you have

been made the Royal Society

Yours sincerely

John Martin



In some cases my table  
accompanying specimens  
portraits. It may very probably  
be familiar to you, but as it is





verbiethet streng alle Formen  
 von sentimentaler Wohlthätigkeit,  
 die für die Prasse schädlich sind,  
 während er eifrig nach Gelegen-  
 heit zu Taten der Güte sucht, die  
 als Ersatz dienen können für  
 den Verlust dessen, was er verbietet.  
 Er bringt das Band der Verwandt-  
 schaft zur Geltung und ermutigt  
 nachdrücklich das Interesse für die  
 Familie und die Prasse. Kurz,  
 Eugen ist ein männlicher Glaube  
 voll von Hoffnung, der sich an viele  
 der edelsten Gefühle unserer Vater-  
 wendet".

Inspired by these beautiful words  
 I wrote the "Waldpredigt".

I hope, to find some indulgence  
 in your judgement over a work,  
 which descended from my deepest  
 soul.

I send you, Sir the expression



of my sincere reverence and  
the respectful compliments  
from my husband

Professor Martius in Rostock.  
author of the *Talhoqum* immer  
Frankfurter

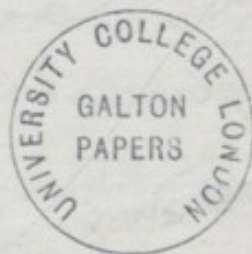
Yours

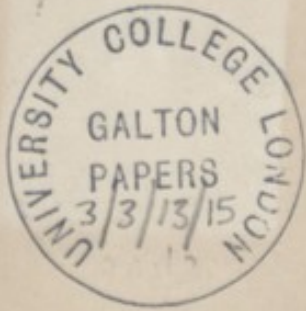
Maria Martius

Rostock

Mecklenburg

We have read with greatest interest  
the speech of Mister Pearson over  
the National Eugenik.





April 26 1917 <sup>F.1</sup>

Mount Avenue,  
Galton.

My dear Sir

I have received  
the paper on Retrogression  
you have been so good  
as to send me and  
have cursorily glanced  
at it - When it gets into  
type as it will probably  
do, shortly - I will read it  
more carefully and  
I will further take  
care that you see a



proof - It appears to  
me ~~as~~ from the  
glance I have had  
at your note that  
the experiments you  
mention would  
tend to semi starvation  
and general atrophy  
rather than to any  
varietal or retrograde  
specific character -  
The plant if my  
impression be correct  
would be unaffected  
except as to size and  
Vigor.



Reversion to the original type may be brought about by cross-breeding and the use of pollen from the original ancestor.

- Naudin has experimented carefully on this subject and his papers could easily be found in the *Annales des Sc. Naturelles* by the help of the R. Society Catalogue. Again "sporting" might occur

and a step backwards made at a bound, rather than gradually, but such discontinuity might very possibly be due to cross-fertilisation.

I have seen various instances of so called reversion to the original type - indeed they are common, but as a rule the reversion is only partial - a more or less near approach to the parent type but not absolutely identical

faithfully  
Maywell T. Masters.

Naudin

Comptes Rendus XLVI p. 340

(11)

"

"

XLII

625 ?

XLV

321 ?

Here come the words  
 "a hybrid is a sort of  
 living mosaic" quoted by Darwin  
 He adds movement of chromosomes  
 always the passage from one equatorial  
 another; also it always occurs along the  
 line of least resistance. p. 522  
 Reproduction is intimate bound up with  
 molecular movements and as these cannot  
 escape the law of least resistance they must  
 for such species follow determinate directions.

} 87 (1875) 520  
 and 553





M. Masters 1

f.6

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE OFFICE,

41. Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Telegrams.

"GARDCHRON," LONDON.

London May 17 1897

Retrospective Selection

My dear Sir

I have not been unmindful of your requirements but I have been compelled by pressure of other engagements to defer replying to your letter -

You will see that I have printed your letter in full - it needed no change - You will see also that I printed part.



of Mr Dyer's article at  
the same time - so that  
the readers might  
appreciate the contrast.

I intend to follow  
up your letter with  
an explanatory leader  
this week - In it you  
will see that I have  
suggested - sweet-  
peas; or garden peas  
or dwarf beans or  
runner beans as the  
most suitable subjects  
for the experiments -  
Of all the plants I  
have mentioned there.

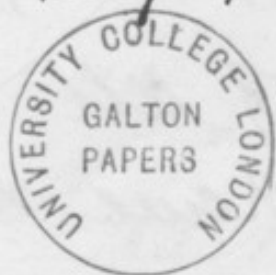
are marked variations  
in size - precocity and  
other qualities -

Suppose you sowed in  
the open ground a  
dwarf variety such  
as American Wonder Pea  
- some would overtop

the others - seed  
from these you would  
select and I expect  
in a very short time

(two or three seasons?)

you would get a  
pea of average height





and similarly by  
selecting from the  
ball varieties you  
would soon get a  
dwarf - If, as is  
a practical certainty,  
you could do this - could  
you go back to the  
common-stock *Pisum*  
*sativum*? That's  
the point to be determined -  
- But here is a crux  
no one knows exactly  
what the original  
*Pisum sativum* may  
have been - so that you  
would have no definite  
standard

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE OFFICE,

41. Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Telegrams,  
"GARDCHRON," LONDON.

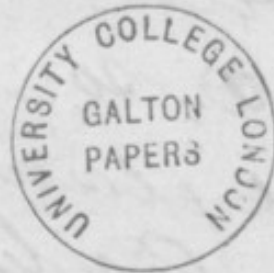
London May 7 1897

5 This leads me to suggest  
the Sweet Pea as  
preferable, though the  
variations are not  
quite so marked -  
The plant grows wild  
in Sicily and Southern  
Italy - so that there would  
be a standard type  
to be referred to -

Should any other  
plant be more suitable  
or I get further  
information

I will do myself the  
pleasure of communi-  
cating with you  
faithfully

Maxwell T. Masters





F.1

All Souls College,  
Oxford.

22 May 87

But, dear Mr Galton, this is an  
excellent lecture, perfectly true too, as  
all excellent things are. I ought to be  
published at once, and circulated among  
all school masters, - and schoolboys too.

Have I not watched the same thing for  
years - but what is the use of speaking, if  
you cannot speak like one who has  
authority? Besides there are always the  
plausible arguments. Look at our

Examination lists, they say. Is not the  
number of those who can pass an examination



much larger than it used to be? Have we  
 not much fewer ill men? Do we not  
 make them learn, whether they like it or not,  
 by examining them every year, and  
 collecting them every term? Yes - you deplete  
 the rank and file, but you kill the Generals  
 in the bud. There are there any Generals  
 now - any leaders of thought? We are  
 governed by Drill-sergeants - with very  
 few exceptions. Our young men are  
 not allowed to grow, or to develop what  
 is in them. Intellectual food is first



made distasteful to them, and then crammed  
 down their throats. How can there be hunger -  
 thirst for Knowledge? However, when one  
 cannot help, it is no use waiting, but  
 I hope the Headmaster of Uppingham, with  
 his 34 years of experience, will speak and  
 be listened to.

You may wonder why I, with my views  
 of language & thought, agree with his decisions.  
 It seems to me spoken out of my very heart.  
 What he wants is a reform of language, &  
 resurrection of dead bones, & real



language, not a mere chatter and  
 simatter, and that is exactly what I  
 want. I must be satisfied to treat the  
 problem in the intellectual laboratory. W  
 will work it out among his boys. The  
 feeders of the mind are the schools, and they  
 ought to be the constant feeders of language  
 too. Words are organs, but organs of something,  
 and it is the something which is embodied  
 or rather transfigured in words that gives  
 us vigor and life. ~~Will~~ Shall I send  
 the lecture back to you? I should like to  
 show it to some people here.

I have sent you  
 Correspondence to Nelson.

Yours very truly

G. Max Muller

Maxwell  
B W atterton Plan

S. W.

4<sup>th</sup> May 1896

---



Dear Sir

a review of  
Kidd as suggested by

you would be most

welcome to the Review,

the right of republication



at the end of the year  
to remain with you.

Yours truly

I. J. Messer

F. G. Patton Aug

F. R. S.



34 Old Queen Street

May 18 1894

Westminster

NATIONAL REVIEW,

~~47, WATERLOO PLACE,~~

~~LONDON. S.W.~~

S.W.

9<sup>th</sup> June 1894



Dear Sir

It would be a

great convenience to me if

you could post me your

article on Thursday night.

I am publishing in future

with Edward Arnold 37

Bedford Street W.C. but the

address at the head of this

paper will do equally well.

Yours truly

I. J. Mason

Francis Galton. <sup>any</sup> F.R.S.

37 Bedford Square

Marshall  
F.6

W.C.

NATIONAL REVIEW,

~~13, WATERLOO PLACE,~~

~~LONDON S.W.~~

24<sup>th</sup> June 1894



Dear Sir

I shall be much

obliged if you will allow

me to hold your article

over until the following

number as I shall stand



quite right with my

public if I can arrange

for a reply to in connection

with Kidd's Book. With

many apologies for being

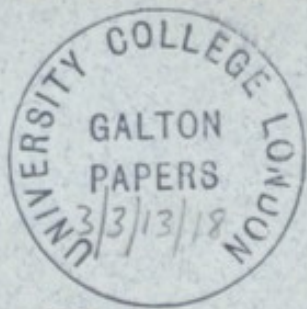
no trouble some I remain

Yours truly

I. J. Masser

Francis Galton





F1

Belgrave Mansions,  
Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

<sup>th</sup>  
13<sup>th</sup> - May 1896.

Dear Sir

Lady Welby has forwarded  
me, the enclosed from you -  
My Mother has been dead many  
years, & I am an elderly man  
(64 years of age) Lady Welby  
was much interested in the  
little anecdote I narrated  
to her regarding my peculiarity,  
but as you, who so thoroughly  
have investigated these matters



say, there is a vast mass of negative evidence against the construction put on any such peculiarity of its being hereditary. I am now inclined to assume that mine must be mere coincidence. There certainly was no personation mark on my Mother's finger, & I do not know at what period before my birth she got it pinched -

As a boy I was conscious of this "repugnance" of mine, but



was ashamed of it & never used to mention it to any one. When I became a young man, I one day, mentioned it, privately to my mother, who it appeared had already noticed it in me as a child. She then told me the incident about her own finger. And she & I, being both utterly unscientific persons, assumed that & then, that my squeamish feelings about injuries to finger tips, must be connected with her little accident.

We never afterwards discussed the subject, as it was disagreeable.



to me, and of course I have  
never troubled about it since,  
unless some instance of the kind  
was forced on my observations.

Neither my father (brother/both  
dead) & 3 sisters, (alive) have  
had a vestige of any such feeling,  
not my nephews or nieces.  
& I have no children —

Doubtless, therefore, by  
that you remark, my case is  
a coincidence only —

Thanking you for your  
interest in the question,  
I remain, yours faithfully  
G. S. Maxwell



Notes and Queries on Col. M's case

1. Was the injury to the mother's finger so severe as to leave a permanent mark? What is the state of the finger now?

2. At what period before birth did the accident happen?

3. Is there any analogues repugnance, whether to wounds, food, or any other event of common life, felt by any of Col. M's near relatives? It is most important before arriving at any conclusion, to ascertain this. . . The question refers to

(how many in each degree)

- Col. M's own brothers and sisters-----
- .. .. his mother
- .. .. and her brothers and sisters-----
- .. .. his father
- .. .. and his brothers and sisters-----
- .. .. his children, if any-----

Total

The expression "analogous repugnance" should be interpreted very widely, as meaning any marked idiosyncrasy.

Of course the question would be put at once, of--"is the peculiarity of Col. M. a mere coincidence, or does it fairly bear the construction put upon it. In face of the vast mass of negative evidence against such a construction, it is most important that the natural tendencies of the family should be carefully and minutely considered.



F. Galton

42 Rutland Gate  
London S.W.

Belgrave Mansions,  
Crosbenor Gardens, S.W.

May 17/96



Dear Sir,

Allow me to thank  
you cordially, for writing  
to me so fully & clearly,  
I fear that I have given  
you a good deal of trouble  
over my "peculiarity",  
burdened as you must be  
with much correspondence  
and writing work —



I quite follow what you  
clearly explain to me, as to the  
morbid feeling of mine —  
being as it were accidental  
to myself, rather than derived  
from my mother. I have  
scratched out the word  
"often" in the account, as  
given by me to Lady Welby,  
which I put in, inadvertently.  
My mother told me about the  
accident to her finger, very  
definitely, as accounting for



my peculiarity, but not often, because she knew the subject was unpleasant to me, so that it was tacitly understood & avoided between us.

Pray make any use you may think fit, of my little memorandum. I am a little ashamed of my peculiarity, enough at least to make me wish to avoid its being coupled with my name, but it may easily be



described as relating to an  
etised cloud, or to "Cloud  
In" —

Yours thanking you  
for the trouble you  
have taken by writing  
me your kindly letter

I remain

Yours faithfully

G. S. Maxwell





Belgrave Mansions,  
Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

May 23/96



Dear Sir

I thank you much  
for your really kind  
letter of the 23<sup>d</sup>, & for  
writing to me at length  
of the case of Turk, the  
Mastiff. I must say  
what you have taken the  
trouble to narrate so



graphically, has interested  
me exceedingly, and your  
account of your own  
experience with the alarmed  
big Puppy, amused me  
much!

And I have quite a  
fellow feeling with him!

In answer to the  
query at the beginning  
of your letter, I would



~~say~~ reply, that as far as  
I know, no relation on my  
mother's side had any feeling  
akin to my "peculiarity" -

She would, I am sure, have  
told me, had she known  
of any such, and she

herself certainly had no  
such peculiarity, although

she had seen the one

to pinch his fingertips

she did not mind such



things a bit, though I do!

Well, I am going  
out of Town, now, for a  
little while, but some  
day, later on, I shall do  
myself the pleasure of  
calling on you, & personally  
express my thanks, for  
your courteous & kind interest  
in my little "case"

& I remain

Yours faithfully

H.S. Maxwell





A very ~~strongly~~ <sup>strongly</sup> marked ~~and~~ idiosyncrasy <sup>has</sup> ~~come~~ <sup>late</sup> to my notice, which deserves being <sup>to be</sup> placed on records. A lady of my acquaintance was accompanied by a ~~connection~~ <sup>friend</sup> of her own, a retired officer, Colonel M, was ~~with her~~ <sup>with her</sup> ~~the wife of the keeper to the estate~~ <sup>she was accompanied by</sup> who described how her child's hand had been pinched in a ~~trap~~ <sup>trap</sup>. At this recital Col M became quite unwell, ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> further inquiries ~~showed~~ <sup>showed</sup> that any ~~allusion~~ <sup>allusion</sup> to ~~recurrence~~ <sup>recurrence</sup> of a similar ~~any~~ accidents of this kind produced an effect upon him that ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> perceptibly at once. At ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> lady's request ~~he~~ <sup>he</sup> wrote ~~an~~ <sup>an</sup> account which I annex, ~~after~~ <sup>after</sup> ~~submitting~~ <sup>submitting</sup> it to him for revision she sent to me. I ~~then~~ <sup>then</sup> corresponded with Col M who at my request ~~made~~ <sup>made</sup> ~~revised~~ <sup>revised</sup> it and ~~permitted~~ <sup>permitted</sup> me sanctioned its publication having first ~~made~~ <sup>made</sup> some slightly revised it. It is as follows

"From my earliest

as above"

I should mention that ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> mother ~~had~~ <sup>had</sup> of Col M had pinched her own ~~finger~~ <sup>finger</sup> ~~shortly~~ <sup>shortly</sup> before his birth and as it is not uncommon in such cases ~~there~~ <sup>there</sup> was a belief ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> to be the cause. Col M writes <sup>as</sup> "As a boy I was conscious of this repugnance of mine, but was ashamed of it and never used to mention it to any one. When I became a young man I one day, mentioned it privately to my mother, who it appeared had already noticed it in me as a child. She then told me the incident about her own finger, and she & I, being both utterly unscientific persons, assumed then and there that my squeamish feelings about injuries to finger tips, must be connected with her little accident." In answer to further <sup>questions</sup> I learn that the lady's finger ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~so~~ <sup>so</sup> severely ~~injured~~ <sup>injured</sup> that it was ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~excident~~ <sup>excident</sup> that, or any analogous repugnance, among the near relations of Col. M, ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> his father, brother, 3 sisters, nephews & nieces. He has no children therefore it is impossible to ~~know~~ <sup>know</sup> whether this strange "spot" ~~like~~ <sup>like</sup> other spots would be transmissible by heredity, ~~though~~ <sup>though</sup> as there can be little doubt that it would be, ~~judging~~ <sup>judging</sup> from analogy ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> spots are, as a class, ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> much more heritable than mere variations.

over







THE DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE,  
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

1 Dec. 1898.

Dear Sir,

I am very much obliged for your letter of the 18<sup>th</sup> ult. I delayed answering it, that I might send you the enclosed 13 photos taken at St Crabs. Some of them will be in duplicate of those already in your possession, but the rest are new & fancy. I include one of the feet of



a fisherman. I am sorry that the negatives have been greatly destroyed by damp. Hence the flaws in this & some the others.

A cruder photo would have shown the type. But the muscular parts seem to have got shown into a line

pulling  
central  
shown in  
young



like com-  
into two groups.

men. They all tend to be very strong. Do you note the distribution of the thumb

which you are not  
 resting on anything to the  
 right - we use the  
 left - ?

I note your remarks about  
 a letter to be sent to  
 Res. J. Forrester, Honnmay.

I should be glad to  
 send a reprint to Prof.  
 Weidner of the 'Muscle'  
 paper - or to you if you  
 have already sent  
 him your copy.

Yours faithfully  
Res. Weick

THE DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.  
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.



Prof Weck  
Hand prints

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



which you are not  
 resting on anything to the  
 right - we use the  
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I note your remarks are  
 a letter to be sent to  
 Res. J. Forrester, Honnmay.

I should be glad to  
 send a reprint of my  
 work in the 'Muscle'  
 paper - or to you if you  
 have already sent  
 him your copy.

Yours faithfully  
Res. ~~W~~ Meek

THE DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.  
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.



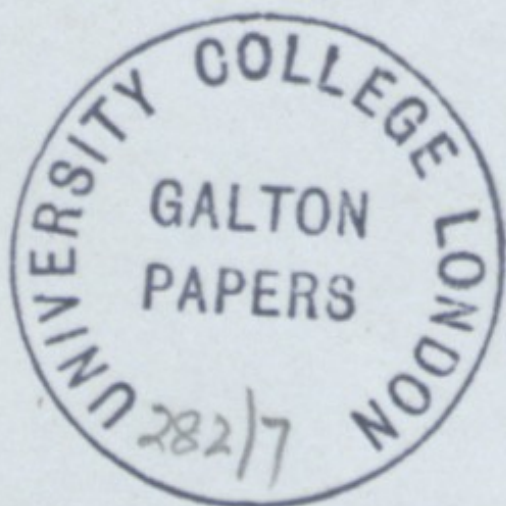
Prof Week  
Hand prints

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



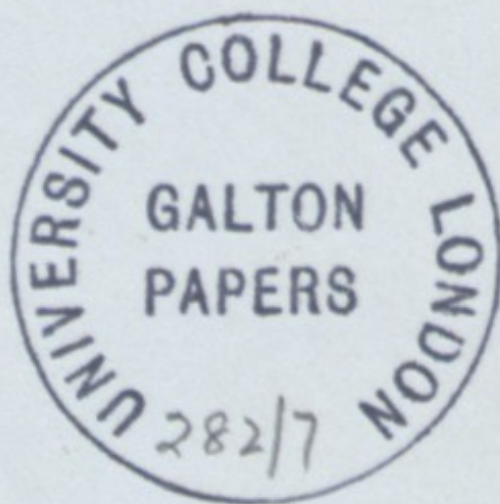


McCulloch - Fisher  
F.6V





U. Emile Fisher  
F7v







St Combs - Fisher

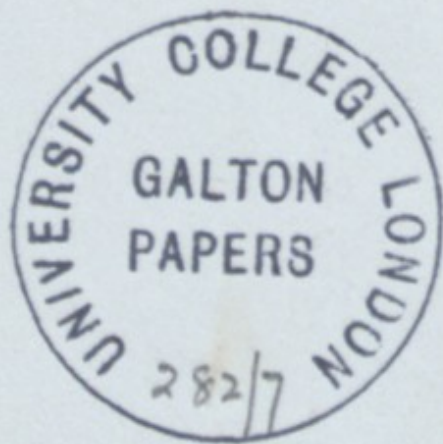
f.8v

282/7





F.9V

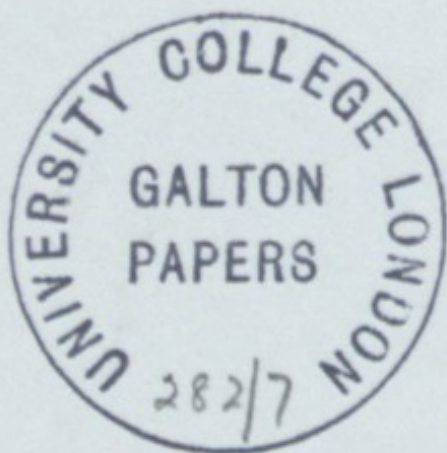


de Cnulo Fide



St. Thomas. Fisher

f.10v

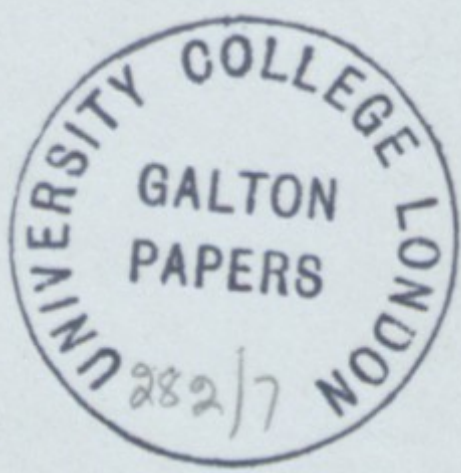






St. Louis - Foster

f.11v

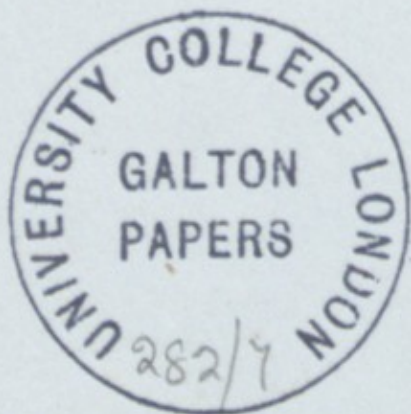






W. Emerson Fisher

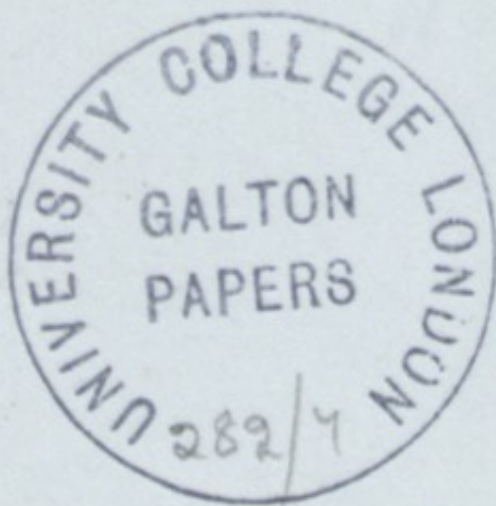
f.12v





*At Cambridge - Fisher*

f.13v

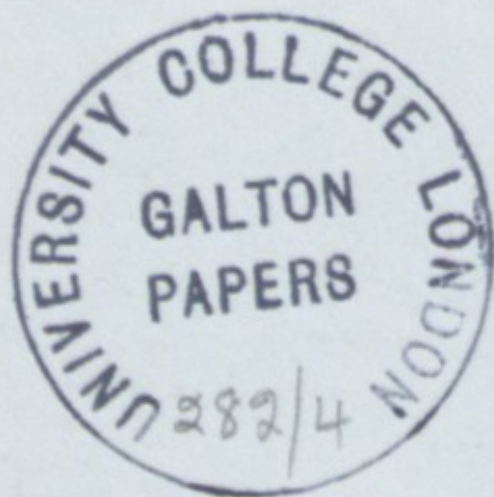






At home - Fisher

f.14v

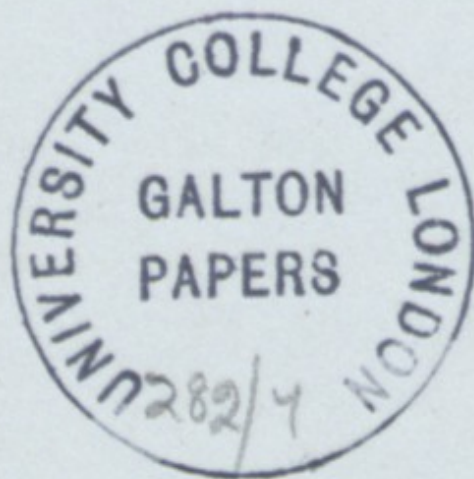






Attributed to Fisher

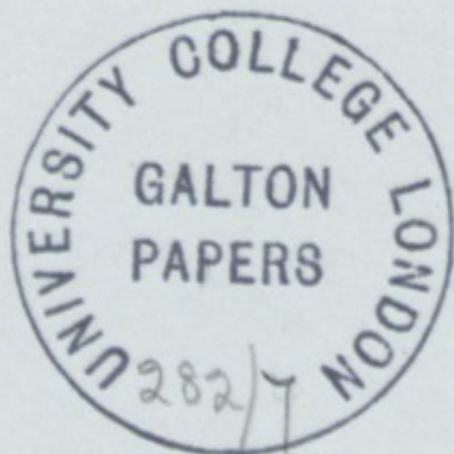
f15v





Alcock Fisher

F.16v

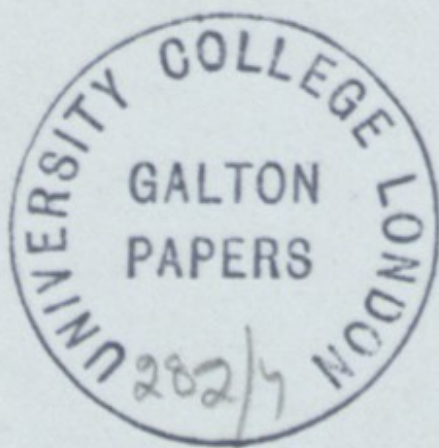






McCulloch - Fisher

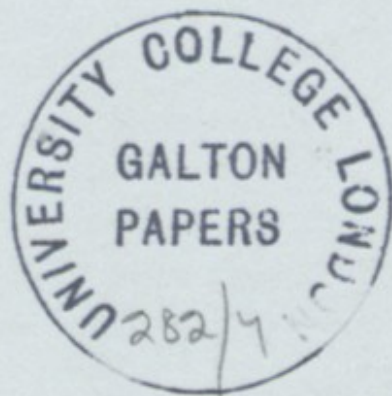
f.17v







St. Cross, Fisher f18v






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  LONDON, W.C.

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

July 11th. 1904.



Dear Sir,

We beg to submit for your information and consideration a copy of the correspondence which has passed between the Dean of Westminster and ourselves with reference to the application for a memorial to Herbert Spencer in Westminster Abbey, in support of which application you were good enough to give us the weight of your signature.

In justice to the memory of the late Mr. Spencer it appears to us both necessary and desirable that some reply should be offered, not necessarily of a controversial character, to the Dean's communication.

Since it may be left to posterity to decide whether the Dean's refusal was justifiable or otherwise it seems right that some further statement of the claim of Mr. Spencer to national recognition in the manner suggested should be placed upon record, not only in fairness to those who signed the memorial, but also in order that it may be known to a later generation that a large and influential body of his contemporaries thought him worthy of the honour proposed.






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  LONDON, W.C.

If you think this course desirable, we shall be glad if you will at your early convenience favour us with any short statement of Mr. Spencer's claims which in your judgement might be advantageously embodied in the reply. When the latter has been drawn up a proof shall be submitted for your consideration before finally being printed and circulated.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours obediently,

Raphael Meldola,

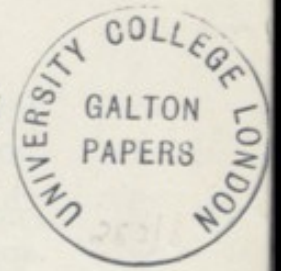
Geoffrey S. Williams,





Herbert Spencer  
Correspondance <sup>to</sup> Westminster Abbey  
Melodita & the Dean

*Correspondence about a proposed Memorial  
in Westminster Abbey to the late  
Mr. HERBERT SPENCER*



## I.

May 30th.

To THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

DEAR SIR,

We beg to place in your hands herewith a memorial letter addressed to yourself and bearing the signature of those whose names are given in the accompanying list. The original signatures to the form of memorial circulated for this purpose are also enclosed.

In asking you to give consideration to the matter referred to in the memorial we desire to point out that those who have attached their names have done so in their individual capacities and not as representatives of any public body or office.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours obediently,

(Signed) R. MELDOLA,  
GEOFFREY S. WILLIAMS.

## II.

To THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

DEAR SIR,

A number of the friends, admirers and disciples of the late Mr. Herbert Spencer being of opinion that some fitting memorial should be raised in this country in recognition of his lifelong devotion to



philosophical studies and of his influence upon contemporary thought throughout the world, have come to the conclusion that Westminster Abbey would be an appropriate place for the reception of such a memorial.

In view of the important and stimulating effect of Mr. Spencer's writings in the domains of Philosophy, Science, and Education, we whose signatures are appended feel justified in approaching you with the request that, in the event of an international fund being raised for this purpose, you would grant the necessary space in the Abbey.

We are, Sir,

Yours obediently,

*List of Signatures to the Letter to the Dean of  
Westminster.*

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., Chancellor  
of the University of Cambridge.

THE RT. HON. LORD AVEBURY, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.

THE RT. HON. LORD HOBHOUSE, P.C., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

THE RT. HON. LORD REAY, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D., etc.,  
President of the British Academy; Pres. Univers.  
Coll., London.

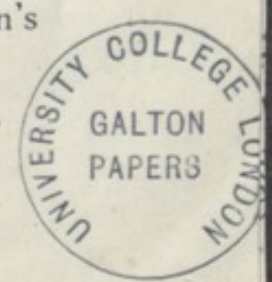
S. ALEXANDER, M.A., Prof. of Philosophy, Victoria  
University, Manchester.

CLIFFORD ALLBUTT, M.D., F.R.S., Regius Prof. of Physic,  
University of Cambridge.

THE REV. T. G. BONNEY, D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S., Hon.  
Canon of Manchester, Emeritus Prof. Geology,  
Univ. Coll., London.



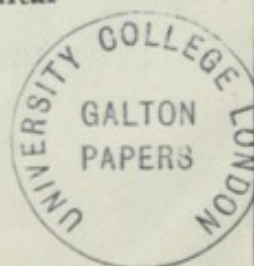
- THOMAS BOWMAN, M.A., Warden of Merton College,  
Oxford.
- E. CAIRD, LL.D., D.C.L., etc., Master of Balliol College,  
Oxford.
- EDWARD CLODD, Esq.
- F. HOWARD COLLINS, Esq.
- THE RT. HON. LEONARD H. COURTNEY, P.C.
- A. W. W. DALE, M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the University  
of Liverpool.
- THE REV. C. H. O. DANIEL, M.A., Provost of Worcester  
College, Oxford.
- FRANCIS DARWIN, Esq., M.A., M.B., Foreign Sec. R.S.
- G. H. DARWIN, LL.D., D.SC., F.R.S., Plumian Professor  
of Astronomy, University of Cambridge.
- THE RT. HON. SIR MOUNTSTUART E. GRANT DUFF,  
G.C.S.I., P.C., F.R.S.
- THE REV. A. M. FAIRBAIRN, M.A., D.D., LL.D., LITT.D.,  
etc., Principal of Mansfield Coll., Oxford.
- SIR MICHAEL FOSTER, K.C.B., M.P., V.P.R.S., late Prof. of  
Physiology, University of Cambridge.
- THE REV. THOMAS FOWLER, D.D., LL.D., Pres. Corpus  
Christi College, Oxford ; formerly Prof. of Logic  
in the University.
- THE REV. J. FRANK-BRIGHT, D.D., Master of University  
College, Oxford.
- FRANCIS GALTON, D.C.L., F.R.S., etc.
- THE REV. T. H. GROSE, M.A., Registrar, University of  
Oxford.
- THE RT. HON. R. B. HALDANE, K.C., M.P., LL.D.
- THE REV. D. HAMILTON, D.D., President of Queen's  
College, Belfast.



- C. B. HEBERDEN, M.A., Principal of Brasenose College, Oxford.
- ALEX. HILL, M.A., M.D., J.P., Master of Downing College, Cambridge.
- SIR JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, G.C.S.I., C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., etc., Past Pres. R.S.
- A. HOPKINSON, K.C., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the Victoria University, Manchester.
- SIR WILLIAM HUGGINS, K.C.B., O.M., F.R.S., etc., President of the Royal Society.
- H. JACKSON, LITT.D., LL.D., Fellow and Prælector in Ancient Philosophy, Trinity College, Cambridge.
- THE REV. B. W. JACKSON, D.D., Rector of Exeter College, Oxford.
- THE VERY REV. J. H. LANG, D.D., Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University, Aberdeen.
- G. D. LIVEING, M.A., D.SC., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, University of Cambridge.
- SIR NORMAN LOCKYER, K.C.B., F.R.S., etc., President of the British Association.
- THE REV. J. R. MAGRATH, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford.
- A. MARSHALL, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Political Economy, University of Cambridge.
- THE REV. W. W. MERRY, D.D., Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford.
- HENRY A. MIERS, D.SC., F.R.S., Waynflete Professor of Mineralogy, University of Oxford.
- THE RT. REV. J. MITCHINSON, D.D., D.C.L., Master of Pembroke College, Oxford; Canon of Gloucester, formerly Bishop of Barbados.



- D. B. MONRO, LL.D., etc., Vice-Chancellor, University of Oxford ; Provost of Oriel College.
- C. LLOYD MORGAN, LL.D., F.R.S., Principal of University College, Bristol.
- JOHN H. MUIRHEAD, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Philosophy, the University, Birmingham.
- J. PEILE, LITT.D., Master of Christ's College, Cambridge.
- HENRY F. PELHAM, M.A., F.S.A., LL.D., Camden Professor of Ancient History and President of Trinity College, Oxford.
- EDWARD B. POULTON, D.SC., F.R.S., Hope Professor of Zoology, Oxford ; President of the Entomological Society, London.
- H. R. REICHEL, M.A., LL.D., Principal of University College, Bangor.
- J. S. REID, M.A., LL.M., LITT.D., Professor of Ancient History, University of Cambridge.
- JOHN RHYS, M.A., D.LITT., Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.
- F. F. ROBERTS, M.A., Principal of University College, Aberystwyth.
- W. R. SORLEY, M.A., LL.D., Knightsbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy, University of Cambridge.
- THE REV. W. A. SPOONER, M.A., Warden of New College, Oxford.
- THE REV. J. E. SYMES, M.A., Principal of University College, Nottingham.
- SIR WILLIAM TURNER, K.C.B., D.C.L., Vice-Chancellor and Principal of the University, Edinburgh.
- JAMES WARD, M.A., D.SC., LL.D., Professor of Mental Philosophy, University of Cambridge.





W. ALDIS WRIGHT, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., Vice-Master,  
 Trinity College, Cambridge.  
 THE REV. P. A. WRIGHT-HENDERSON, M.A., Warden  
 of Wadham College, Oxford.

III.

DEANERY, WESTMINSTER.

*June 17th, 1904.*

DEAR SIR,

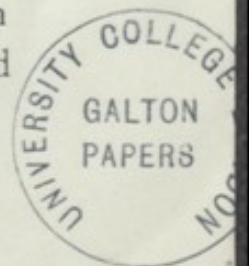
When you first approached me privately with reference to a proposal to commemorate the late Mr. Herbert Spencer in Westminster Abbey, I replied in accordance with precedent that, if a formal request reached me stating the grounds on which the application rested and signed by a few weighty names, it would be my duty to give it grave consideration. I added for your guidance that it would be necessary that I should satisfy myself upon the two following questions:—

(1) Whether Mr. Herbert Spencer's contribution to English thought is of such importance as to merit the assignment to him of one of the very few vacant spaces which are now available in the Abbey for the commemoration of the most distinguished of our countrymen; and

(2) Whether Mr. Herbert Spencer's attitude towards Christianity, as expressed in his writings, may be rightly described as one of suspense rather than hostility, and one which does not make it inappropriate that his memorial should be placed in a Christian

church. I said further, that on coming to a decision on these two points I should not be guided entirely by my own judgment, but should seek the aid of persons who would be recognized as experts.

The letter which has now reached me refers to Mr. Herbert Spencer's "lifelong devotion to philosophical studies and his influence upon contemporary thought throughout the whole world," and proceeds to base the request upon the stimulating effect of Mr. Spencer's writings in the domains of Philosophy, Science and Education. With these expressions of appreciation of Mr. Spencer's work I think that there would be a very general agreement, especially in view of the service which he rendered in familiarizing the public mind with the general conception of Evolution, and in applying that conception with great courage to various departments of human thought and activity. But I observe that the memorialists do not claim that Mr. Spencer has or will have a high place as a philosophical thinker. When I ask with what important achievement in philosophy or in natural science, or with what permanent contribution to thought his name is destined to be connected, I meet with no satisfactory reply. His philosophical system has called forth the severest criticism, and his views in various branches of knowledge, physical as well as metaphysical, are severely challenged by experts. Eminent he was in his own generation, and stimulating in a high degree. But these characteristics, apart from the enduring quality of work, do not constitute the highest claim to a national homage which is now necessarily restricted





f6v

to a very few: and I have failed to find evidence that the results which Mr. Spencer has achieved are such as are certain to command recognition in the future.

After what has been said it is unnecessary to enter into the question whether Westminster Abbey as a place of Christian worship could appropriately receive the monument of a thinker who expressly excluded Christianity from his system of thought. It may be right that I should say that this question is answered in the negative by some thoughtful men who differ very widely in religious opinion. At the same time I should wish to recognise the notable softening of his earlier asperity towards religious systems which marks the closing pages of Mr. Spencer's Autobiography.

For the reason which I have given above I am compelled to decline the proposal, notwithstanding the distinguished signatures by which it is commended. In doing this I would plead for forbearance on the part of those who will think my decision to be wrong, on the ground that if I have erred it is on the side of caution in the discharge of a great responsibility, and that a mistake of refusal in matters of this kind can be honourably repaired by a future generation.

I beg that you will be good enough to convey this reply to the signatories of the letter.

I remain, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) J. ARMITAGE ROBINSON,  
*Dean of Westminster.*

PROFESSOR MELDOLA, F.R.S.





Merrifield

f.1

26 June 1891

Dear Mr Galton

Your suggestion interests  
me much. I have often thought  
electricity would be trying. I think  
I had rather thought of experiments  
on the pupae insects, whose  
extraordinarily varied forms of  
antennae look susceptible to  
what you know what kind of  
vibrations. But I had also thought  
of the pupae, as there are some  
external influences that seem to  
be applied to them & are yet neither  
heat, light, nor moisture

I will certainly send eggs &

paper for the purpose; but I would  
 like to see them best adapted, &  
 that is a point on which I should  
 like instruction. Contrary to what  
 used to be thought, it is now established  
 that in the paper stage the whole  
 creature is broken up & reformed.  
 The central "silk" stage is  
 very long in paper that pass the  
 writer, ~~very~~ short in summer  
 paper, and very short in such  
 summer paper as are doublewooly  
 (like my Mustarians). I might not  
 be able, consistently with my other  
 experiments, to ~~see~~ find paper in  
 the all three stages - the first, the central,

of the last when the milk is being used,  
 especially with these short-lead summer  
 pupae. and yet I think all should be  
 tried, the variation being made a different  
 one in the three stages. If you can  
 get any suggestions on the subject from  
 Coulton or any other authority (his I  
 think about the very best) I will do my  
 best to supply the material. If winter  
 pupae will do, I can promise plenty,  
 they would not be out of the "milky"  
 stage till March or April. Perhaps  
 I had better send some of the summer  
 ones, which will probably be in all  
 three stages. I could also send  
 an abundance of eggs. These ought to be



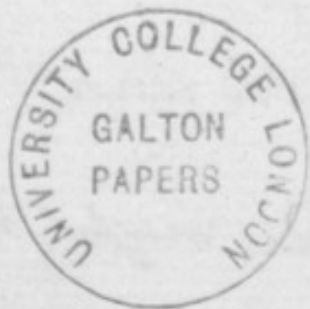
F.4

many indeed, whether pupae or eggs,  
as I suppose currents of different strength  
should be tried.

I had a fortnight in Savoy at  
the end of May, then rather than  
back some of my best birds as my  
assistant had them in the Refractor  
till I come home. But the young were  
some flourishing

Yours

P. Merrifield





F.5

20 July 1891

My dear Mr Galton

I have this evening sent  
to Mr Brown 3 trays of  
Muscaria pupae each containing  
4 compartments of 4 pupae  
each, the heads pointing in the  
4 different ways - 16 pupae in all.  
I thought it might be useful to try  
different strengths of current.

I have also sent him at  
the same time 3 cards each with  
about 30 or 40 eggs of Muscaria

scattered upon them, being stuck  
 on with varnish, which I find  
 does not prevent them from  
 hatching.

If you are in the region  
 of 11 Fall well tomorrow  
 morning, you will doubtless  
 be able to see them.

I have some fine sets  
 of the hardy *Mustaria*  
 - especially A 1, - & rather hope



for fruit over still in the  
autumn

from my tray

J. Merrifield



24 Vernon Terrace  
Brighton

9 Aug. 1891

Dear Mr Galton

This is the best year I have  
had for the heredity results. Of the  
of the A's I have <sup>had</sup> two broods of mothers,  
both very healthy, & have preserved  
them, about 70 of each; I have  
also paired off 6 pairs of the  
largest individuals & have had from  
the 5 of these pairs batches of from  
180 to 200 eggs each. Of the F's  
I have had 3 healthy broods,  
the most numerous comprising  
about 40 individuals; from these

also than several batches of  
 fertile eggs. My M. broods are  
 the most backward. than  
 I rather numerous broods, &  
 from them than several batches  
 of fertile eggs. These M & are the  
 best healthy of the 3 lines in  
 this brood, but I think will do.

I think the improvement  
 comes from varying the food  
 plant in successive generations  
 & I quite expect now that it  
 will continue to that end



Spring we shall have hatching  
& numerous sets in each line.  
I expect the A's will almost  
always be the most numerous  
and the Z's the least so. One  
reason seems to be that the eggs  
from a small specimen do not  
seem proportioned to the size of the  
parent, so that in a small abdomen  
there is not room for as many eggs  
as in a large abdomen, and the  
capacity of the abdomen of a small

Z. is not I think half that of  
a large A.

I am sorry the lecture  
experiment has yielded no satisfactory  
result. I arranged 3 trays, each with  
2 pairs (♂ & ♀) of pupae periting in  
the 4 different ways = 16 per tray = 48 pupae  
for the 3 trays, and ~~arranged~~ <sup>asked</sup> that they  
should be placed in a tray in respective  
pairs of different intensity, periting  
out that unless this was done <sup>at once</sup> ~~soon~~  
the results would be unmeaning. They  
were kept however more than a week  
and when returned I saw more than

half the water had merged: being  
 being in such close quarters there was  
 little more than a confused mass  
 of dead water & foam - the latter  
 were all dead - whether from the

electricity or the crowding & kicking  
 they got from their more precocious  
 brethren I know not. Nor can I  
 learn on what day the exposure  
 took place, or as I wish whether  
 it was in their life time or afterwards.

Just at the same time I caught  
 on which I had stuck a quantity  
 of eggs, but I do not know what  
 has become of these. The food



Whom I saw for a few minutes  
was tremendously full of work  
and I feel sorry he was  
troubled at such a busy time.

Perhaps another trial may be  
made of with the winter  
paper which an outlet such a  
busy. There I have plenty of  
these.

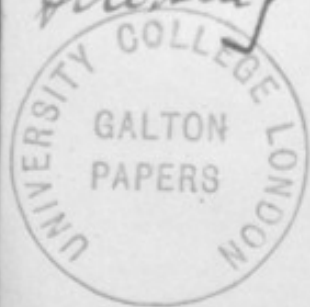
You must be very busy  
with the Congress. I have been  
busy in other ways but am off

Whalebone for La Jure with  
 My Muffler & my daughter  
 next Friday, having duly provided  
 & against the requirements of  
 my hands and then brood during  
 my absence. Now that I

know with some precision when &  
 how long to apply the special  
 temperature than can all be  
 obtain, with something like certainty  
 striking & beautiful colouring.

Yours

R. Merrifield



Unpaid

Aug 9/91

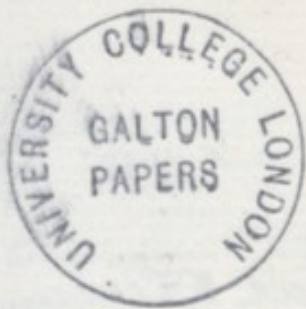
F. Falton Esq F.R.S.  
42 Rutland Gate  
London S.W.

f.17r









24 Vernon Ter.

Brixton

26 Dec. 1891

Dear Mr Galton

Christmas time gives me  
3 holidays together & I am using  
them to take stock, the results of  
which I enclose you. It has been a  
bad season for rearing caterpillars  
out of doors, or the results would have  
been greater. The first brood  
(rearing in July) was finer  
(relatively)  
than this second brood, & I believe

that with an ordinary season  
 next year I should have fine specimens.  
 As it is <sup>the As</sup> they are as good as last  
 winter & finer than <sup>those of</sup> the year before  
 I think. The Ms are poorer, and the  
 Ls about the same. I am ready to pour  
 (this is now the 8th generation selected)  
 and have hopes of obtaining several  
 numerous as well as healthy broods  
 next year, as I am always learning  
 more about them.

Then also on the way an  
 apparatus for providing a powerful



magnetic field with which I could  
try the experiment that fell  
through last summer owing to the  
delay in carrying it out.

Hope this has time  
found you & Mrs. Falton in  
good health & with all kind  
regards and good wishes I am

Yours very truly

P. Merrifield

Merrifield  
Dec 29 / 91

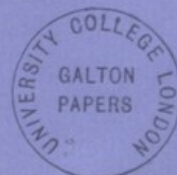
F. Galton Esq

42 Rutland Gate

London

S.W

F226



*M. leucon* (*Platycercus leucon*) - Dec. 1891

Food	n	♂ weight	n	♀ wt
A 1 b ash	1	.3000	9	.2800
A 1 a Cherry	22	.2486	18	.3028
A 1 d ash	44	.2283	40	.2387
M 1 a Cherry	18	.1794	25	.1956
M 1 b ash	24	.1692	20	.2050
M 2 a ash	11	.1982	5	.2300
Z 2 b Cherry	6	.2433	6	.2366
Z 3 a ash	12	.2254	14	.2357

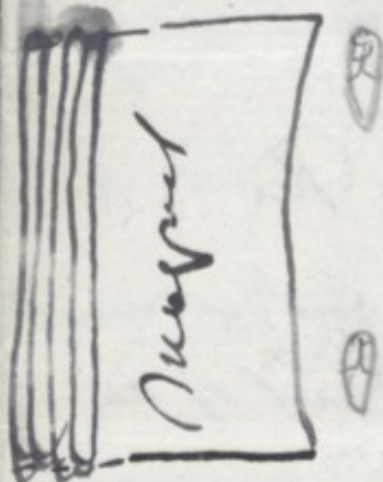




31 Dec. 1891 <sup>f.24</sup>

My dear Newfalton

I shall have my <sup>electro</sup> ~~simple~~ magnet in a few days. It is as follows



with an arrangement for sliding one towards or away from the other. At intervals of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to 2 inches this will I am told according to the law of inverse squares give variations of strength from 1 to 16, & by connecting from 1 to 4 cells I can increase to 64. The magnet is of course of soft iron, of laminæ, to a thickness of abt.  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch,

is about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch wide and has the  
 surfaces so curved so as to make the  
 lines of force nearly straight. I am told  
 it will be best to lay the paper as shown.  
 That will allow  $\delta$  in each experiment  
 as the thickness of the magnet is enough  
 for 2 paper one over the other. The  
 battery is a very constant one, and, connected  
 with another instrument, will admit of an  
 intermittent current.

Now, if not paining you too  
 much trouble, could you give me  
 instructions? or tell me how I can  
 get them? I should like to be  
 able to start as far as may be,



from the point which has been  
 already reached as to eggs of birds

you will see in the proceedings  
 of the Entom Soc., which will  
 be out I think early next year,  
 a pretty full abstract of my last  
 paper & the discussion on it in  
 which Poulton & Mulsant ~~too~~ took  
 part. It had a very good evening.

I have left 2 cases of  
 results with the authorities of the  
 Nat. Hist. Museum at S. Kensington





As if you happen to be going there  
you could see them, by asking of  
the waterhouse (a store) in the  
Customs Department.

I am quite ready to continue  
the hereditary experiments. Rather to  
my surprise than had later reason  
believe that the size of the pearl  
oyster is highly affected by the  
temperature of the last period of its  
pearl life, but I do not think this  
materially affects your results as the  
temperatures have been practically the  
same for all boxes compared by  
measurement. With kindest regards & all  
good wishes for 1892 Believe me  
your sincere  
F. M. M. M. M.



Merrifield

f 28

24, Vernon Terrace,  
Brighton.

5 July 1892

Dear Mr Galton

I send you a note of  
the results of my hereditary experiments  
tofer. I have got over the difficulty of  
"dividing" for the 1<sup>st</sup> pup. was the  
first (in size) & I have had twice  
the 3<sup>d</sup> generation; and the 12<sup>th</sup> generation  
are relatively fine still, and of these there  
will be an abundance of individuals for  
they are evidently most healthy (except my M's)

There is not the difference in  
 size between the A's M's & L's that I  
 should have expected. It is true that  
 there has not been in any generation  
 such an abundance of individuals  
 especially in the M's and L's as one  
 could have wished. Still there has  
 been in almost every case a ~~the~~  
 selection from the larger A's the  
 smaller L's; & in the A's there has  
 generally been a very large choice.  
 I am quite willing to go on for  
 another generation - more especially  
 as the Spring emergence is the most



typical - and indeed should like to do so  
 unless you perceive that it is of no use  
 continuing the experiment, in which  
 case I should be glad of a few lines at  
 your earliest convenience

✓ About the magnetic experiment  
 I thought at first I had some results  
 but a doubt occurred & I found on  
 further search that the results were  
 caused by galvanic heat (caused no  
 doubt by the wire coil round the  
 soft iron magnet being heated  
 by the current internally, though not  
 showing the higher temperature outside.



On trying the experiment again with a  
stronger current but a thicker wire &  
with a small thermometer in contact  
with the egg & paper I found no rise  
of temperature, I could find no effect  
produced on them by 48 hours exposure in  
a strong magnetic field. I have  
from particular Dr. J. Darwin.  
I think I shall try again with a more  
protracted time of exposure.

I hope you have been well &  
able to enjoy this beautiful summer which  
has been enjoying us all & seems to extend  
its beneficent influence over the whole world  
which has been my flourishing at all points in  
its harmless & beautiful species, with all kind regards

I am yours very sincerely  
R. Merrifield

Henry's Mueharia - 11<sup>th</sup> pin 1892-2

Number	no. swept	Length (mm)	
♂ 27	2486	9	A. 1. a. - Record by Miss Pricham on cherry
♀ 15	3028	10	Think some acedroida cause occasional the large proportion of males
37		19	

♂ 41	2283	21	A. 1. d. - Record by F. M. on alder
♀ 40	2737	18	See note to the A. 1. a. 1
81		39	

♂ 24	1692	25	M. 1. b. - Record by New Boreles on ash
♀ 20	2050	14	
44		39	

♂ 11	1987	7	M. 2 a. Record by F. M. on alder
♀ 5	2300	4	
16		11	

♂ 6	2433	5	Z. 2. b. Record by Miss Pricham on cherry
♀ 6	2366	4	
12		9	

♂ 13	2252	12	Z. 3 a. Record by F. M. on alder
♀ 14	2357	9	
27		21	

Henry's Mueharia - 12<sup>th</sup> pin - 1892 (# for acedroida?)

♂ 62	1911		A. 1. a. Record by F. M. on ash
♀ 62	2574		
124			A. 1. b. Record by New Boreles (in maple x ash?)
♂ 37	1711		
♀ 54	2426		
91			M. 1. a. Record by F. M. on alder ash

♂ 36	1440		
♀ 15	1873		M. 1. b. Record by New Boreles

♂  
♀

Z. 1 a. Record by F. M. on ash

♂ 27	1692		
♀ 25	2136		Z. 1. c. Record by New Boreles
52			
♂ 29	1783		
♀ 27	2385		
56			

Note. The specimen *emarginata* (12<sup>th</sup> pin) is also very much smaller than the winter *emarginata*. The A. 1. a. are the finest I have ever had, & the A. 1. b. are even finer. There will be a few <sup>about a dozen</sup> more A. 1. a. & A. 1. b. & about 30 more M. 1. a. & M. 1. b. also 2 or 3 more Z. 1. a. & Z. 1. c.



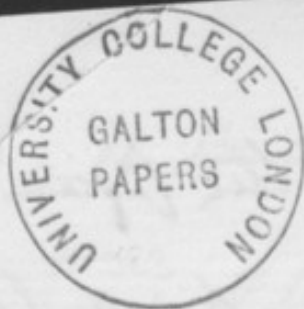


*S. Mustraria* - 13<sup>th</sup> Gen. (10<sup>th</sup> selected) - 1892-3.

*crispata* *granarum*  
♂ average      ♀ average

A. 1. a	Wick Prieham	Cherry	29 = .2714	35 = .3443
A. 2. a	F. M.	ash	34 = .1965	37 = .2270
M. 1. d.	Wick Prieham	Cherry	19 = .2105	12 = .2417
M. 1. f.	F. M.	ash	33 = .2158	35 = .2514
Z. 1. c.	Wick Prieham	Cherry	14 = .2143	9 = .2666
Z. 1. d.	F. M.	ash	23 = .2291	24 = .2633

(I am convinced the different *pop* had nothing to do with the different results)  
F. M. 15/1/93



F34  
24 Vernon Ter. Brighton

15 Jan. 1893

Dear Ben Galton

I hope you & Ben Galton  
have got through the late severe weather  
- late I can hardly call it today, satisfactorily  
we have all done very well with it.

I have just been taking  
stock of my heridity before which  
are enclosed. I am disappointed,  
as I hoped for finer and more  
regular results. It is true weight is  
not always corresponding to expense  
of weeps - indeed I think I have heard

that the A's have "better figures"  
than the Z's, but that is not enough.

I will do as you think best, but I am  
it seems to me there is little prospect now  
of getting the particular results you aimed  
at. This is the 10<sup>th</sup> generation from  
the pair selected for breeding from  
in May 1888.

I do not know whether  
the existence of these breeds, each  
descend<sup>ed</sup>  
back from the same selected pair,  
through in many cases, as you know  
countries were intermarried, will be of  
use for any other hereditary purpose, but of



so, you will doubtless let me know.

Some of them are really very fair-sized - quite up to average, which is in its way a success considering how close the interbreeding has been, but it does not seem worth while to take the great trouble of breeding on & on - & in and in - for years more merely to see how deterioration by the process can be avoided. But I have the capt. for you, & have made you objects my best consideration & if there are any other gains to be made or aimed at from your point of view, you

may quite count on me to pursue them

I have been fitting lately some interesting material respects with temperature on some of our butterflies, showing that the coloring & markings in many cases depend on the temperature the pupa is exposed to in its perultimate days, within natural limits of temperature - also showing such considerable changes from exposure to severe temperature as I think throw light on the evolution of some of their coloring & markings. Like all good wishes for the new year, Believe me  
 yours very sincerely  
 F. Mearns

Merrifield

F38



24, Vernon Terrace,  
Brighton.

22 Jan. 1893

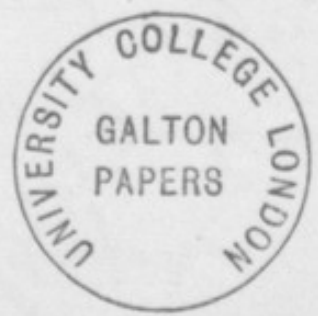
Dear Mr. Galton

I think the best way  
will be for you to return me the  
papers you have from me in  
which I summarise the results  
of the experiments, brood by brood  
(i.e. half year by half year) &  
then I can bring them down to  
the present time and see what  
I can get to from them fit for a



paper at the Custom. So, I  
can then also pick letters & letters  
anything, & what, can be done  
with the ~~the~~ existing living  
materials, being the last  
brood obtained, now in the  
paper state. I think possibly  
they may be utilised for  
crossing & food experiments  
with the object of seeing how  
large & fine they can be made,

and especially whether crossing  
 them after so much breeding in  
 in will produce any change in  
 vigour. I think one or two of those  
 who have helped me before might  
 be induced to assist in this direction.  
 I will rely on you to tell me of any  
 counsel or guidance I could get in this  
 direction, if you think it out of your  
 line, and if you think the results  
 likely to be commensurate with the  
 labour.



It rather goes against the  
 grain with me to be recompensed  
 expenses which have not led to  
 satisfactory results: the expenses  
 of late years have been less for several  
 reasons, & I think £15 would abt.  
 represent them, & you can send me  
 that if you think the expenses should  
 fall on you, when they have been the  
 means of leading me to so many  
 interesting collateral results which have  
~~made me~~ added much to the  
 interests of my life, & which I am  
 following up with growing interest  
 yours very truly  
 F. Newfield



I forgot if I told you the  
 results of some experiments  
 last summer with a very  
 strong magnetic field on paper  
 & egg of mother. at first I thought  
 I had results but a draft  
 induced me to go through them  
 all again & then I found that  
 what was the cause, the current  
 through the wire coil  
 having been strong enough to raise  
 its temperature. This had escaped  
 attention when the thermometer had

been placed on the coil but was  
 clear when a very small thermometer  
 was placed close to the coils & frequently  
 on ~~at~~ the poles of the electro-  
 magnets. I described it all to the  
 pro Baroni. - The friends who  
 helped me throughout had got good  
 results, & we were rather disappointed  
 when the end came: ~~but~~ it inclines me  
 to be more sceptical than ever, & I am  
 always more so I think than most are.  
 The period of exposure was 48 hours, & the eggs  
 & pupae were in all possible stages

W. M.



Merrifield

f.43r

24, VERNON TERRACE,  
BRIGHTON.

March 9<sup>th</sup>

Dear Mr. Galton

I have just  
received your p. c. . . I have  
been myself ill, for ten days  
or more, & do not yet quite  
know how soon I can take up  
the subject of the pedigree  
moths, so that I am afraid  
I cannot expect to let you  
hear on the matter for

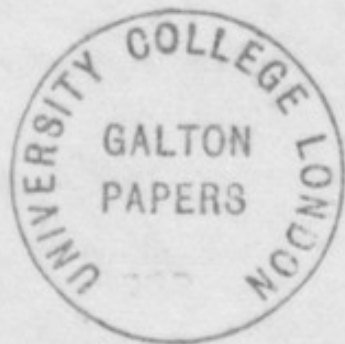


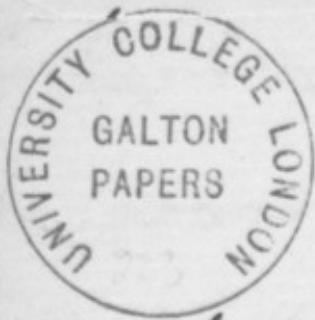
some little time. I am  
sorry to hear you have  
had illness again & hope  
the change you propose will  
restore you

Y<sup>r</sup>s faithfully

Frederic Merrifield

per M. A. M.





Merrifield 24, Vernon Terrace,  
Brighton.

C.1.1  
F.44

13 March 1894

Dear Mr. Galton

It is not likely that you  
are dining out for tomorrow night,  
but if you happen to do so I think  
you would be much interested in  
a short paper D. Dixey (of  
Wadhams) will read on the  
therapeutic significance from the  
physiognomic point of view of  
certain marked temperature  
results obtained by me.

He has been good enough to lend  
me the paper which discusses  
in a way that seems to me  
very useful Weissmann's theory  
of the "ferrous plasma", & suggests  
further experiments by which  
their soundness may be tested

✓ I have not forgotten the  
helpful of the ready experiments  
started at your suggestion. Indeed  
I have within the last 2 or 3  
weeks nearly completed the



history of them, which, when  
fair-lyed, I propose asking  
you kindly to look through  
& then it can be decided what  
should be done with it

You can partly judge what

manner of man Dr. DeLigny  
by his paper in the Ent. Soc.

to  
and

Trans. p. 1892 p. 89 & the  
plates - one of which contains  
a sort of diapaumatic

Representation of the anterior  
form of the ocellus of the  
puparium of the Peacock butterfly,  
which has since been very  
faithfully produced on a  
specimen of it by subjecting the  
pupae to severe cold



James ~~Galton~~  
J. Peacock

The brief now meets at  
8, & the paper will be on at  
8.30 or 40.

Merrifield

F48



24, Vernon Terrace,  
Brighton.

16 May 1894

Dear Mr Galton

A remark you made  
when I had the pleasure of meeting  
you on the 2<sup>d</sup> that recession  
was arrested development has led me  
back you to good, if you can  
find time for it, as I read the  
enclosed, which is the full M.S.  
of Dr. Dixey's paper, where (at p. 10)  
this point is referred to, and which



shows his views as to a way in which,  
without breeding for successive generations,  
temperature experiments may throw  
light on the heredity problem, and perhaps  
lead you to suggest some variation in  
the experiments suggested by him in the  
letter to me which accompanied his  
paper and which I send with it.  
I am trying very full experiments with  
eggs & pupae, alternating temperatures  
on the plan suggested by Dr. Dickey.

Thru his permission to send you the  
paper, as it will not be printed for  
probably 2 months, I maintain the

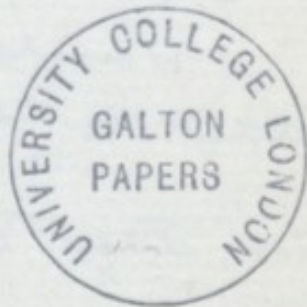
season is passing on. I should not be  
 justified in troubling you with this  
 unless I added that if on reading  
 this you think I am mistaken in  
 supposing the reading of the paper would  
 be interesting to you, you would kindly  
 send it back at once, for which purpose  
 I follow my official practice by  
 forwarding with it a directed envelope

I shall get more or less of a  
 Sunday &  
 holiday on Monday, & expect on one  
 of these days to send you the summary

of the results of your the course  
 suggested by you & which, alas! has  
 not led to what was hoped.

I am looking forward to Bateman's  
 book which I hear very highly  
 commended by some who ought  
 to know

Yours very truly  
 F. Merrifield





Merrifield

f52



24, Vernon Terrace,  
Brighton.

6 Jan. 1907

Dear Mr Galton

There is a translation  
in the "Entomologist" of last month  
of a paper by Dr Prof. Stauffer  
of Zürich which describes some  
experiments on hybridisation that  
I think perhaps you would find  
interesting. The author has arrived

at more or less definite conclusions  
 as to the relative frequency of (1)  
 the presumably older species, &  
 (2) the male sex - in influencing the  
 character of the hybrid; also as to  
 the causes of sterility.

The at very large percentage  
 of gynandromorphous individuals  
 (not hermaphrodites) caused in  
 hybrids, & the effects of mating the

hybrids with one of the parent stocks,  
are remarkable

// I have had a part in causing  
translations of these & other works of  
Stanspess to be published in England  
and shall have some prints of the  
present series when completed, &  
shall then do myself the pleasure  
of sending you one of them, but I am  
afraid it will be a month or several

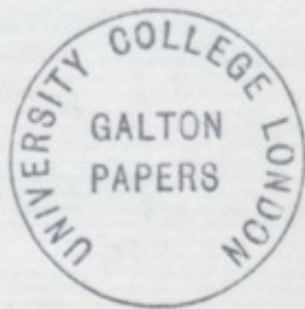


before these will be available

✓  
 I hope you are well, &  
 with kind regards & all good  
 wishes for the new century I am  
 yours very sincerely

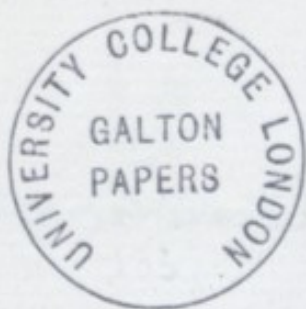
F. Merrifield

Standress is continued, but not concluded  
 in the January number of the "Automatist."  
 The translation is not a very good  
 one.



Merrifield

F.56



24, Vernon Terrace,  
Brighton.

10 Jan. 1901

Dear Mr Galton

I find that the  
translation of Standfuss'  
article will not be complete  
until March, & that I  
shall not be able until then  
to send it complete. I have

therefore directed the December  
& January numbers of the  
"Entomologist" to be sent you.  
They contain all on the  
subject of "hypodermatitis"  
that has yet appeared in  
English. The earlier parts  
described experiments in



another direction - that of  
the effect of temperature on  
colour &c.

Pray do not trouble  
yourself to acknowledge  
them. It would be too bad  
I should a busy man  
as you are about what will

very likely to be of no use  
to you: I found it on the  
chance

Yours very sincerely

F. Mansfield



F60r

POST CARD



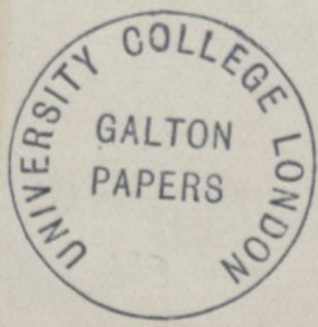
THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



*F. Galton & F.R.S*

*42 Rutland Gate*

*London*



*4564*

*2866*

*4.4573*

*4.100*

*S.W.*  
*18*  
*10*  
*01*  
*00*  
*13*

*6484*



Thanks for book, duly received. Emil Holub  
did not find being bitten by a lion so  
pleasant as Livingston did. I am  
inclined to agree with you, I do not see  
why both ways of ~~case~~ producing  
questionlessness should not have been  
evolved, though Fabre would not admit that  
either had been so. Hope you will have a pleasant  
time. You will not be far from the translator  
of Fabre - at Alaxsis

F. Newfield

F. 60v

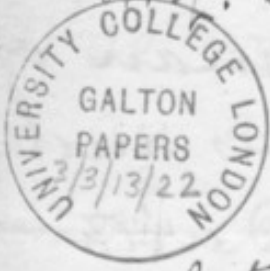
✓ I did reply to previous letter that I did not see my way at present to write.

THE FORUM,  
97 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

big body in response

February 25th, 1887.

Prof. Francis Galton.



Sir:

I addressed you a letter some time ago which for want of correct superscription may have failed to reach you. I therefore venture to write you now again, forwarding the letter through a different channel. I also send you a copy of the Forum, a monthly Review established a little over a twelvemonth ago as an organ of communication with the most intelligent portion of the people of the United States.

The effort has been made

to win as a contributor to the Forum every man of distinguished note in the world of letters on both sides of the Atlantic, as also every man of eminent rank whose studies and pursuits have been concerned with matters in which the general public are interested. The leaflet enclosed shows that already a very large proportion of American writers of the first rank, and whose names are known beyond our borders, have contributed articles to this Review.

May I beg of you the favor of examining the copy of the Forum mailed to you with this? I hope that, if under any circumstances you can be induced to become a contributor to



an American periodical, you will have formed so favorable an opinion of this Review as will incline you to prepare an article for publication in it.

A series of articles on "formative" books, under the title of "Books that have helped me", is to be commenced forthwith in the Forum: it is intended to show how far the influence of particular books may have tended to modify, alter, confirm, revolutionize, or otherwise determine the writer's habits of thought, his work in life, his principles of conduct, his chief points of view, etc., in short, to decide his career. The Book to which the first place in the category of Formative Books belongs

is not to be considered in this series, it being taken for granted that every one has been helped by the Bible.

I beg that you will permit me to look for a contribution from you to this series within the ensuing three months.

Equally welcome would be a paper on Heredity of the Taste for Strong Drink, or the Liquor Habit.

I would suggest a length of 3000 words for the article, and compensation at the rate of five pounds sterling per thousand words.

very truly yours

L. S. Metcalf





6 Sidmouth St. W.C.

13 Oct<sup>r</sup>/91.

Sir

In your book on Hereditary Genius you do not appear to think so much of female descent as of male: & you say that the numbers in your Table 2 go far to prove that female influence is inferior to that of male in conveying ability. I should have thought quite the reverse.

You account however for this by saying that relationships on the female side are much more difficult to ferret out than those on the male.

I have a volume of uterine pedigrees (principally relating to Foreign Courts) which I have at



different lines traced out.

The most interesting one is that of Her present Majesty, which I have traced up to a Doña Ines Infanta de Navarra who was married in 1243. From her are descended - always through females - Charles 2, James 2, & William 3, Kings of England: Henry 2, Louis 13, Louis 14 & Louis 15 Kings of France: & several Kings of Spain, Portugal, & Denmark: as well as Emperors of Germany. She was also ancestress in a direct female line of two as strong minded women as ever lived - Queen Christina of Sweden & Catharine 2 Empress of Russia.

I am, Sir

J. Galton Esq.

Your obt. Servant  
A. Mill.



1, Savile Row,  
Burlington Gardens,  
W.

26<sup>th</sup> June 1894.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I enclose my scheme for a subject-catalogue of geographical works. I think it includes a natural sub-division of geography; and the principle on which I have worked is to select main groups with leading divisions every one of which may be subdivided on a natural system to any degree of minuteness. The scheme as presented here



has been arrived at by the actual grouping of the titles of all important geographical books and papers published during the last two years in all languages — about 3000.

The "Miscellaneous" entries only amount to 4, which shows the practical utility of the classification.

Everything which admits of topographical arrangement goes in Group A; all that concerns geographical principles and generalities in group B. Here an exception



is made for. I include under oceanography the accounts of physical researches on definite areas of the water-surface. This will be found practically convenient.

Group C is intended for subjects having only a contingent interest with regard to geography.

You will notice that I only give a small specimen of the system adopted in group A, it would cover about 20 sheets of paper to give it completely.

Of course I have made this plan for a library of a special character in which all the works are looked

J. Mill

64

at from their geographical side, consequently such sciences as Astronomy, Geology, Meteorology are included bodily under Geography.

If I can give any more information for the use of your Committee I shall be very happy indeed to do so.

Yours sincerely

Hugh Robert Mill





Outline of a Geographical Subject Catalogue  
as arranged for the R. G. S. By  
Hugh Robert Mill, D.Sc.

A Topographical Works, arranged in strict geo-  
graphical order by continents.

I Europe.

- 1 Europe in general.
- 2 Northern Europe in general.
  - 3 Scandinavian countries.
    - a Iceland — subdivided into districts.
    - b Norway — subdivided into provinces  
and if necessary according  
to smaller subdivisions.
    - c Sweden
    - d Denmark " "
  - 4 The United Kingdom in general.
    - a ~~Great~~ England, subdivided into counties  
and each county  
further subdivided.
    - b Wales " "
    - c Scotland " "
    - d Ireland " "
- 5 South-western Europe in general  
Subdivided as above into countries,  
provinces and departments.



II Asia including Malay Archipelago.

III Africa

IV America

IVa North America

IVb Central America and West Indies

IVc South America.

V Australasia

VI Polynesia and other oceanic Islands.

VII North polar regions

VIII South polar regions.

IX General Travels - circumnavigations etc.

Note. The classification is so arranged that it may be extended to any degree of minuteness of subdivision if the number of works under any head or sub-head should be sufficient. An index to the subdivisions will take the form of a map ~~that~~ <sup>with</sup> numbers printed on it to indicate in what box (if a card catalogue) or on what volume and page (if a printed catalogue) the titles will be found.

## Scheme for R. G. S. Subject-catalogue (cont.)

### B. Non-Topographical Works.

#### I. Mathematical Geography -

1. Astronomical, including latitudes & longitudes.
2. Geodesy and surveying
3. Maps, models &c.
4. Time reckoning.

#### II Physical Geography.

1. General Physiography and physical geology
2. The Land

(a) General relations of the Earth's crust

(b) Types of land-surface, (e.g. mountains.)

3. Air - meteorology and climatology

4. The Water

(a) Marine surveys and navigation

(b) Tides

(c) Ocean currents

(d) Expeditions and the oceanography of layers.

(e) Detailed oceanography and apparatus

(f) Limnology

(g) Rivers

(h) Springs and underground water.



III Biological Geography - in general.

- 1. Plant distribution
- 2. Animal distribution
- 3. Coral Islands

IV Anthropo-geography

- 1 Anthropology and ethnography
- 2 Racial distributions and migrations
- 3 Historical Geography
  - (a) Ancient and mediæval geography,
  - (b) History and criticism of Discovery.
- 4 Place names and orthography.
- 5 Political geography.
- 6. Commercial geography, general.
  - (a) Communications and routes
- 7. Art of Travel.

V Educational works

- 1. Method and progress
- 2. Textbooks

VI Works of Reference

- 1. General, including tables
- 2. Gazetteers
- 3. Bibliographies and catalogues.



VII Miscellaneous — Works more or less  
geographical which cannot be classed  
under any of the foregoing divisions.

C. Biographies of Geographers.

26<sup>th</sup> June 1894

Hugh Robert Mill

E. P. Mitchell

f. 11



24, De Vere Gardens,  
Kensington, W.

July 7<sup>th</sup> / 89.

Dear Sir,

I have lately had  
the pleasure of examining  
your recent work on "Natural  
Inheritance" and after reading  
the chapter on the inheritance  
of disease it appears to me  
that you might be pleased  
to know of a reconsideration

of this subject from a  
new point of view. In a  
volume entitled "Dissolution  
and Evolution and the  
Science of Medicine" I  
have endeavoured to show  
that diseases in general  
not being entities but  
simply an undoing of  
the products of evolution  
they have not within



themselves so to speak  
the means of self-mainten-  
ance as have evolution-  
ally produced functions  
and structures and con-  
sequently are rarely  
amenable to heredity.  
Also that much of the  
evidence which seems  
to point to the trans-  
mission of morbid states

Justifying to me should this argument  
appear to you deserving of favorable con-  
sideration.

is susceptible of a very  
different and probably more  
correct reading.

My book  
was published for me by  
Messrs. Longmans last year  
but I have recently presented

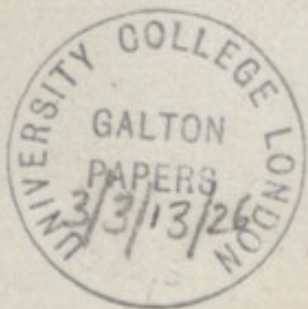
a copy to the Royal So-  
ciety where perhaps  
it might be convenient to

show you to glance at the  
argument I refer to.

I would be extremely

Very truly,  
Yours,  
Francis Galton





White Cottage  
Anergham Common  
Bucks.

Nov. 23. 1910

Dear Sir

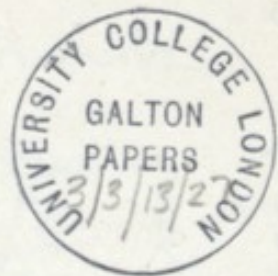
I am much obliged  
to you for the kind permission  
to reproduce some of  
the illustrations from  
your work on "Finger Prints"  
and I will ask Messrs  
Macmillan for their consent.  
The plate I particularly  
wish to make use of is  
that of Purkenje's Prints.  
I am, Yours faithfully  
C. A. Murchison



Weir Mitchell

f1

1524 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia



Dear Sir Francis -  
I read last week  
during rare intervals  
of leisure your very  
interesting memoirs -  
The remarks on  
Hallucinations make  
me think that you  
find interest in the  
pamphlets by my son

O. by me -

I add my study of

Car fear - of which  
 Earl Roberts is an  
 extreme example -

James Lowell had  
 an apparition of  
 which mention is  
 made in his life -

I myself was haunted  
 for ten days after the  
 death of Phillips  
 Brooks - (my nearest  
 friend) by the vision  
 of his face seen on my  
 the left side - It was  
 larger than on left  
 - made of delicate

13

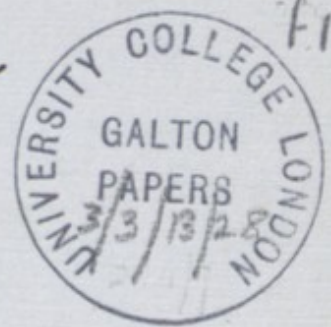
Thinking threads - silvery - It was seen  
only on looking up - to repair its  
place - It faded gradually -

I looked to see if you had  
anywhere spoken of the ~~pro-~~  
- ~~dominism~~ in childhood, mid-  
life to age - I was of the belief  
that some where you had  
written of it - yes. truly

April 19<sup>th</sup> - 09 - S. Wain Mitchell



1 Milverton Hill  
Sawdoy.



Dearest Uncle Frank

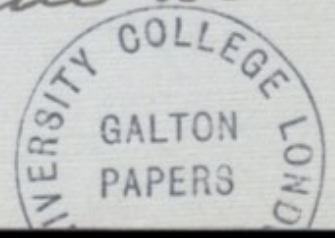
It is indeed good of  
you to let me go to Rutland  
for a few days. Thanks  
very much - I shall not  
be able to leave home till  
after my nephews holiday  
are over in January -  
Two are coming on the

13<sup>th</sup> when the Oxford  
term is over - Adolf Stetter  
& Guy Popeman, as  
soon as their vacation  
is over which I believe  
lasts about 3 weeks  
I should be free - for none  
of the other boys who are  
out in the world now  
will stay so long - If



This will tell you I will  
 write to you as soon as  
 I know more certainly  
 of their movements,  
 but I do not think Adolf  
 has any other place to  
 go to for certain - he leaves  
 Oxford at 10 o'clock for good &  
 goes into his father's office  
 at Geneva -

I am going to dine with





We. Knightly on Tuesday  
 to meet Mrs Chapy who is  
 staying with her. Ursula  
 is not coming I am sorry  
 to say as I like her so much  
 Her election is on Tuesday  
 + Mr Berridge has come  
 forward again, but I hope  
 he has not a chance - with  
 much love to you + love

I am  
 Grace & mother

TELEPHONE  
1962 WESTERN.

Adm. Mountaga

20 f.1

W. June

1909

43, RUTLAND GATE,

S.W.

Dear Mr. Gellin

I have read your letter  
in the "Times" of today  
& allow me to endorse  
all you say. I go about  
a good deal, & I discern  
a vast difference in the  
size, & make appearance  
of cards from 17 to 22 -  
wherever I go, & what it  
used to be, in the times  
having the women have  
come on. Vide a crowd of  
women at Lords on a  
Varsity match day, or  
Public School cricket day  
the women are for the most  
part fine.



In London perhaps the  
 English are inferior to  
 the country lads, but they  
 are not what they were  
 when in those parts.  
 My view is, that owing to  
 the ease of getting about  
 these lads, so in times  
 thousands to see football  
 cricket, & buy about  
 with their girls, without  
 walking a good bit to see what  
 they want to see, or do  
 what they want to do  
 & so not play, or take  
 part in games themselves.  
 On holidays in his country  
 the lads being they do  
 as to get into his market



train, to visit, in order  
to get away from these  
villages in quest of better  
surroundings.

Then again there is  
nothing to cause them  
to rough it in these days,  
and owing to the enormous  
increase of business houses  
so many are clerks in offices  
who get no exercise —  
nothing will restore physique  
unless there is compulsory  
service, between certain ages.  
The best training to discipline,  
obedience, & the wholesome  
feeling I am a unit  
in defence of my country  
& worth something —  
open air, getting up with  
& discipline will last

Sound health into them

& nothing else -

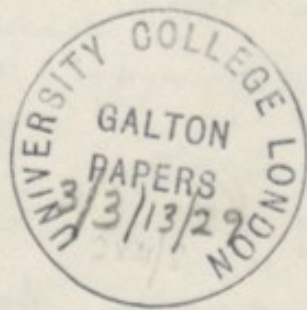
Excuse my troubling

you -

W. J. P. J. J.

V. A. W. W. W.

(no one might know)





Admiral Montagu

19<sup>th</sup> June 1899

1909

Dear Sir: falling

I have written for you  
a number of subjects, which I  
think you might well mention  
in the "Times", & which I  
think you better know. I got  
it from a Gen Port-Mica under  
Mica, who is trying to force  
me, some money I got  
through the Kingston P.O.  
with wife, & children -  
that the individual told me  
that the sum of £200,000.00  
was in deposit in the P.O.  
Savings Bank, & that a goodly  
sum of that, was unclaimed  
probably, & would always  
be so. owing to that



or forgotten property -  
 That the Union Bank of  
 London has thousands &  
 thousands of pounds in value  
 unclaimed, & it is the same  
 with other banks, & jewelry  
 besides.

Surely that is a waste of  
 capital, that might be turned  
 to good account, & we must  
 naturally suppose it is but  
 was increasing. I have not  
 ventured to say, how it  
 could be acquired, but  
 laws are made, & can be  
 made. It would need  
 success of ships, may be

cup keensins, & perhaps  
help is not in the  
national debt!

But it is at the same  
time I am to think, that  
some are starving, & that  
the Govt is at its wits end  
to get along, whilst  
taxing the land as they  
work to do, with such  
immense value lying waste  
do not trouble to ask them,  
I may show it for  
information -

Yours

V. G. Muntz

They tell me also, that ...

charities are disbursed  
 to his sum of £22,000,000  
 & for 8 millions more  
 that was sent out in  
 his country away from  
 his work house. This money  
 is mostly expended about  
 & except <sup>as to</sup> hospitals, is sold  
 out anyhow. This does not  
 include Pratis, nor does it  
 include thousands of hand  
 to mouth help.







7 H Moore

241

Banco Nacional de Bolivia  
Sucre, Bolivia

Nov. 15<sup>th</sup> 1889

Francis Galton Esq. F.R.S.  
care of Messrs Macmillan & Co.  
London.

Dear Sir,

As, although, not a scientific man, I feel great interest in Anthropology, and in that branch of it which you have made your speciality, I should be glad to receive from you some copies of the forms you wish to obtain filled up by fathers of families.

My case will interest you; as an Englishman married to a South American, who is of very composite stock.

My wife's father was an Egbert of New York State - a nephew of his is now a prominent lawyer of N. York. The Egberts are I believe on the father's side descendants of the Dutch settlers.

My mother-in-law is the daughter of a man whose Father was a Spaniard.

12

My mother-in-law, although white, has jet-black hair, and from the outline of her face seems to have Indian blood to a small extent in her veins. Her father was white in complexion, features, somewhat aquiline; as his surname was Medina, no doubt there is Jewish or Saracen blood in my wife's family. I married in Chile.

As Chile was deprived of the advantages of regular Inquisition discipline, many Jews took refuge there, lived apparently as good Catholics, and their children have gradually forgotten their origin.

To return to my own family. I have two sisters-in-law; one black-eyed and black-haired with the skin as dark and that of a dark Spaniard. The other is white-skinned, with chocolate-brown eyes, and chestnut hair. My wife is of this complexion; her eyes of the same colour; hair, though of a dark chestnut colour, wavy in fibre and ruddy in the sunlight, though dark-chestnut in the shade. Skin, quite white.

13

I had, when young, light-brown hair, brows very thin, grew bald very early; beard strong, reddish-brown; ~~the~~ eyes bluish-green.

My children are of various complexions; but as I hope to fill up forms, I will not say more at present on the subject.

I will try to get information about native families; but morality is at so low an ebb in this country, that paternity is a very complicated matter here. The municipal statistics of baptisms give 75% of illegitimate children. This is less than the true ratio, as many girls who get into trouble go out of town, and their children are not baptized here. Then of course children born in wedlock even if illegitimate, are not so in law.

This state of things by the way, shows what an unalloyed Roman Catholic regime brings a country to. Dissent, there being few foreigners here, is virtually non-existent.



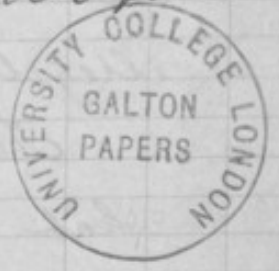
In Santa Cruz de la Sierra, where the Indian element is mainly Guarani, there is an English-speaking Austrian, from whom I may be able to obtain interesting data.

Should you ever make use of these last data, please refrain from mentioning my name, as it might bring me into hot water with the Bolivians, who are very "patriotic", in their way, which is not an enlightening one.

There are two principal families of Indians in this country; the Quichua and Aymara stocks. I know also here, a pure-blooded Guarani woman. Further east, there is a considerable admixture of Guarani blood, which does not reach farther west than this place. There is also some African blood here. The porter of the Bank appears to be of pure negro race. His children are not quite pure negroes apparently.

The address, as above, will find me.

I am, Dear Sir,  
Yours very truly  
Thos. H. Moore



f1 f3

MONARCH R.Y.S.

Off. No. 84268

SIGNAL LETTERS H R N D

Florö. Norway

July 13. 1887



My dear Galton.

Many thanks for your letter of the 2<sup>nd</sup> inst. wh. has followed me to the h. of the Logne Fjord.

I read from Mr Cuttbert Peck of the Anthro. meeting where the Haggstroms were exhibited

Should I come across any other such articles I will report to you For a somewhat similar description see Lockhart's life of Scott

Vol. VI. p 49. of a small

edit: by Black 1853

or. in another - letter to the

D of Bruelemh April 15. 1819

I have also another curious case  
of a piece of Elder wood carried

in the pocket - as a preventative

of Rheumatism. When I get home

I can let you see a strange letter

written by a credulous person on the subject.



I too was puzzled by the holes in the stones. They could hardly be made by boring mollusks, and the action of water on such small objects seems equally improbable.

We are now steaming northward in torrents of rain. Waterfalls on every side, whole slopes of hills delivering sheets of water - all very suitable for my purpose - fishies. We shall soon pass under Horreben a peak of rocks sheer 2500 out of the sea, and in a few hours more

split, and dropped half of its  
bulk into the Ford. The remainder  
is supposed to be in an unsafe condition  
but there is no local authority vested  
with power to prop it

Yours very truly

Osborne

F. Galton Esq.



C Lloyd Morgan

Galton Papers 51



16, Langage Road,  
Clifton,  
Bristol.

3<sup>rd</sup> Jan 1891

My dear Sir,

Many thanks for your  
very kind letter. Your encouraging  
words are very helpful.

Perhaps my difficulty in  
accounting for the origin of  
variations arises from too  
dominant influence of the law  
of Persistence and chemical  
analogy. I do not of course  
doubt that variations do arise  
But I want to much to know -  
How and in what particular  
manner? And I don't get very  
definite answers to these questions



I found to speculate  
 as to the particulate  
 or other groundwork of heredity  
 remembering the adage which  
 contrasts the fool with the angels.  
 (Remembering, that is, for once -  
 I fear I am not always blameless  
 in this respect).

I have often noticed the  
 "pondering" you speak of in dogs.  
 But I question whether this  
 is enough to justify the hypothesis  
 that they are reasoning. A  
 very solemn cow may sometimes  
 appear as if she were endeavouring  
 to solve the problem of the universe.  
 I dare say I have let the  
 pendulum swing rather far from  
 than its true position in the  
 matter of reasoning powers of

brute - but I am convinced  
that the tendency at present is  
to let it swing much too far  
the other way.

Your suggestion as to the  
isolate - whether a pure isolate  
is possible? - opens up an old big  
question. So far as I can judge  
the isolate is nearly if not quite  
pure i.e. floated off from the  
perceptual plane. Where in a  
train of mathematical reasoning  
we are dealing with masses,  
magnitudes & velocities

But I must not further  
trespass upon your time. I do  
really think it so extremely  
kind of you to have written to me.

Yours truly  
C. Lloyd Morgan

C Lloyd Morgan

15



19<sup>th</sup> Feb 1891

My dear Sir,

Your kindness in writing to me on the subject of my book, *Animal Life & Intelligence*, leads me to venture to write to you.

It seems to me that your work on *Natural Inheritance* discusses the only satisfactory and extensive body of data for coming to a provisional conclusion as to Panmixia. And your law of Regression, when the additional factor of natural selection as long operative and then withdrawn, becomes the law of Reduction (or better Regression) from the survival mean to the birth mean. (A. L. & J. p. 172) Now it seems to me that if we apply the laws of heredity which you worked out, and remember that stability of well established species to which Mr. Wallace

110, 1891



770  
not necessary

referred in his kindly notice of my  
 book in Nature, the amount of this  
 reduction or Regression must be small  
 in % value. I cannot see that it is  
 likely to be more than 5% or so. And  
 if this be a just conclusion this is  
 the at most that can be allowed to  
 Panmixia or the cessation of selection  
 as opposed to the reversal of selection.

More over, granting the possibility  
 of the acc transmission of acquired  
 characters (acc. inheritance), one should  
 perhaps distinguish between such  
 acquisitions <sup>(a)</sup> as sporadic and <sup>(b)</sup> as forced  
 by new exigencies on all the members of  
 a species who survive to procreate. In  
 the former case Regression will in a  
 few generations dispose of it. In the  
 latter case, I take it, that though at  
 first there would be a tendency to breed  
 it out through the influence of the  
 background of ancestry by which it had  
 not been acquired yet, granting the  
 possibility of acc. inheritance, it will  
 slowly but steadily gain in stability.

May I ask if these notions are  
 in contradiction to the conclusions which



you have needed? It is a matter which wants a clear head & I may be a bit muddle-headed over it.

Panmixia to any extent is assumed on the slenderest experimental evidence by those who demand the most rigid experimental evidence for *use-inheritance*. With regard to both the attitude I would assume is that of keeping the door open & not shelving the matter as settled & done with.

It seems to me that "walking at birth" is an instinctive activity in which *use-inheritance* to me may have borne a share unless it can be shown that *use-inheritance* is impossible. But neither in this case nor the many others that one might suggest, can natural selection be excluded & therefore the followers of Huxley say the evidence collapses.

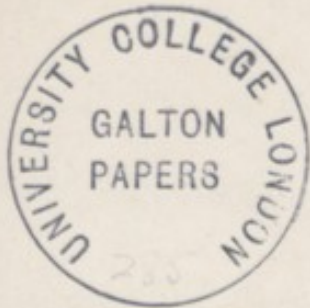
Forgive me any troubling you. I may have to write a new preface soon and should say a few words in further elucidation of the position.



I would assume in the matter -

Yours very truly  
Lloyd Morgan





16, Langage Road,  
Clifton,  
Bristol.

2<sup>nd</sup> Jan 1895

Dear Mr. Galton,

Thank you very much  
for your help & for sending me  
the offprints. I have the theory of  
Hereditary paper & therefore return it  
But I will keep the other of which  
I have not a copy.

I miss Romanes very much:  
he was always most kindly and  
helpful. There are not many who  
take much interest in ~~in~~ inquiries  
as to the limits of animal faculty  
or who regard mental evolution  
as a problem for at least an  
attempt at scientific study. You

ought, by the way, to have received  
 a copy of my Comparative Psychology.  
 I requested the publishers to send  
 you one. You will scarcely find  
 time to read it: so please regard  
 it as a tribute of respect.

I draw attention to your paper  
 (in Mind) on Variation in a short  
 paragraph in Nature. I thought  
 perhaps of doing something more  
 to indicate the bearing of your  
 work on biological problems. We  
 are all so busy with our own  
 specialisms that the half of us  
 don't know how helpful & valuable  
 is the work of the other half. If



I ever find time to draw up a short article I dare say you will be good enough to help me. At present all my little spare time is devoted to Romanes's work. Unfortunately he very often quotes - & often not verbatim - without supplying references. I have spent hours looking things up & even now there's a Weismann passage which eludes my search. And hunting up a passage in Weismann is no joke! The second vol. of Darwin & After Darwin is however nearly ready. There will be some delay owing to the German edition & that for America.

I expect to be in town next week. I wonder whether I might call on you some afternoon.

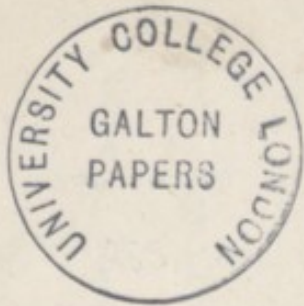


When I hear that you are  
likely to be away or busy I  
shall try to do so -

Again thanking you  
I remain

Yours truly  
Cloyd Morgan.





Univ: Coll:

~~BERKELEY SQUARE,~~

BRISTOL.

19<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1847

Dear Mr. Galton,

I am progressing,  
 so far as the scanty spare time  
 I can command will permit,  
 with Part III of Romanes's  
Darwin & After Darwin.

There are two appendices  
 which I am under a special  
 injunction to print. There are  
 also two somewhat lengthy  
 appendices in controversy with  
 Wallace concerning which  
 Romanes bade me exercise  
 my judgment. My own view  
 is that they should be omitted  
 altogether. They open up the

Sores of an old controversy; the writer having passed into silence can not well be answered by Wallace; and I don't believe a dozen readers will care to go over all the points raised.

I told Wallace about them and he said (entre nous) "Better omit them. But if you print them don't expect me to read them".

I want to know whether you could spare the time to look through them and tell me frankly whether I should do wrong in omitting them. Of course I don't ask you to take any of the responsibility; and I should propose to say in the preface that I had submitted them to one whose judgment I trusted. They are clearly type-written tho' with some MS interjections.



f.15

If you could do this I should esteem it a  
great kindness - but I venture to ask it not for  
my own sake but for Romanus's.

Yours very truly  
C. Lloyd Morgan





22<sup>nd</sup> Feb 1897

Dear Mr. Galton,

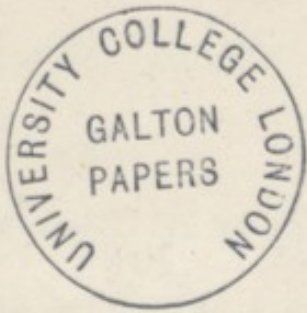
Many thanks: you are  
most kind.

You will notice that at the beginning  
of Appendix D it is stated that the  
substance of the preceding Appendix C.  
appeared in the Monist; And further  
that the matter was discussed between  
Romanus and Wallace in Nature vol  
XLIII pp 79. 127-8. 150. and 197-8.

I should propose in any case to  
refer to these publications, which  
those interested in the controversy could  
consult.

It appears to me that these two  
appendices merely expand the con-  
-tentions already in print.

Yours sincerely  
C. Lloyd Morgan



16 Canynge Road,  
Clifton,

Bristol.

5<sup>th</sup> March 1897

Dear Mr. Galton,

I am ashamed to trouble you again. But if you would be so very kind as to look through the enclosed chapter dealing with criticisms of the theory of physiological selection I should be ever so much obliged.

I am in great difficulty. Indeed all my work as editor of this Physiological Selection question has given me much trouble and anxiety. Not that I grudge it, if only I can do what is best for Romanes' memory and reputation.

As it is I have felt constrained to cut out a great mass of redundancy.



matter which, on the best con-

-sideration I could give to the matter  
 seemed to me to obscure rather  
 than to render clear his state-  
 ment of the theory and of the  
 Evidence in its favour.

And now I come to the  
 Chapter I enclose. There is not  
 a fact or line of <sup>argument</sup> ~~evidence~~ that  
 has not been given in the  
 foregoing statement of the theory  
 and the evidence. Every time I  
 read it I feel more strongly  
 that there is little or nothing  
 in it which will add to ~~his~~ R's  
 reputation, and not a little that  
 as it stands, may serve to  
 detract therefrom. My sole object  
 should be to present him and  
 his pet theory at their best. At  
 the same time it may seem a

high handed editorial proceeding  
 to omit bodily a whole chapter.  
 I don't mind spending any amount  
 of time on it if I can cut it  
 down to something that will seem  
 worthy of him. (Indeed as far as  
 time is concerned - had it been  
 my object to save time & trouble  
 I should long ago have handed it  
 over to the printer and let it go.  
 But that I am sure would  
 not have been either good editorship  
 or good friendship). But the  
 notes I have made for the  
 purpose <sup>of condensation</sup> practically come to the  
 required retention of but a few  
 passages - which I could if  
 necessary introduce into the  
 preceding chapter.

And so - to make the matter  
 short - I come to you in my distress.



I ask you to be so very kind -  
 for I am asking much of a  
 busy man - as to help me to  
 decide whether any considerable  
 portion of the chapter is likely  
 to raise Romanes in the estim-  
 -ation of those whose opinion  
 is valuable.

If you have not time to do  
 this, I must do what I can  
 with the kind help of Mr.  
 Howard Collins, who has  
 rendered me much valuable  
 assistance.

This I may add is the last  
 chapter I have to tackle so I  
 am not likely to trouble you

again



Yours very truly  
 Lloyd Morgan





OFFICE OF  
THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY,  
HARTFORD, CONN.  
THE TRAVELERS RECORD.

F. Morgan H  
(not answered)

Feb. 9 1885

Mr. Francis Galton

Dear Sir: A few years ago, in looking up the family connection of Lady Austen, Cowper's friend, I chanced upon a case of family extinction so curious and interesting that it has occurred to me it might interest you also, as part of your invaluable collection of cases. The bulk of what I cite is from Berry's "Kent Genealogies," but Berry has some inaccuracies, and several omissions of dates worth putting down, and I add some facts from elsewhere.

William Austen of Heronden, Kent married Elizabeth Hales of Farningham, Kent, somewhere between 1620 and 1630. His son Robert, one of several children, divided the estate between an elder son Sir John, who took Hall-place

From

in Bexley, and a Younger Son  
 at, who held Heronsden. The  
 Elder Son's heir, Sir Robert, had  
 three Sons (Robert, Sheffield, John)  
 and two Daughters (Rose, Elizabeth);  
 the Younger Son's heir, Robert,  
 had three Sons (Edward, William,  
 Robert) and one Daughter  
 (Jane Grace). Up to this time,  
 therefore (about 1700, four  
 generations from the founder of  
 the family as a powerful  
 one), the family had been  
 decently prolific, and there  
 were nine children of the  
 two chief branches who grew  
 to maturity. The Elder of  
 the Elder line, Sir Robert, died  
 without issue in 1743, passing  
 the baronety to ~~the~~ Sheffield.  
 The other brother and the daughter  
 died without issue prior to  
 1754, in which year Sir  
 Sheffield died without issue  
 and the Elder line became  
 extinct. The baronety passed  
 successively to the three sons  
 of the ~~elder line~~ younger line,  
 who died each without issue.  
 Sir Edward in 1761, Sir Wil-  
 liam in 1762, Sir Robert (the  
 husband of Cowper's Lady Doreen)  
 in 1772. After the death of

The last Lady Austen the man-  
 sion in Taunton was sold  
 for a girls' boarding school.  
 The daughter, Jane Grace, had  
 one daughter, live to mar-  
 ity, and by her two daugh-  
 ters the line has been, I  
 believe, continued, though  
 I do not feel sure. But  
 eight of nine children in two  
 branches died children in  
 less than thirty years, and  
 the baronet, passed in suc-  
 cession to five male heirs  
 who all failed to have  
 issue. How far this is due  
 to some explanation, of the  
 heirs marrying heiresses who  
 are presumptively from  
 nearly sterile families, I  
 cannot say; though as Lady  
 Austen's (Cowper's friend) sister  
 was a milliner, the marriage  
 cannot have been for money  
 or social prestige, and the family  
 probably was not sterile.  
 But the Austen family seems  
 simply to have run out,  
 like plants, after a certain  
 length of time; the primal im-  
 pulse of the family.

Very respectfully,  
 Forrest Morgan  
 of Coun. Hist. Soc. Va.



Att<sup>n</sup>?



Malakand  
Punjab.  
India.

12th June, 1897.

Dear Sir,

I hope you will  
pardon my writing to you,  
Though I am a perfect  
stranger to you. My only  
excuse is that from you  
only can I find out  
definitely what I wish to  
know. In your book  
"The Art of Travel," which



I have read with great interest, you describe, on pp. 279, 280, a Hand Heliostat small enough to go into the pocket, of your invention, & state that Messrs.roughton & Simms carried out the actual making of the instrument.

I wrote to them (I have forgotten their address now) when I was in England, about a year & a half ago, asking the price of this instrument. They replied that they did



not make it any longer, &  
so I could not get one.

Would you kindly  
inform me whether there is  
any place where I can  
purchase one; or, if there  
is none, whether you are  
likely to have any more  
made by Messrs. I & S.?

I am much interested  
in signalling, & have a 2-inch  
Heliograph of my own which  
I practise on, but I want  
something smaller & without  
legs. Apologizing once  
more for troubling you,

Believe me, dear Sir,  
Yours Sincerely

J. Morton



Monatt

f5



12, DURHAM VILLAS,  
KENSINGTON, W.

June 25. 1891

Dear Mr. Selten

Since I saw you, I  
have been in communication with  
Mr. W. Morse on the subject of  
the colonization of the West Indies  
of tropical countries, and he has  
sent me the paper he intends  
to publish in his paper, which  
I have forwarded to you on the  
same subject



a friend of a Country Club, whom  
I introduced the Department Head  
of the Melrose Colonization of  
the Americas.

I write this, as I shall be  
unable to be present at the  
Meeting arranged for Saturday  
J.M.

Yours  
F. H. House

F. H. House  
D. D. S.



8-7. Monatt

11



12, DURHAM VILLAS,  
KENSINGTON, W.

June 15. 1891

Dear Mr Galton

The time has now  
arrived for sending in Abstracts &  
papers proposed to be read at the  
Demographic Section of the  
approaching Congress, and among  
them that of the Sustainability of the High  
lands of tropical Countries for  
European Colonization.

Of the Physical Geography,  
Climatology, and Diseases of the  
high parts, high and low, of  
India.

There is an abundance of information  
 in French - but of colonization by  
 Europeans, and the description of  
 speculations on the subject. I can  
 find no such information, as the  
 experiment has never been tried  
 so far as I can ascertain. I myself  
 advocate the experimental trial  
 of establishing Military Colonies  
 in the uplands from which the  
 growth of a Continent since - and as  
 I have a large number of copies of the  
 lecture on the subject. I shall be  
 happy to place them at the  
 disposal of the Professor

To show what my views then were.

But I have abandoned all  
 intention of writing on the large  
 question, even in relation to the  
 position of the Homologues with  
 wh. I am personally acquainted,  
 in the case above mentioned,  
 and as my personal experience is  
 now twenty years old. More  
 information may exist on the  
 subject than I am possessed of.

By your servant

J. Meade

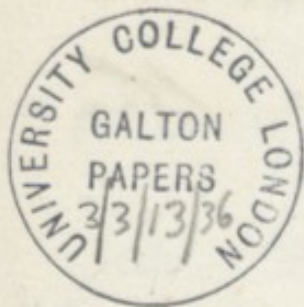
J. J. Allen Esq

MS



Hitcher Moulton

F.1



57 Melbourn Sq.

S.W.

November 18<sup>th</sup> 1894

Dear Mr Galton

Your account of  
my late wife's mental  
arithmetic is correct.

Ultimately she multiplied  
15 figures by 15 figures.

I remember that her  
first attempt at the  
latter ~~was~~ had one error  
& on being told that it  
was not correct she

went over it again  
mentally & favor the  
correct result.

Yours very sincerely  
Alburt Moulton

Fallon

Written in reply to an  
inquiry whether my recollections  
were correct of the late  
Mrs Moulton's mental arithmetic  
as sent to the Editor of 'Nature'  
but not yet published by him.

I forwarded the contents  
of the letter to-day, to be  
inserted as a foot-note.

It will probably appear next  
Thursday

Nov 17/94



Chiroscopy  
By Allen  
Wood Lock. U  
1885

(Mudie)

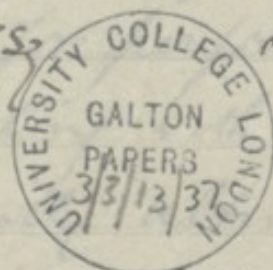
41

34 Stildrop Crescent.

To

Francis Galton, Esq

Dec: 22 1890



Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in introducing to your notice the subject of Chiroscopy (passing by Cheirromancy). For as far as my own observations and the investigations of trustworthy friends have gone, I feel sure that the subject would not only interest you, but would appropriately supplement the Anthropometric and other studies which are so prominently associated with your name.

It may, I suppose, be assumed that the hereditary qualities of the spiritual being about to be born, would (from its beginning as a diminutive brain sending out its tiny nerve fibres) be persistently striving to ultimate itself in just such a

body as would enable it to act in the material world to its greatest ability.

Hence a genius for performing on musical instruments, working with the pencil &c. would be gradually ultimating a suitable hand.

Hence also the existence of a variety of "types" of hands.

I believe you would be adding to the benefits you have already bestowed on mankind, if you would fully investigate this subject. At any rate, a very little time need be spent upon the study before you could verify the leading characteristics, by observing the hands of your friends — especially of those who have become imminent in their different callings — thus those who have probably followed their genius, and have not been merely "square pegs in round holes."

Sincerely hoping that the book will interest

you,

I am

Dear Sir

Yours very truly

Alfred Mudie





Dear Sir

64

A dozen or years ago I placed  
some leisure hours by writing a rhymed essay  
on the Genus of Language, to which followed  
with some interest the late controversy in Nature  
on Reason & Language. Glancing over my old  
m.s. last week I penned the following interpolations.  
As it is not suited for the columns of Nature I  
have taken the liberty to forward it to you.

Observe that Seeing, Speaking, Touching  
Methods be of muscle clutching;  
Each implies work muscular  
Before the brain can group so far  
Though Feelings discrete else might be  
We Forms could not feel or see  
And Language too, is muscle-work  
A potent truth - we should not shirk.

Yet Miller holds, forsooth, we can't  
Have Reason, if we Language want  
As well hold, might he, we could not  
Were lack of limbs our crippled lot.  
In fact, much more to them we owe  
Our Reason, than to speech's flow.

I grant that words give us sole aid  
When'er we prove would or persuade.  
As insects when they wings acquire  
With ease & speed can mount the higher  
For Language is the only means



Through which one's thoughts another gleans<sup>12</sup>  
And interchange of thought brings out  
Much, else would never be dreamed about  
As flint against flint struck pits a spark  
Flints in the gloom where all was dark.

Now while both poll & pie can speak  
Their powers of Reason are but weak  
Compared with dog & elephant  
Whose gift of speech is sorely scant—  
Our Reason, too, we use to guide  
Our hands & feet to grope & stride—  
All are to Reason needful aids  
True helpers, as are handy maids

To: Miller Reason now contracts  
To where one adds up or subtracts  
This sign-work is—so Language-work  
And from the gist-jobs with a jerk  
Reason is power a right to guess  
Of aught to which we address  
Our courses, aims or situations  
In fine, divining true Relations  
And Language useful to enshrine  
What gets exhumed from Reason's mine  
And so, to Memory, Commit  
Such concepts as we reckon fit.

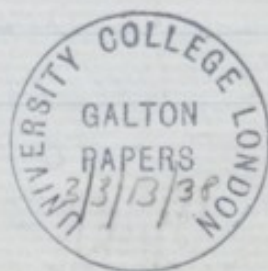
We general concept scarce could frame  
Without the help of symbol'd name  
And so, to me it seems apparent  
Language child is—not the parent



To give you some idea of the new  
 books of Language I here quote  
 a few lines from near the beginning  
 of my essay,

All Language rose first from Emotions  
 Strong inducing Muscle motions—  
 stirring feet or fins or wings  
 jaws tongues tails hands or other things  
 That animals move to and fro  
 So, inner Feelings outwards show  
 Is out-expression of in-feelings  
 Replies to sense & stir's appealing  
 As when we threaten dogs they howl  
 Or holders show their teeth & growl  
 Excuse my roughness, & am  
 Yours truly  
 Henry Murchell

Cambridge  
 29<sup>th</sup> July, 1884.







12 Sept

Dear Sir

While listening to your interesting address to the Anthropological Section some thoughts occurred to me which I thought might interest you as coming from one who looks from the point of view of a Mathematician.

My remarks will refer to the coefficient ratio of regression which you found for the case of stature to amount to  $\frac{1}{3}$ . i.e. that the height deviate of the offspring is on an average  $\frac{2}{3}$  that of the parents "mid-parent". This result, I gather, you wish to apply to other things besides stature. I shall offer considerations tending to induce caution in the application of your result.

Supposing there is a community of A's in which the average stature is 6 ft and a community of B's where the average stature is 4 ft & supposing the average deviation in each to be 1 inch.



and the ratio of regression  $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{1}{3}$   
 Now suppose we take our family records  
 from an equal number of both communities  
~~which are equal~~: The average height will  
 be 5 ft & the average deviation about  
 1 ft while it is evident that if there  
 be no intermarriage of A's & B's the  
 coefficient of regression will be not  
 $\frac{1}{3}$  but something like  $\frac{1}{36}$ .

Thus we see that if our instances are  
 taken from a community in which there  
 are non-intermarrying classes of different  
 stature, the ratio of regression will  
 be much less than if ~~there were~~  
 the community were homogeneous.

Now I think that in our own nation  
 there are such classes of persons  
 having different stature, and being to some  
 extent unconnected by intermarriage.  
~~These would~~ For example, different social  
 strata, and different localities.

It would therefore appear that the ratio  $\frac{1}{3}$   
 would probably be greater were the instances  
 confined to one type of the community. This greater  
 ratio I think is the only one which we could take as an  
 actual characteristic of heredity & use in deducing conditions  
 regarding other qualities.

Answer, your  
 R. F. Murchland

*Hspring have made my printed name*





Sep 14

Dear Sir

I have to thank you for your courteous reply, & at the risk of trespassing too far on your courtesy I shall add a few more words on the same point.

Your explanations do not seem to me to remove the objection, or the necessity for the caution which I wrote of. Of course the instance I gave was an extreme one, & nothing at all comparable with it could exist in your returns. But the principle remains the same even when there is a variety of types & subtypes so near one another that no variation from the law of error can be perceived in a moderate or even very large number of instances. All that is necessary to render my caution necessary, is that there should be in the population considered certain groups which do not marry so freely ~~among themselves~~



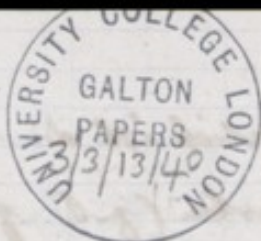
P.S. You will note that I have no objection to your general method.

into one another ~~as~~ as among themselves and which differ with regard to the quality measured. This it seems to me is undoubtedly the case in the population of this island. Whether it causes any appreciable difference between the value of the ratio of regression actually found & that which would be got by confining oneself to one of these comparatively non intermarrying groups is a question which could be answered only by scrutinizing the statistics, which I have not had the opportunity of doing - or perhaps only with much fuller statistics than are available. I hope it is clear to you that if there is such a difference, the latter value of the ratio would be that to be used in prediction. ~~W~~

With regard to the agreement of your value with the results of infraternal deviation, it is of course possible that there might be a compensation of errors, or that the statistics might not be ample enough.

I quite appreciate your ~~request~~ request that I sh<sup>d</sup> - correct the errors I cause. Such a rule should be observed by all; & will be by me in this matter if the sh<sup>d</sup> be occasion. I remain yours  
R. F. Muirhead





Blumenau, Santa Catharina, Brazil  
Januar 23. 87

Hochgeachteter Herr

Empfangen Sie meinen herzlichsten Dank für Ihren freundlichen Brief vom 24 Novbr., sowie für die begleitenden Drucksachen, die ich mit höchstem Interesse gelesen habe. Nach den vielen, theilweise recht geistreichen, aber doch ohne sichere Grundlage mehr oder weniger in der Luft schwebenden Speculationen, die uns die letzten Jahre gebracht haben, — von Brooks' Law of Heredity bis zu Weismann's neuesten Hypothesen, — ist es wahrhaft wohlthunend, endlich einmal den einzigen Weg eingeschlagen zu sehen, der langsam aber sicher zu einer tieferen Einsicht in die Gesetze der Vererbung führen kann: Beobachtung, Vorversuche, Sammlung, Sichtung und Erörterung von Thatfachen. — Ich wünsche Ihnen Glück zu dem Erfolge Ihrer zeitraubenden, mühevollen Arbeit und hoffe, daß Sie bald über neue Ergebnisse Ihrer Forschungen werden berichten können.

Die Anforderungen, die Sie an zu Versuchen brauchbare Pflanzen stellen, (mehrfache Saaten im Jahre, bedeutende und messbare Variation, geringe Größe) sind so viele, daß ich keine hiesige Pflanze kenne,



die allen entspräche. Sehr veränderlich ist die Zahl der Fruchtblätter bei vielen *Abutilon*-arten (z. B. gewöhnlich 7 und 12, oder gewöhnlich 10 und 16 strobiloid) und sie bieten im Vorteil, daß sich meist zwischen verschiedenen Arten leicht Bastarde erzeugen lassen. Aber es sind ansehnliche Sträucher, die meist erst ein oder 2 Jahre nach der Aussaat blühen. Ich habe in diesem Jahre eine Reihe von Versuchen mit denselben angefangen, obwohl ich kaum mit einiger Sicherheit darauf rechnen kann, selbst nur die 4<sup>te</sup> Generation zu erleben. - Vor Jahren hatte ich eine lange Reihe von Versuchen mit diesen Pflanzen angestellt für eine andere Frage, die zu dem Ergebnis führte, daß bei ihnen nahe Verwandte häufig vollkommen unfruchtbar mit einander sind. (Genauische Zeitschrift für Naturwissenschaften. VII, pag 441. 1873).

Am besten dürfte sich unter den mir bekannten Pflanzen ein Samen eignen, dessen Samen ich vor etwa 20 Jahren aus einer deutschen Samenhandlung unter dem Namen *Sesamum chinense* erhielt. Die Pflanze nimmt wenig Raum ein und entwickelt sich so rasch, daß man in unserem Klima 3 bis 4 Saaten im Jahre würde machen können. Die Früchte, die nach der Diagnose der Gattung in Deuth. & Hooker's Gen. plant. zweifachrig sein sollten, hatten von 2 bis 5 Fächer. Freilich



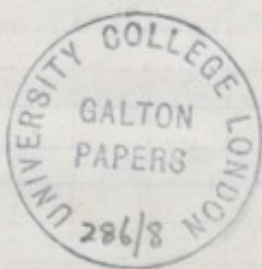
würde die Discussion der Ernteergebnisse dadurch erstärkt  
 werden, daß die Zahl der Fruchtstücke auch an denselben  
 Pflanze veränderlich ist. — Mir ist damals schon bei  
 der 2<sup>ten</sup> Aussaat die Pflanze durch Mangel der Witterung  
 verloren gegangen und in den letzten Jahren, wo ich  
 nach langer Unterbrechung ähnliche Versuche wieder  
 aufgenommen habe, habe ich das Sesamum chi-  
 nense vorzüglich in den Samenverzeichnissen  
 deutscher Handelsgüter gesucht.

Könnte man Tagmettelnitze nach Belieben mit  
 einander paaren, (ich weiß nicht, ob europäische  
 Schmettelnitzgüchter das schon verstehen), so würden  
 die Arten mit dimorpher Raupe oder Puppe, bei  
 denen der Dimorphismus der Raupe nicht von der  
 Futterpflanze, der die Puppe nicht von dem Orte der Ver-  
 puppung abhängt, (z. B. unser Papilio Polydamas)  
 sich vorzüglich zu Versuchen über Vererbung eignen.

Mit hochachtungsvollem Grusse

Ihr ergebener

Fritz Müller.





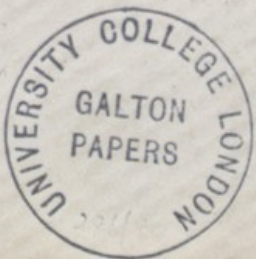
fur



Mr. Francis Galton Esq. F.R.S. &c



Fritz



42. Rutland Gate  
London S. W.  
England.

F4V

26  
JAN  
D ME VALL

31  
JAN  
27  
RIO DE JANEIRO

87  
JAN  
25  
LONDON  
S.W.

31  
JAN  
18  
RIO DE JANEIRO



Blumenau Santa Catharina Brazil Jan 23/87

F5r

Dear Sir

Received my hearty thanks for your friendly letter of Nov 24 and for the printed documents that accompanied it. I have read with the highest interest

~~(It really does me good. (ist es wahrhaft wohlthuetend) to see at last the one way struck out~~

after the many speculative <sup>that however in the air which are</sup> ~~occurs~~ <sup>we first see</sup> ingenious but still without any solid foundation, & which ~~recent years~~ have been brought forward <sup>during</sup> the last few years from Brooker's Law of Heredity to Weismann's newest hypothesis, it really ~~does me~~ <sup>does</sup> good (ist es wahrhaft wohlthuetend) to see at last the one way struck out <sup>that</sup> ~~which~~ is able to lead ~~us~~ <sup>us</sup> slowly but surely to a more thorough insight into the laws of Heredity. Observations, researches, collection, verification & discovery of facts.

I wish you good fortune in the pursuit of your time-occupying, laborious work, & hope that you will soon be able to give us some new results of your inquiries.

The requirements (anforderungen) that you lay down for plants suitable to your experiments (many seed tanks in the year considerable & measurable variability, <sup>small size</sup>) are so numerous that I know no plants of this country that fulfil all of them. The number of the <sup>(Fruchtfaecher)</sup> is very

variable in many kinds of Apricots (e.g. <sup>variegated</sup> between 7 & 12 or between 10 & 16) and these is the merit in them that for the most part it is difficult to rear bastards between the different kinds.

~~Remember~~ That they are large sized shrubs which for the most



hard before <sup>for the</sup> first <sup>year</sup> after the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> year of their being sown. I have <sup>F.5v</sup>  
this year begun a series of experiments with them  
although I can hardly hope to live to see the 4<sup>th</sup> generation  
In former years I had arranged a series of experiments with  
them placed for another inquiry which led to the result  
that they were entirely sterile with their near allies.  
(Jena Zeitsch: für Naturwiss: VII. p. 141. 1873)

The best <sup>selection you could</sup> ~~recommendation~~ I can make from among the  
plants known to me, is a Sesame whose seeds I (procured)  
some 20 years ago from a German seed shop under the  
name of *Sesamum Chinense*. The plant takes little room  
and develops ~~so~~ so quickly that in our climate ~~it~~ it can  
seed 3 or 4 times in a year. The fruit <sup>which</sup> according to the account  
in Beutham & Hooker's Gen: plant. should be (zweifachig),  
have from 2 to 5 (Fächer?) Certainly, the description  
of the <sup>appearance</sup> (rote eigebrünte) of the would ~~be~~ be ~~the~~  
more difficult because the number of the Frucht-fächer  
on the same plant is variable. Unfortunately I lost all  
my stock of the plant was lost in the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation, through  
bad weather, & latterly when after a long interval I wished  
again undertook similar experiments I found sought in vain for  
the *Sesamum Chinense* in the Catalogue of German seedmen.

If one could pair it with Butterflies at will (I do not know  
whether European (Schmetterlingsfliche) understand that) then the  
variation of with dimorphic larvae or pupae, in which the dimorphism of the  
larvae does not depend on the food plant nor that of the pupae on the place  
where it is formed, for example on Papilio Polydamus, would be excellently  
adapted to experiments in Heredity.

signed (Fritz Müller)



DR ALFRED A. MUMFORD,

14, ST ANN'S SQUARE,  
MANCHESTER.

GABLE NOOK,  
CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY.



Tea 26<sup>th</sup>  
Monday 26<sup>th</sup>  
Don't he in 6 weeks ago  
when time approaches

Fla

Palme Hook  
C. North Ca Hardy  
June 16<sup>th</sup> 1903

Dear Sir / I have in some degree been  
collecting information about the ~~the~~  
health, attainment & status of  
several middle class families,  
taking the history of the mothers &  
grandmothers families as well,  
of tracing out the life history of  
all the members where possible.

The main object being to see  
how far it is possible to gauge  
the disappearance of disease or  
defect, & a return to the normal.



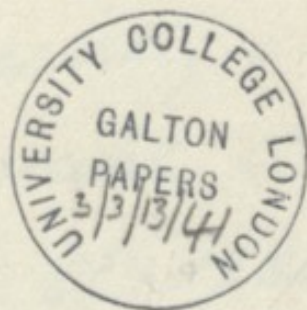
also under what conditions it is  
 possible to trace new elements  
 entering into family life, <sup>which cause</sup> ~~through~~ the  
 members to find new channels  
 of employment & <sup>to see</sup> how they succeed

in such: I have tabulated my  
 results in a system of  
 pedigrees. & I should like  
 to talk the matter over  
 with you in order to get  
 any the benefit of any observation  
 or criticism:

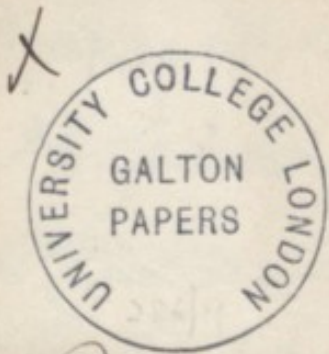
I shall be in London  
 on Monday June 26.<sup>th</sup> & Tuesday  
 June 27.<sup>th</sup> & if you are in

From, I should much esteem  
the privilege of calling on you  
& showing you my album.

Believe me Dear Sir  
Yours very truly  
Alfred A. Mumford







f4

Jable Book  
Charlton C. Hardy  
May 21/04

But I am gathering material  
for studying some phases of  
inheritance in families, and the  
influence of parentage, especially  
the influence of the mother.

I have collected records of  
my family for 6 generations  
not only all the grandfathers  
longevity etc. Social position  
etc. but have followed forward  
nearly  
to all the descendants, especially  
concerning myself with the



45

Careers of those who have fallen  
from middle class Yeoman &  
middle class, commercial, &  
professional, to which I belong,  
into the working class (which  
has occasionally but very  
rarely occurred). In fact  
the stability of the middle  
class life is instances  
very remarkably, unless  
the marriage is an  
"unsuitable one" when  
a change in "social worth"  
takes place. I see you  
have been lecturing on  
"Eugenics". As this may

16

After one more suggestion  
I should like to know  
whether it is to be published  
in *Ettenso*.

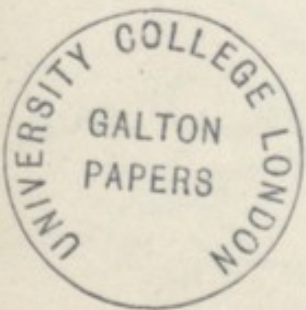
I have no thought of  
speedy publication. I desire  
for a long while to only collect  
data, and therefore any  
suggestion ready & helpful.

My interests & studies  
have been psychological  
(from the physiological side)  
especially in the development  
of children's minds and one  
single line of thought  
around which scraps of  
information collect in what



Directions may we look for a  
 gradual improvement in Civic work  
 mental moral & physical  
 is the ~~gradual~~ unfolding history  
 of a middle class family  
 doing its daily work earnestly  
 & seriously yet not rising  
 to social or other distinction.

In this a study of the  
 diseases of a family show they  
disappear, is of some suggestion  
 and of which I have some illustrations.

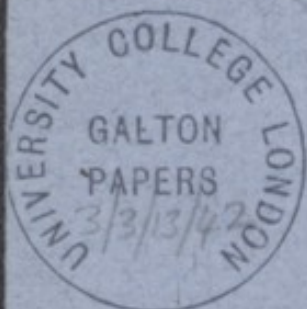


Believe me dear Sir  
 Yours faithfully  
 Alfred A. Mumford



Munby Shifnal

f1



Salop

15 August 1906

Dear Mr. Galton

Your kind note has been forwarded to me by my housekeeper at Pinford, and from what she says I infer that Miss Briggs was good enough to leave it at my house, and ~~so~~ that you are therefore already aware of my absence.

I much regret this second contretemps, for it would have given me very great pleasure to accept your kind invitation for next Friday, and to see



you afterwards at Purford.<sup>f2</sup>  
As it is, I fear I shall not see  
you at all at present, since  
your stay at Ockham is for  
August only, and I do not  
return to London till the 11<sup>th</sup>  
or 12<sup>th</sup> of September, going on  
to Purford on the 14<sup>th</sup>; and  
probably you will not be in  
town on the 13<sup>th</sup>. If Miss  
Biggs is again at Purford, I  
hope that she, and you also,  
will accept tea from my  
housekeeper, to whom I have  
written accordingly.

If you and your niece are



interested in G. F. Watts, and<sup>f3</sup>  
have not seen the gallery of his  
works at Compton, and the  
Narthex Chapel there, designed  
by his wife, it would be quite worth  
~~the~~ some while to drive through  
Guildford to Compton, 3 or 4 miles  
further: a beautiful drive.

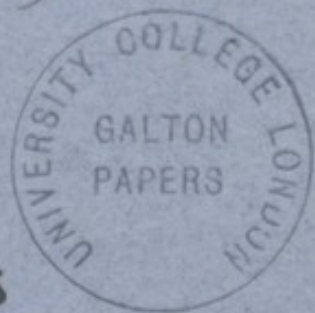
The whole interior of the Chapel, &  
much of the exterior, is covered  
with symbolic decoration: all of  
it Celtic, all most elaborate and  
significant, but, one would have  
thought, not understood of the  
people. Yet nearly all the details  
were made, with intelligence and  
interest, by working men & women  
of Compton and Guildford, under  
Mrs Watts's guidance, and on  
the spot. It is rare, to see symbolism  
in modern England at all: but to



See Celtic symbols finely wrought out by  
the Saxon English of this day, is an  
Mensurum indeed. The old parish  
Church of Compton is also unique, or nearly  
so, in England: for it has a two storied  
Chancel, like San Miniato and other  
Italian churches. In going through  
Guildford, you would pass by Millmead  
House, where lives my friend (and I think  
your friend also) Mr. M. C. M. Simpson.  
I fancy she is now at home.

You will I hope allow me to call on  
you again in London, since I must  
forego that because of doing so at  
Ockham.

Believe me  
very faithfully yours  
Arthur J. Murray.



7 sent  
4 photos -  
returned - L.H.

William Murray

F.1

Sep 11 1906

50, ALBEMARLE STREET,  
W.

Dear Mr Galton

We are publishing a book  
on "Recent Advances in the Study  
of Variation, Heredity & Evolution"

By Mr Robert Lock

Fellow of Gonville & Caius Col Cam.

The author is anxious to in-  
clude, in his book, portraits  
of Darwin, Karl Reuter, Mendel  
& Hugo de Vries and yourself,  
and I write to ask whether  
you will be so good as  
to lend us a good photograph



of yourself for the purpose  
of reproduction.

I hope you have no  
objection.

Believe me

Yours truly

W. Statham Murray



Hallam Murray

F3

Sep 19 1906

50, ALBEMARLE STREET,  
W.

Dear Mr Gallon

I am very much obliged to  
you for your kind note of  
the 15<sup>th</sup>. We prefer the  
photograph by the amateur,  
so I am returning the others  
herewith, & will let you  
have the selected one in  
a few days - In the mean  
while I am telling the re-  
producers to take the great  
est care not to injure it

Yours very truly  
Francis Gallon Esq FRS & DL  
H. Hallam Murray

J<sup>r</sup> Murray

From

11r

Dr. Murray,

OXFORD.

(Postal Address.)



(Residence: Sunnyside, Banbury Road.)

27 Oct. 1900.

Dear Sir;

You were good enough some months ago, in response to my inquiry about isogens, to send me the introductory sentences of your Royal Society paper. That will supply us with a good quotation showing the use of the word at first-hand. But neither I nor any of my assistants, <sup>wrong to</sup> ~~frustrate~~ <sup>our</sup> ignorance of the subject, feel able to write an explanation or definition of what an isogen is. We could of course say in your own words 'a line of similar birth-rates'; but that would not be explanatory to many. If you would not mind giving us a form of words explaining what it is to the ~~mere~~ layman, it would be useful.



You also mention that you introduced isotherms at the Meteorological Council. Will you kindly give me the date of this, and say if there is any printed record of or evidence of the fact that we can quote in the Dictionary?

Yours very truly

J. M. Murray

Just to show how utterly astray we are as to isogen, I add ~~two~~ suggested definitions:

- (1) "A line or curve in a diagram connecting similar birthrates at various ages of the parents."

[This is quite incomprehensible to me.]

or

- (2) "A line or curve in a map connecting places on the earth's surface at which the birth rate is the same for the same ages of parents"

This I can understand, if there are any such places.

But I can hardly suppose that either of these is right. But could you send something of this style.



From

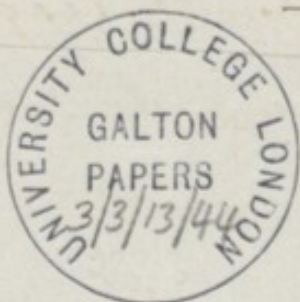
Dr. Murray,

OXFORD.

(Postal Address.)

~~(Residence: Sunnyside, Banbury Road.)~~

(July)



12. Aug. 1900.

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly tell me, for the Dictionary, what isogen here means exactly; also, whether the word has come into use, or been used by anyone else since this paper was read. If you could send an explanatory quotation from your paper, I should be glad. If not, you can perhaps tell me where it is printed. How and of what elements did you form the word? One knows the chemical gen in oxygen, cyanogen, etc. & the botanical endogen, exogen, etc.,

but

but I am not sure that I see through  
the etymological structure of isogen, & or  
understand in what sense the two elements  
are to be taken.

Yours very truly

J. W. Murray

J. Murray

f.1



50, ALBEMARLE STREET,  
W.

Nov 13/00

Dear Mr Galton.

It would have given  
my wife and myself the greatest  
pleasure to dine with you, but  
unfortunately we already have  
an engagement on Tuesday  
the 20th.

Since my return from  
Scotland at the end of  
September, I have been un-  
able to leave town for a  
night, for my brother has



50 ALBEMARLE STREET

W

been absent, and I have had  
much to do, but I have ac-  
cepted an invitation to  
shoot in Hertfordshire on  
the 21<sup>st</sup>, and we go thither  
on the 20<sup>th</sup>.

May accept our best  
thanks for your very kind  
invitation

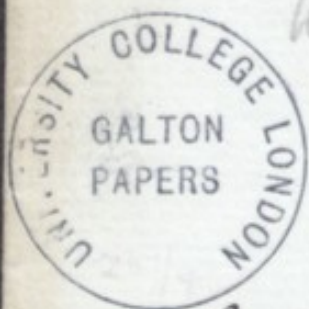
Miss Hamilton was  
dinner here on Friday last

and I hope to publish her  
book - A viziers daughter  
in the course of a day  
or two.

My wife joins me in  
sending kind embraces.

Believe me .

Yours very truly  
John Murray



John Murray

f4

50, ALBEMARLE STREET,

Aug 3. 06<sup>W.</sup>

Dear Mr Galton

We are now engaged in making up our Authors' accounts as usual, for the year ending on JUNE 30. I enclose the Statement of Sales of your books to that date. It has not yet quite paid its expenses but I hope it will do so in due course. The deficiency on the general statement is our affair, but I send the enclosed, as I daresay you will wish to know how the matter is progressing.

Yours truly  
John Murray



Francis Galton Esq London, 30<sup>th</sup> June 1906



To John Murray,  
Albemarle Street, W.

Mar. 16.	4	Noteworthy Families	5/-	1	-	-
			Postage		4	8
April 12	2.	N <sup>o</sup> .	N <sup>o</sup>	5/-	10	
			Postage			4
June 30.		To excess corrections	5:1:0			
		Less propagation equal to 25% cost of composition	2:1:6	2	19	6
				4	14	6

F. Galton Esq

London, 30 June 1906

In account with John Murray, Albemarle Street, W.

Noteworthy Families

N 303.  
2B.



June 30th	To	June 30th	By	On Hand
	To Composing and Printing 100 Copies	25 11 2	June 30th	On Hand
	„ Author's Corrections	- - -	Mar 16	10 12 Printed
	„ Rent of Type, Moulds or Stereos	18 -		
	„ Paper	5 9 11		5 Libraries
	„ Illustrations	- - -		12 Author
	„ Binding Design and Blocks	1 16 9		46 Press
	„ „ 306 copies	5 19 11		869 On Hand June 30th
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	„ slip & cancel titles	9 6		6 Author @ 5/ 1 10
	„ Advertising	8 19 6		50/50 @ 7/ 5
				binding 1 3 11
				18/7 @ 5/ 10% 3 16 6
				By excess corrections charged author 2 19 6
				balance deficiency 32 6 8
		<u>46 16 7</u>		<u>46 16 7</u>

1906 July 1 To balance deficiency 32 6 8

1906 July 1 By 869 on hand.

f21

288

POST CARD



THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

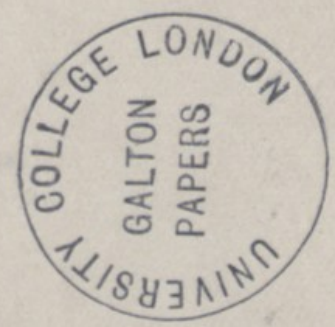


Francis Galton Esq.

42 Rutland Gate

S. W.

London.





(7an earlier paper)  
 I received some reports yesterday & sent  
 you one last night before I had your card.  
 I am very grateful to you for the  
 information and will send you a  
 copy of the paper when it appears. It  
 deals with the variation of pitch  
 with blast-pressure in the Hawthley  
 & Edelmann <sup>(Munich)</sup> patterns of your works.

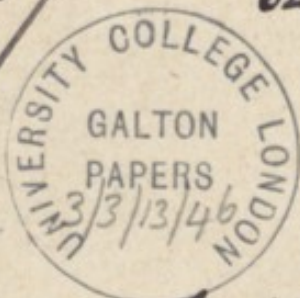
I envy your departure. I hope you  
~~will~~ have a good time & that I may  
 have the opportunity of renewing our  
 acquaintance on your return.

C. S. Myers.

Camin Coll: Oct. 6. 1902. 1902

1901

August 30



Myers  
 62, Holland Park  
 London W.

11

Come to dinner  
 Wed 7 1/2  
 not possible

Dear Mr. Galton.

Perhaps you may remember me as having met a bad tea with you at Helonere in the early spring of 1899, when I showed you some rough account of experimental psychological work done on Murray Islanders in Dr. Haddon's Expedition. If you have not forgotten me, you will, I hope, pardon me for troubling you in another very different direction.

I have obtained the consent of the Sirdar to measure this winter the privates of the Egyptian Army. I am somewhat at a loss to know how to describe the skin-colour. I am when



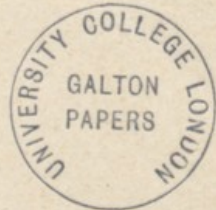
F2

I seem to have read of a suggestion ~~and~~ of yours that the standard-glasses should be made of Doulton porcelain-ware, so that they remain unalterable by light. Can you tell me if these were ever put on the market and are now obtainable?

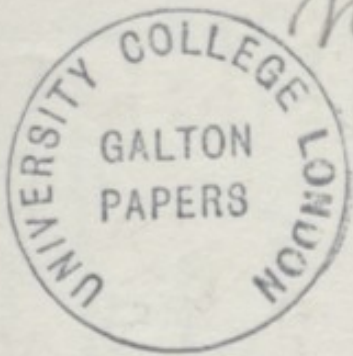
With kind regards,

Yours truly

Charles S. Myers.







Nyers

Old Deer 13  
Aberdeenshire  
Sept. 6.

My dear Mr. Galton,

I hope you will have guessed  
the cause of my belated reply  
to your letter and have granted  
me forgiveness before I ask for it.

I suppose I must have  
thought that you would be away  
when I wrote to you; and accordingly  
gave my London address, as I  
am leaving Old Deer for Glasgow  
at the end of next week. Your letter  
was forwarded here when it arrived  
this morning, when it was too late  
even to wire my inability to accept

your very kind invitation to dinner two days ago. I  
sincerely hope that I have not been the cause of  
great inconvenience to you. May I hope to call  
some afternoon when I am in town (after the British  
Assoc<sup>n</sup>?) & present my apologies in person? My  
that time, perhaps. Miss Bigge will have quite  
regained her strength; I was very sorry to learn that  
she had been so ill.

I was not aware of Sir Wm Abney's discovery,  
and shall certainly take steps to adopt your suggested  
application of it. I propose to keep the hermetically  
sealed colours as control over the stability of the



tinted papers. I fear a glazed colour-surface is always difficult to compare with a dull colour-surface such as the skin or hair presents. So I shall only have recourse to the former if the uncovered papers are found themselves to fade.

I think I explained to you that the Sudan has given me permission to examine the Egyptian Army. I propose to confine myself this winter to Egyptians only, noting from what part of the Valley of the Nile they come, their religion &c. I have a faint prospect of getting a native clerk from the War Office; otherwise I am working single-handed. There is, of course, no financial aid granted by the Egyptian Government, although (only as a matter of form) my data are the property of the War Office until the Sudan grants me permission to publish them. I shall, I think, receive a small grant from the B. Ass. I am making inquiries, in order to find a fellow-worker this winter, and many friends ~~have~~ are (so far unexpectedly) helping me. Could I obtain one or two suitable colleagues, the amount of work turned out would be enormously greater, of course.

Please give my kind regards to Miss Byge & my wishes for a speedy convalescence.

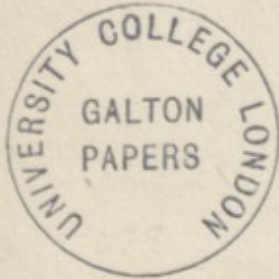
Yours very truly  
C. S. Myers



Myers

f5

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE,  
CAMBRIDGE.



Oct. 4. 02.

Dear Mr Galton,

I have written a paper  
on the Upper Limit of Hearing  
prefacing it with a short  
sketch of the history of the  
subject. Will you have the  
kindness to send me a post card,  
giving the date year when your  
whistle was first obtainable?  
With kind regards (I wonder  
if you & your niece still remember  
me - we met in Helouan) Yours sincerely  
Charles S. Myers.

Fred Myers

April 30/91<sup>f1</sup>

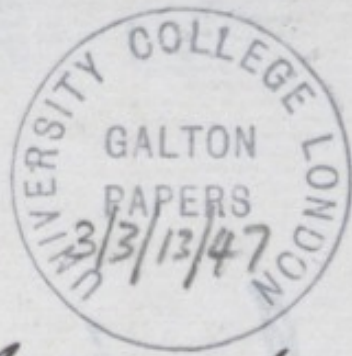
Wickhampton House,  
Cambridge.

Dear Mr. Galton

Sidgwick & I (a Ricket, who  
was staying with me a short time ago)  
have been talking a little about  
the International Congress of Experimental  
Psychology, to take place in London  
Aug/92.

It seemed very desirable to have as  
co. Secs with myself some one  
of more established & orthodox reputation;  
& Sidgwick has asked Tully  
to be co-Sec. (Tully will be paid  
£50 from our - his this need not  
appear open - a will do most of the  
work.)





It is proposed now that we have a  
 preliminary talk as to subjects for  
 Confer. people to be asked to anti, re-  
 & Sully is coming to stay with me  
<sup>May 2</sup>  
 next Sat. leaving King's <sup>3.0</sup> ~~at~~  
 reaching Lambeth 4.20 - &  
 Repurch is to come at 5 & join  
 in the talk.

This is my short notice - & your time  
 is much enjoyed - but is there any  
 chance that you also could come  
 to me for a night or two?

My wife is superintending <sup>my</sup> children with  
 measles at Cheltenham, so I am  
 on <sup>3</sup> ~~care~~ ; - but one result of that



is that I am not discussing matters  
you might do your own work here  
without scruples of politeness!

It will of course be a great gain if you  
can come. If not, would you send me  
any suggestions which occur to you?

& Sally or others of us will call  
on you in London, & by what we  
thought of doing, & ask your advice

I have just finished reading 'Inquiries  
into Human Faculty' for the first  
time. If asked to compare (say)  
what you & Herbert Spencer have done  
for Psychology, I should make sure that  
Spencer was not in the room before I  
gave my reply.

Yours &c  
J. M. Myers.