

## **Correspondence K**

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Captain Keene

F. 1r



SANDLEA,  
DATCHET,  
BUCKS.

6. April 94

Dear Sir I am glad to see  
of the current issue of the  
"Hornings News" that  
my Tables & diagram re  
flying velocities of Hornings  
pigeons has interested you  
sufficiently to write to the  
paper further on the  
subject. For some  
reason the Editor failed

I show my name as  
the writer of the letter to  
in the issue of March 23<sup>rd</sup>.  
My name however you  
may have forgotten but  
possibly you may remember  
my calling on you  
some 3 years ago I think,  
I asking if any one  
had to your knowledge  
compiled tables & made  
diagrams therefrom with  
respect to animal

p. 215

faculties, as evident. You  
suggested <sup>should be done</sup> some work  
"Natural Inheritance". I learnt  
from you that no such  
tables ~~be~~ as far as you  
knew had been made  
out. I accordingly set  
about the task of collecting  
data for the above purpose.  
But after working some  
little time I found that  
there were for the particular  
animal faculties I had  
in view either insufficient  
or unreliable. So for  
the time gave up the work.

F. 24

Quite lately I took to reading  
Hornings Pigeons. and  
from the bound volume  
of the Horning News for  
last year. and the record  
of pigeon races published  
I at once saw that here  
was a favourable field  
for furnishing schemes  
of distabution as far as  
the animal was concerned.

I am

Mrs faithfully

V. Keene

Captain  
In one of the back nos. of Horning  
News there are some interesting  
notes on speed of flight of Martins

Capt Keene

f. 3r



SANDLEA,  
DATCHET,  
BUCKS.

4 July 194

Dear Mr. Galton

You may remember  
my saying to you that in  
constructing the figure  
relating to the flying of  
pigeons I had not taken  
into consideration the birds  
whose velocities were not  
recorded. I felt I had made  
an error in not doing so  
but had no idea the number

P. 34

was so large as I find it  
to be ~~by~~ going through the  
records of frozen racing  
in 1889. I find that of  
about 74% of the total number  
of birds despatched no  
records are returned. This  
means that either they never  
return home, or, at so slow  
a rate that their owners do  
not think it worth their  
while to register the arrival.  
I merely mention this because  
any one casually looking  
at the diagrams I sent

F. 4

of the "Hornings News" might  
think the average pigeon  
makes the velocity as seen  
at the 50<sup>th</sup> grade. While  
as a matter of fact the  
lowest velocity, viz 500 yds. per min.  
is shown on the figure is  
attained by only about 25%  
of the pigeons which start  
in the competition. I send  
you the figures &c (very roughly  
compiled) from Hornings News  
records of 1889.

Yr. very truly

J. Keene

*Heltie*

TELEPHONE:  
No. 57 MAYFAIR.



1, Savile Row,  
Burlington Gardens,  
London, W.

December 22nd, 1908.

Dear Galton,

I have just finished reading your memories, and should like to thank you for several hours of delightful companionship. In your list of books and Memoirs, you give a paper on 'Modern Geography' in the Cambridge Essays 1855. We have no copy of that in the Library. I am afraid you won't have one to spare ? I should like very much to see what your views on the subject of Geography were so long before you initiated that movement in connection with the Society, which has at last attained so considerable a success.

I do not know if you have kept yourself informed of its progress. The Oxford School especially has expanded wonderfully. If you have not seen a recent programme of the School I should be glad to send you one, as you might be interested to see what is the field now covered by the subject. The Cambridge School has been re-organised on a much more satisfactory footing than hitherto; there are now Lectureships in Manchester, Liverpool; Birmingham; Sheffield, Aberystwith; Edinburgh; Glasgow is looking



out for a good man, and Leeds promises to follow the example of Sheffield. In Secondary Schools the subject is making rapid progress. <sup>It</sup> ~~At~~his must be very gratifying to you as the initiator. As I was the fly on the wheel, naturally I feel some satisfaction at the results which have been achieved.

Yours very truly,

*H. K. L. L.*

*Kew (watch)*

f. 4r

THE KEW OBSERVATORY,  
RICHMOND, SURREY.

WATCH RATING DEPARTMENT.

I hereby Certify that the *Nickel bar lever* Watch  
No. *2203* by *Baume & Co London & Berne*  
has been submitted to a trial at this Observatory, which has extended  
over *45* days, and that the results are such as to entitle it to the  
KEW CERTIFICATE CLASS *A*  
in accordance with the regulations established by the Kew Committee of the  
Royal Society for the issue of Watch-rate Certificates.

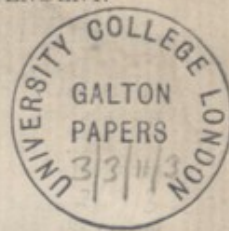
Kew Observatory, Richmond, Surrey,

*January* 18*85*

FOR EXTRACTS FROM REGULATIONS, SEE OTHER SIDE.

A detailed statement of the performance of this Watch under trial is issued with  
this Certificate.

*G. M. Miffle*  
SUPERINTENDENT.



## KEW OBSERVATORY.—WATCH RATING.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

I.—Three classes of Certificates, **A B** and **C**, will be granted to Watches which pass a satisfactory trial at the Kew Observatory.

## CERTIFICATES ARE GRANTED TO WATCHES AS FOLLOW—

**A.** To those which have undergone 45 days' test as specified in the appendix, and whose performance is such that —

1.—The mean difference of daily rate, under the same conditions of position and temperature, has in no instance exceeded 2 seconds during the period of trial.

2.—The mean daily rate in a vertical position has differed from the mean daily rate in a horizontal position by less than five seconds, and from that in any other position by less than ten seconds.

3.—The mean daily rate has been affected by change of temperature to an amount less than one-third of a second per  $1^{\circ}$  F., which is about one-half a second per  $1^{\circ}$  Cent.

The words "*especially good*" will be attached to the Certificate when the difference described in (1) has in no case exceeded 0.75 second, when the differences described in (2) were less than 2.5 and five seconds respectively, and when the alteration of rate described in (3) was less than 0.15 second per  $1^{\circ}$  F. or 0.2 second per  $1^{\circ}$  Cent.

**B.** To those which have undergone 29 days' test as specified below, and whose performance is such that —

1.—The mean difference of daily rate, under the same conditions of position and temperature, has in no instance exceeded 2 seconds during the period of trial.

2.—The mean daily rate in a vertical position has differed from the mean daily rate in a horizontal position by less than ten seconds.

3. The mean daily rate has been affected by change of temperature to an amount less than one-third of a second per  $1^{\circ}$  F.

The words "*especially good*" will be attached to the Certificate when the difference described in (1) has in no case exceeded 0.75 second, when the difference described in (2) was less than five seconds, and when the alteration of rate described in (3) was less than 0.2 second per  $1^{\circ}$  F.

**C.** To those which have undergone 16 days' test as specified below, and whose performance is such that —

1.—The mean difference of daily rate, under the same conditions of position and temperature, has in no instance exceeded 2 seconds during the period of trial.

2.—The mean daily rate in a vertical position has differed from the mean daily rate in a horizontal position by less than ten seconds.

The words "*especially good*" will be attached to the Certificate when the difference described in (1) was less than 0.75 second, and when the difference described in (2) was less than five seconds.

ff.

THE KEW OBSERVATORY, RICHMOND, SURREY.

ABSTRACT OF THE RESULTS OF TRIAL OF WATCH No. 2203

By *Baume & Co.: London & Berne* Rated at the Observatory  
from *December 2. 1884* to *January 15* 1885

Average daily rate *Loosing 11.2 seconds*  
Average difference of daily rate *+ 0.9 " 0.8*  
Average difference of daily rate for 1° Fah. *0.18 sec.* 1° Cent. *0.32 sec.*  
Difference of daily rate between vertical and horizontal positions *+ 0.6 seconds*  
Difference of daily rate between pendant up and pendant right *+ 1.5 "*  
Difference of daily rate between pendant up and pendant left *+ 0.0 "*  
Difference of daily rate between dial up and dial down *+ 1.4 "*  
Difference between extremes of daily rate *7 seconds*

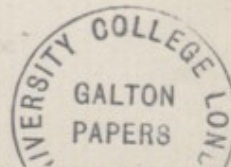
Certificate Awarded

*Class A*

*G. M. Miffle*  
SUPERINTENDENT.

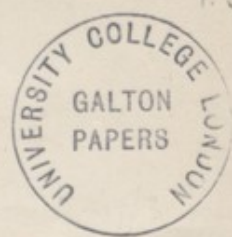
Kew Observatory, Richmond, Surrey,

*January* 1885



N.B.—A copy of the detailed Regulations for the rating of Watches will be forwarded on application to the Superintendent.

f. 3r



APPENDIX.

DETAILS OF TRIALS TO WHICH THE WATCHES ARE SUBMITTED DURING RATING.

CLASS A.

The trial of a Watch entered for a Certificate in Class A will occupy 45 days, divided into 8 periods of 5 days each, and 4 intermediate and extra days during which the Watch is not rated.

1st Period—Watch hanging in vertical position, with its pendant (ring for suspension) up, at the ordinary temperature of the room

2nd Period—Watch in vertical position, with its pendant to the right, at the ordinary temperature of the room.

3rd Period—Watch in vertical position, with its pendant to the left, at the ordinary temperature of the room.

4th Period—Watch in horizontal position, with dial up, in the Refrigerator, at a temperature of about 40° F. (4° Cent.)

5th Period—Watch in horizontal position, with dial up, at the ordinary temperature of the room.

6th Period—Watch in horizontal position, with dial up, in the Oven, at a temperature of about 85° F. (30° Cent.)

7th Period—Watch in horizontal position, with dial down, at the ordinary temperature of the room.

8th Period—Same as the first, Watch hanging in vertical position, with pendant up at the ordinary temperature of the room

The intermediate and extra days during which the watch is not rated are at the commencement of the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Periods, which are extended one day each for that purpose, the first day's rate not being taken into consideration.

CLASS B.

The trial of a Watch entered for a Certificate in Class B will occupy 29 days, divided into 5 periods, of which the fourth is an intermediate and extra day.

1st Period.—Watch hanging in vertical position at the ordinary temperature of the room for 14 days.

2nd Period.—Watch in horizontal position, with dial up, at the ordinary temperature of the room for 14 days.

3rd Period.—Watch in horizontal position, with dial up, in the Refrigerator, at a temperature of about 40° F. (4° Cent.) for one day.

4th Period.—Watch in horizontal position at the ordinary temperature of the room for one day, during which its rate is not taken.

5th Period.—Watch in horizontal position, with dial up, in the Oven, at a temperature of about 85° F. (30° Cent.) for one day.

CLASS C.

The trial of a Watch entered for a Certificate in Class C will occupy 16 days, divided into 2 periods of 8 days each.

1st Period.—As in Class B.

2nd Period.—As in Class B.

f. 34

THE KEW OBSERVATORY,  
RICHMOND, SURREY.

Class *A.*

Watch Certificate.

*Bar lever* Watch.

No. *2203*

By *Baume & Co. London.*

On Trial from *December 2, 1884.*

To *January 15* 1885

— ♦ —  
This Certificate accompanies the Watch.



47 Canonbury Square,  
London N.

Nov. 4, 1908.

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

Dear respected Mr. Galton-

I beg your pardon to write here without any introduction. I am a Japanese student in Zoology, having been for some years in American Universities, and have been three months in England and Scotland. I have had to meet with several prominent zoologists in this country to whom I have asked an introduction to you, but none of them has given it to me. Every one of them says that he would not like to trouble you, so I am. However, having been an admirer of you for several years, I feel very sorry if I will leave here about the middle of this month, without any interview even two or three minutes. I would not trouble you any longer than a few minutes. Some ones do not

12

understand what I think <sup>of</sup> even such short visit. I  
am sure it gives the satisfaction <sup>to</sup> of my long desire  
of admiration, and encourages my life work  
in future.

Again excuse my unusual communication please.

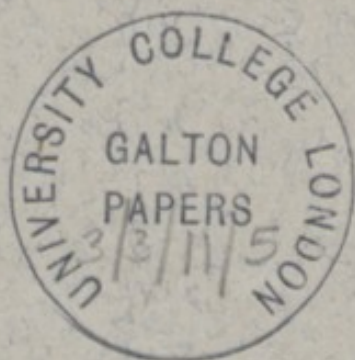
Awaiting your answer and with my  
deepest respects,  
I remain,

T. Kimura.



Kingham

f. 10



UNION SOCIETY,  
OXFORD.

Feb 6<sup>th</sup> / 07

Francis Galton Esq,

Dear Sir

I hope you will not  
deem this letter a liberty,  
but it is not written at all  
in the spirit which would  
constitute it such.

I am writing a paper to  
read before a society  
for study in social problems,  
of which I am president,  
upon the subject of "Eugenics".

I am intensely interested in the subject myself and am most anxious to treat it as well as possible in my paper.

I feel the fact of not being a "science man" is rather a drawback, and wondered whether you would be good enough to suggest one or two books I might read, which would help me. For I do not want my

enthusiasms to have any  
other but a scientific  
foundation.

D. Soleyby mentions a  
lecture you delivered before  
the Anthropological Institute  
London, a few years back.  
Is this published, could  
you tell me?

I hope I am not troubling  
you unwarantably; if  
so, I must ask you to  
pardon

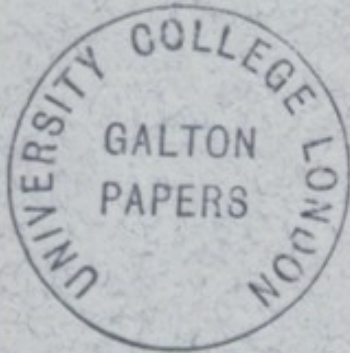
Yours very truly  
R. Dixon Kingham  
Wadham College  
Oxford.

Kingham

f. 3r

Oct 18/07

UNION SOCIETY,  
OXFORD.



19. Wellington  
Square  
Oxford.

X. Galton Esq.

Dear Sir

I thought it might  
interest you to know of  
the society, which is in  
process of formation, mentioned  
in the enclosed prospectus.  
It is our desire to form an  
organization of intellectual  
men and women, who will  
make it their aim to explain

"Eugenics" to the public mind,  
in the endeavour to get them  
to admit it as an ideal  
worth striving after.

At present not one person  
in fifty seems even to  
have heard of the word, &  
if he has, only has a very  
vague idea as to its meaning.

By the medium of lectures  
and literature we wish to  
do our work in popularising  
the Eugenic ideal. We  
want simply to state facts,  
calmly and dispassionately,  
& leave them to do their

work, avoiding morbid sentiment  
altogether.

When the organization is in  
something like shape we  
hope we may be able to  
interest medical men, and  
men of science, who will act  
as our guides & counsellors  
in the movement.

If we could know that we  
had your approval in this  
undertaking, it ~~would~~ hearten  
us greatly.

Believe me

Yours very truly

R. Dixon Kingham

1st. I know too little  
of the question of the  
European races in the  
higher south of tropical  
America to  
offer an opinion  
as to the results  
of them.

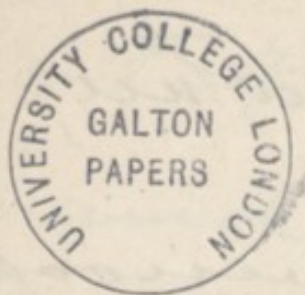
W. J. Kirk 3/3/11/6 F. 1r

Wanawatu,

Evenrocks

March 18/96

The question now  
proposed to raise for dis-  
cussion, "The effect of  
altitude on the suitability  
of localities within the  
tropics for the permanent  
residence of the European  
Race" is of the highest-  
practical importance.



at the present time to  
the nations that have taken  
in hand the utilization  
of Africa - If we are  
positive what answer  
should be given we  
should then <sup>be able to</sup> direct our  
endeavours in a fixed  
direction - The question  
is, have we material  
to work upon? have

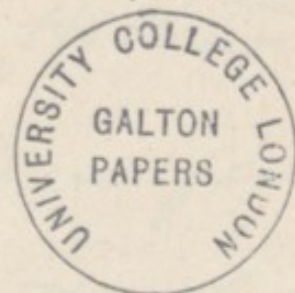
we enough even for a  
profitable discussion?

My own strong  
conviction is that the parts  
of the Tropics habitable for  
Europeans are too limited  
in extent to give scope  
for a permanent settlement.  
Heat & Fever are the  
two chief natural obstacles  
while unless the district  
suitable means of some  
considerable extent a  
small colony of Europeans

cut off { a malcontents  
in the end  
band must fall before  
the masses of the swarming  
Motive population -

Hitherto the Government  
has been impossible  
on account of the seeds of  
disease being sown in  
these virgin inland &  
settle in the ~~higher~~ upland  
districts. If railways  
were made that  
would convey settlers  
through the malarious

Kirk Collection f.3r  
March 18/91



people must meet & shake and both  
the subject.  
Zune away!  
Zune rapidly and  
safely we might for  
the first time in Africa  
try how far the  
European race can  
subside, but to  
widen European  
to settle these much  
be some attraction  
and that too has

been uncutting.

From the Cape the Tropics  
have been reached  
by a healthy route,  
but the Zambezi valley  
now bars the way to

progress further north,  
there is cold <sup>North of the Zambezi</sup> ~~the road~~ <sup>however</sup>  
to draw a population  
and the Government

will be tried - Hitherto in  
that region it has failed  
in the hands of the old  
Portuguese coming to the  
deadly coast belts  
that had to be passed.

In Masai land we  
seem to have a  
country that by elevation  
& climate presents  
the best chance of  
the experiment being  
made with success.

but unless cold is  
found to attract the  
first rush of lumbering  
on any great scale  
[and of cold we have  
as yet no indication] &  
unless a railway  
is completed for  
200 miles inland  
I hardly think that  
even there we shall  
have the trade going  
much.  
I will see you at the next

f. 1r

7.4.90.



Dear Sir

I have the pleasure of sending to you to-day  
the reprints of two papers: "On Empirical For-  
mulae" and "On the Best Ordinate in the Interpol-  
ation by the Method of Least Squares" which are the  
continuation of my previous paper "On Smoothing".

I have greatly enlarged <sup>one of</sup> these papers the tables  
for the calculation of empirical formulae and for  
smoothing, and I shall add an English translation  
of them to the English version of the "Theory  
of Smoothing" which I have sent you before. I expect  
your decision on the last and shall be glad if you  
~~and~~ write before May as I will leave H Petersburg  
in the first days of May. You asked me ~~about~~ to  
write in a few pages the method of smoothing of tables

with two (or more) entries. This is easily done in a few lines thus:

having a table of values  $z_{ij}$  first smooth the ~~the~~ rows, then the columns of the result obtained after the first smoothing, or conversely first smooth the columns then the rows; the result shall be the same if the formulae of smoothing used in both cases were identical. I use the formula with seven ordinates of the second order viz.:  $y_0 = \frac{1}{21}(-2y_{-3} + 3y_{-2} + 6y_{-1} + 7y_0 + 6y_1 + 3y_2 - 2y_3)$  i.e. I first smooth the values of  $z_{ij}$  for a constant  $i$ , then for a constant  $j$  as indicated in the example treated in my paper.

May I ask you the favour of sending me your last book on heredity?

Yours faithfully

J. Kleiber



Dear Sir

I have the pleasure of writing to you to say  
 the receipt of your paper on the subject of the  
 ... and ... the ... in the ...  
 ... of ... of ... which ...  
 ... of ... paper ...  
 ... paper ...  
 ... of ...  
 ... and ...  
 ... to the ...  
 ... of ...



42 Rutland Gate  
S.W.

f. 3r



Francis Jackson F. R. S.

Kletter

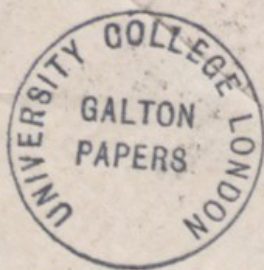
1890

~~Francis Jackson~~  
~~Francis~~



London

03v



f. 4

Лосифу Андреевичу Клейберу

Вас. Остр. Средній просп. 49. 23.

С . П е т е р б у р г ъ .

*Russia*



J. Knowles

2914

The Editor

Alphonsus Cannon

Nov 11<sup>th</sup> 1872

My dear Sir/ I am afraid that  
after all my courage is not  
greater than Francis. You  
will think that editors are  
a "fable folk" too perhaps  
My answer - but it is certain  
that our constituents (who  
are largely clergymen) must  
not be tried much further  
just now by proposals following  
Tyndall's <sup>friends'</sup> paper - and of  
a similar bold - or more  
journally say "audacious" - character

I sent the M. S. on  
to Mr. Stotham to have the

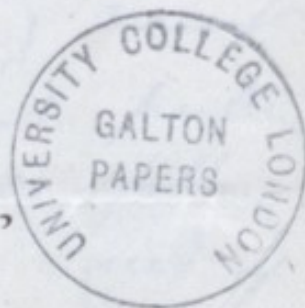
benefit of his present before  
 writing to you - but I hear  
 for him ~~the~~ to much about  
 the effect I have ~~said~~ written  
 above - So he will be  
 sending the M. P. back to you  
 today - to Ruth Gate

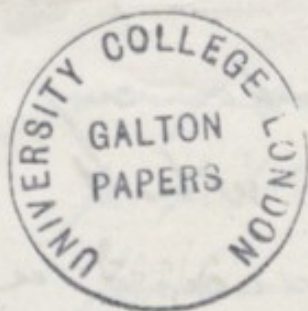
With my thanks for  
 the affair -

With me  
 very dear Sir  
 Yours truly

James Knowles

By Francis Galton &





F. 3c

The Hollis

Clapham Common

Nov 24<sup>th</sup> 1872

My dear Sir/ I hope you will  
forgive me for not long since  
replying to your most kind  
note. One reason has  
been that I hoped, instead of  
writing to come and call  
upon you & thank you for it.  
as well as for your call  
upon me here -

But time has stolen on  
until I am almost as much  
ashamed to write as not  
to write - though I yet hope  
to come and see you, if I  
may, before many days are over

and personally to make my  
apologies to you for what  
must almost have seemed a  
discountenanced delay -

I take it as a compliment  
indeed to be so urged to  
speak quite frankly about  
your "Viriculture" and will  
endeavour to do so - since  
you really honour me by  
desiring my opinion

Of course, pointing  
out first assumptions all  
logically flows from it - but  
the result of the logic strikes  
me as so impracticable &  
undeniable as to make  
me go back and question

very sunny indeed the  
 possible acceptance of your  
 fundamental assumption

It seems to me almost  
 as if you left too much  
 out of sight the so-called  
 altruistic tendencies of men-  
 and kind too much upon  
 an assumption of egoism  
 and indifference to the ultimate  
 fate of the "most despised of  
 the people" (outside the pale  
 of your "caste") which I cannot  
 think could or would ever  
 work. I cannot but  
 think that such a caste or your  
 suggestion would become so intensely  
 distasteful in its supercilious  
 isolation & excited selfishness

as not only to keep away from itself  
all the beaux esprits of the race  
but as to ensure its own destruction  
if not by misanthropism then by  
the passionate anger ~~of~~ or scorn  
of a powerfully democratic world  
long before it could become  
a Power.

Of course nothing can be  
further from your meaning than  
such a caste as this - but I  
do think your suggestion would  
be thus interpreted (or misinterpreted)  
by the great majority of men &  
I am convinced in this opinion  
by the very strongly worded views  
of my colleague in "the Contending"

Hoping that we very shortly  
meet and once more thanking you  
for your note & call I am

Very dear Sir  
Yours truly  
James Knowles

W. F. Saltan Esq.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS,  
"BANQUETING, LONDON."

TELEPHONE N° 3574.

Kovose

f 4c

# CHURCH CROSS HOTEL

London 13/I 1894

Dear Mr. Galton



As you sent your indeed most interesting observations to the printer, allow me to say, that I have some corrections to make in my paper. These corrections are slight ones.

But as it is possible, that they touch such points as you perhaps quoted, it would anyhow be indicated not to print out definit.

I rely those observations. If I could know where to meet you Monday morning, I should be glad to come and show you the changed places.

f. 1v

I remarked yesterday night only at  
the street, how much the time was advanced  
when I left you. I beg your and your Lady's  
pardon for my inmodest behaviour. But  
the time has passed so very quick!

I am dear Sir with the deepest  
respects yours

Köring





Budeport. 5/11/94

f. 25

Dear Mr. Francis Galton.

To day I am finally liberated of the tyrant who tormented me for two years! It is the table of Relativity so easily conceived in the mind, and brought to light with so much pains! Let me mention at least, why these production took so much time. Before all that I am overwhelmed in a quite unbelievable manner. Then, that in order to satisfy your hint concerning the construction of isogens, I had the unfortunate idea, to apply the most refined way of mathematical adjustment, the method of smallest squares. You find in the Appendix the tremendous formula to which this method led. Quite a staff of calculators was engaged and as at the end the conductor of the work.

a prominent mathematician and specialist in matters of smoothing (a Vienna Professor) communicated me the surprising news. That he paid this stuff by 35 £, I could not do less than to send him for his personal pains 10 £, so that the adjusting of the Title caused me an expense of 45 £. But the worst was, that this professor fell sick and that thus my letters have been retained at Vienna for months.

The last, but not the least trouble was caused by the translator, the most lovely Prof. Arthur Peterson (who translated our *Deßfi* into the English), who fell also sick. And besides all this, imagine my terror, as my clerk who had to hand a part of the manuscript to Prof. Peterson, announces me on a fine morning, that he lost this part in the Trenches! And I could nothing reproach to him as the same misfortune had happened beforehand also to me.

But now all is over, and the manuscript is on the  
 way to Prof. Foster! In the same time I send you  
 a special reprint of the design of the animal isogens. It  
 is the first copy, which belongs with full right to you, as  
 the ingenious inventor of the isogens. I must confess  
 - as I did also in the paper and in the letter addressed  
 to the R. S. - that the method you proposed is really  
 of the greatest importance. The best proof is, that the  
 results I could find at this way, fill quite a new  
 section (IV. Isogens) of my paper. But the isogens  
 can not be applied to my rough probabilities; and as I had  
 to deal also with these, I could not suppress the Tabellogramm.  
 To convince yourself of the impossibility of isogens for the rough  
 figures, please to take the Table 2 (rough figures) and try  
 to connect there the identical levels by contours! As I was  
 obliged to refer in the paper at different places to the Tabellogramm,

as without that these places of the paper are intelligible,  
as the joining of the Peloponnese causes no harm and even  
no expenses - I beg you instantly to consent to its publication.

I remember always with greatest pleasure the few  
moments I had the honour to enjoy in your house at near  
you. You may believe in my saying, that I shall ever  
forget this time and that I desire the most eagerly to  
look ever in your kind eyes and to shake respectfully  
your friendly hands.

Please to present my sincerest respects to Mrs Galton.

Yours faithfully

K. W. G.





f.4

Dulghurst 4/11/894.

Dear Mr. Francis Galton.

I hope you have received the letter I sent you from the heights of the Lannerning, expressing you my most hearty thanks for the kindness and benevolence of which your letter from Sept. 30. furnished me testimony. Since this time I heard nothing about my paper. For the case that there could be any difficulty in the matter, would you be so kind as to inform me in two words?

Yours most faithfully

K. O. O. O.

1894

f. 6r



Dear Mr Galton.

For possession of your extremely kind letter, I can nothing do, but express in very weak words my very warm sentiments of gratitude for the great bulk of kindness, of flattering interest, of not invited pains you witness for my paper. In the actual state of things, I see no possibility to testify my indebtedness and my thanks by deeds: only words, nothing but words: Please to accept them as the true representatives of my sincerest feeling.

The kindness, that you charged yourself with the correction of my bad English, is a new proof of your goodness. I know how disagreeable such work is!

Allow me to present to you and your lady my best wishes for the approaching holidays and excuse me if I used the right of offering at this time small presents, so that, that I sent you a small box of Hungarian wines. I hope, they will suit your taste and I am happy to think that in this way you and Mrs. Gulton with me remember for some minutes.

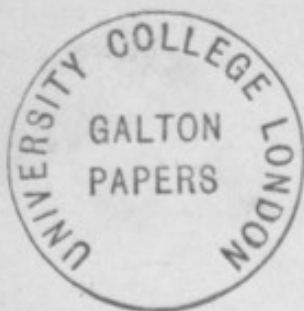
Yours most faithfully  
Joseph KNOTT

Paris 1894 24<sup>th</sup>

on the 25. anniversary of my entrance to the District office.

A.S. The red mine is what we call „Borsenwein“; the white  
 (Tokapi See and Tokapi sweat) are „Jensenwein“. The  
 latter does not exist, in consequence of the phylloxera since  
 some years.

B. The commissioner has no right to ask other  
 taxes than the import-duty.



f. 8c  
Dudopost. 1/1/97

Dear Mr Galton:

Though all medical prescriptions  
I continue to work rather ardently; thus  
a book on 5 years mortality, including rints,  
ligations on the influence of race, dwelling,  
wealth and poverty; three pamphlets on  
vaccination, including the address, held here  
at the former jubilee; a volume of the  
census work. But what I dare to sub-  
mit to your special knowledge, are

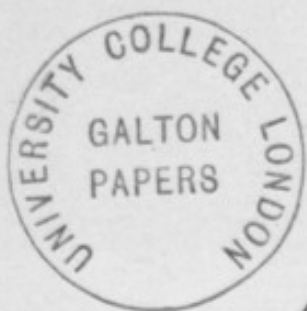
Statistical observations on the intellectual  
 gift of the two sexes. Those who argue against  
 the learning of females, appeal often to the fact  
 of the smaller weight of the female brain. I  
 think, that <sup>as</sup> the connection between physical,  
 gical structure and intellectual work will rest  
 too much reiterated for ever, it would be better to  
 leave the ground of anatomic measures and to  
 pass to intellectual ones. Thus Taberner since  
 22 years the progress of each pupil in our  
 public schools <sup>his observations</sup> (~~embraces~~) 1/2 a million of children  
 from 6 to 12 years. The results of these observa-  
 tions are extremely in favour of the female:—

I directed my observations in three directions:  
 1) the general progress of girls and boys (with the girls  
 a slight advance); 2) the frequency of "eccentric" and  
 "bad" notes in the characters (girls 40% in advance);  
 the frequency of class competitions (the standing of the  
 girls much better).

Thus it seems ~~proves~~, that at this age the  
 girls show more zeal, are even better gifted. But:  
 with the age of maturity it seems that the female  
 intellectual force stops, that the force of the sensu-  
 ous elements overcome them. Otherwise the part of  
 the other sex in the development of mankind (es-  
 pecially in arts) ought to be much greater  
 as it really is. Unfortunately it will never be  
 possible to measure the intellectual forces of the upgrow-

Even, if ~~one~~<sup>one</sup> could interpret such observations in the middle and high schools. They could nothing prove, the two masses (men and women) being heterogen ones, as the second embraces only selected intelligences, specially gifted individuals. Thus such observations are only possible for that age, where the <sup>school</sup> instruction is general. allows no selection - that is in the primary schools.

Now I should be extremely glad to publish these - as I think quite new?? - observations in English. It is therefore that I take the liberty to ask you, if you find them original and sufficiently interesting, and for the affirmative case, if you could be so kind to help me in this respect? I add that the paper is not greater than twice your paper on the isogons. If you read the german, I could send you previously the manuscript; if not I translate it for your sake. - I hope you and your lady are quite well? Reminding to your both kindest remembrances I am,  
Yours respectfully K. Weill



Dundee 24/11. 1897

Dear Mr. Galton

I am very indebted to you for the  
kind offer, to facilitate my reports to  
Mr. Storr, the editor of the Journal  
of Education and I shall use it with  
thanks after having translated the paper  
in English - but at this occasion with  
the aid of a better English teacher, than

with the Table of Nobility.

The example of Mrs Baller  
proves, that here and there nature pro-  
vides also female brain with prominent  
intelligence. We know the phenomenal indi-  
viduality of Sonya Kowalewska. Mrs Baller's  
"case" is the more remarkable as the  
development of her intellectual force  
did not alter one of the most precious  
gifts on earth - the tenderness of female

feelings. But let us agree, that such appen-  
tious form both sameceptions. I am calmly  
sensitive and impressionable for the charm  
of female character: but notwithstanding that,  
I cannot help it, that there exists no opore,  
no symphony not even a quartet composed  
by a representative of the millions of the  
other sea who lived with and before us. If  
cannot help it, that facts are so brutal!

If you find my communication  
worth to be communicated to Mrs Bates,

I beg you, to do so: I can feel only  
extremely flattered by the consideration, that  
a Lady of so high intellectual standing  
takes any interest in my own modest  
essays.

I am dear Sir yours most  
faithfully

Hörsin

I do not remember, if I mentioned already, that I  
advised at the Leipziger Naturforschers Exhibition  
(Vierma 1894) your material demonstration of the  
dispersion of chances. This evidence of the laws of probability  
is so ingenious <sup>like</sup> ~~than~~ plenty of <sup>your</sup> the ideas ~~with which you~~  
shook with astonishment the scientific world. And it is so  
simple! But is not the greatest part of ingenious ideas simple?!

Dr. Ph. Kuhn

Oberstabsarzt

Sprechstunde 4-5

fernsprecher Gr. L. 3987.

Groß-Lichterfelde-West (Wannseebahn)  
Drakestr. 37.



den 6. Januar 1911.

Hochverehrter Sir Francis!

Nach längeren Bemühungen ist es mir gelungen, eine Photographie des Otjikoto Sees im Damaraland zu erhalten. Ich sende Ihnen anbei zwei Photos der Stelle ein, auf denen Ihr Name eingemeisselt ist. Ich verdanke die Photos der Freundlichkeit des Herrn Tönnesen, des Direktors der South West Africa Co. Auf dem einen Bilde steht Herr Tönnesen und zeigt nach der Stelle hin, auf dem anderen Bilde ist der Name links deutlich zu sehen „F. Galton.“ Auffallend ist, dass der Wasserspiegel um etwa 5 oder 7 Meter gestiegen ist. Vor 10 Jahren war er erheblich niedriger. Ich weiss nicht, wie Sie ihn <sup>1. Teil</sup> gefunden haben.

Ich hoffe, dass Ihnen diese Erinnerung an Damaraland eine kleine Freude machen wird. Ich erinnere mich mit grosser Freude an den Mittag, den ich im Sommer 1909 in Ihrem Hause verleben durfte.

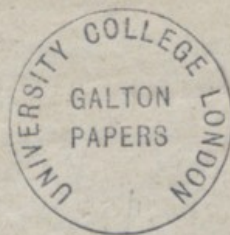
Indem ich bitte mich Ihrem Frau kein Nichte empfehlen zu wollen

bin ich

mit ausgezeichnetester Hochachtung

Ihr sehr ergebener

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dr. Kuhn".



An

Sir Francis Galton

*Grayscott House*  
*Haslemere*  
*Surrey*  
Hochwohlgeboren

~~42 Rutland Gate~~

~~London S.W.~~

Oberstabsarzt Dr. Kuhn  
Groß-Lichterfelde West