De Candolle
Histoire des Sciences
et des Savants depuis

In Fortnightly
450 words ← page

Alphonse De Candolle
Histoire des Sciences
et des Savants depuis deux siècles
Genève. 1873.

C

p15 (1

3 Naturalists have got to learn that the infinitely small is as much a reality as the infinitely great

4. All stationary condition is in all probability only apparently

7. Isolation probably as necessary as time, to consolidate new forms.

13. Man believes himself to be very susceptible of change. hence probability of modification under selection. my (De C.'s) researches prove ~~the contrary~~ rather the contrary

X 16. Edgar Quinet 'La Création'. 2 remarkable volumes

23. Royal Soc: London names 50 foreign members
Academie des Sciences Paris 8 associés étrangers
& from 40-70 Correspondants)
Royal Academy of Berlin foreign members.

29. Wishes to find a name for 'Scientific discoverers' but cannot find one & uses 'Savants' as a makeshift.

31. There is no complete list hitherto published of the French associés. mentions where they are to be found in separate lists. In 205 years there are 92 + 3 notabilities whom he does not reckon

32. His authorities about their lives almost all biograph. dictionaries

f/v

Ste Helly Bernouilli

Munchian, après avoir achevé honorablement une carrière militaire, est devenu un illustre géologue.

36. List of the 92 Associés with tabulated particulars
42 Their nationalities are the result of many researches.
also those of the Correspondants with following table (p44)
which are those of the years 1750 1789 1829 & 1869
We cannot get a complete list to hand.
44 List of the 92 Associés & Correspondants, as above, 212 in all
51. Royal Society of London. Lists of 1750 was 150 in number;
that of 1789 was 96; the only these rose to 72 & 65 respec-
-tively. In 1829 the maximum was already forced
at 50 — Total _____ 235 in all
61. Academy of Berlin - nomination at first irregular
but at the beginning of this century they improved. In
all cases foreigners are mixed with Germans the latter
have been eliminated in the table p.64 for the above 4 periods. 195 in all
74 Growing speciality of savants. In old times they were
famous in more than one branch.
75. Where there are no investments in money like funds, the
time of men is occupied with their own affairs - It is more easy
to administer a fortune 'mobilière' ~~in funds~~ of 500.000 fr. than one in land of 100.000 fr
much more easy in public securities
76. To end of last century the lists contained many jesuits,
'minimes' & abbés - now there is the Abbé Haüy & the Jesuit Secchi
but the abbés are not parish priests - they had leisure & they
have been suppressed by the Revolution

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Hooker told me that the miscreants sent him nothing but that some overcooked small country doctor, did.

This is a non-sequitur unless the capacity of all classes & their tastes is alike. I maintain, & so does de C: further on, that they are not alike.
Exhibition, halfmace, fellowship - professorship.

78. Singular disproportion of catholic ecclesiastics – also of missionaries either catholic or Protestant?

79. The latter have never made natural history collections. Rome has nothing botanical & threw to the Propaganda, through the Jesuits were absolute masters of Brazil Spanish American Philippines & Chinese. The Protestants have been a shorter time at work and have not been such masters, but they have had abundant leisure

80. The growing specialization makes it important to separate tuition from purely scientific work. – Savants may lose in clearness of ideas by not having to lecture, but on the other hand they wd not be tempted to sacrifice truth to clearness – facts being naturally complex.

82 Birth of (not French) savants – noble 41 per ct. middle 52 labouring 7
yet the labourers are 66 to 75 per cent of the popn:
Birth of 36 French savants taken from Royal Society list since
to about dividing noble 28 middle 47 labouring 25

85 He makes a supplementary list of 24 of his own choice
giving 46 33 21

90. If natural talent & taste were the only causes that made a man a savant the labouring class would have been infinitely better represented

90. Poor men cannot be scientific – learning does not pay. It is a work of abnegation & cannot be recommended to the penniless.

This is most inexact. I say genius is hereditary just ~~[illegible]~~ like structure & this De C himself admits. I dont say that genius is the sole cause of success - quite the contrary.

I do not see that he has. I have taken much higher names, selected with great care, & studied their histories from all kinds of sources. His men are so unknown & fame that he can learn hardly anything about them

92. The test of the disposition of a man, whether or no he is qualified to be an investigator is not examination but to see if he is curious about real facts & loves truth for herself. also he requires certain doses of perseverance & capacity "L'individu doit vouloir et pouvoir"

93. Do our documents enable us to disentangle what is due to heredity & to subsequent causes If so, we shall have made a step in advance of Mr. Galton's curious researches. ... The title & first phrase of his book shews that he regards heredity as the dominant cause. Yet I do not see that he has proved this nor that he has scrutinized the question in a sufficiently special manner.

94. I have employed biographical documents more complete than those of Mr. Galton. I may flatter myself that I have penetrated more fully into the heart of the question Mr. Galton has studied 65 of the principal savants from Aristotle to the present time following (d'après) the biographical dictionaries ... but I ... he — we agree upon the facts but in the interpretation of the facts they will remark a great difference between our opinions.

95. In botany from the first until 1851 there have been more than 5000 authors. (table de Pritzel. Leipsic 1851) & probably not as many in the other sciences but say 2000 for each of the ~~other~~ 8 sciences. or 16,000 authors in 2 centuries. allow

This provides [illegible] relative obscurity.

Orchestra [illegible] alone this better.

×

96 continued $\frac{3}{4}$ ten of these or 12.000 to be non-French & therefore eligible to be Associates, only 92 have been elected or only 7 or 8 per 1000. There are 4 cases of Father & Son viz 3 Bernoullis, 2 Eulers, 2 Herschels

98 It is impossible to know the number of Sons of Associates who occupied themselves in some way in Science. but among the Correspondents are Cassini, Saussure, de Candolle, also other Sons of Associates now alive may yet be named. He adds an descriptive notice 3 more Bernoullis & the Son of Linnaeus.

99. Gives very imperfect accounts (avowedly) of their other distinguished relations & these only by male line. Find more eminent descendants than ascendants & agrees with me.

101. From these facts he concludes in a sense, rather contrary to the action of heredity properly so called & thinks it has little effect except in the mathematical sciences. but that education & ample advice predominates. because

(1) Our young men have same college education if they differ it must be from family causes but these need not be only heredity therefore it is not indelible - but he says 'the descendants of men accustomed to work with their brain are more disposed to study than those of men who have only developed their muscles.

(2) A large proportion are sons of clergymen 13 out of 90 associates only 5 are sons of medical people - now if capacity for the sciences

× most weak.

did it ever occur

a confession
still more so.

also arts.

was an affair of heredity there would be many more sons of doctors in the list.

104 (3) If heredity ~~was~~ gave an instinctive aptitude the proportion of scientific men in the same family would be alike in all countries, but it is greater in Switzerland. Hence Education & country go much.

105 note. Has made a list of all Scots attached to one or other of the 3 Societies. They number 29 only 11 of these have no near relation known in Science & of these 11 3 or 4 had no surviving son. The other 18 have had 20 relations author ie in Science 11 cases F.R.S.; 5 brothers; 2 Gr: & P.

106. It is exceptionally rare that a savant had a mad or idiotic father except the disease was the result of a malady in old age. A Savant must at least receive such & such moderate gifts from his parents. & they must be combined in a happy manner so as to raise him above mediocrity.

107 Says that in this way, a man endowed with a strong dose of persevearance, attention & judgement, without much deficiency in other faculties may succeed in various professions. He does not believe in innate & superior vocations except probably for mathematics

109 Biographies of naturalists shows that they sometimes have a precocious & determined disposition (penchant) for observation

110 Compares mathematical & natural history aptitudes the one for rigorous reason in a single line the other attending to many more sol: in rigorous.

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Mendelsohn. Herschel.

very good.

112 In admitting a certain degree of heredity of faculties there must be two sorts of heredity one appropriate to mathematical & the other to natural history studies

112 You seldom see in the same family poets or artists & savants or literary men of a high order.

113 Again distinguishes between general & special heredity.

114. Education. – Curiosity is the principle motive to discovery for real things. If you tell a child continually not to occupy himself about such & such things – & not to be curious you make him indifferent & timid

115 Au point de vue moral, c'est une bonne habitude de chercher ce qui est vrai. Il en résulte plus de véracité chez la moyenne des individus.

A chance word may determine a series of researches. So

116 a book without pretence as Mr Marcel & Faraday.

Good teaching, what is curiosity is

117 It is strange how often the masters of illustrious men have been mediocre & how often the pupils of the most celebrated professors have been second rate. –

118. Libri attaches weight to the causes which increase the general moral force of men. In Germany the universities have long existed but it is only of late they have so progressed.

120. Religion. Leaving aside the Greek Church the non-French Roman Catholics are one & a half of the Protestants & yet they have furnished only 1/4 as many associates. 23. Productive ratio = 1:6

f7v

Nicolas the Huguenots, &c.

Conception!

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*There must be some confusion here. See p 40. Since 1827 are given perfections of 21 parents of associates since 1827. Only 1 of these associates was cathedral & of the 20 parents of the rest only 4 were clergy & 2 quakers (Gray & Dalton) leaving 14 not clergy (at least).

122. By Royal Soc: London lists the non English Catholics are 4 times less productive than non-English Protestants. Comparing populations living side by side. Not the English or Irish Catholic or the French lists though they number $\frac{1}{5}$th as many as the Protestants. Austria is not represented and Catholic Germany is almost totally deficient. In Switzerland the scientific productiveness of the Protestants is 26 times greater than that of the Catholics. Hence religion has a great effect.

124. The principle of authority diminishes curiosity & augments timidity. This timidity ~~ought to~~ may become in some degree hereditary. As ~~terrors of man~~ timidity is the case in animals & in man certain, ~~populations are certain~~ (race classes & families are) more courageous than others. So a population educated for many generations under the principle of authority must become naturally more timid in intellectual matters.

125. A large number of the savants are sons of protestant ministers. Fortunately for science their fathers were not compelled to be celibate. If you cut off from the list of savants the sons of clergymen an equality will almost be restablished* between the scientific producing power of the two creeds. Thus a rule of pure discipline has had serious effects on science. The number of persons able to rear a family with moral simplicity & laborious habits is small & cannot bear to be reduced.

But there were four descendants of refugees – when did the parents arrive?

Remark this – It shows what might be done by caste intermarriages.

127. Geneva shows the bad effect of religious restraint from 1535 to 1725 the reformers reigned, every body was educated but no Genevese during all that time was distinguished in Science. 1720-1730 the Calvinist power diminished. In 1739 one was elected associate & ever since then Geneva has produced scientific men in a remarkable proportion

127. Family traditions – some to fornicate some to doing nothing to nothing – some that it is right to labour for God without reward. – Also standards for imitation

129. Many political refugees implored their descendants to avoid politics

X 130 Weiss. Histoire des refugiés protestants de France depuis la révocation de l'édit de Nantes jusqu'à nos jours 2 vols 8vo Paris 1853

131. Table of scientific descendants of Protestants expelled. There were 44 of whom 35 were in Switzerland.

132 He supposes the total emigrant population to be 1 million of which the French part was half. This supplied 4 foreign associates 25. & to a million. All the other non-French christian populations are probably 150 to 300 millions & ought at same rate to have supplied 1600 associates but they actually gave 50 or one eighteenth as many

135 in note, the refugee population is not likely to have much increased because it consisted chiefly of persons of a middle or superior race with few proletaires.

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Quoth the Same as to French Emigrant noblesse.

136. The refugees in other countries have produced fewer savants, but more men distinguished in other ways. – In Geneva they become distinguished for science chiefly in the 3d or 4th generation, showing the effect of the place &c in directing their studies.

138. The refugee traditions were, not to be idle, to work with a will & for the public, to avoid politics, & to look for approbation to the enlightened men of all countries – hence local families of the same energy would rather look to local reputation – Also their property would be in land which requires overlooking. The refugee families have more leisure

The refugees of the XVI century have contributed most to science in proportion to their numbers; they the Huguenots, were enlightened gentlemen of letters the Protestantism had then great hold in these – those after the revoc^n Edict Nantes were chiefly merchants, industrials or agriculturists. & their descendants were like them.

140. J. Jacques Rousseau descended from a Huguenot bourgeois of Paris who became citizen of Geneva in 1555

X Note. this origin is given in Galiffe, Généalogies genevoises, Lut 1829

141. The English emigrant puritans resembled in disposition the Huguenots – they were Franklin & Rumford.

There have been many political Polish refugees, dancing & cavalier; these have produced no scientific descendants

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This is very good.

141 continued So the Mormon Emigration to the United States gives small intellectual results. It is composed of hard working men - sometimes run away with political ideas, little favorable to the sedentary & unremunerative labours of Science - A great part comes from Ireland, a most unscientific country.

144 Influence of Superior. Note 6 tendencies: 1 acquisition; 2. pleasure; 3 politics; 4 religion; 5 discovery of truth; 6. arts.

145 Can religion & science march together. The thinker that they can. although in science a man only seeks truth regardless of consequences, while a man attached to a particular form of religion is persuaded that he has the truth & does not like it to be discussed. It is repugnant to him to hear certain deductions criticised - The scientific man weighs evidence

146 & holds by the balance of evidence & is always ready to abandon his position when a new one seems better. But both are alike in pursuing ideas in preference to material interests

147 Religion, art & science occupy one side of the moral sphere of man & love of self the other.

Governments generally confound too much teaching with scientific progress - Science lives in liberty & individual labour

148 Note speaks of complaints of professors having time occupied in examns

149 Sovereign ought to leave academicians leisure; constitutional governments hardly know the present to do so. the public wants instruction.

Switzerland has greatly come off since the previous period.
Men out of the total 12 Associate (see p 161) incl 3, Haller & Euler, & de Crousaz are paid from
de Candolle counts 4, that is de la Rive ~~& de Crousaz besides~~. but he
says p 140 that ~~the fact~~ they descends by mother from Huguenots & in p

150 Democracies are helpful in their way, tho when they persecute it is not to long, their majorities being variable — they also do not attract the best men to politics.

151 The principle of aristocracy is individual specialty, that of democracy is to consider all persons as equally good to every thing. It is hurtful to true specialities but raises the average of the nation

153. A small country has advantages over a large one in not offering high political prizes. So their best men aspire to a European fame. Also they avowedly cannot suffice to educate their youth who without loss of amour propre travel to the best universities in Europe.

154. Importance of a language in wide use.

156. Geography. No specialist has been born South of the Pyrenees, nor of central Italy.

157. Inconveniences of a hot country to naturalists.

160 Classification of the 92 Associates by nationalities, when in the XIXth Century Germany 17. England 14. Denmark 1 United States 1. Italy 4; Sweden 1, Switzerland 2.

162 Hence the population of a country is a very secondary element to the production of the highest order of scientific men. To succeed il faut vouloir et pouvoir

165 the small protestant countries offer the most remarkable instances Switzerland Scotland. —

167 The small towns are usually their birth places. except Paris

I do not. – The number vary no more than other statistical results from small numbers.

These Tables should be recalculated.
There is an error in this in taking the pop: generally because increasing pop^ns have an undue proportion of children & therefore shew at a disadvantage. It would be better to take the appropriate correspondents of 1869 as compared with the pop: of 1829, because the children of the former date would have become men & would afford the stock out of which the selection was made. In this case France & England would have the respective values of 0.012 and 0.011 instead of the tabular values 0.010 & 0.008. But this is still unjust to England where infant mortality is great & where pop^n therefore includes more children than France. Also the large pop^n of Ireland (see p. 190) is included, & Ireland supplies nothing. The true comparison would be between the ratios to the pop^ns ~~between the~~ above the age say of 45.
allow for collection the results for the remaining 18 millions would be 0.014

169. Italy may be considered as a whole to have more greater uniformity of culture than in the separate states of Germany or Cantons of Switz: where the savants of one never go to live in another

170. Comparison of 'associates' by nationalities with the joint 'associates and correspondents' also by nationalities. We think their differential worth recognised & shows the English to be more original because $\frac{A}{A+C}$ is greater with them than with the Germans. England $\frac{294}{226}$. Holland $\frac{65}{83}$ Germany $\frac{25}{25}$. We say Englishmen are not professors & have more leisure besides their character being more original (note) has tried in vain to separate associate professors from non-professors

172. Table. nationalities & epochs.

184 Table XI on the scientific value of a million inhabitants of various countries

188 Table XII On which the order of scientific value of the various nations is given — Switzerland has an immense superiority

189. Holland is low on the list yet her pop.n is remarkably instructed. It is not her knowledge which has weakened but her desire of to seek the truth without pecuniary advantage.

190. The small pop.n of Geneva 35.000 had 0.0500 of the associates & sometimes 0.100 of the assoc: & corresp: together. Hence the scientific value of a million as in Table XI w.d be fabulous. (mean. it would be 29.000 as against 0.035 to Switz generally & 0.009 to Germany) a 3000 times as much. —

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Quote the original. – A complete conception

193. Advantages of small towns & countries to Science. They are all frontier & inhabitants must compare their institutions with those of their neighbours. & emigration to escape tyranny in Italy

195 Race. Teutons & their descendants are the only people who play a part in the sciences. Race stands in advance of all other conditions — this is to be understood throughout

196. List of favorable circumstances

1. Competence; 2 lettered class; 3 national traditions; 4 immigrations 5. family traditions; 6 Elementary Education; 7 Educational appliances 8 Public curiosity; 9 Liberty of ~~speech~~ publication; 10 Social considerations 11 Liberty of profession & residence; 12 tolerant church; 13 Clergy favour science; 14 Clergy married; 15 & widely spread language 16 Small country; 17 Climate; 18 civilized neighbours.

199 + used when favorable, — when unfavorable.

200. The favorable conditions in Switzerland

202 The protestant & catholic cantons

204. Extreme toleration to religious profession in 1735

207. Has a gird at Bâle & at the german cantons for money seeking — Democracies ~~will not tolerate~~ are refractory to gratuitous service and to established positions

208 The Helvetic Society shows that out of 2½ millions of population about 1.600 persons are more or less disposed to make scientific researches — these are chiefly in the Protestant Cantons

Again the heredity.

211 Singular analogies between Vale & Holland
Too severe an instruction prevents persons following out new things To know much is the contrary to absorbing oneself in a Speciality

214 - France. the Spoliation of benefices

215 No French ecclesiastics whatever on the lists of non-French Societies. The principle of authority dominates more than here in the Church

216. The well to do class has augmented largely but the people love pleasure & fiction much more than study & facts. The journals & their false news & feuilletons - different to German papers which often debarred from politics, favour facts.

217 Yet Germany at the end of last century preferred fictions

218. Paris has a selected population. out of 65 savants of high distinction 18 were born there & 48 elsewhere.
note. Fortunately the most dangerous part of a population of a large town is that which leaves fewest descendants (illegitimacy)
'Selection' is the principal cause of the superiority of the Parisian

221. England -

224. Englishmen show more disposition to the works of the imagination than to positive research.

225 Scotland. — Hopes a good future for England. Regrets the growing tendency to ask Government aid. Ought to study the social effects in other countries

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226 - Germany. Her scientific advance is recent: & dates from 1830-40. The cause must have begun to act yet earlier say 1820-40 or 50. & we must compare Germany of those dates with her neighbours &c..

228 In XIX th century accession of Jews to the learned classes - Educational movement & change of opinion favorable to positive facts.

229. Her universities had always been the same. Some seen to 300 & now Oken's lectures about creation in 1827 at Munich were nonsense.

230 Profound & general changes of opinion are generally difficult to explain except at that after revolutions regretting peace. Hobbes weary. But they usually result from the reflexions of those who were children when certain great events occurred - The present generation of Frenchmen has been formed by Thiers Victor Hugo & Alexandre Dumas. The youths of to-day are formed under very different sentiments

231. Italy. Genius has never been wanting

233 the rich class has always been distinguished for culture & have yielded many savants - Unfortunately now there is great commercial decoration.

235. United States. New England was very favorably circumstanced. There is now danger from immigration of men of a very different stamp & from emigration of the old stock

236 Americans are very capable of sacrifice for an idea. - They are over curious about imaginary things - Religious sects - Spiritualism

237 Traditions favorable to steady social pursuits are absent

238. Poland ~~Prussia~~ gave Copernicus but her emigration has yielded nothing.

see "Office, Holy" Penny Cycl: for authorities – (Lorente)
a very able & elaborate article.

x

Mrs Shi'la Mawr.

Race

240. Russians are much occupied with landed estates & military service but are ready to work gratuitously & the women are zealous for instruction

241. Belgium has lost from expelled Protestants which she has not recovered.

243. Spain & Portugal, quotes Galton –

244 Fears much that Galton's figures are not exact

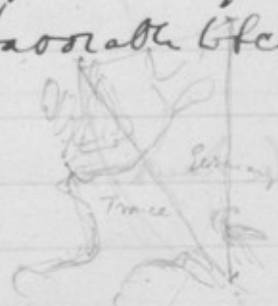
245. The Arabs notwithstanding what man say, had only a pale reflexion from the degenerate schools of antiquity.

247 Final reflexions

248. Importance of race.

249. Evidently many of the influences p 196 are connected. This adds to their importance.

251. Draw on a map of Europe the principal seats of modern history & we shall see how necessarily the causes favorable to science have accumulated in a triangular space between middle Italy Scotland & Sweden there are the Renaissance – the Reformation & political liberty in England



252. Again about the triangle – or sector

253. Often illustrious men blaze forth, just as the social state which had nursed them breaks to pieces; but they were the result of influences many years past.

253 Remind. the first causes are 1. Race, Southern accustomed for generations, at least in some classes, to intellectual labours. 2 Climate

? as t ancient Greece

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all gleaned from my book.
Quoti tteri strong Conceptia t Hered: genius

25n not too hot; 3. adjacent to centres of intellect: culture; 4 habits of liberty

260 Germany after 1815 for the first time, had rest (7 years - 30 years war)

Circumstances may turn almost the whole of the men in a nation who are capable of a scientific career, away from it.

262 Speaks of an hereditary tendency to intellectual occupations

263. List of recent grand discoveries & the countries that produced the discoverers. Spectral analysis; transformation of forces; ancient extention of glaciers; antiquity of man; natural selection; alternate generation. These give evidence corroboration of all the rest.

266. Scientific work is much more collective, than it may appear.

267 Average capacity of a nation

268 It is the fashion to look on nations of unequal capacity & on families as equal in the same proportion but if one reflects one soon sees that the causes of inequality act with a still greater force on the latter & that the differences must be very sensible.

270. Great poets & artists have ordinarily preceded scientific men. He agrees with Galton but begs his readers to give more weight than he has done to surrounding circumstances.

271. The great scientific epochs coincide with a development of moral & social ideas. — He unfortunately cannot find a criterion of eminence in the latter as to much depends on the form in which they are put. Almost every idea exists

95 the literary many has to wait what experts. Also the personal position of the writer greatly enhances the effect of his writings & gives reputation

One does not rob the other.
x quite from theirs.
Concession after concession.
Stuff & nonsense.

277 - Results from French Academy

280 There are decided resemblances between the two categories, hence they go together.

281. History of the Savants has not appeared to favourable to effects of heredity as Galton states

282 - 'Etat momentané lors de la conception' &c

285 Tendency of mixed populations to form sub races. thus German Jews are extraordinarily musical. material likeness does not go with intellectual tendencies

287 On teaching in schools. — In number of years boys are wholly taught abstract or internal things

289. Drawing of real objects should be taught

296 - Dominant language. estimate of popn. 100 years hence

			at present
		million	million
English. England 124 million U.S. & Colonies 736 "	}	860	77
Germany		124	62
French		49 ½	40 ½

298 Hence Germany & France will be to England what Holland & Sweden now are to themselves.
Works published or translated into English will have an enormous circulation, so all outlandish books will be translated into English, that German French & all the rest may read them.

299. The relative ease of using different languages for every day

f 19v

Stiff

Ask if there are foundling hospitals abroad. for investigation

Conception - Heredity.

300. Purbeck — Latin in 16th century — translate an ode of Horace word for word & it gives the idea of a building whose door is on the third floor. It is no longer a polished language. Civilization now requires short words & phrases.

301. English is much the most practical except in its absurd orthography

302. In families where 2 languages are spoken French always beats German — & (303) English beats French

304 Responsibility of English authors to keep the language pure

307 Have a joint commission English. U.S. & Australia to amend orthography

309 The law of balance in the organs & the functions

310 Quotes Büchner traduction française approuvée par Claudian, à Paris chez Rheinwald.

311 - Again l'état temporaire des parents au moment de la conception

313. In observers of heredity elderly people are wanted who recollect parents at same age. They should be good observers

324 Breeders have proved that in many sorts of domestic animals certain breeds (lignées) are more intelligent than others

326. In human physique, heredity is incontestable now moral & intellectual phenomena are certainly bound up with physique in many if not all cases hence moral & intellectual manifestations are in some degree under the influence of heredity

f2 1v

Staff

Q.M. authority

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He misrepresents me. – I stated very serious possible

Nelson son of a clergyman – Clergymen cannot in England afford to put their sons in the army

330. It is very curious to compare a school of mixed German & Italian children – they differ more than grown up peoples

331 Again about the moment of conception – quotes from Lucas – (332) l'Enfant du Jubilé

333. On bastards

337 It is asserted that in the U.S the negro race has become more robust owing to selection in parents

343. In selection, adaptation does not mean selection

344. Success is often due to improper means.

362 Thinks it impossible to rear fine races – no chance of continuity of effort

368. In civilised countries there are categories of professions suitable to unfirm individuals who would have perished in a savage society but who if they are intelligent honest & well educated thrive now.

372. Longevity & health – quotes Le Comte d'Angeville ~~Etude~~ Essai sur la Statistique de la population Française 1. vol 4to. Paris 1836 with maps. Normandy & Brittany have equally few rejected conscripts yet longevity is much greater in Normandy

380. Number of savants sons of pasteurs – the says I assert the contrary

383. ~~No~~ sons of pasteurs are generals

Eice working out at end of this MS

Offer to procure them for him

385. Ancient & modern opinion is that the poor are the great suppliers of population. Proletarii 'ad prolem generandam'

388 Speculation on the inevitable extinction of family names, which he thinks original.

391 H. Spencer's views that productiveness is antagonized by high development. – This must be especially true as regards females

392. Note brain often affected in Scots girl students by overwork

393. When a religion is once introduced into the poorer classes it extends rapidly owing to their proletarianism. Thus the Irish introduce Catholicism

403. Comparison of the Jews & the Christians (nos) the practice of each in the religious profession of the other

404. Mortality among children is smaller for Jews than Christians (Ruffin)

409 L'Anglais est un animal politique

(note) wishes he had had facts about Quakers

Southerndon Burn 1846. History of the Foreign Protestant refugees settled in England

other works see p. 496

England originally quite pastoral.

1100

Flemings – Carlisle & border lands
(name Fleming common in Cockermouth & – Cumb.)
Then transplanted to South Wales. 'Gower' is still a distinct cnty

1200

Flemings at Worsted near Norwich – hence worsted work – also Brighton – Newhaven.

The 'cursede forainers' were repeatedly attacked by the native workmen
Guilds by obstruction & troublesome

Edward III was father of British commerce & encouraged Flemings largely

1300

War between Eng. & France, blocked out Spanish wool from Flemish market, more Flemings came over & were protected by charter – 1455 petition from Michelet that the charity of the English was serious & abused by them. – Walter "Blanket" made Wilmslow & got their name from them
Dutch clock makers – German miners. Silk weavers from Italy – armourers

1400

Wat Tyler. the Flemings were the first to be attacked

Queen Elizabeth tol. Protestant Sand mills – leather mills & wire mills went by Dutch & German. Need to make felt hats by Spaniards – Italians – Glass by Venetians

1500

Foreigners were the artizans in all that required special skill

1600

1700

1800