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VICE-PRESIDENT

PROF. OSCAR ERF, MANHATTAN, KANS.
TREASURER

HON. W. M. HAYS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
SECRETARY

*Accepted with thanks
Oct 22/1907*

American Breeders' Association

HON. A. P. GROUT, WINCHESTER, ILL.
CHAIRMAN ANIMAL SECTION

DR. C. B. DAVENPORT,
COLD SPRING HARBOR, N. Y.
SECRETARY ANIMAL SECTION

MR. CHAS. W. WARD, QUEENS, N. Y.
CHAIRMAN PLANT SECTION

PROF. N. E. HANSEN, BROOKINGS, S. D.
SECRETARY PLANT SECTION

Washington, D.C., Oct. 11, 1907.

Mr. Francis Galton,

42 Rutland Gate, S.W.,

London, England.



My dear sir:

As Secretary of the American Breeders' Association I have the honor to inform you that at a recent meeting in Columbus, Ohio, you were unanimously elected an honorary member--a distinction, it may interest you to know, that has, in the previous history of the Association, been conferred only upon one person, the eminent Mr. Luther Burbank of California.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we, as an Association thus express our appreciation of your profound investigations into the subjects of heredity and breeding. In giving a scientific and practical trend to much of modern thought concerning heredity in plants, animals and man, you have deservedly gained world-wide fame. We, therefore, trust that you will accept honorary membership in our association as a testimonial of appreciation, on our part, of the distinguished services you have rendered to that branch of science in which our organization is deeply interested. We beg to present you herewith the first two volumes, and future ones as issued, of the proceedings of the American Breeders' Association.

Again expressing our high esteem, I am,

Most cordially yours,

W M Hays
Secretary

HON. JAMES WILSON, WASHINGTON, D. C.
PRESIDENT

HON. L. H. KERRICK, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT

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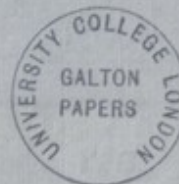
PROF. N. E. HANSEN, BROOKINGS, S. D.
SECRETARY PLANT SECTION

Washington, D.C., Nov. 4, 1907.

Dr. Francis Galton,

42 Rutland Gate, N.W.,

London, England.



My dear sir:

I have your note of acceptance of honorary membership in the American Breeders' Association. I will be very glad, indeed, to convey to the Association at its annual meeting in Washington, January 28-30, 1908, your words of appreciation.

I have the pleasure of transmitting to you the third annual report, Volume III, of this association.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

W. M. Hays
Secretary.

HON. JAMES WILSON, WASHINGTON, D. C.
PRESIDENT

HON. L. H. KERRICK, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT

PROF. OSCAR ERF, MANHATTAN, KANS.
TREASURER

HON. W. M. HAYS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
SECRETARY

American Breeders' Association

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CHAIRMAN PLANT SECTION

PROF. N. E. HANSEN, BROOKINGS, S. D.
SECRETARY PLANT SECTION

November 11, 1907.

My dear Sir:

I have your acceptance of honorary membership in the American Breeders' Association under date of October 22. I take great pleasure in handing you herewith a copy of the 3d Annual Report of the American Breeders' Association, just issued.

This Association meets January 28 to 31 in the city of Washington. If you could give us a brief paper to be read at that time, it would be highly appreciated, and would do much to make interesting and valuable this meeting.

We feel that our efforts during the past four years to bring this Association to an established condition have been successful. We have brought this fourth meeting to Washington that we may the more effectively say to Congress and to the legislators of our fifty States and Territories that the time is ripe for properly financing public plant breeding establishments, and grants to co-operative organizations devoted to creative breeding so as to add ten percent to that five billions of the seven billions of American plant and livestock products which are most amenable to breeding, thus adding to our annual product five hundred million dollars at a cost certainly not to exceed five million dollars in public funds.

We want also to advertise to the public that the work of studying the principles of heredity and practical breeding are being seriously taken up.

Expressing the kindest regards of myself and my associates, I am,

Most sincerely yours,

W. M. Hays
Secretary.

Mr. Francis Galton,
42 Rutland Gate, S.W.,
London, England.



f. 1

Address

Col. F. A. Seely,

U. S. Patent Office,

Washington, D. C.

U. S. A.

MEETINGS
ON THE
FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAYS
of each month,
FROM NOVEMBER TO MAY,
inclusive, at 8 P. M.,
AT THE
ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

The Anthropological Society

OF WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., U. S. A. *Apr 30 1883*

Dear Sir.

I have the honor to notify you that at a stated
meeting of this Society on the *17* inst. you were
elected a

Corresponding Member.

It will be esteemed a favor if you will acknowledge
the receipt of this communication.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. A. Seely

Secretary to the Council.

To Francis Galton Esq
London England



f 24

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1883
AMERICAN
PAPER

Washington
Grocery Store
1883

AMERICAN
PAPER

AMERICAN
PAPER

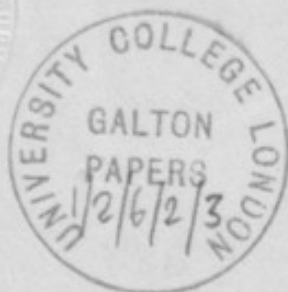
AMERICAN
PAPER

1

✓

Mr. W. J. John

f. 1



10, Downing Street,
Whitehall. S.W.

25th June, 1909.

Sir,

The King having graciously intimated his intention to confer upon you the honour of Knighthood, I am desired by the Prime Minister to inform you that he is instructing the Home Office to proceed in the matter, and that you will in due course be summoned by the Home Secretary to receive the accolade at a date to be fixed by His Majesty.

Yours faithfully,

R. S. McKelvey John

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

Richard C.
Arkenham
1855



Waterloo Place
London
January 28th 1855

Sir,
I am instructed to inform you that at their
Meeting held this day, the Committee of
the Athenaeum unanimously elected you
a Member of the Club according to the
tenor of Art 2 of the Rules.
Permit me to add, that Messrs. Drummond,
are the Bankers of the Society, to whom your
Entrance Fee of Twenty Five Guineas & Subscription 1055.
of Six Guineas, amounting to £22. 11. — is payable.

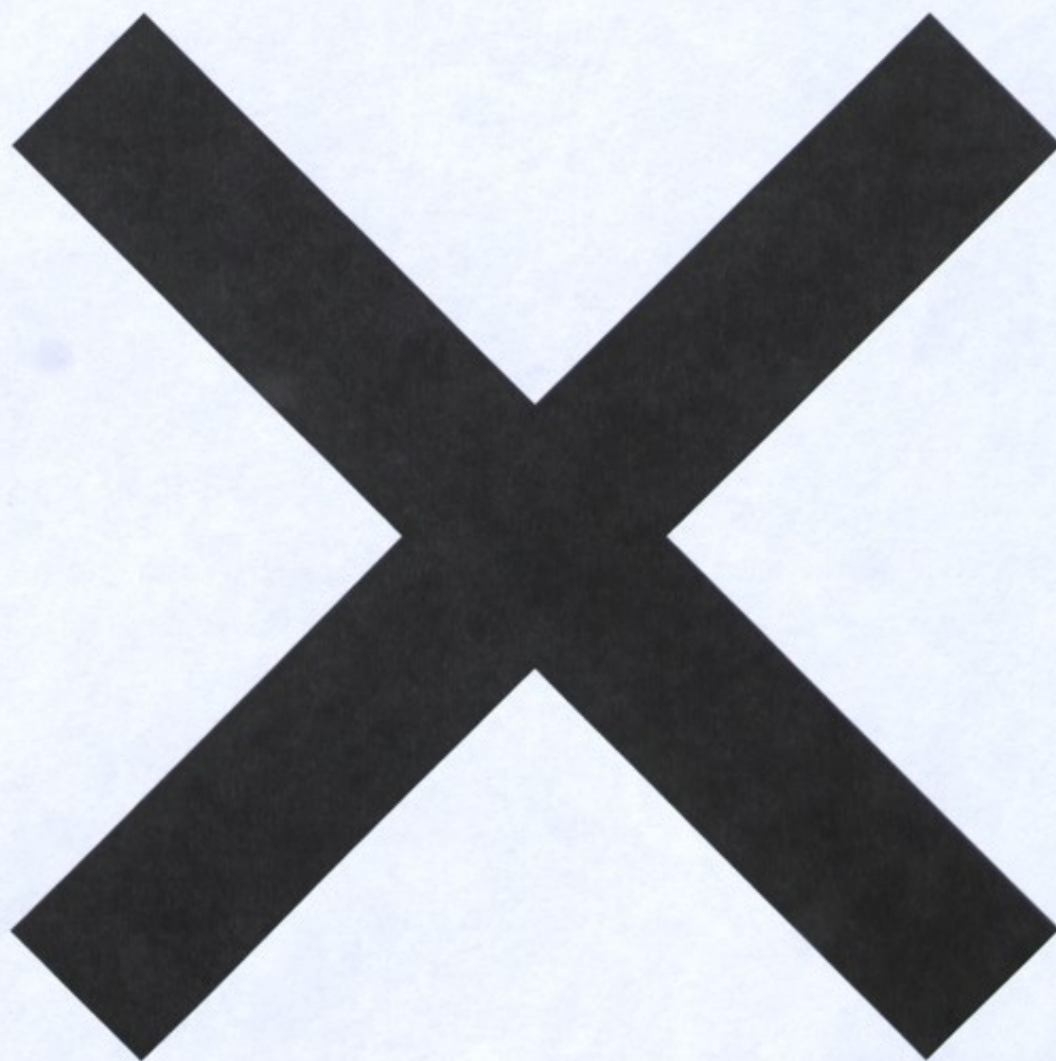
I have the honour to be
Sir
Your very obedient servant
Spencer Hall
Librarian

Francis Galton Esq
Secy — &c

Oversize documents



0040



f. 24

L'UNION CENTRALE
des
CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAUX
DE
L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1889



DIRECTION
2, Rue Chénier, 2.
PARIS

M

Nous référant à notre lettre-circulaire du 6 novembre 1889, à la fin de cet immense tournoi universel, rendu plus éclatant par les conquêtes intellectuelles dues aux travaux des Congrès internationaux, nous avons l'honneur de vous transmettre votre diplôme, hommage dû au précieux concours que vous avez apporté à cette œuvre.

Agrérez, M. , l'assurance de notre considération distinguée.

Le Directeur,

J. SALENNE.

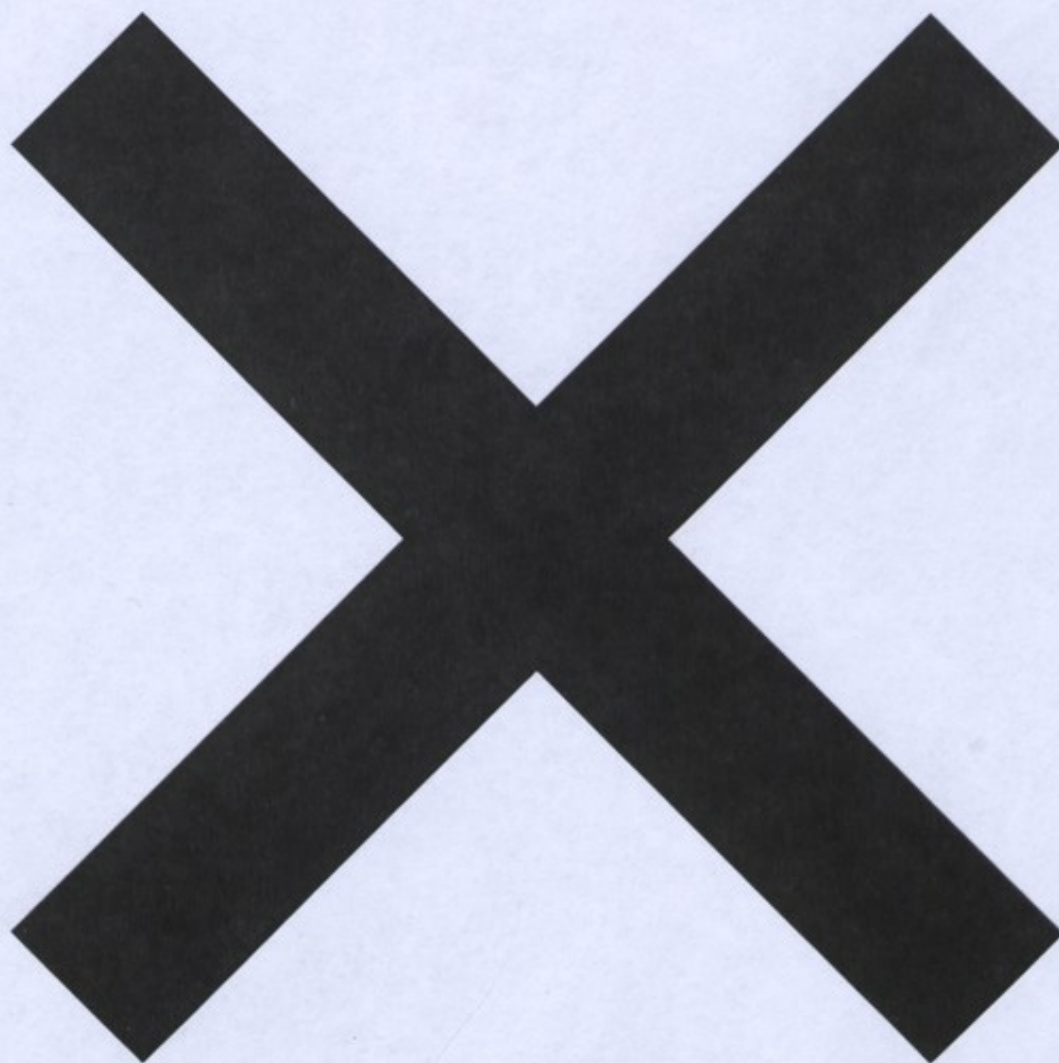
NOTA. — Le *Transit international de l'Exposition Universelle de 1889*, Rue d'Aboukir, 136, à Paris, étant chargé de l'expédition de ces diplômes, veuillez adresser à cette Administration un mandat poste de 3 francs pour couvrir les frais d'inscription et de transmission.

Adresser toutes communications ou demandes concernant les Congrès, à la Direction, 2, Rue Chénier.

Oversize documents



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Wien, am 14. October 1857

Eure Hochwohlgebornen!

Es gereicht mir zu einer sehr angenehmen Pflicht, Eure Hochwohlgebornen mittheilen zu können, daß die k. k. geographische Gesellschaft in ihrer Versammlung am 13^{ten} d. M. Eure Hochwohlgebornen zu ihrem Correspondirenden Mitgliede gewählt habe.

Bei der großen Theilnahme, die Eure Hochwohlgebornen an wissenschaftlicher Thätigkeit stets an den Tag legten, darf sich die k. k. geographische Gesellschaft wohl schmeikeln, daß Eure Hochwohlgebornen auch die Förderung ihrer Interessen zu freundlicher Erinnerung beizutragen werden.

Gestatten Eure Hochwohlgebornen den Ausdruck meiner besondern Hochachtung

Der erste Secretär der k. k. geographischen Gesellschaft

J. F. Fetterle

I. Hochwohlgebornen
Herrn Francis Galton

London

Wien
Geogr. Ges.
1857



Die Kaiserlich-Königliche
GEOGRAPHISCHE GESELLSCHAFT

hat

gemäss den unter dem 21. September 1856

Allerhöchst genehmigten Statuten

in der Versammlung

am 13. October 1857

Den Hochwohlgebornen Herrn

Francis Galton

zu ihrem

CORRESPONDIRENDEN MITGLIEDE

gewählt.

Wien, am 14^{ten} October 1857.

W. Haidinger

Präsident.

J. F. Sauer

Erster Secretär.





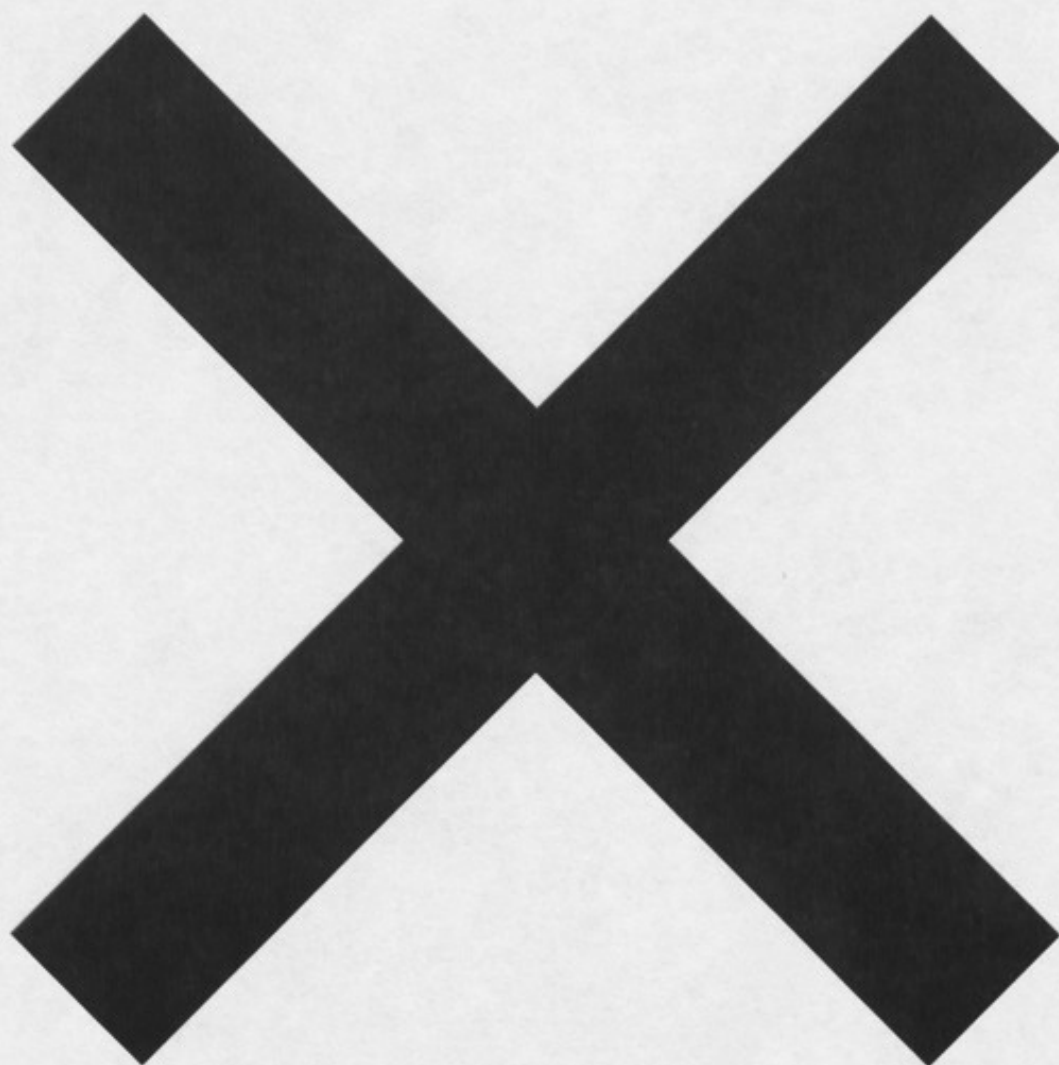
Vanna
General Social
1857



Oversize documents



0041



*Collegium Oecumenicum
rationariis gentium arte Statisticâ
numerandis et comparandis.*

Honoris causâ

Francis Galton

ob res quæ ad communem populorum salutem pertinent

rationum arte feliciter tractatas,

neque non operam breviori rerum publicarum

scientiâ admodum insigni impensam,

Die prime Decembris MDCCCLXXXVI

Præses et Sodales

optime meritum

sodalem honorarium

Cooptaverunt.

Newton W. Dawson Præses.



International Statistical F. 1v
Inst
1886

1886
International Statistical



J. W. BLAKEMORE

1886

Dear
Philosophical Socy
1864



16 March
1864

F.1

My Dear Mr. Galton,

I am desired by the President and Council of the Leeds Philosophical Society, to acquaint you that on their special recommendation, you have been proposed for election as an Honorary Member. I am requested further to inform you that this election took place last evening at a crowded meeting of the members, and that there was not a single black ball in the ballot box.

Your name has been therefore enrolled on the distinguished list of the Honorary Members of this Society. I need not say how much pleasure it gives me to be made the official organ of this communication.

I remain my dear Mr. Galton
Yours most sincerely
P. R. S. 1864
Honorary Secretary



High Court,
Bombay,

14th May 1886

Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in in-
forming you that, at a General
Meeting of the Anthropological
Society of Bombay, held on the
16th of April last, it was unani-
mously resolved to invite you to
become an Honorary Member of
the same. In accordance with
the said Resolution, I now beg,
on behalf of the Society to request
that you will do it the honour
of accepting the invitation.

1886
Society
Bombay Anthrop.

14
I beg to remain,
Dear Sir,

Your obedient servant

E. Tyndall

President.

To Francis Galton Esq^r, M. A., F. R. S.

President of the Anthropological
Institute of G^t Britain & Ireland.

He

He

He

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

A brief report of the Proceedings of the first Meeting, held by the Anthropological Society of Bombay on the 7th instant, was published in our issue of the 9th instant. We now give our readers a résumé of the remarks offered at that meeting by its chairman prior to his election as President of the Society. He stated that there was probably no country in the world which offered so interesting a field for anthropological research as India. It might be asked what the subjects were to which the Society ought to direct its attention. These were so numerous that it was impossible to give them in detail, but the following might be referred to as examples. First and foremost, they should endeavour to systematise the knowledge already existing with regard to the races of India. It was a matter of grave reproach both to natives and Europeans in that country that so little had been done in the way of recording anthropological facts. Such as had already been published were for the most part to be found scattered among various scientific periodicals, monographs and Government reports. That circumstance had made the study of the Indian races a question of great difficulty. It was suggested, therefore, that the Society would be doing a work of immense public benefit by indexing the subjects and cataloguing the works relating to Indian Anthropology. India, again, as the home of Vedism and Buddhism in the Past, and of Hinduísm, Jainism, Mahomedanism and Mahomedanism in the Present, offered most valuable materials for inquiry by the student of Comparative Religion. It was of great importance, for example, that complete accounts should be published of the daily, annual and other ceremonies of the Brahman caste at the present day. Up to that time no such work had been accomplished. He now wished to call attention to a variety of subjects belonging to a class which was of equal, if not of greater importance to the anthropologist. He referred to the religion of the pre-Aryan races of India. At the bottom of the scale they found the black-skinned jungle-tribes of the hills, who were hardly higher in the social scale than the aborigines of Australia. The Shudra caste, who were of the same origin, had, it was true, been greatly improved by admixture with the higher castes, but the pre-Aryan element still prevailed among the great mass of the population and formed the basis of popular Hinduísm. He believed that the Mother-worship practised in every Hindoo village represented the ancient religion of India. Closely allied to it was the secret Shakti sect. Both systems were deserving of the closest investigation. The religion of the great body of the people appeared to have remained at the stage of development known as Shamanism. It marked the period before the establishment of a regular priesthood when the priestly functions were in part exercised by the sorcerer or medicine-man. The whole question of sorcery and necromancy among the lower castes of India was of the greatest interest and importance. Connected with it was religious ecstasy, or *Wara*, under the influence of which a person was seized with a fit of trembling and spoke while possessed by the god or a departed spirit. Next came the constitution and practices of the Religious Orders, of which the Gossains and Bairagis constituted the most important sections. Among those practices might be mentioned the extraordinary one of religious Cannibalism, of which he had made a special study. There were other points worthy of inquiry regarding the sacred shrines, idols, pilgrimages and facts of the Hindoos. He was sorry to say that very little was known regarding the places of Hindu pilgrimage. In making inquiries regarding Hingla in Beichistan, which was a very sacred shrine, he had found that the only description of it was one which Captain Hart had written for the *Journal of the Bombay Geographical Society*. The primitive custom of Human Sacrifice had once very generally obtained in India, more especially among the pre-Aryan tribes, and was even now more frequently practised in that country than was commonly supposed. Animal and Plant Mythology next claimed their attention. Related to the former were Totemism and Animal-worship. The earliest objects of worship appeared to have been the dog and other carrion-eaters, such as the tiger, jackal, &c. The subject was too vast to allow of more than passing mention. It might be stated, however, that it stood in intimate relation to the primitive method of disposing of the dead by exposure. Among some of the rude tribes inhabiting the Himalaya range, mountains, lakes and rivers were adored. That was a very primitive form of religion, which had not as yet attracted the attention it deserved. He had recently obtained from a Bengal Civilian a curious account of an invitation which that gentleman had once received from certain jungle-people in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling to dine with Kinchinjanga, the great mountain-god, and his wife, a mountain lake. The Englishman had seated himself in front of the rough images representing those deities, and had gravely partaken of his share of the feast. Kinchinjanga and his spouse, on the other hand, were supposed by the simple hillmen to consume merely the spiritual essence of the portions set before them. Serpent-worship and Lingam-worship were remarkable phenomena in the primitive religion of India. The former had been treated of by the late Mr. James Fergusson in his work on "Tree and Serpent Worship," while the latter formed part of the cult of Shiva. Another phase of that cult was the adoration paid to Shiva under the form of Bhairava, and to his spouse Kali, both of whom were conceived of as blood-thirsty and cruel deities delighting in the slaughter of countless travellers and goats. Such sacrifices were still annually performed on a large scale at Kalighat in Calcutta, and similar instances had recently been recorded as having occurred at Khatmandu in Nepal,

and at Callian in the Tanna district. Those animals were now unquestionably offered up in substitution of human victims. Another very important subject for enquiry was the influence of Buddhism on Modern Hinduísm, to which Dr. Stevenson had called attention some years ago. Next came Bhut-worship, on which Bishop Caldwell of Tinnevely, was the greatest authority. It still flourished among the Dravidian races of Southern India, but was by no means confined to them, for it was also to be found throughout the Deccan and Guzerat. Among the objects of superstitious belief, iron and salt played a very prominent part. As regards iron, its magical virtues might easily be explained by the wonderful revelation its discovery had wrought among the races of the stone-age. The importance attached to salt was probably due, in a great measure, to its antiseptic property. The food, clothing, ornaments, musical instruments and implements of the jungle-tribes were also matters which required to be more carefully studied. Gesture language was another subject for scientific investigation. It had recently excited a large amount of attention among anthropological students, more especially in the United States. He understood that enquiries into its various forms were being pursued under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution. It was, no doubt, the chief means employed by the *Aïtias*, or speechless Man, for communicating with his fellows in the infancy of the human race. In that connection he might mention that the secret signs employed by the Brahmans and members of the Hindoo religious orders of India in their daily rites were probably a survival of the gesture language of primal times. A Hindoo, who had left his service some years ago and had embraced the calling of a Bairagi belonging to the Ramasandi sect, had recently shown him more than forty secret signs in common use among them. The Society, he thought, should endeavour to obtain photographs illustrating the various positions of the hands while making these signs. There were also numerous customs and superstitions connected with the three most important incidents in human life—birth, marriage and death. Those, it would be found, reflected the crude conceptions of savage Man, more especially as regards the nature of the human soul and the doctrine of a future life. He referred, by way of illustration, to the fear lest the ghost should return to injure the living, and to the belief in the efficacy of water as a means of preventing such return. The use of water in religious rites for the purpose of banishing spirits was traceable to this source; so also the almost universal idea of a River of Death. Spirits, it was believed, could not cross running water; hence the Tipperahs of Chittagong, on the death of a man belonging to their tribe who might chance to die away from his kindred, stretched a thread across the stream which flowed between his grave and his native village in order that his spirit might be enabled to return to its old haunts. The Society had furthermore to explore the region of Comparative Law, in which so little had hitherto been accomplished. To this branch of enquiry belonged (amongst other matters) Mether-law, or the system of descent through the female line, which had found its chief exponents in Messrs. McLennan and Morgan. That system still existed among the Nairs of the Western coast, and traces of Mother-law were also observable in other parts of India. Belonging to the same branch were caste-rules, as well as the various forms prescribed for births and deaths. With regard to births, he had been particularly struck by a curious custom, which obtained among the Mhars and Mangs of the Central Provinces, of swearing a man on the tail of a dog. That animal, he believed, was the Death-hound, the Kerberos of the Greeks, which occupied no conspicuous place in all mythologies. He hoped, at some future time, to submit to the Society his views regarding the dog in myth and custom. The Society might also direct its attention to the institutions connected with the genetic development of Man. He referred especially to the rites of the *Wama-marga* in Sakti-worship, and to the dedication of the Murtis to the service of the temple, as, for example, at Jejuri in the Deccan, a shrine which had not as yet been described. He considered they were bound, as a scientific body, to publish in their journal the results of all their investigations, having due regard to the form in which the same ought properly to appear. Last, but not least, it would be the duty of the Society to collect statistics regarding the capacity of the human skull, and other measurements of the human frame among the various castes and races of the Indian Empire, upon the lines pursued by eminent anthropologists in Europe, such as Professors Huxley and Flower and Mr. Francis Galton in England, Messrs. Broca, De Quatrefages and Topinard in France, and Professors Weicker and Ecker in Germany. He looked to the medical members of the Society to carry out this important work, as being one which lay peculiarly within their province. He concluded by apologising to the meeting for having detained them so long. It had not been his intention to deliver a formal address on that occasion. The field of investigation was so vast that it was impossible to do more than touch lightly on a few of the most important questions to which the Society might profitably direct its attention. On starting, the Society had met with an amount of public support for which he had been totally unprepared. This was doubtless owing to the fact that it supplied an important want. Already it comprised more than seventy members. The rapid rate at which its numbers were increasing led him to hope that it would soon boast of several hundreds on its rolls. Its success, he believed, would be secured if those of the members who were able to do so would assist in scientific research. In diplomacy, the well-known saying "*Surtout point de rôle*" doubtless often served as a useful warning. The motto of their Society, however, should be "*Surtout de rôle*," (loud applause).—*Times of India*, April 12, 1896.

and promised us the support and aid of his Government. This is a matter of great importance, as it will enable us to obtain information not easily available save through official channels. On the whole, I think the Society has a very promising future before it. I will be grateful for the sympathy of the Anthropological Institute, to which it will gladly render all the assistance in its power.

Hoping that you will do us the honour of accepting the invitation to become an Hon. Member,

I remain

Dear Sir,

Yours very truly

E. J. P. D. D. D.

To Francis Galton Esq. M.A.
F.R.S., P.R.S., &c. &c.

High Court
Bombay

28th May 1886.

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty of informing you of the recent establishment of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, and beg to enclose a Prospectus setting forth the objects it has in view. I trust that you will kindly overlook any shortcomings observable in the Prospectus. It was not an easy task to draw it up, for I had nothing before me to serve as a guide, and it required to



be issued as speedily as possible in
compliance with the general
wish of the Bombay Public. Our
Society was started in a very
modest way by three or four of
us, who felt that it would meet
a real want. It must be admitted
that very little has been done
hitherto in the way of anthropo-
logical research in India, especially
of late years. I attribute this chiefly
to the fact that no attempt has
been made in that country to in-
terest those living there in their
races, castes, creeds, manners, cus-
toms & superstitions of the natives.
Our endeavour will be to enlist
the co-operation of all educated
natives in our work. Already

many of them in this city have
joined us and some have promised
to contribute to our journal. I am happy
to say that we now number about
180 members on our rolls, all of whom
are inhabitants of the city of Bombay.
We do not intend to limit our enquiries
to this Presidency, but visit the dif-
ferent parts of Europeans & natives throughout
India. When our Prospectus has been
duly circulated, I have no doubt but
that we shall secure large additions
to our numbers from all parts of
the country. The chief object of the
Society is to collect facts relating to
anthropological subjects, and to
systematise the knowledge we ac-
quately possess. Lord Reay, the Gover-
nor of Bombay, has become a member

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

President:

EDWARD TYRRELL LEITH, K.C.I., LL.M., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., M. ANTH. INST.

Vice-Presidents:

HON. MR. JUSTICE SCOTT, M.A., M.R.A.S.
HON. RAO SANEH VISHVANATH NARAYEN MANDLIK, C.S.I., M.R.A.S.

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THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Annual Subscription, Rs. 10. No Entrance Fee.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY is established for the purpose of investigating and recording facts relating to the physical, intellectual and moral development of Man, and more especially of the various races inhabiting the Indian Empire. It relies on the support and co-operation of all European and native gentlemen throughout India, who are interested in the objects which it has in view.



*Univ. Coll. London
Galton Papers
1886*

Those objects are as follows :—

- I. To promote the prosecution of Anthropological research in India and thereby contribute towards the acquisition of a wider and truer knowledge of its inhabitants.
- II. To systematize and render more easily accessible the information already published on Indian Anthropology by forming a catalogue of works and an index of subjects relating thereto.
- III. To found a library of reference for the use of members of the Society, consisting of histories, voyages and travels, scientific journals, printed records of Government and other works on Anthropological subjects or containing Anthropological facts, and more especially facts relating to India.
- IV. To form an Anthropological collection illustrative of the races, castes, religions, superstitions, arts, manners and customs of India, consisting of human skulls and of models, plaster-casts and photographs of human subjects; together with implements used in fishing, hunting, agriculture, and the mechanical arts; weapons and armour; musical, scientific and other instruments; toys and games; household utensils; dresses and jewellery; mats, baskets, leather-work and textile fabrics; pottery, metal-work, and carving in stone, wood, bone and ivory; models of temples, mosques, tombs, dwellings, boats, carts, furniture, etc.; and all objects connected with religious and magical rites (*s. g.*, idols, sacred vessels, charms, talismans, instruments of divination and incantation, and articles worn or borne by priests and sorcerers).
- V. To publish a periodical journal, containing papers and notes on Anthropological subjects under the following principal heads:—The anatomical, physiological, psychological and pathological characters of Man; Ethnology; Sociology (*s. g.*, food, drink, drugs and narcotics; clothing and ornaments; war, the chase, fishing, agriculture and navigation; commerce and manufactures; language and writing; art and science; music and poetry; law and morals; religion and philosophy; sorcery and divination; manners, customs and superstitions; social, political and religious institutions).
- VI. To hold periodical meetings of the Society, at which papers and notes on Anthropological subjects shall be read and discussed.
- VII. To correspond with Anthropological Societies and with individuals pursuing Anthropological researches throughout the British Empire and in other parts of the world.



your acceptance has been
notified to friend.

Believe me with

Yours very truly

Bartholomew Price

Francis Galton Esq



New 2^d Bartholomew Price

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Pembroke College,
Oxford.

May 22- 1894

Dear Galton

I had yesterday the
great pleasure of proposing to
our University Council that in
recognition of your long and
excellent service to Science and
especially of your anthropologi-
cal work the Honorary Degree of
D. C. L. should be conferred
upon you at the ensuing June
Commencement: and I have the
greater pleasure of informing

you that the proposal was received and carried most cordially, and with such observations as would be most gratifying to you, were I at liberty to repeat. Will you kindly inform me, whether you will accept the proposed Honorary which is, as you perhaps are aware, the highest of its kind that the University bestows on distinguished persons, whether its own children or extranei, on that I

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may report to the Council on Monday next.

The formal invitation takes place on Wednesday June 20th at 12 o'clock

It is usual for the Professor to entertain his candidates at the time of the Election, but owing to the death of one of our daughters Mrs Price and I shall be absent from Oxford at the time, and be therefore in consequence unable to offer hospitality. You have however many friends in Oxford, and there will be, I know, no difficulty in this matter. I shall leave my sitting untidied, in accordance with our standing order

all that of course was in Latin.
All the newly made D.C.L.'s were in
their Doctor of Law gowns -
After that the Public Orator made
his oration in Latin -

At the dinner, Frank said
"Lord Roseberry made an
effective speech -"
"Lord Justice Fry, having to
return wanted for the new Doctors,
was funny about my composite
portrait"

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Tophy Tree "Scrap" June 21st 1894

The candidates for D.C.L. - all
follow up in their turn -
Uncle Frank came last - He was very
much clapped - & then the R. P. C.
(Professor Goudy) stated that Mr. Fallon
was a cousin of the celebrated Charles
Darwin (Thouts & claps) While still
a young man, he made a long
& dangerous journey of exploration
up the White Nile & afterwards
undertook a similar expedition in
Southern Africa, obtaining the medal
of the Royal Geographical Society in
respect of the latter journey - He was also
described as a distinguished meteorological
& anthropologist - In recent years he had
devoted his attention to the study of natural
selection & the descent of man having propounded
a theory of heredity which is now becoming recog-
nized as of great importance.

Lord Stratheden and Campbell, the Earl of Strathmore, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stanley, Sir Algernon West, and Viscount de Vesci.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

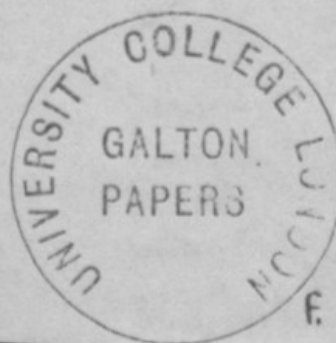
OXFORD, MAY 28.

The following distinguished persons will receive the honorary degree of D.C.L. at the ensuing Encænias:—The Earl of Kimberley, K.G., the Bishop of Peterborough, Lord Justice Fry, Lord Justice Davey, Captain Mahan, Professor Palmer, of Dublin, Professor Middleton, Professor Ramsay, M. Emile Boutmy, and Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S.

FRIENDS' FOREIGN MISSION ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Arthur Pease presided over a crowded meeting of the Friends' Foreign Mission Association last evening in the meeting-house in Bishopsgate-street. After the

Final
May 29th

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Lady Macartney and Secretary ; Prince and Princess
Hans of Pless, Hon. L. P., Mrs. Morton and Misses
Morton (2), Mrs. Samuel Dennis Warren, Captain and
Mrs. Sager, Mrs. John Hay and Miss Hay, Countess de
Brimer and Mlle. de Brimer.

Invitations were also issued to the following :—The
Lord Chancellor and Lady Herschell, the Lord Lieu-
tenant of Ireland, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and
Mrs. Walker, the Right Hon. the Speaker and Misses
Peel (2), the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Lady
Mayoress, the Gold Stick in Waiting, the Silver Stick
in Waiting, the Silver Stick Adjutant in Waiting,
Officer commanding 1st Life Guards, Officer command-
ing Royal Horse Guards, Field Officer in Brigade
Waiting, Adjutant in Brigade Waiting, Commanding
Officer Grenadier Guards, Commanding Officer Scots
Guards.

ARCHBISHOPS.—Canterbury, York.

DUKES.—Abercorn, Buccleuch, Devonshire, Leeds,
Marlborough, Portland, Richmond and Gordon St.

The EARL OF KIMBERLEY was described as one who was distinguished certainly by birth and high position, but not less so by intellect and character, and one who, as an old alumnus of this University, had taken first-class honours in the School of Literae Humaniores. Devoted from early youth to a political career, he had long held a foremost position in our British Senate. His administration of the great public departments of the State entrusted to him had been characterised by prudence and success, first as Colonial Secretary, afterwards as Secretary for India, both of which offices he had held more than once, and finally as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Also, as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, at a time when the struggles of political enemies were attended with not a little danger, he obtained general favour ("Favor optimi cujusvisque"), such was his geniality of disposition, so great was his love of liberty and justice.

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH was introduced as one who had felicitously combined the study of history with that of theology and of ecclesiastical affairs. ("Munus historicæ studii cum theologicæ scientiæ obsequio ecclesiasticis commissum"). An old and distinguished fellow of Merton College, after having devoted himself for ten years to the care of souls in a Northumbrian parish, and having been professor of Ecclesiastical History in Cambridge, he was with general assent raised to his present high office. His work on the History of the Papacy during the time of the Reformation ("Historia illa Rerum Pontificiarum Reformationis æmulo religiosi") was specially referred to as being distinguished by its critical power, thorough mastery of details, and lucidity.

SIR HOBACE DAVY was referred to as a former most distinguished student of Oxford University and fellow of University College, who had become one of the most brilliant advocates of the day, and who among other things had been for many years standing counsel to his *Alma Mater*.

SIR EDWARD FRY was presented as a distinguished jurist and judge, also as not a little skilled in natural science, who on account of his high character had acquired the regard of all men—"ob mores vitamque antegerrimam pio amore ab omnibus delectat." Reference was made to his valuable Treatise on Specific Performance, and also to his career both as counsel and judge, and a wish was expressed that he might enjoy many years in his well-earned retirement.

CAPTAIN MAHAN was described as a grave and distinguished naval officer, a native of the great American Republic, whom it was gratifying to the University to receive in *orgines doctorum*. Not only had he risen to high rank in his profession, but by his ability and earnest study he had become one of his foremost writers on naval affairs. It was also said of Captain Mahan that he had always endeavoured both in speech and writing to draw closer the bonds of unity which ought always to exist between the British and American nations so closely connected by language and blood.

M. BOUET was introduced as a distinguished member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Science, a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and one of the chief founders of the *Ecole Libre des Sciences*, of whose administration he now takes the principal charge. Of the many excellent works written by him one was specially referred to, namely, his *Studies in Constitutional Law*, recently translated into English by Mrs. Dixon, wife of Professor Dixon.

Professor PALMER was characterised as one of the ornaments of Trinity College, Dublin. By his annotated editions of the Latin poets, principally Ovid, Propertius, Horace and Plautus, he had shown himself a consummate master of the Latin language, and well worthy the degree it was proposed to confer on him.

Professor RAMSAY was described as a distinguished example of the *perviduum ingenium Scotorum*, who by his work in ancient geography had acquired great renown. Together with some Oxford friends he had on different occasions explored considerable portions of Asia Minor, some of them almost unknown, by which explorations he had discovered a large number of interesting monuments in the past and collected numerous inscriptions, the result of these discoveries as published by him being of the greatest possible value in illustrating classical history.

Professor MIDDLETON was stated to have received his education in Italy, and to have become even as a boy inspired with a love of that country. After his return to his native land he devoted himself with such assiduity and success to the study of literature and arts that he obtained the appointment to the Professorship of Fine Art in the University of Cambridge, an office which he now holds. His book on "Precious Stones," recently published, and his "Ancient Rome," which latter work had gone into several editions, were specially referred to.

Professor MENDELSSOHN was described as an eminent example of the Slavonic genius, who had recently acquired many laurels both in the walks of literature and of science. Educated at first in his native town of Tobolsk, in Siberia, he ultimately went to Paris, where he studied under the famous Weurz, especially devoting himself to chemistry. He went to the Caucasus and studied the properties of petroleum oil, his investigations regarding it being of great importance. He had also made some valuable discoveries with regard to the nature and properties of metals, tending to show that there was a progressive connection or development to be traced in them similar to what exists in plants and animals.

Mr. GALTON was stated to be a cousin of the celebrated Charles Darwin. While still a young man he made a long and dangerous journey of exploration up the White Nile, and afterwards undertook a similar expedition in Southern Africa, obtaining the medal of the Royal Geographical Society in respect of the latter journey. Mr. Galton was also described as a distinguished meteorologist and anthropologist. In recent years he had devoted his attention to the study of natural selection and the descent of man, having propounded a theory of heredity which is now becoming recognised as of first importance.

CREWMAN ORATION.

The Public Orator opened his speech with a warm tribute to the memory of "pious founders and benefactors," entreating his hearers to make such liberal use of their endowments as to be unanswerable.

God, but under circumstances which made his statement admissible, took his evidence in the presence of the woman. The statement was to the effect that he had been out out-selling on April 7th, and got home about eleven o'clock at night. His wife was there, and they had supper, and drank a quarter of rum between them. His wife commenced quarrelling with him, she then blew the light out, flew at him, caught him by the beard, and pulled all out she could. She kept on calling him bad names, and kicked him three or four times in a particular part. She hit him in the face with her fist, and left him on the floor, and he lay there all night. He got up in the morning, and had a wash. When his wife kicked him she said she would finish him off. They were both sober to the best of his belief. After he washed himself he remembered no more. In answer to questions by the wife, he said he did not make a mistake about her knocking him down on the floor; he said he would take her life if he could, and would dash her brains out with a hammer if he could. He told her to go out, but was not able to put her out. He remembered having a chisel in his hand, and said he would throw it at her and Jane. In answer to questions, by the magistrates' clerk, he said he made the threats to his wife the same evening she kicked him, and he was sure he did not before she kicked him. This was a deposition made an hour or two before the man's death, and might be fairly submitted to the Grand Jury, but in dealing with a deposition of this sort, and from such a person as the deceased man, of course they could not take it as containing nothing but gospel truth, and that was obvious, because from the story told by the wife and witnesses she was prepared to call, it was a deposition they would have to look at and consider in conjunction with the other evidence which they would hear in the case. That was an outline of the case as presented by the prosecution. As he had said, it was not either his duty or province or theirs to be trying the case there until the Grand Jury had decided it was a proper one for further investigation. He doubted not they would have no difficulty in saying it was a case which ought to be so further investigated. His Lordship briefly referred to the other cases in the calendar, and dismissed the Grand Jury to their duties.

HUNGARY AT BANBURY.

George Wilson, 25, sack maker, and George Radford, 35, paper hanger, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Joseph Ross, on April 17th, 1894, at Banbury, and stealing 12 silver tea spoons and a pair of plated sugar tongs, the property of the said Joseph Ross. They were further charged with a like offence committed at the house of George John Robins, on the same date, and stealing various articles, his property.

Mr. Mackarness prosecuted, and the prisoners, who were undefended, pleaded not guilty.

Joseph Ross, reporter to the *Banbury Guardian*, of 15, Bath-road, Neithrop, deposed that on the evening of April 17th he went to bed about half-past 11. The front window of his house was shut, and the door locked. The spoons were in a case in the back room, the window of which was open about two inches at the top. He was aroused about half-past two by hearing the front door rattle. He got out of bed and ran to the landing window, and saw a man running away from the front garden, whom he could identify as the prisoner Wilson. Witness under cross-examination found

the spoons and a pair of plated sugar tongs were missing. The window was just as he left it, with the exception that the blind was rolled up, but the front room window was thrown right up. He found footmarks on the flower bed outside, and gave information to the police. On the following Saturday night Supt. Preston showed him, at the police station, the spoons he had lost. The prisoners were also there, and he immediately recognised Wilson as the man he saw running away. He identified the spoons produced as his property. A cupboard and desk in the room had also been ransacked.

By the prisoner Wilson: He could not see Wilson's face as he was running away.

By his Lordship: He had never seen Wilson before.

Supt. Preston, stationed at Banbury, stated that he was summoned to Mr. Ross' house on the morning of the 18th. He made an examination of the premises and found one footmark on the soil of the flower bed in the front garden. The distance from the window to the footmark was about six feet. Witness also found a distinct footmark inside the house. The following Saturday witness went to Birmingham and received from Detective Harris the two prisoners and certain articles. He brought them back to Banbury, compared their boots with the footmarks, and found that Wilson's left boot corresponded exactly with the mark on the flower bed. The footprints had been covered over. The footmark inside the house was on a leather seated chair, and also corresponded with Wilson's boots. When charged Radford said he had never been to Banbury before, but Wilson replied "That's a strange charge" and asked whether he would get more than 12 months. Witness did not answer the question.

By His Lordship: There had been no rain about the time of the robbery. The mark on the chair consisted of nothing but dust. There were no nail marks.

Wilson stated that his boots had nails in them, which would leave a mark.

His Lordship directed that the boots should be examined by the witness.

Supt. Preston did so and declared that there were no nails that would leave any impression.

P. C. James said that he was on duty on the Neithrop-road about ten minutes past five on the morning of the 18th, and saw the prisoner Wilson. Witness asked him if he had had a rough night. Wilson replied that he had not, but had slept at a lodginghouse. He added that he was waiting for a mate, who was a long turning up time.

His Lordship: Did it not occur to you to spend part of your time, valuable as it is, in waiting to see whether the mate did turn up?

Witness: No.

Detective J. Harris, of Birmingham, deposed that on Saturday, April 21st, he went to a shop kept by Emmanuel, a pawnbroker, with whom he found

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1894

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UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, JUNE 20.

The Eucennia, or commemoration of founders and benefactors, which took place in the Sheldonian Theatre this morning, maintains, in spite of all rival attractions, its importance as the centre of the academic year. But there is necessarily a certain monotony in the annual recurrence of such a festival, when the same things have to be done, and there is only a variation of degree and of persons. Wren's building was to-day filled with the usual throng of ladies, interspersed with undergraduates, while the men filled, though somewhat sparsely, the standing area. The period of waiting for the arrival of the Vice-Chancellor was varied by organ performances from Handel, Mozart, Mendelssohn, and Liszt, interspersed, for the enjoyment of the undergraduates, with music-hall airs and some not very brilliant attempts at "chaff." The appearance of the Vice-Chancellor, and his following of proctors and doctors, among whom were the two University members (Sir John Mowbray and Mr. Talbot), Sir C. Stan Smith, the Dean of Christ Church, the Bishop of Exeter, the Dean of Christ Church, and the other heads of Colleges, was the signal for a somewhat vehement outburst, inspired apparently by the late occurrences at the "House," and the Vice-Chancellor, who is himself extremely popular, opened the proceedings under a running fire of interruptions. These, however, ceased on the introduction of the list of distinguished men upon whom the University proposed to confer the honorary D.C.L. degree. The duty of presenting them, filled for so many years by Mr. Rye, was discharged with graceful brevity and politeness by Dr. Gemby, the new Regius Professor of Civil Law. In presenting Lord Kimberley he enumerated his services to the colonies, to our Indian Empire, as Secretary of Foreign Affairs and as Viceroy of Ireland. The Bishop of Exeter, in his historical and theological studies were crowned by his work upon the Papacy. Lord Justice Darby's brilliant academic career had been followed by a still more distinguished career as a lawyer and a Judge. To Sir Edward Fry's legal fame and personal character a warm tribute of admiration was paid, with the wish that he might long enjoy his honourable retirement. But here a voice interposed—"You have not said he was Charles Fry's uncle, Sir," and as Mr. Fry is the popular adulate, the reminder called forth great applause. But the appearance of Captain Mahan was the signal for the loudest and most combined applause. Fluctibus in media voxas severiores meditatur, said the professor, and praised his constant labours in promoting unity between the two related nations. The architectural and political works of M. Boumy, the Latin scholarship of Professor Ranney, the studies in the fine arts of Professor Middleton, the profound chemical and metallurgical researches of Professor Mendeleef, and the distinguished scientific investigations of Mr. Francis Galton in astronomy, meteorology, and heredity, with his geographical labours in Southern Africa, were severally enumerated as each came forward to receive the degree. Then the Public Orator (Dr. Merry) commenced an oration, replete as usual with wit and interest. He paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the Professors of Greek and Latin, Henry Nettleship and the late Master of Balliol; of Lord Bowen, his all-accomplished contemporary at Balliol—"Dulcem animam avire atque valeas jobanna—of Lord Coleridge, Ornatus atque facundus senex, hoc ipso die funere elatus honorifico; of Mr. Foulkes, the learned vicar of St. Mary's; of George Romanes, naturam interrogans—

"Quo nota gentilia materiam
"Corpora re, varis pignat, gentisque resolvat."
The Orator then passed to topics of the day, the constant additions to our munificence, and the repairs of St. Mary's spire—
"Decedunt stipes, restituitur sequitur"
the cause for athletes—"no enim ipso, dum ceteras adolescentium virtutes admirari affectamus, toros leuistisque furtim contemplantur et quos quique ferat noster ammentum." "Rungit, per plateas alte feruntur, pedibusque rotarum subleunt lapsus." Colleges are wrecked that hostes may celebrate a boating victory, to be followed by the self-commending of the perpetrators, "O ros, quando te aspiciam!"

"Inde per amphiam
"Mittitur Elysium, et paret intra sacra tenemus."

The prize compositions were then recited in the following order:—

1. English Essay.—"Comparison, Criticism, and Estimate of English Novelists from 1700 to 1850," by Percy F. Howland, B.A., Hertford College.
2. Gaisford Greek Verse.—From Shakespeare's *Henry IV.*, Part II., Act II., by George S. Robertson, Scholar of New College.
3. Latin Verse.—"Cepus," by John S. Phillimore, Scholar of Christ Church.
4. Stanhope Historical Essay.—"The Causes of the Fall of Richard II.," by Francis Urquhart, Exhibitioner of Balliol College.
5. Latin Essay.—"Quaritur de ingenio Alcibiadis," by Percy S. Allen, B.A., Corpus Christi College.
6. Newdigate Prize Poem.—"The Age of Leo X. in Italy," by Frank Taylor, Scholar of Lincoln College.

Of these may be singled out for special commendation the vigorous and humorous declamation of the Greek verse translation by Mr. Robertson, which called forth great and deserved applause.

This brought the ceremony to an end, and the recipients of the honorary degree with a large general company were subsequently entertained at lunch at All Souls, after which, in spite of showers, there was a large attendance at the Maconic *fic* in the gardens of St. John's College.

The series of entertainments has been much the same as in former years, save that the "procession of boats," which had become somewhat of a farce, was omitted on Monday night. There was the usual pastoral play in Worcester College-garden, the usual philharmonic concert in the Sheldonian, the usual horticultural show in Worcester-garden, the usual series of balls—this year at the schools—the usual concerts and dances at divers colleges—
"Claudite jam rivos poeli, et prata biberant."

The Vice-Chancellor, at the request of the Hebdomadal Council, has nominated the following persons to be a committee to confer with a Cambridge committee on the subject of scholarship examinations:—The Rector of Exeter, the Warden of Keble, the Rev. Thomas H. Green, M.A., Fellow of Queens', the Rev. Lancelot E. Thelpe, M.A., Fellow of Oriel, and Percy E. Matheson, M.A., Fellow of New College.

The following elections have been made:—To a Shute Scholarship.—H. L. Salkeld, non-collegiate. To a Shute Exhibition.—H. C. Lousley, non-collegiate. This scholarship and exhibition were founded in memory of the late Mr. Shute by his widow.

The trustees of the Aubrey Moore Memorial have elected Arthur G. Hunt, B.A., of Queens' College, to a studentship of £60 for the ensuing year. Mr. Hunt was placed in the first class in the first public examination (classical) in 1891, and in the second class in the Final Honour School of *Litteræ Humaniores* in 1892.

DUBLIN, JUNE 18.

trial business during the year's trading. The profits included a large item represented to have been made in connexion with the Phoenix Trust Company, and witness wrote to the board enclosing the certificate which he proposed to give. This certificate set forth that "The gross profit referred to consists almost entirely of profits made on financial and not commercial operations, and is produced almost exclusively by taking credit for values put upon shares in other companies promoted by this company, which are subject to realization." This certificate was not ultimately appended to the balance-sheet, because it was represented to witness that it would damage the company. He admitted that that was no good reason for withholding it, but he was, perhaps, "over-persuaded." The inquiry was again adjourned. (p. 14)

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Victoria-street and International Society for the Protection of Animals from Vivisection was held yesterday afternoon in St. James's-hall. Bishop Barry presided, and expressed the opinion that the very vehemence of the opposition with which they met was a testimony that their cause was advancing. A resolution was carried expressing abhorrence of vivisection as unjustifiable on moral, humane, and scientific grounds. (p. 11)

MEMORIAL TO MR. SPURGEON.—A memorial to the late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon at the Stockwell Orphanage, Clapham-road, was unveiled yesterday by two of his sons on behalf of Mrs. Spurgeon, and at the same time a memorial hall erected at the orphanage was formally opened. (p. 10)

THE CHARGES OF CRUELTY AGAINST A NURSE.—At Chelmsford Assizes, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Day, Ella Gillespie, 54, nurse, pleaded guilty to several charges of cruel ill-treatment of children who had been under her care at the Hackney Workhouse School at Brentwood. The learned Judge sentenced the prisoner to five years' penal servitude, and observed that her conduct must have been known to the officials of the institution and might, with any care, have been discovered by the superior authorities. (p. 12)

DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A German named Guttman, a dock labourer at South Shields, yesterday morning murdered his wife and his son, 14 years of age, and then committed suicide by cutting his throat. (p. 7)

THE LAW COURTS.—In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Cave and Mr. Justice Collins, judgment was given in the matter of a rule nisi for a *mandamus* to compel Judge Snagge, of the Oxfordshire County Court, to hear a solicitor. Mr. Addison, the solicitor, is fully qualified, and is managing clerk to a firm of solicitors who were acting for the defendant in a case before the County Court Judge. He claimed as of right to be heard, and the Judge, while offering to hear him, declined to admit his claim to be heard as of right. The rule nisi for a *mandamus* was then obtained, and Mr. Hollams, for the Incorporated Law Society, showed cause against it. Their Lordships now decided that under the 12th section of the County Courts Act, 1888, the solicitor had no claim of right to be heard, and they discharged the rule. (p. 13)

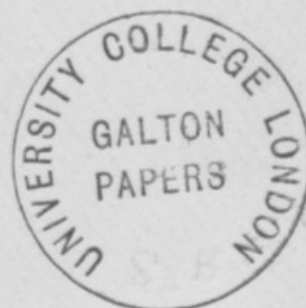
—Before Mr. Justice Mathew and a special jury, the trial of the action "Samuels v. Faler," for the recovery of the insurance on certain jewelry alleged to have been stolen from the plaintiff's shop at Scarborough was concluded. Evidence was called for the defendant, and ultimately the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged.—Before Mr. Justice Wills and a special jury, an action, "Johnson v. Hamersmith Vestry," brought to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff through alleged negligence of the defendants' servants in the repairing of one of the roads under their control, resulted in a verdict for the defendants, the jury holding that there was no negligence on the part of their servants.—In the Probate and Divorce Division, the hearing of the probate suit, "Bettini v. the Royal Academy of Music," was resumed. The case for the defendants was concluded, and counsel, in opening the case for the plaintiff, alleged that the real cause of the differences between her and the late Mme. Trebelli had been the fact that a violinist named Musin proposed marriage to Mlle. Bettini while professing love to her mother; and he also said he would call evidence to prove that there had been a complete reconciliation between the mother and daughter in 1892. The plaintiff was giving evidence when the Court rose.—In the Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Wildy, Official Receiver, a first meeting was held under a receiving order granted in April against Lord Thurlow. The liabilities were returned at £427,567, of which £131,421 is unsecured, £283,644 fully secured, £167,881 partly secured, and £104,000 contingent, with assets estimated to realize £20,010. After some discussion an adjournment was granted to enable the debtor to submit a proposal to his creditors.—Before Mr. H. Brougham, Official Receiver, a first meeting was held under the failure of Mr. Pascoe St. Legor Grenfell. The liabilities were stated at £104,632, of which £79,592 is unsecured, with assets £3,370. The Official Receiver stated that nearly the whole of the liabilities were for living expenses, &c. It was resolved that the case should be wound up in bankruptcy. (p. 13)

LONDON COUNTY SESSIONS.—Before Sir P. H. Edlin, Q.C., three Frenchmen named Dervieux, Collard, and Haskin pleaded guilty to five charges of wholesale larceny from houses where they had lodged in London. Haskin was sentenced to four and Dervieux to three years' imprisonment.

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Frank & his D.C.L

June 1894



Continued from overleaf
 Certificate signed by
 Gen. General Knowledge Personal Knowledge

Ed. Marchion
 Geo. Back
 R. Fitz Roy
 John Gifford
 Richard Harcourt
 Wm. J. Hamilton
 J. M. Wilhelm
 John Lee
 James Booth
 Stanhope
 H. Holland
 W. James
 John Prestwich
 George. E. Full.

Charles Darwin
 W. Hopkins
 Leonard Horner
 Joseph Ellen Portlock
 A. Cagley
 John Ed. Gray
 W. Spottiswood
 P. Hardwicke
 Andrew Ramsay
 Richard Partridge
 John Tyndall
 John Barlow
 Archibald Smith
 C. Darwin
 Charles Babbage
 Thomas Phillips
 Joseph Hadeson
 John Richardson

30 small
 two Cagley
 Ramsay
 Tyndall



Francis Galton Esq.
Hon^{re} Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society
55 Victoria St. Westminster

The recipient of the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society for
having explored at his own cost - a central part of South Africa and
for his astronomical observations therein.

Author of the Narrative of an Explorer in South Africa, Arthur
Israel &c.

[Directing attention to his acquaintance with the science of] Geography
[Emphasizing as] an African Explorer & geographer

(for signatures see overleaf)

Read to the Society - Nov 26/1857 elected 1860

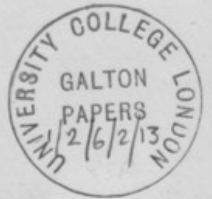
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Francis Galton
& Gold Medal

"Times" Dec 1st 1886



Some papers about
my Royal Society Medal
in 1886



Those who obtained to a place on Her Majesty's Privy Council, were sure to be distinguished men, whose should be due to welcome amongst us; and by confidence

Those who attended to a place on the runway's P. Council, were sure to be distinguished men, whose should be glad to welcome among us, and by rendering privilege of special clearing to those, with whose assistance the airport had nothing to do, all involving such times were prevented. But the method has the advantage that it applies only to a particular class of air mail, for instance, might be of quite fast and useful to private or otherwise, but that would not lead to a on the P. Council. Such a man would only be a

THE ANSWER

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the resolution was adopted unanimously.

Dixon, M.P., and adopted unanimously.
It was also agreed, on the motion of Mr. HEN-
TON, seconded by the Duke of WESTMINSTER, that
Liberal Unionist Associations should be widely
developed in the different constituencies.

A banquet also took place in the evening, when
speeches were delivered by the Marquess of Hart-
ington, the Earl of Derby and others.

DISTINCTION FOR A WARWICKSHIRE MAN.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society,
held at Burlington House last week, Mr. Francis
Galton, a Warwickshire man, received the dis-
tinguished honor of a royal medal for his statistical
inquiries into biological phenomena. Mr. Galton
is well known in the scientific world for his re-
searches, but the royal medal has been bestowed,
Professor Stokes explained when it was presented,
more especially for his later investigations in
relation to vital statistics. Mr. Galton has shown
that, by taking the average of a number of in-
dividuals having some condition in common,
individual peculiarities apart from that condition
are eliminated in the mean, and results are
obtained which may be regarded as typical of that
condition. One way of doing this is by his method
of compound photographs. Thus, typical features
of criminals of a particular kind, of consumptive
persons and the like, have been obtained. This
statistical method he has applied to bodily
characteristics, such as stature, and has also
extended it, with remarkable ingenuity and
originality, to mental phenomena. This was in
substance the eulogium of Professor Stokes; and
at the anniversary dinner in the evening.

Mr. FRANCIS GALTON, in returning thanks as
the gold medalist, spoke at length on his explora-
tions in South Africa, which gained for him one
of the gold medals of the Royal Geographical
Society, and the honor of being elected a Fellow
of the Royal Society. Then, turning to the
distinction just conferred upon him for "statistical
inquiries into biological phenomena," he gave
some interesting details of the hereditary bent of
his own mind. He cited at least five remarkable
instances of the love of tabulation of statistics on
his father's side; and as regarded biology, he was
sure there was a similarity between the bent of
his own mind and that of his mother's father, Dr.
Erasmus Darwin. The resemblance was chiefly
in a strong disposition to generalise on every-day
matters that commonly pass unnoticed. He had
himself attempted some of the very inquiries to
which Dr. Erasmus Darwin had drawn attention,
in complete unconsciousness that he had done so.
It was owing to this hereditary bent of mind that
he was well prepared to assimilate the theories of
Charles Darwin when they first appeared in his
"Origin of Species." Few could have been more
profoundly influenced than he was by his pub-
lications. They enlarged the horizon of his ideas.
He drew from them the breath of a fuller scientific
life, and owed more of his later scientific impulses
to the influences of Charles Darwin than he could
easily express. This was a simple outline of his
scientific history. Mr. Galton concluded by
remarking that that medal was a new bond,
literally a golden one, to connect him even more
firmly than before with the Royal Society.

Mr. Francis Galton is a brother of Mr. Darwin.
Galton, J.P., of Claverdon Leys, and of Miss
Emma S. Galton, 5, Bertie-terrace, Milverton, to
whom the Leamington School of Cookery owes
its existence. Mr. Galton, who is the author of
several works on travel and scientific subjects, now
resides in London. He married Miss Butler (daugh-
ter of a Dean of Peterborough), whose youngest
brother, Dr. Butler, was head master of Harrow,
then Dean of Gloucester, and has very recently
been made Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Call and see the following Christmas Books at
Beck's:—The Little One's Album, Little Chorister,
Grandmother's Story, Discontented, The Cat's
Grandmother.



f.6r

Leamington Advertiser
Dec 9/84

f. 6v
and Alice Woolsey, only child of Major-General and Mrs. O'Brien Bellingham Woolsey.

ST. LUKE'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT CLASS.

The ninth annual tea meeting of the above class was held in St. Luke's Schoolroom, Augusta-place, on Thursday evening last. About 120 persons sat down to tea and amongst those present were, the Revs. H. Fisher, A. T. Harris, W. H. Stokes (a former member of the class), Mr. F. C. G. Ellerton, and Mr. T. Smith. After tea a meeting was held, when the Rev. H. Fisher, president of the class, occupied the chair. The rev. gentleman gave his annual address, in the course of which he observed that, as a Christian minister, he was glad to find that the class maintains its high standard of Christian profession. They desired no attractions of a worldly character to draw outsiders to their meetings. Such going down to Egypt for help would lower the standard of their meetings and could only end in disappointment and failure. In spite of the contempt with which many professing Christians regarded them, the manifest blessing of God had ever rested upon the work of the class. Amongst the former members of the class there were now clergymen, missionaries and schoolmasters, whose influence was on the side of those principles of grace which they had learned whilst amongst them. If a man had the grace of God in his heart his Protestantism would drop into the right place, and his influence could not help being felt by those with whom he was surrounded. With such results as those which he had mentioned he was quite satisfied to hold fast by the principles of doctrine and simplicity of worship, from which for thirty years he had never swerved. He was satisfied that the same blessed results would still attend them in their work for the future. Let them keep fast to the same truths and both by their voice and conduct testify to the reality of the grace of God.—The Secretary, Mr. W. J. Allen, read the committee's report, which shewed that the class was in a flourishing condition. The average attendance at their meetings had been 22. The class had a balance of £3 1s. 6d. in its favour. Two members of the class had been accepted as missionaries during the past year—Mr. A. Budd by the London City Missions, and Mr. C. Gardner by the Protestant Reformation Society. The committee appealed to friends of the class for books for the library, and after sketching the rapid advances of Romanism and Ritualism, urged upon the members their plain duty of maintaining those principles of faith and practice which had been purchased at so great a cost at the time of the Reformation.—The Rev. A. T. Harris, Mr. Ellerton and Messrs. Woods, Miles and Gardner addressed the meeting, and bore testimony to the value of the class to which they belonged.—The Rev. H. Fisher then handed a sum of money to Mr. C. Gardner, who was about to leave them. This, he explained, had been subscribed by the Sunday school teachers and members of the St. Luke's class, in recognition of the esteem in which he was held.—Mr. Gardner suitably returned thanks, and the Rev. President having pronounced the benediction, the meeting was brought to a close.

The class, which is in connection with the Protestant Reformation Society, and of which its missionary is the chairman, meets every Monday night, at eight o'clock, in St. Luke's class-room, Augusta-place. All are welcome to attend, and young men are specially invited.

THE LEAMINGTON DIRECTORY.—As the Advertisement Department of "Beck's Leamington Directory for 1887" is in course of preparation, it would be well if advertisements be sent in as soon as possible to the Publishing Office, 76, The Parade.

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The HIGH S.

resolution:—

That it is, in the fact that one common county, including the sums being Royal Highness Imperial Institute Mr. Darlington was entirely for question and decision but it seemed the and in the discussion opinions of the v They were aware plan of his own jubilee. Unfortunately almost every parish brating that even they would have that Stratford, Co Nuneaton, Sutton other places would in their own way. could combine in money that could Warwick it would contribution of V shape of small s The object of his have a common p with local effort in the various localities memorate the just thought that the and its treasurer for this particular to that fund. He yet been sufficient That feeling had deal of time seem the scheme, and would sink down ton institutions character, a ch Colonies to the to be an institut or an exhibition the country wo the other hand broadened and together the C and of perman between them, ported. An In tion to our team of the Colonies obtained, and a mother country would be of ve time, although portion of our with poverty districts, and coming winter rural villages. Though they could wish in that need not they held back would have a then it would tions from them be considerable parts of the c but he felt that and he believe various towns commend itse seemed to be received a sin to that rece each Mayor make a spec fact they wd Mayors not



*The President
Vice Presidents and Council
of
The Royal Society of Literature
of the United Kingdom*

*hereby notify that
Francis Galton, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.,
has been duly elected and incorporated
A Fellow
of the said Society under the provisions
of the Charter of Incorporation granted
by His Majesty King George IV.*

W. Lubbock President
Frederic James Secretary

London.

1907.



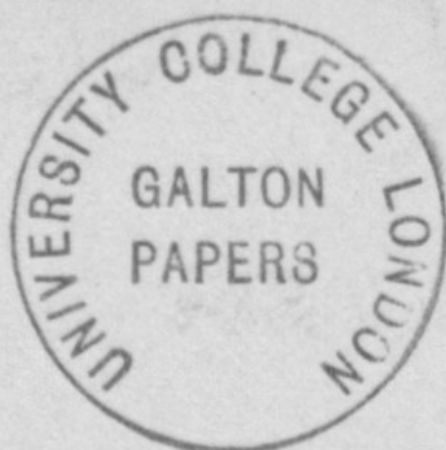
Royal Society of Literature
19.2



Mr J. E. Sandys,

St. John's College,
Cambridge.

Athenæum Club.
S.W.



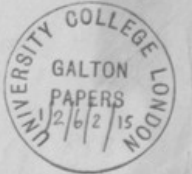
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L. Galton

The following is the Speech delivered by the Public Orator in presenting Mr Francis Galton, M.A., F.R.S., of Trinity College, for the honorary degree of Doctor in Science.

Sedes olim sibi notas hodie revisit alumnus noster, qui flumine Nilo quondam explorato, et Africa Australi postea perlustrata, velut alter Mercurius omnium qui inter loca deserta et inhospita peregrinantur adiutor et patronus egregius exstitit. Idem, velut alter Aeolus, etiam ipsos ventos caelique tempestates suae provinciae audacter adiunxit. Hodie vero Academiae nemora nuper procellis nimium vexata non sine misericordia contemplatus, e frondibus nostris caducis capiti tam venerabili coronam diu debitam imponi patitur. Tempestatum certe in scientia iamdudum versatus, ventorum cursus tabulis fidelibus olim mandavit, gentesque varium caeli morem praediscere docuit, laudem philosopho cuidam antiquo a Nubium choro Aristophanico quondam tributam uno saltem verbo mutato meritis:—*οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἄλλῃ γ' ὑπακούσαιμεν τῶν νῦν μετεωρολογούντων*. Longum est avorum et proavorum ingenia magna in ipsorum progenie continuata ab hoc viro, Caroli Darwinii cognato, virorum insignium exemplis illustrata percensere. Longum est tot honores titulosque ab ipso per tot annos cumulatos commemorare. Hoc autem in loco, eloquentiae eius undecim abhinc annos conscio, instituti anthropologici praesidem non corporis tantum sed etiam mentis humanae mensorem appellaverim. Inter antiquos quidem celebratum erat illud Protagorae, omnium rerum mensuram esse hominem. Inter recentiores autem notum est hunc praesertim virum hominum omnium, imprimis pessimorum, mensuram ad amussim velle exigere. Ceterum plura hodie dicere supervacaneum est; constat enim ne optimorum quidem virorum a laudibus abesse debere mensuram.

Duco ad vos virum de scientia anthropologica et meteorologica praeclare meritum, caeli et terrae indagatorem indefessum, studiorum denique geographicorum etiam inter nosmet ipsos fautorem insignem, FRANCISCUM GALTON.



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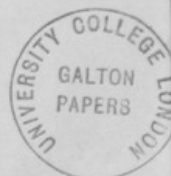
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Cambridge
Public Orator, Speech,
May 16/95

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

42 Rutland Gate

London S.W.



f.6r



f.6v



United Grand Lodge
OF ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF ENGLAND

The Right Honourable The Earl of Zetland
(GRAND MASTER.)

To All

Whom it may concern

These are to certify that our Brother
Francis Galton
who hath signed his name in the
Margin hereof was regularly re-
ceived into Free Masonry on the
3rd day of February A.D. 1844, and
admitted to the **Kite** Degree on the
13th day of May 1844 in the
Scientific Lodge
No. 105 Cambridge, that
he is duly registered in the Books
of this Grand Lodge accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have
hereunto subscribed my Name and
affixed the Seal of the Grand Lodge
at London the 12th day of March
A.D. 1845 A.D. 1845.

This certificate shall not entitle
a Brother to admission into any Lodge
without due Examination

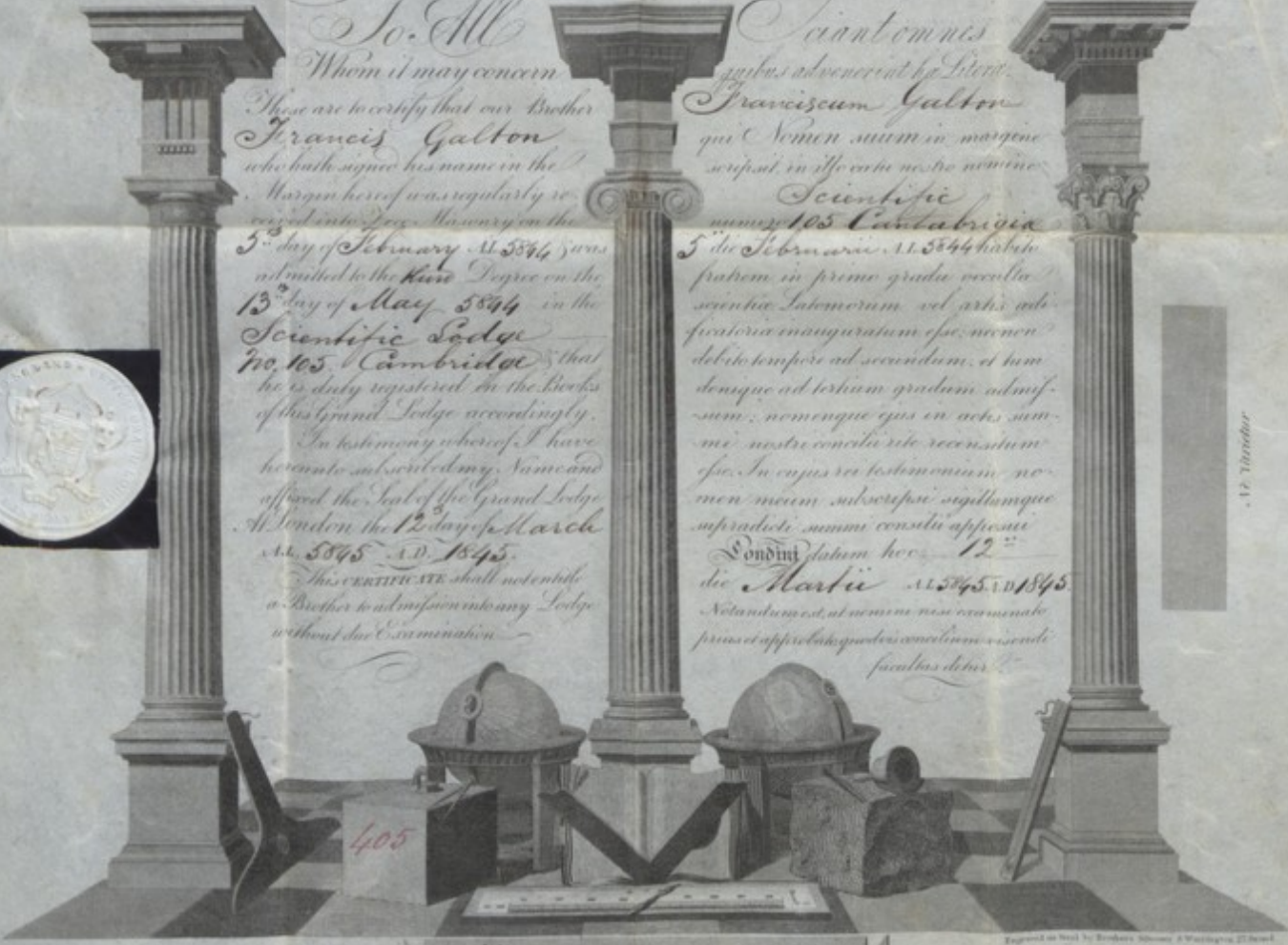
Scientific

Franciscum Galton
qui Nomen suum in margine
scriptum, in illo cartae nostre nomine

Scientific
num. 105 Cantabrigia
5^{die} Februarii A.D. 1844 habito
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scientiae Laborum vel artis ad-
ficatoria inauguratum spe. necnon
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denique ad tertium gradum admis-
sum. nomenque eius in actis sum-
mi nostri concilii rite recensitum
spe. In corpus rei testimonium no-
men meum subscriptum sigillamque
supradicti summi consilii apposui
Londini datum hoc 12^o

die Martii A.D. 1845 A.D. 1845

Notandum est, ut nomen non examine
prius et approbato quod est concilium visendi
facultas datur



William A. White SEC.

17. Thacker

Engraved on Steel by Brothers Simpson & Warrington, 25 Strand



7-Gravette-



f. 21

Scientific Lodge, No. 105.

HELD AT THE

LION HOTEL, CAMBRIDGE.*Mr. Galton*

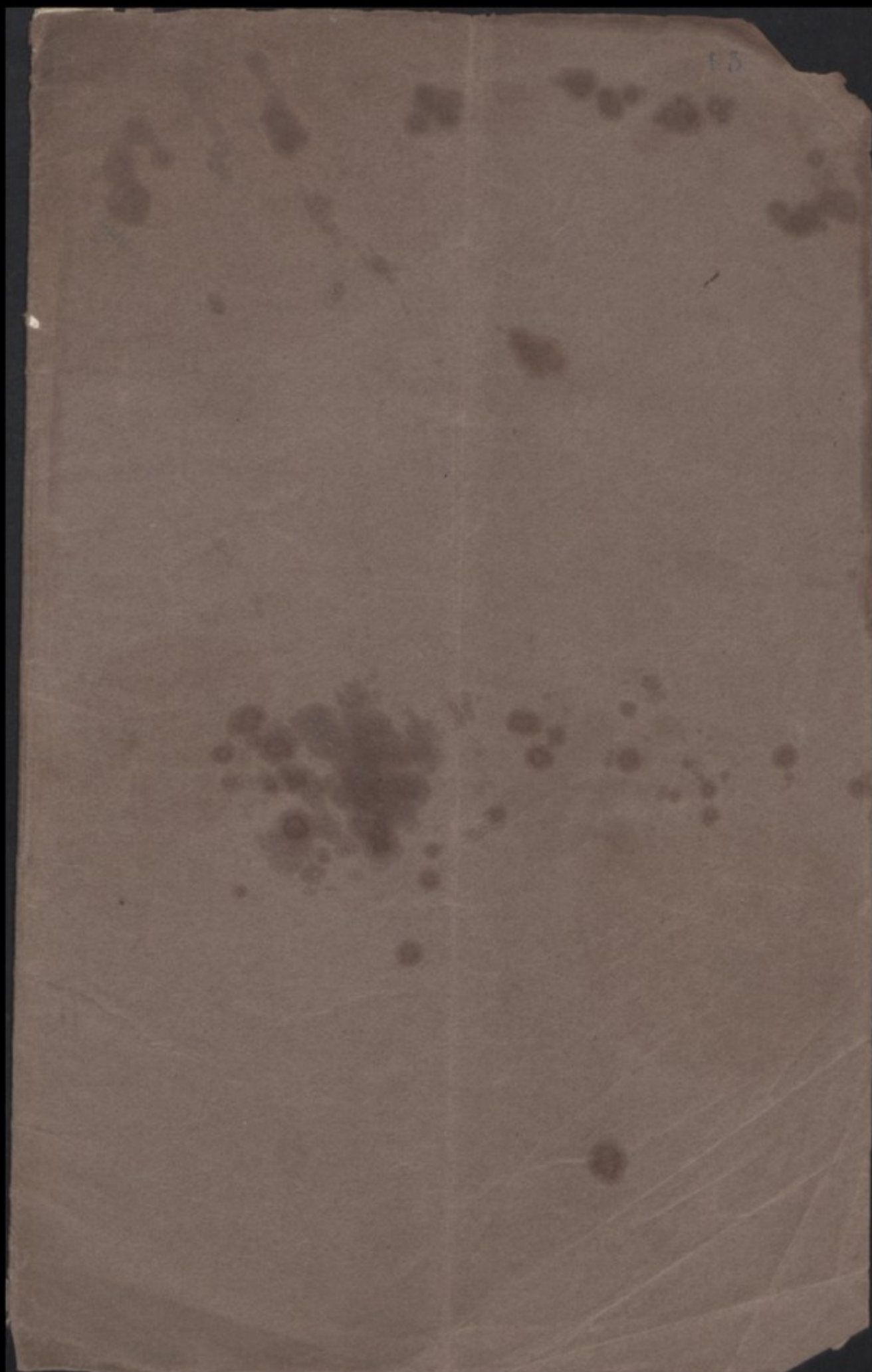
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Lodge-Room, *Feb 195-1844*

RECEIVED,

W. Jones

Treasurer.



BYE LAWS
OF THE
SCIENTIFIC LODGE,
No. 105.
OF ANCIENT
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
HELD AT THE
RED LION HOTEL,
CAMBRIDGE.

A. L. 5845. A. D. 1841.

PRINTED BY C. E. BROWN, MARKET HILL, CAMBRIDGE.



BYE LAWS,

§c.

I.

THE Brethren shall meet on the Second Monday in every month, and be summoned at such hour in the evening as the W. M. shall appoint; at which time the Lodge shall be punctually opened. The Officers *absent* shall be fined as follows: viz.—the Worshipful Master five shillings, the Senior and Junior Wardens and Secretary two shillings and six-pence each, and the other Officers one shilling each.

II.

No excuse shall abrogate the preceding Law unless sent to the W. Master, in writing, by ten o'clock in the morning of the day on which the Lodge meet; or unless the officers are at a distance of three miles from the Lodge.

III.

Peace, regularity, and decorum are indispensably necessary to the good government of the Lodge; and it is fully expected that every Brother will be prepared to promote this object.

IV.

At the stroke of the Mall, strict silence shall be observed, and immediately after the Lodge is opened the Secretary shall read the minutes of the preceding Lodge, that the same may be regularly discussed and confirmed. Candidates

may then be proposed, *all matters connected with the private affairs of the Lodge be transacted,—and on no account shall the Brethren be obstructed in their work by any after propositions without the sanction and authority of the W. Master.*

V.

Every proposition must be made the Lodge preceding the one at which it shall be determined upon; except in extraordinary cases, when two-thirds of the Brethren shall be present.

VI.

No proposition which has been previously submitted to the Lodge shall, on any consideration, be withdrawn without the permission of the W. Master.

VII.

For the preservation of order it is extremely desirable, and a duty incumbent on the mover of any proposition or resolution, to rise, and with becoming respect address himself to the W. Master, and, to prevent improper interruption, no Brother shall be permitted to address the Lodge till the Speaker has resumed his seat.

VIII.

Brethren refusing to pay due observance to the foregoing Law, shall for the first offence be admonished by the W. Master, and if the Brother so offending persevere in his contumacy, he shall be commanded to quit the Lodge, nor shall he be re-admitted until he has made such concession as may, by the Lodge, be deemed satisfactory.

IX.

Candidates for Initiation, or a Brother desirous to become a Subscribing Member, (except in cases of emergency,) shall be regularly proposed and seconded in open Lodge one month previous to his being balloted for, and his name, title, profession, and place of abode inserted in the summons for the ensuing Lodge. One Black Ball in seven shall con-

stitute a rejection, and if seven Members should not be present, the ballot shall not take place. For the satisfaction of the proposer, the ballot may be repeated three successive times.

X.

If this repetition take place, and the same results follow, the person so rejected cannot, at a less period than twelve months, be again proposed as a Candidate for Initiation, or Subscribing Brother, to this Lodge.

XI.

The W. Master and two Wardens shall stand in scrutiny when the votes on any question or proposition are declared, and in the event of an equality of votes, the W. Master shall have the casting vote.

XII.

The Brother proposing a Candidate shall deposit the sum of One Guinea in the hands of the Treasurer at the time of making the proposition, and the Candidate shall not be Balloted for *until the deposit be paid.*

XIII.

If the accepted Candidate be Initiated within the two succeeding Lodge nights after he has been balloted for, the deposit money shall be accounted as part of his Initiation Fee, but if not so Initiated, nor any satisfactory reason given for his non-appearance, it shall be forfeited for the general purposes of the Lodge; on a future application for admission such Candidate must be re-proposed.

XIV.

Members of the Lodge only may propose Candidates, &c.

XV.

No Brother shall be passed to the Second Degree or raised to the Third Degree at a less interval than one month from the time of taking the previous degree, and then only

on giving satisfactory proof of his qualification to be passed or raised to the respective degree.

XVI.

A Brother becoming a Subscribing Member shall pay on his admission a joining fee of Two Guineas and the average subscription per month to the next half year's payment; also if such Brother has not been registered in the Grand Lodge he shall pay an additional sum to meet the expence of the Grand Lodge registering and certificate fees, and two shillings and sixpence for registering in this Lodge.

XVII.

Brethren leaving Cambridge may, at their own request, and on paying the sum of Two Guineas, be registered Honorary Members of the Lodge; this, however, shall not entitle them to any voice in conducting the private business of the Lodge.

XVIII.

Brethren residing in Cambridge shall not, (except under peculiar circumstances) be admitted Honorary Members of the Lodge.

XIX.

The Worshipful Master, and Treasurer, shall be elected annually.

XX.

The election of a W. Master, and Treasurer, shall be conducted in the following order:—Two Ballots shall be taken, the first ballot shall declare the two Brethren who have the greatest number of votes in their favour as nominated to the respective office; the second ballot shall determine, by the majority, on whom the choice of the Brethren has fallen.



XXI.

The election of a W. Master shall take place at the regular Lodge in December, previous to the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, on the morning of which day the Worshipful Master elect shall be regularly installed and duly invested for the ensuing year.

XXII.

The Treasurer shall be elected at the regular Lodge meeting in January.

XXIII.

If the festival of St. John the Evangelist should fall on a Sunday, or other inconvenient day, the W. Master shall be empowered, by the consent of the Brethren, to adjourn to a more favourable opportunity.

XXIV.

The Tylers shall be annually elected by a show of hands.

XXV.

The power of appointing the Wardens, Deacons, Secretary, Steward, and Master of the Ceremonies, is vested in the W. Master.

XXVI.

The authority of the W. Master in this and in all other cases, excepting those before stated, is absolute; but in the event of a perversion of that authority, appeal may be made to the Provincial Grand Master, or his Deputy, and subsequently to the Grand Lodge of England.

XXVII.

Brethren shall not be allowed to leave the Lodge during Lodge hours, without permission from the W. Master, and at his or their return shall be announced in due form by the Inner Guard, according with the degree in which the Lodge is then met; and the same form shall be observed on the entrance of Brethren after the Lodge is first opened.

XXVIII.

The annual subscription for each Brother (including that to the Fund of Benevolence) shall be Two Pounds, *to be paid in advance: viz.*—one-half on the 24th of June, and the other half on the 27th of December.

XXIX.

A list of the Brethren who shall be in arrear at the time of the Auditors making their report of the Treasurer's Accounts, shall be placed in some conspicuous part of the Lodge room for the three successive Lodge nights, and *if not paid before the Lodge meeting in April*, his or their names shall be erased from the list of subscribing Brethren, and an intimation thereof be sent by the Secretary to every defaulter.

XXX.

Each Brother's subscription to the Fund of Benevolence is Two Shillings annually.

XXXI.

As the beauties of Masonry require a corresponding uniformity in the ornaments of the Lodge—viz., its Furniture, Jewels, &c. &c., *every new Member* shall pay, in addition to other fees, Five Shillings towards a fund to be set apart exclusively, and made available only to the before-mentioned purposes.

XXXII.

The following is a Table of Fees, &c., payable at Initiation:—

| | £. | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| Initiation and Lodge Fees | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Registering in the Books of the Grand Lodge | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Grand Lodge Certificate | | | |
| Available Fund | 0 | 5 | 0 |

XXXIII.

The fee on taking the Second Degree is Ten Shillings and Sixpence; and for the Third Degree, One Guinea.

XXXIV.

The Treasurer shall enter, in an Audit Book kept for that purpose, a general head of the annual income and expenditure of the Lodge.

XXXV.

Five Brethren shall be appointed on the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, to audit the Treasurer's accounts for *the year ensuing*, Two to be named by the W. Master, and Three to be ballotted for by the Lodge. The Auditors so appointed shall present a written Report at the succeeding Anniversary. A Balance Sheet in addition to the Audit Book, shall remain in the Lodge on the day in which it is presented, and at the next Lodge, for the inspection of the Brethren. Three Auditors shall be competent to act, and shall also sign the report. The Secretary shall attend the Auditors with the Minute Book at the time of their auditing the Accounts.

XXXVI.

The Secretary shall make known all communications received from the Grand Lodge and elsewhere,—announce to the Brethren, through the medium of the summonses, the time at which the half-yearly subscriptions become due,—insert all propositions of importance for the information of the Brethren; also the names of Candidates, with the addition, profession and place of abode to each; he shall likewise keep a register of the names of the newly initiated, &c., and place upon record all the minutes taken at a regular or convened Lodge.

XXXVII.

A communication shall be made to the Grand Lodge half-yearly, signed by the Worshipful Master and Secretary, transmitting a List of all the Subscribing Members to the Lodge, &c. &c., as enjoined by the regulations of the Grand Lodge; at which time Grand Lodge Certificates shall be procured for the Brethren hitherto unprovided with them.

XXXVIII.

A List of all the Subscribing Members to the Lodge, distinguishing the Officers, shall be made out yearly by the Secretary, and printed on cards for the use of the Brethren.

XXXIX.

Visiting Brethren shall be admitted only after due examination, *and not until the private business of the Lodge is first disposed of.* At their first visit no charge shall be incurred; but, on subsequent visits, they shall pay Five Shillings.

XL.

Any proposed alteration or addition to the existing Bye-Laws, shall be presented to the Lodge for approval, signed by three Subscribing Members; which alteration or addition shall be discussed at the next regular Lodge, *notice having been given in the intermediate time, by the Secretary, to every Subscribing Member.*

XLI.

The Bye-Laws shall be read by the Worshipful Master to the Brethren twice within the year.

J. R. BARKER, W. M.

T. BRADWELL, Secretary.

* * In consequence of frequent cases of *apparent* distress having come before the notice of the Brethren, which they have just reason to believe were not correct,

It is resolved,—

“That in order to avoid future imposition, a discretionary power be given to the Treasurer to afford such relief as he may consider the emergency of the case requires.”



SOCIETÀ ITALIANA D'ANTROPOLOGIA
ETNOLOGIA E PROLOGIA COMPARATA

Firenze, 10 May 1889
Via Gino Capponi N° 3

(R.S.)
N° 44



Sir
I have the honor to inform
you that our Society, in
its last meeting of April
28th, on the proposal of
its President and Secretary
Prof. R. Mantegazza and
R. Regalia, has elected you
an Honorary Member.

With the hope you will
see in this election a proof
of the high esteem our So-
ciety has for the eminent
services you have rendered
to Anthropological Science.

I beg you to believe
me, Yours sincerely

Francis Galton

Hon. Sec. Secretary

I forward you your Diploma and portrait.

Francis Galton
M. A. F. R. S.

Dr. Mantegazza
Via Gino Capponi N° 3
Firenze
1889

SOCIETÀ ITALIANA D'ANTROPOLOGIA
Fondata nel 1871
ETNOLOGIA E PSICOLOGIA COMPARATA



La Società Italiana di Antropologia, Etnologia e Psicologia comparata
nell'Adunanza del 20 Aprile 1889 ha eletto Socio *Onorario*
il Signor *Francis Galton, M.A., F.R.S.*
e perciò Gli trasmette questo DIPLOMA.

Firenze, il 1° Maggio 1890.

Il Vice-Presidente

Enrico H. Gagliardi

Il Presidente

Montepapa

Il Segretario

C. Regalia



Amherst College
Horse
1889





SOCIETÀ ROMANA DI ANTROPOLOGIA

FONDATA 4 GIUGNO 1893

*Il Signor Sir Francis Gallou, F.R.S. Londra
è stato nominato Socio corrispondente della Società Romana di Antropologia
Roma li 25 febbrajo 1904*

IL PRESIDENTE

Giorgi

IL VICE PRESIDENTE

Donatelli

IL SEGRETARIO

Monte

Antwerp
Con. Thonbe Soc. Romana



Antwerp Soc.
Thonbe
1913

Société
D'ANTHROPOLOGIE.



Brussels Anthropol
Bruxelles, le 12 avril 1886.

Monsieur,

J'ai le plaisir de vous annoncer que, dans la
séance du 29 mars, la Société d'Anthropologie
de Bruxelles vous a nommé membre honoraire.

Je vous prie, Monsieur, de me faire savoir
si vous voulez vous faire l'honneur d'accepter
ce titre, afin que je puisse vous envoyer votre
Diplôme.

Agriez, je vous prie, Monsieur, l'assurance
de ma considération la plus distinguée.

Le Secrétaire

A. Tritojacques

à Monsieur Francis Galton

Président de l'Institut anthropologique
de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande

à Londres.

SOCIÉTÉ D'ANTHROPOLOGIE DE BRUXELLES

FONDÉE EN 1882.

La Société d'Anthropologie de Bruxelles, dans sa séance du 29 mars 1886,
a nommé Monsieur Francis Galton, à Londres, Membre-honoraire
et lui a délivré le présent Diplôme.

Bruxelles, le 29 mars 1886.

Le Secrétaire:

Antoine

Le Président:

J. Vauclercq

Le Secrétaire adjoint:

D. Liebaert

Les Vice-Présidents:

A. Hous *J. M. D. D.*

Le Bibliothécaire:

G. Camont

Le Trésorier:

J. M. D. D.

Le Conservateur:

Le D. D.



Bureau
Anthrop. Soc.
1885

SOCIÉTÉ
GÉOGRAPHIQUE.
3, rue Choiseul.

Paris, le 10 Avril

1854.

Monsieur,



La Société de Géographie, réunie en Assemblée générale le 7 avril, a entendu le Rapport qui lui a été fait par M. Jomard, au nom d'une Commission spéciale, sur le concours au Prix annuel pour la découverte la plus importante en Géographie.

La Commission avait surtout à porter son examen sur les voyages effectués dans le cours de l'année 1851, et elle a signalé avec éloges vos courageux efforts pour le progrès de la Géographie. Sur sa conclusion la Société de Géographie vous a décerné sa grande Médaille d'encouragement pour le voyage que vous avez accompli avec autant de dévouement que de succès dans le pays du Cameroun.

Nous vous félicitons, Monsieur, d'être en

Monsieur Francis Galton.

Francis Galton
1854
Monsieur

celle occasion, les interprètes de la Société de
Géographie, et de vous adresser, avec la Médaille,
le Diplôme qui vous confère une récompense
si bien méritée.

Vous avons l'honneur de vous offrir,
Messieurs, l'assurance de notre considération
la plus distinguée.

Les Président et Secrétaire
de la Commission Centrale.

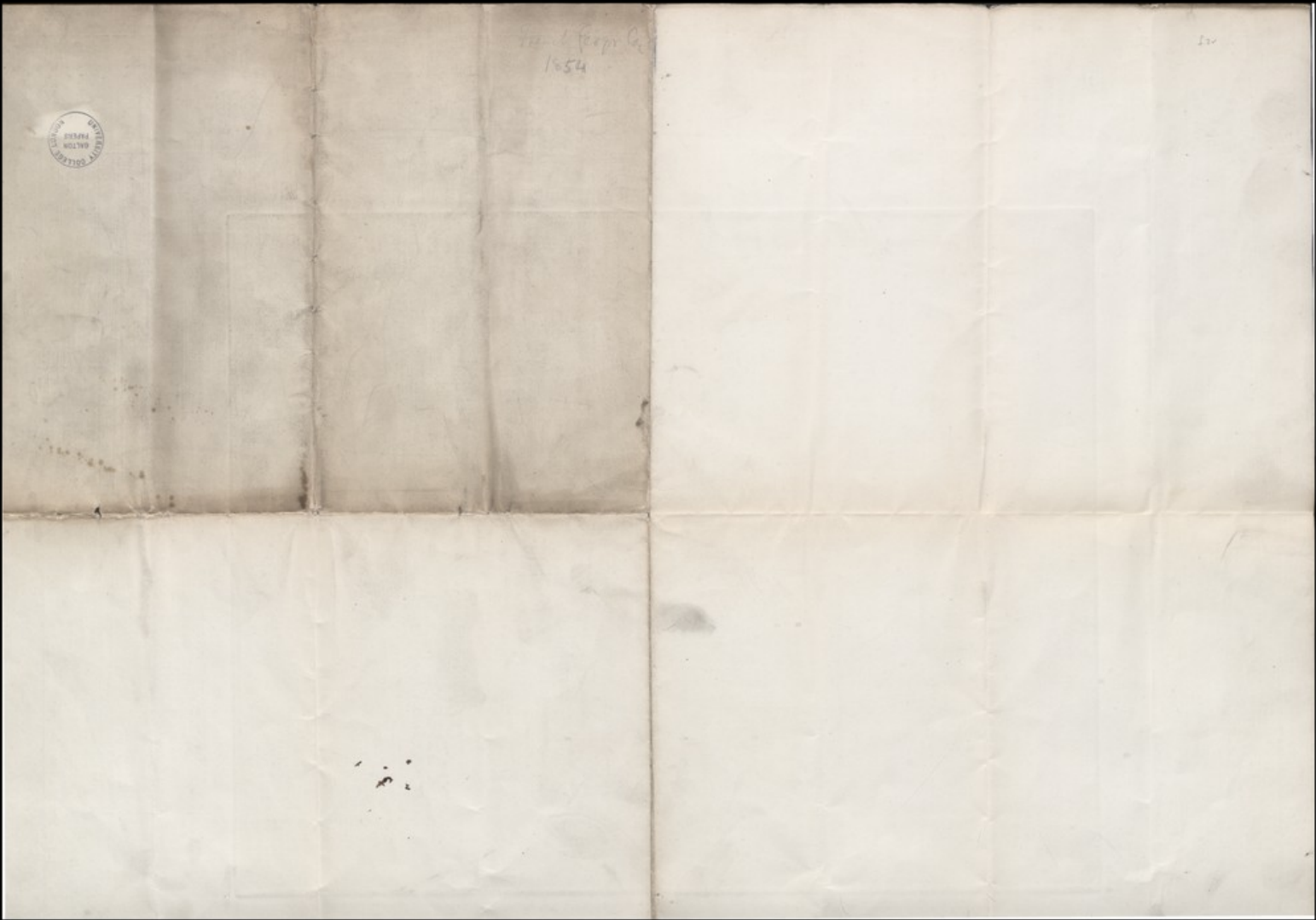
J. J. J.

Membre du Institut

P. C. C.







Paris
Geograph. Medal
1855



Paris le 3 mai 1855
rue Mazas n° 19

Monsieur

La médaille qui vous avait été
accordée par la Société de géographie
ne vous étant point parvenue, quoiqu'elle
eût été envoyée à Londres pour vous
être remise, la Société a décidé qu'il
en serait frappé un second exemplaire.
Jean Thomson, Monsieur, de vous
l'envoyer par l'intermédiaire de
Mr L. D. Norton Shaw, Secrétaire de
la Société Géographique de Londres.
J'en ai pu d'avoir la bonté de
vous en adresser la réception.

Agréez, Monsieur, l'assurance
de ma considération la plus distinguée
de la Requette

Membre de la Commission
Centrale de la Société de
Géographie

Monsieur
Galton



Foreign Office.

November 27. 1855.

Sir,

I am directed by The Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you a Medal presented to you by the Geographical Society of Paris in commemoration of your travels in Africa. This Medal was deposited some time since in Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, and it has lately been

Francis Galton Esq^r.

sent

Paris
Geographical Society
1855

sent over to this country by Lord
Cowley.

I am to request that you
will have the goodness to ~
acknowledge to me its receipt.

I am,
Sir,

Your most obedient
humble servant,

Wodehouse



SOCIETÀ GEOGRAFICA ITALIANA

*La Società Geografica Italiana nell'adunanza generale
del 14 Marzo 1870, udita la proposta della Presidenza,*

*Ha deliberato ad unanimità di eleggere a Socio d'onore
il Signor Francis Galton D.*

*La Presidenza ha quindi ordinato di iscriverlo nell'albo dei
Soci d'onore, e d'inviarle il presente diploma D*

Firenze, 15 Maggio 1870.

IL PRESIDENTE

Ungari Cristoforo

Il Segretario

Capistrano





orig. orig.

Articolo 26 dello Statuto della Società

*Il Consiglio elegge fra gli stranieri dei membri corrispondenti
e propone alla Società la nomina di Soci d'onore.*

*I Soci d'onore sono eleggibili soltanto uomini universalmente
acclamati per aver fatto progredire la scienza. Se questi si presentano
alla Società sedono coi membri del Consiglio e si ammettono al voto.*

MS. A. 1. 1. 1. 1.





29 November 1876

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you
that you were this day elected a Member of the Society
for the Encouragement of Arts Manufactures & Commerce.

I am, Sir,

Society's House,
Adelphi

Your very obedient Serv^t
R. Allen Foster Sec^y

To Francis Galton Esq. F.R.S.



Society of Arts
1876





AMBASSADE DE FRANCE,
A LONDRES.

Londres, le 27 février 1891.

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous
transmettre ci-joint le brevet
d'officier de l'Instruction Publique
qui vient de vous être décerné

Monsieur T. Galton.
Ancien Président de l'Institut Anthropologique
de Londres

par M. le Ministre de —
l'Instruction Publique et des —
Beaux arts.

M. Bourgeois a été —
heureux de reconnaître ainsi les —
services que vous avez rendus à —
l'Instruction Publique, et je me —
felicite d'avoir été appelé à —
vous faire part de sa décision.

agréz, Monsieur, les —
assurances de ma considération distinguée

Harrington



RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

MINISTÈRE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE ET DES BEAUX-ARTS.

Le Ministre de l'Instruction publique et des Beaux-Arts,

Vu l'article 32 du décret organique du 17 mars 1808;

Vu les ordonnances royales des 14 novembre 1844, 9 septembre 1845 et 1^{er} novembre 1846;

Vu les décrets des 9 décembre 1850, 7 avril et 27 décembre 1866, et 24 décembre 1885,

Arrête :

Monsieur Galton, Français, Ancien Président de l'Institut anthropologique de Londres,
est nommé Officier de l'Instruction publique.



Pour attestation :
Le Chef du Cabinet,

M. L. Bourgeois

Fait à Paris, le 1^{er} février 1891.

*Le Ministre de l'Instruction publique
et des Beaux-Arts,*

Signé : Léon Bourgeois.



ROYAUME DE FRANCE
MINISTRE DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE ET DES BEAUX-ARTS

Le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux-Arts,

En vertu de l'arrêté du 15 mai 1863, relatif à l'organisation des écoles normales, a l'honneur de vous adresser ci-joint le programme des études à suivre par les élèves de l'école normale de la ville de Paris.

Le Directeur de l'École Normale de la Ville de Paris,



Officier de l'Instruction Publique

AMBASSADE DE
FRANCE
A LONDRES.



Francis Galton Esq^r
F. R. S.

42. Rutland Gate,

London. S.W.





FABAL BONFANTE

BIJOUTERIE JOAILLERIE

Avenue de la Gare NICE

