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replied f.lr Backhouse

West Hendon House,
Sunderland.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/21

3/5/89

To

Francis Galton Esq. F.R.S.

Dear Sir

In your elucidations of the law of differences from the average there is a point I have not seen explained, namely, as to whether the deviation should be taken arithmetically or geometrically. For instance, in your discussion of Human Intellect ("Hereditary Genius") I understand you to mean that a man with ten times the average intellect is likely to be equally rare with men having one-tenth the average — so that the proportions here are taken geometrically. But in

the comparison of heights the differences seem to be taken <u>arithmetically</u>; I should have supposed it more likely that they should also be taken geometrically; for instance, if 5 feet 6 inches were the average height of any race, then a deviation of 6 inches above it should correspond with a deviation of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches below – not 6 inches – as 6 ft. 6 ins. is a mean proportion between 5 ft. $0\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 6 ft. To take another example, the average monthly rainfall in the East of England is about 2 inches; it is not uncommon for more than 4 inches to fall in a month, but it is impossible for <u>less than nothing</u> to fall; if, on the other hand, the geometrical ratios are taken, then an excess of 2 inches should correspond with a deficiency

of 1 inch; whereas it is undoubtedly much commoner for less than 1 inch than more than 4 to fall. If you will kindly explain these difficulties I should be much obliged, or if you have already explained them in any of your works, should be equally grateful by your referring me to the place.

Yours truly
J. W. Backhouse.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/2

Baintun

F1c

COVENTRY.

Oct. 20th. 88

Dear Sir,

I am wanting to address the young men, in response to their request, by way of a lecture upon the art of Composition, & the means essential to form a forcible & interesting style of expression. I have thought that the only way by which I could add any considerable interest & usefulness to an evening's pleasant intercourse upon such a topic would be to become, if I can do it possible, a personal testimony of the

experience of one or two of our most
skilful & learned authors.

To this end I have taken the
liberty to write to you &
solicit your generous help. May I
be permitted to ask whether in
early life you gave yourself to any
special training with a view to the
formation of style, & also whether you
can give us any hints of your own
methods that would aid us (within
in some degree at least the secret of

you are real power in the use of
Clear & forcible English.

Smile to you because your
Masterful books have been for long
helpful friends of my own; & because
I feel in writing such a person like
you must be so accustomed to people
writing attached to you by reason
of your writings that you will
kindly forgive ~~the~~ request when if
you cannot grant it.

If I am giving you any trouble,

Or you possibly making an undue demand
on your time pray forgive me. But
should you find yourself able to spare
a few minutes of your valuable time
to do us this kind service, I can
assure you of the gratitude of many
besides myself.

Believe me,

Faithfully & respectfully yours,

Geo. Darwin.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

Francis Galton Esq. F.R.S.

Rev. G. Bainton

f. 3r

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/2

COVENTRY.

Oct. 24th. 88

Dear Sir,

I am to thank you for your most interesting letter. When you have written will there be any more well for which the legend was made. I need hardly say your generous response will be long & gratefully remembered.

Did you think I ask

all we can say Composition &
a sft. take Ran an all.? I
have an idea that all the
best things done in the world,
in all provinces of life, are
not so much done by men
as through them — as Charlotte
Bronte found there was something
not herself labouring into her
she her book.

Should I find my address
likely to be useful to those for
whom prepared, I may wish to
print it in pamphlet form for
circulation amongst the Army.
If so might I use a few
sentences from Jan Hitchcock
letter? I shall be pretty obliged
if you will kindly intimate
Jan Cadets.

Again thanking Darling
for his kindness,

I am,

Faithfully Yours,

Geo. Baillie.

Francis Galton Esqr.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

(F. Grenfell Baker) f.1

70, Cambridge Gardens,
North Kensington, W.

Dec: 11. 92.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/3

Dear Sir,

May I make my great wish to obtain accurate information on a subject that interests me greatly sufficient excuse for troubling you. I have been abroad ~~during~~ during many the whole of the past seven years, & as I have been almost constantly moving about from place to place, I have been unable to get at the information I seek. Since my return, ill-health has prevented me from visiting the usual centres of reference, & I

am therefore, in writing to you, anxious to consult the chief authority - would you kindly advise me on the following?

1. In what books or pamphlets would I find the latest & best résumé, of the ~~facts~~ collected facts & scientific theories relating to Types, Diathesis, & Personal Peculiarities, of the English People -

2. Are sufficient data now collected to demonstrate the existence of a distinct law or laws of hereditary transmission of mental & bodily forms?

3. Where should I find information relating to the increase or otherwise of nervous diseases, & the greater development of the nervous system in recent years -

I know from this mind be very fully occupied, & the position I
occupy must entail very many requests for aid on many subjects, I
therefore have felt much hesitation in troubling you, but know that on
could help me in this matter as you could. I should like to add that
during the last 3 years of his life I travelled constantly with Sir Richard
Burton, as his companion & friend together, & was with him when he died at Trieste.
It was from knowing his great appreciation of your work, & his great
admiration for the way you carried it out, from the many conversations I
have had with him on the subject, that I have been chiefly guided in
venturing to trouble you now.

f.3

f4 I am. Yours truly,

F. Francis Galton

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

J. Ball
10 Southwell Gardens S W
5 Nov^r

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

My dear Galton

I send you by this post two hotel Tracts from Teneriffe - with the advertisement of the Liverpool African Steamship Company - There is a good deal of information - somewhat rose coloured to be gained from them - When your friend has quite done with them I shall be glad to have the papers again as some friends of mine are thinking of going there - By far the best steamers are the New Zealand boats Shaw Savill & Albion C^o - from London calling at Plymouth -

There are four - or perhaps five places in the island suitable for people who do not want to rough it -

1 Puerto de Orotava on the sea - very mild climate somewhat relaxing - perhaps best during the relatively cold weather of Jan^y & Feb^y. Grand Hotel with two dependances - overcrowded last winter complaints as to the food Carpenter's Hotel somewhat eccentric kept by worthy people formerly rich wine-merchants

GALTON/3/3/2/4

now reduced in circumstances - We were fairly well treated - better off than at the Grand Hotel -

2 Villa de Orotava 1000 ft above the Puerto much more bracing - There is now a hotel kept by a Frenchwoman which promised well but was opened only as we left the island -

3 Icod de los Vinos - now accessible by carriage road from Orotava 14 to 16 miles charming position - about 1000 ft above the sea - at the very base of the Pico de Teyde - very fair hotel but small - The paths are rather rough & steep either up or down hill

4 Laguna - on the plateau (watershed) between Sta Cruz & Orotava - I send advertisement - The hotel is good belongs to Don Benjamino Renshaw a worthy man of good position. very pious, who gives all the profits to the Church or the poor. Nearly 2000 ft above the sea on a flat rather bare & uninteresting but within three or four miles of several interesting objects - E.g. the Laurel forests of Mercedes & Aqua Garcia - a little further off Taganana - with singular scenery - In fine spring (march & april)

weather this place has advantages but is not good for cold or wet weather.

5? Santa Cruz the port at which you land. Few visitors stop here - but it is not without attractions - The hotel (name forgotten) is very fair but small. If the steamer arrives early it is easy to go on the same day to Laguna - the Puerto - or the Villa de Orotava.

In any case it is prudent to write beforehand for rooms to the hotel selected -

Stanford's map of the Island and Fritsch's Reisebilder von den Canarischen Inseln (Petermann's Mittheilungen - Ergänzungs Heft N° xxii - 1867) should be taken -

The scenery will at first appear rather strange than beautiful - The so-called Valley - rather amphitheatre of Orotava has been perhaps somewhat overpraised but the whole grows upon one & remains bright in the memory.

Let me remind you of your promise to give me a memorandum of the interesting communication which you made last week to the Phil Club.

Excuse the roughness & haste of these notes

very sincerely yours

John Ball

As a rule the meat is apt to be tough the fish often very good.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/4

J. Ball
10 Southwell Gardens S.W.
29 Nov

f.3r

My dear Galton – I have to thank you for your note which found me much better but not likely to go out for several days –

You will have received the Supplementary Papers, part 3 ~~which~~ with article to which I alluded – I fear that it is not of much use unless as a rather careful Resumé of what has been done in one branch of the subject which may be convenient for those who take interest in it. But as you will see I am a Sceptic as to the popibility of attaining accurate measurements with the barometer though desiring to improve the method

as far as possible —

I think St Roberts ingenious suggestion deserves more notice than it has received - & that with practice the interval might be measured to the tenth of a second -

As to the points noticed in your note I have to say

1) I am very glad that you think my suggestion worth attention Of course for the present purpose the most important coast stations are those nearest to mountain ranges whose height is imperfectly known -

Except in special cases where the returns show marked differences between adjoining regions I think that on the same side of the same Continent they might be 600 or 700 miles apart or even more - We may assume that they are not wanted for

Europe – Eastern N. America –
Mediterranean coast of Africa – (with one exception)
British India – or Australia –
The desirable points that occur to me

3 { North – west & South coast of Asia
Minor – one on each

1 Syrian coast – Bayrouth

1 Tangier Tetuan or Gibraltar

1 W. coast of Africa, Mogadore

1 or 2 E Coast Africa? { perhaps Sierra Leone? Somewhere near Equator Fernando Po?
2 { Zanzibar
Aden

S. E. Asia. Borneo Sumatra N. Guinea
you know better than I do where
stations exist & which to select

4 { W. Coast N. America – 1 as far north as
possible – 1 Victoria Vancouver
1? Monterey or better Los angeles
1 Mazatlan
1 If possible a Central American Pacific Coast Station

6? { W. Coast S. America Guayaquil very desirable
but is it attainable?
Payta Same remark
Callao or Lima
Antofogasta – Cobija or Caldera
Valparaiso
Valdivia
if possible a station
farther South.

I should of course have put down Buenaventura or Tumaco on the Colombian coast if there were any chance of these being attainable – failing these I ought to have put down Panama?

1 Sandy Point in the Str. of Magellan very desirable
1 Buenos Aires for the sake of explorers in S. Bolivia
1 Rio Janeiro
1 Bahia
4 { Georgetown Brit Guiana / Caracas / Cartagena / Vera Cruz

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

I set down what occurs to me but if you can find time you are more competent than I am – I dare not promise to do out of door work – If I am fit for it I have a heap of work to do at Kew – more I fear than I shall accomplish this winter

I quite agree that it would be desirable to give the mean pressure at each place for the four seasons.

2) I quite agree that it is best to leave the Tables as they stand

3) If you have satisfied yourself as to the graduation of aneroids I am quite content – The best English makers I believe send their's to Kew – In any case I think that it would be desirable to have on the face of the instrument that its indications correspond to those of the mercurial barometer at ; giving the temperature 32·7° or any other –

I quite agree that it unimportant to decide what temperature of the mercury is selected so long as we know when we read off an aneroid observation to what height of the Bar^r – at <u>what temperature</u> the observation corresponds

f.5v

Friday morning 30th

This should have gone yesterday but I was interrupted & had several preping private matters to attend to

Hope the R.S. dinner at which of course I cannot be with go off well

Very truly yours

John Ball

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/4

Boat

10 Southwell Gardens SW

F.65

My dear Galton - Being laid up in bed with a disagreable fresh cold I have been running through the Hints for Travellers & jotting down a few points that occur to me -

In a paper that has been nearly a year in print, intended for the Supplementary Papers of the R.G.S but delayed by others stopping the way - I have discussed at some length the determination of heights by the Barometer - mainly as regards the imperfections of that method - There is one suggestion in it which you may think worth notice for your article in the Hints - It pretty often happens that travellers in mountain countries are unable to obtain simultaneous or nearly simultaneous observations at or near sea-level.

& they are advised to apsume in such
case a barometric prefsure of either 760 m m or
30 Engl. inches - This apsumption often leading
to very serious errors - Now we poffefs a
considerable amount of knowledge as to the
mean barometric prefsure at different seasons
at most of the coast stations in the world
& my suggestion is that if this information
were given a tabular form it would very
much diminish the errors involved
in the common apsumption.

I am not willing to engage you in controversy
as to the relative merits of your tables & those
of St Robert - As I have tried to show I
believe it to be impofible to make any near
approach to accuracy in respect to the correction
for the temperature of the column of air
intervening between the upper & lower
stations. Your formula N° 196 are I believe based on
Laplace's ~~formula & on the~~ apsumption
(certainly incorrect) that the mean temperature
= mean of temps at the higher & lower station -
St Robert's was based upon the law which
he deduced from Glaisher's balloon observations

but this is no more correct than Laplace's – I think that for practical use the tables are of about equal value & that St Roberts are decidedly the most convenient: for which reason I have always used them –

I think that a little more explanation should be given as to the meaning & use of your tables – especially table V (p. 188)

I am not versed in the practical mode of construction of aneroids but although I have been assured that I have been wrong I am not convinced – I still suspect that in practice most if not all aneroids are graduated by comparasion under the air pump with a mercurial barometer at the actual temperature of the room or workshop – While in using the instrument we are told that its indications correspond with those of the barometer at freezing-point –

True the aneroid is compensated &

will register the same figure whether the temp^{e} at the time of observ^{n} is 32 or 80 F. but what it gives you is the height of the mercurial barometer not at 32 F. but at the temperature of the room where it was graduated — which roughly may be estimated at 60 F. —

How deplorable it is that we should still bow our necks to the accursed Fahrenheit —!!

very truly yours

John Ball

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/4

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
8/3/2/5

F.15

72 Chisenhale Rd
Victoria Park E.

Oct. 29 1890.

W. P. Ball

Dear Sir,

Few things could have gratified me more than the receipt of a letter from you. It is an honor as unexpected as it is pleasant and encouraging.

With reference to acid vitiation of the mucus & its possible influence on fertility, I have come across but little information. The idea in my mind was, as you suppose, that the acidity might kill the spermatozoa, acid solutions being known to be fatal to the spermatozoa, and acid secretions being a recognised cause of sterility. Galabin (Diseases of Women, p. 445) says: – "As a rule, acid solutions are injurious to the vitality of spermatozoa, and saline and very weakly alkaline solutions may tend to promote it ..... Hence, if the vaginal secretion has an acrid quality, a vaginal injection before intercourse of a solution containing 1 per cent of common salt and $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. of caustic soda or potash may tend to promote conception." [I should have thought caustic soda or potash too strong even in this minute proportion]. Plain water is also fatal, so that thinness of the secretion might possibly be injurious. Galabin speaks of fecundation taking place "provided there is no morbid conditions of the vaginal secretion" (p. 445). One paragraph runs thus: –

"STERILITY. – To the occurrence of conception with the greatest possible facility it is necessary not only ..... that the ovum should be properly formed & conveyed by the Fallopian tube, and that the uterine mucous membrane should be in a fit state to receive it, but also that the cervical canal should have its normal patency, straightness, & relative direction, should not be obstructed by a plug of mucus too tenacious to be displaced during coitus, and that neither the vaginal nor uterine secretion should have undergone any change rendering

it adverse to the life of the spermatozoa. As a rule, the spermatozoa live only for a few hours in the acid vaginal secretion, while in that of the cervix or body of the uterus they may remain alive for a considerable number of days."

He also speaks of examinations for ascertaining whether there is a "rapid death [of spermatozoa] either in the vagina or in the cervix" (p. 448).

The mucus in the vagina commonly becomes somewhat acid; & this might perhaps help to account for the uncertainty of fecundation in man as compared with other animals. Marshall (ii. 363) says "Mucus is commonly alkaline, but often becomes acid; normally perhaps it is neutral."

[Acid solutions are used to prevent conception — acid salts such as alum being used I believe instead of actual acids. Occasionally they fail through the mouth of the cervix being opened & the spermatozoa entering immediately (Galabin p. 444)]

I was not thinking of any effect that acid mucus might have upon the ovum, & I have seen no indication of there being any evidence whatever on this point. But it seems to me quite probable that the effect on the ovum might be as great as, though possibly slower than, the effect on the spermatozoa. The two cells that coalesce (which I suppose is what takes place) must apparently be fundamentally alike & be suited for similar conditions.

I do not think that the mucus ~~would~~ would necessarily be affected alike in all parts. The acidity would depend, I take it, upon the condition of the secreting part or complex conditions either local or general. Thin mucus from the nose during a cold in the head is not necessarily accompanied by a similarly copious thin secretion from all mucous membranes. The mucus, moreover, differs in different parts.

I am sorry that this is about all that I can say in answer to your questions, but if you like I shall be very pleased to

see if I can ascertain anything further or more to the point, though I think I should not succeed. It seems to me that only a very keen specialist is likely to obtain all the essential facts by patient investigation.

=

From my observation of the jaws at the College of Surgeons I thoroughly expect that the Chinese jaws & the jaws of other races would tell against Mr Spencer. I thought at one time of weighing all the jaws at the College of Surgeons, but I thought it better to limit myself to the case Mr Spencer advanced. As it was, I cut down 15 pages of MS on the jaw to 4 pages.

=

I have had a very kind letter from Professor Huxley. In one part he writes :- "I absolutely disbelieve in use-inheritance as the evidence stands."

=

I intend attempting a book on human evolution, which will take some years probably, as I am a very slow writer. Its aim throughout will be sociological & practical. It will be written as powerfully & appealingly as I possibly can, for the deep far-reaching aim is that which I have most at heart as the only means of saving the race from misery & degradation. I asked Professor Huxley's advice, & while pointing out that it is a big job that will tax all my energies & patience, he says that if it were his own case he should take his chance of failing in a worthy task rather than of succeeding in lower things.

=

I am sorry for the delay in answering your letter. I received it on Monday evening, spent Tuesday with a friend of mine who is a doctor in order to talk over the matter of the acid mucus with him & copy information from any of his text books that might contain it, and to-day (Wednesday) I write.

Yours truly

W. F. Ball

St. John's College Bateson Flr
Cambridge - 14 Oct. 1889.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/6

Dear Sir,

I have your letter of today's date and am very pleased to hear that you are interested in the Cockle.

With regard to your criticism of my use of the word Correlation, I at once admit its justice. I had, in fact, a sort of idea that it was unproper, but it was allowed to stand through negligence. I am sorry to say that I have already passed the proof of the full paper for the Phil. Trans., or I would

have altered it.

Your question is stated in such a very condensed form that I am not sure that I correctly understand it.

My reading of it is this:—

You require a sample of [forms the same] from (1) any given environment other than those in which (2) + (3) are exposed

(2) an environment in which certain causes combine to produce [but less than] two measurable correlated variations.

(3) an environment [a rather two sets of environments, each of]

which contains causes which separately operate to produce the same two variations which were produced in

(2).

If I am right, this is the 'ideal' case you are seeking. I should be glad if you could let me know, at some time, if I rightly interpret your question, because I might look out for such a thing.

In the meantime I may say that I do not think there are any measurable quantities in my shells which are obviously correlated. I am not even sure that length + Breadth are correlated - and though

probably the length, or at least the shape, of the foot are no doubt correlated to the length of the shell, unfortunately the shells were dead when found (except one fresh water sample). Possibly the height of the beaks is correlated to one of these quantities, but it wd. be awkward thing to measure.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

I am not sure that something might not be done with limpets. It may be known to you that limpets, which are very variable, have one especially well marked var., viz. Patella athletica, which differs in (1) height (being very much lower in proportion to size) (2) texture (being very much thicker & having a pearly enamel on the inside) (3) colour of the meat (4) structure of the mantle-edge (which bears long fimbriae), from P. vulgata.

I have some some way towards satisfying myself that P. athletica is a var. of P. vulgata

f.2v

which is caused by the habit of 135
living always in rock-pools, instead
of on ~~long exposed~~ uncovered rocks.
Practically all the limpets in
pools at Trevaggissey (Cornwall) are
P. athletica; and no P. athletica
is ever found (there, at all events) on
the uncovered rocks, which swarm with
P. vulgata of fairly uniform type.
In P. athletica the characters are
developed in varying degree.
[The size + shape of the foot is not correlated to that of the shell; but perhaps the size of the foot may be directly dependent on the amount of accessible food. &c.]
Both forms exist in enormous quantities
+ some of their chars. could be easily measured.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

In the case of Poa aquatica & plicitans
or Festuca (Buckman. Brit. Ass. Rep.
1857, p. 203; 1859, & 1860)
at all to the purpose?
Two supposed species of P. grow in water.
seeds of both grown in an upland
a different from all other species Could this expt.
came up the same? be reversed or altered in any way
so as to suit your purposes?
It is for the best case of the kind
that I know and I think some-
thing might be made of it, but
I cannot as it stands, it is not
what you ask for — if I rightly

understand your question.

I hope that you will make any use of me in the way of collecting or otherwise, if there is anything I can do.

I am yours sincerely

William Bateson

Francis Galton Esq

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/6

f.5r

St. John's College

~~Morphological Laboratory,~~
~~New Museums,~~

~~BALFOUR LIBRARY.~~

Cambridge. 19 May. 1891

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/6

W Bateson 1891

Dear Mr. Galton.

I must thank you exceedingly for your kindness in looking over the papers and for the advice you have given. Unfortunately it is very unlikely that another sample of the horned beetle will come to us. It is a Java insect and is not to be got in the most visited localities, and it was only by a lucky chance that these came into our possession. This evidence therefore will have to stand alone. Nevertheless we shall probably get plenty of Stag beetles and the same things will probably occur in them.

I did not send sketches of the beetles, but a few specimens in a separate box, which probably was not delivered on account of the bank-holiday.

The shells are sent today. Both samples are

f6r

GALTON/3/3/2/6

f.5v

essentially the same type of Burpeana, but I cd. easily get the same colour-vars. in ~~shells~~ samples from rocky localities &c; in these the size & texture wd. be quite unlike those sent.

I shall certainly go on with the Cockroach measurements ~~of~~ and will try to work them up in the way you indicate.

f.6v

There are some other points upon which I will ask you to help us hereafter, but as I am rather pressed for time today I will say no more.

If you think that the colour-vars. cd. at all be treated by your methods, I could supply material showing similar facts in many different species, chiefly shells & perhaps beetles.

Thanking you again for the trouble you have so kindly taken, I am yours sincerely

W. Bateson.

W. Bateson 171

11 June 1891

St JOHN'S COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/216

Dear Mr. Galton.

I am very much obliged to you for having considered the wheelbarrows and for the advice you have given. It seems to me very unlikely that much could be made of sorting them with respect to 2 characteristics,

but some day when I can get
a few more large samples
I will try to arrange them with
respect to one character and
to represent the medium and
quartiles of each race as
you suggest.
The difficulty of course is
that the distinctions are in the
intensity and distribution of the

Colours; and though it is apparent
enough to the observer that they
are thus divided into fairly
distinct groups, it is hard to
bring this home to any one
who has not seen the
specimens.

I have a great deal on hand
just now and shall not be able
to do anything ~~with~~ in this
direction for some time, but
by and by when I get it into
shape I will ask You to let

me refer to for again.

Cs for the beetles. They are all right. I am afraid I did not pack them very carefully, but among such large numbers one or two legs more or less do not matter much.

We are expecting to get the Stag beetles soon —

Thanking you for the trouble you have taken

I am yours sincerely

W. Bateson.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/6

Baleton ? 1891 - f.9r

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE.

probably 1891

In illustration I am sending some Dog-whelks which were coll.d on the beach at Whitstable. If you will soak them in water for ½ hr. or so, the colours will show, and I think you will see what I mean. First that they occur in groups; and that with it looks as if the frequency which the typical form of each group ~~occurs~~ is approached

would be found to make a
Normal curve, were it
possible to represent it numerically.

Next, ~~does~~ it looks as if
the different colours were
merely a series of modifica-
tions of the same pigment.
If you think anything cd. be
done with such things I cd.
possibly lots of instances of the
same sort.

I enclose the papers relating
to the Beetle and Cockroach.

I am very sorry that they
were not sent before. but
Mr. Brindley, who did the
measurements has been laid
up with influenza and there
has been some delay in consequence.

If you cd. find time to look
them over I shd. be very
grateful. The cockroach materi-
al is of course very insufficient,
but we cd. get plenty if it
seemed likely to be worth going
on with.

with each record I have put
a few words of explanation

and am sending specimens
to illustrate the nature
of the measurements.
I must apologize for
troubling you with all this,
but I have no experience in
such things & should greatly
value your opinion.

Yours truly
W. Bateson

F. Galton Esq

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

Bateson

f.11r

Norwich House

15 Oct. 1896.

~~ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.~~

CAMBRIDGE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/6

Dear Mr. Galton,

I have been trying to understand the Report on the measurement of Crabs drawn up for a Committee consisting of yourself and others by Professor Weldon.

On trying to realize the conditions of the problem I am pulled up by the difficulty I have tried to express in the accomp-

anying letter which I have address-
ed to you as Chairman of the
Committee.
It is so manifest a difficulty that
I cannot but think that it has
already been considered, though
no allusion is made to it in the
Report. Nevertheless if it has
not been overcome the value of the
investigation is seriously impaired
and I suppose the reasoning
as to Selective Destruction would
have no foundation.
I have no acquaintance with

mathematics and am not questioning the deductions from the evidence, which I daresay may be ~~first~~ if the evidence is ~~not~~ sound.

I am perhaps quite wrong, but I do not see how. I have pointed out the objection to one or two people here but have got no light. There has been some discussion of the reasoning put forward in the Report, but I have seen no criticism of the evidence and I do not know whether my difficulty is felt by others.

I am sorry to trouble you

about it, but the matter
has considerable importance.

Yours truly,

W. Bateson.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/6

Norwich House

~~ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,~~

CAMBRIDGE.

18 Oct. 1876

Dear Mr. Galton,

I am obliged to you for your letter. I am quite willing that my remarks should be circulated to the Committee as you kindly propose to do.

From a sentence however in your letter I see that I have failed to make my point clear and that I have not shewn plainly

Why it seems to me that
the difficulty is not overcome
by reason of the extent of the
collection of statistics.

My statement is also
imperfect in other respects
and I should like to have
an opportunity of revising
it before it goes to the
Committee.

May I ask for the proof

that we have it back?

Yours truly

W. Bateson.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

F.15

24 October, 1896

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/6

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.
CAMBRIDGE.

Dear Mr. Galton,

Herewith I return Professor Weldon's letter, of which I have kept a copy.

I will write to you again on the subject shortly.

Yours truly
W. Bateson.

28 Oct. 1896

Norwich House

~~ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.~~

CAMBRIDGE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/6

Dear Mr. Galton,

I would not trouble
you with this letter if I
could have made out the
meaning of the passages
myself, but I have tried
all the senses that I can
think of without finding
any that seem to suit.

I should say that I am
particularly desirous of
understanding Method II
because, as I think I can
show, Method I is defective

Yours truly

W. Bateson.

Bateson

F17r

19 Feb. 1895

Norwich House

~~ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.~~

CAMBRIDGE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/6

Dear Mr Galton.

I am becoming convinced that there must be some kind of circular drawn up on the lines suggested. It should ~~must~~ I think be written for the breeders and horticulturists in the hope of interesting them in us and

generally to put the two
parties in communication.
For the scientific people who
may be willing to undertake
special work some other
form of address will be necessary.
if more is required than
the brief resolution we came
to on Tues. last.
While expecting your draft
I have made the enclosed,

more as an attempt to put down
what I mean than as a complete paper
for circulation to the breeders.

I should like to know if
it agrees with your views.

The list at the end might
be a good deal extended, if
thought well.

My idea is that in each case
it should go with a private
letter from someone acquainted
with the particular work the
addressee is engaged on, pointing

out to him how his own special
powers can be used for our
purposes and ask him for an
interview. I would be willing
to do this in a good many cases
and I think if once the
connexion were established
we should not lack for work.

I should like to know what
you and Weldon think.

Yr sister. Miss A. Bateson
has there last two winters been

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

19 Feb 97

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE.

Enquired to do this in the case of the x-bred Cypripediums.

I asked her to put down exactly what she is doing and to say whether we could help in any way. I asked in particular whether the Committee could help by circulating a Schedule to Orchid growers.

She writes on After recent

experiences I believe a schedule
would have no good results.
Hand to hand personal investiga-
tion seems absolutely the only
way in this field. — —
Where your Ctee could help,
should they take me up at
all, would be in influencing
such persons as Baron Schröder
Mr. Coolson, &c to open their
collections to me as an emissary
which I hardly like to ask
as a private person."

£20

I enclose the account she
sent me of the kind of
work she has in view.
It will ~~[illegible]~~
serve as an illustration of
the sort of thing we might
arrange by way of co-operation
with the practical men.

Yours truly

W. Bateson.

f21r

I do not know if you wish your drafts returned W.S.

22 Feb. 1897

Norwich House

~~ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,~~

CAMBRIDGE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/6

Dear Mr. Galton,

The statement of objects which you sent me seems to me very appropriate in the main: but I doubt whether anything of value will be got by the issue of the questions (1) and (2). Surely the only answers must be that the Ctee could help in the three ways you name, and

– if hereafter any institution is started – by assisting in giving continuity to the expts.

The ~~difficulty~~ objection to the issuing of the questions is that no breeding expts. – except one or two – worthy the name have of late been done by scientific people.

The question (3) is to the point – Yr. i Imagine designed as a substitute for the motion we drew up at the Sub-Ctee. On the

which I prefer it.

I don't think I made the purpose of my "circular" clear. It was not intended for promiscuous circulation, but simply to ~~be~~ be a statement of our purposes, which could be sent by some individual who was ~~at the~~ time definitely interested in some particular things that a practical man was known to be breeding - (E.S. Veitch's hybrid Orchids - Measures' ditto - Smith's Coniferae, &c.) asking him whether he was willing that his material shd. be used for scientific purposes. On permission being given the investigator would go down and set the work going.

It was in illustration of this that I sent my sister's notes. She started ~~with~~ in the hope of making all she could of the hybrid Cyps. now already in cultivation. She got leave to work at Veitch's and has since been to several gardens. But the difficulty is to get at all free use of the material. This is that any of us in the same position wd. find, and in such a case the Otaa cd. help.

My object is to use the existing material. The experimental side

Dalston Feb 22/97

must I think be quite distinct and must depend on each person's facilities - chiefly on his means.

As to the correspondence involved I see no difficulty. Any of us who take interest in the special subject that he would thus get a chance of studying, would be delighted to undertake it. I was not contemplating any broadcast issue of circulars - what I addressed to the scientific or the 'practical' I think would be a mistake.

F. 23r

I do not think that what I suggest would in any way interfere with Heape's work – the scope of which I conceive to be altogether different.

Yours truly

W. Bateson.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
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Balfour

f25r

Norwich House
~~ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.~~
CAMBRIDGE.

24 Feb. 1897

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/6

Dear Mr. Galton,

The papers are sent on to Balfour. If your circular had a paragraph expressing the hope that some of those who are doing breedings on a practical basis would be willing to let us use their facilities, it would serve most of our purposes, I think.

I cannot see how the Questions

wie advance as. The list of the authors does indeed give an inadequate impression of our helpers!

The fact is that owing to the uncertainty and the cost of breeding expts. nothing practically has been done by the scientific people - except perhaps the Entomologists (see especially Standfuss, Handb. d. paläarkt. Gross-schmetterlinge 1896 pp. 306-317, &c who (excepting Merrifield) have not bred with a view to evolutionary expositions, but simply for their collections as a rule.

I do not know that we might not f26r
interest some of these in our doings -
e.g. Porritt or Fletcher - their results
are extremely interesting and only need
better recording, &c to be most valuable.

As for the rest, it seems to me that
they are really on different lines
from ours altogether.

I still think the right course
is for the Committee to begin
by associating itself with definitely
selected practical investigations
which ~~they~~ it may find persons
willing now to undertake.

If we can find any one willing
to undertake mice I have no doubt
that we should do well to start some

expts. with them. I believe they are pretty easy to breed if let alone, but I fancy they are very intolerant of manipulation or much looking at. The does are apt to mutilate or kill the young if interfered with - but all that is a question of skill, simply.

The Barbary mouse is a very definite species as you say, - I daresay it would cross with either the common mouse or (more likely) the domesticated ones. (Japanese)

"Waltzing" mice are very queer creatures - I daresay they have some structural differences, but I don't know that they have. They are such a curious shape that I should suppose they might be a species. The Egyptian 'variegated' I don't know at all. f26v

Balliol Feb 24/97

If I were beginning I should go the whole proper poultry & mice. The additional original outlay wd. be more than compensated for by the number of structural characters (comb, feathering, size &c) in which the breeds differ. as well as by their tolerance of handling & by the fact that so many people understand poultry & would be willing to keep strains for us. But, in breeding, each man has his tastes & he had best follow them. If we can find some one who is keen to breed mice, let us help him to begin if we know how to.

As regards the colours of cross-bred tame mice and wild mice there is I believe

GALTON/3/3/2/6

F.27r

little real blending – they are nearly always either white, black & white, fawn and white, fawn, or mouse-coloured. So the colour nomenclature would be easy. What wd. happen with the Barbary I don't know at all. Exc. with the Japanese, colour would be almost the only char. of difference – unless the Barbary has some structural points, wh. I don't know. I did not know it was a different genus. [Is it?]

In cavies every kind of blending occurs freely (as regards the hair) & a cavy may be 'common' in front & "Peruvian" behind, &c. &c. It is a pity there are so few breeds of them – they stand any amount of handling.

Yours truly
W. Bateson

f. 274

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/6

42 Rutland Gate S.W.
March 6/97

My dear W. Bateson

I quite agree with the substance of the text of the 2 circulars & think it covers all the needed ground.

The phraseology (as in all drafts circulars) would be the better for smoothing, & I have done to as well as 'I can', & leat it [illegible] the Printers to worke. You shall have a couple of these for final consideration.

I believe I have altered nothing of the substance, except after the phrase "crosses between different species or varieties" I struck out

the word "hybridisation" which appears to mean the same thing. If it is not intended to do so, it ought to be replaced in the series with the needed amplification

One very important detail was omitted, viz the address to which replies should be sent. I have therefore inserted as follows, at the end of both circulars.

"The recipient of this Circular is requested to address such reply as he is disposed to send —

Either to the Gentlemen's Committee R. Soc: Burlington House Piccadilly London W

or preferably to some particular member of the Committee with whom he happens to be in correspondence"

I think this will meet all requirements.

The final arrangements as to
no of circulars to be printed, and
their distribution, rests with Loeldon,
as Sec^y to the Cttee. Loeldon will
therefore after receiving and making any
corrections you like in the Revises,
or any further Remarks
send them ~~to~~ to me, and I will
send them on to him with a letter from myself.

He will then judge whether or no
it is worth calling the Sub Cttee
together for this small matter.
So far as I can foresee, I shd
have thought not, but I will hold
myself at your disposal

Very faithfully
Francis Galton

PS You might return this letter to me
to forward to Loeldon — It will save trouble.

f.30r

Norwich House

~~ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.~~

10 Mar. 1897

CAMBRIDGE.

Dear Mr. Galton,

Herewith I return the 2 revises and your letter of Mar. 6. The circular to breeders is very much improved, and I think both are now satisfactory.

There can, it seems to me,

GALTON/3/3/2/6

be no reason for calling
the sub. Ctee. together
to approve them:
the list of Ctee might con-
veniently be added
hereafter, as for support.

I am not sure what
the next steps is to be.
Perhaps it will be well to

await the replies to the
circulars already issued
to those who contemplate
expts. My own answers
I fear will not be written
till next week, but
possibly the others have
come in.

— If Ewart gets into
relation with the Highland
Society, they would be the

through whom
right people to start the
investigation of pulled x horned
crosses.

Yours truly

W. Bateson.

P.S.
On the whole I rather incline
to getting the 2 circulars
approved; and then, after
issuing them for a few weeks
organisation
returning to the ~~plan of~~

~~the circular~~ of
work in detail

F. 32c

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/6

EVOLUTION COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

To,.....

This Committee has been appointed by the Council of the Royal Society to promote accurate investigations of Variation, Heredity, Selection, and other phenomena relating to the Evolution of Plants and Animals.

Those who are engaged either in breeding the various races of domesticated animals, or in scientific horticulture, have exceptionally good opportunities of making observations on the above subjects. In the course of their business attention is necessarily directed to the effects of various systems of breeding, to crosses between different species or varieties, to the transmission of parental characters, to the origin of new varieties, and to other facts of a similar nature. Breeders and horticulturists are, in fact, continually engaged in experiments on a large scale, which, if they were recorded in detail, would have a high scientific value.

The importance of such records as these is now generally admitted, and has been especially exemplified by the use that Darwin made of them in his writings, particularly in his *Animals and Plants under Domestication*.

Though publications connected with the farm and garden frequently contain notices of striking phenomena witnessed in the propagation of animals and plants, such accounts are, unfortunately, for the most part, imperfect. If the observations were more systematically made, and the facts more precisely described, and if greater precautions were taken to exclude the possibilities of error, the records obtained would constitute a most valuable body of trustworthy evidence.

F32v

Those who are professionally engaged in breeding and horticulture have, as a rule, little leisure for observing or recording their results with more detail than is necessary for their own purposes; but it is suggested that this Committee might facilitate additional work of a more strictly scientific character, in various ways appropriate to particular cases, either by making arrangements for the maintenance of full and continuous records, or for the preservation, measurement, drawing and photographing of specimens in such a way that their essential features shall be permanently recorded.

The Committee are assured that in suitable cases this could be done without interference with the directly practical side of the operations, and they are convinced that, by co-operation between breeders and horticulturists on the one side, and naturalists on the other, numerous and valuable opportunities for observation could be utilised which are now lost.

To bring about such co-operation is one of the primary objects of the Committee. The manner in which it could be best effected must necessarily be the subject of special arrangement in each case.

The recipient of this Circular is requested to address such reply as he is disposed to send—

either to the Evolution Committee of the Royal Society,
Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.,

or preferably to some particular member of the Committee with whom he happens to be in correspondence.

f33

[*Private.—For consideration.*]

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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3/3/2/6

EVOLUTION COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

The observations and experiments which the Committee desire to encourage are such as relate to the means whereby new races of plants and animals come into existence, and old ones are modified.

From a practical point of view these investigations may be expected to improve the art of high breeding, by discovering the truth when there are differences of opinion as to the value of any particular rule, and by initiating helpful ideas.

The primary purpose of the Committee is to assist zealous and competent investigators by (1) procuring information for any such person who is designing an experiment, (2) by exerting what influence they possess to induce institutions or private persons to afford him facilities, and in some cases (3) by supporting his appeal for a pecuniary Grant in aid.

FRANCIS GALTON,

Vice-Chairman.

(Bateson) f34r

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
33/2/6

NORWICH HOUSE,
CAMBRIDGE.

3 Mar. 1897

Circ.

Dear Mr. Galton,

In trying to amalgamate your circular & mine it became clear that they are really meant for different classes of persons and are not capable of being combined.

I think we need at least 2 circulars viz:—

(1) a paper which can be sent to scientific persons abroad contemplating work on our lines

and are thinking of applying
to the Ctee

The circular to them can be
very brief, ~~[illegible] stating~~ the
kind of help the Ctee hopes to
give and asking them to give
precise statements of their objects
and proposed methods. The
paper I have prepared for this
purpose is merely an amalgamation
of the two printed papers we had
before us at last meeting - slightly
altered.

(2) We need a paper which
can be sent to practical men
asking them to allow the scientific

persons & use their facilities, ~~&~~
~~&~~, setting forth the kind of
cooperation we hope to establish.
With this object I have
~~I have~~
touched up my own circular &
shortened it. I am rather disposed
& think that for this particular
purpose a terse & academic
style would be unsuitable and I
have not attempted it.

Of the two papers you shall
see proofs before they are distributed
to the Otis.

Now as to the hours in your
letter rec'd yesterday. I know

some of Love's writings - especially
"Fern-Growing" and I think his results are
certainly most interesting. But
they are unfortunately described in
a way that might lead many of the
scientific people to consider themselves
free to disregard them. I am not
in the least working to defend Love's
views on "multiple parentage"
- for there he has plainly not got to
the bottom of the matter -
but I think work like his deserves
much more attention than it generally
gets. There is a very large amount
of literature of the same class
relating to stock-breeding + horticulture
which only wants a little to make

Baker March 3/97 f.36r

it of strictly scientific value, but

NORWICH HOUSE.

CAMBRIDGE.

it is just that little which is so hard to get. ~~The wish~~ It might be possible in the case of some of (Love is too old, I fear!) the younger men ~~to obtain this~~ by constantly visiting them and keeping in touch with what they are doing, to show them how we want things done and to get them to take pains about the particulars ~~of~~ that matter for the scientific standpoint; but to give in the form of a circular anything that would really help ~~them~~

such men to make their experiments
scientific in quality is I am certain
quite impossible.

It is almost as much a question of
presentation of results as of actual
experimenting. If a man trained
in laboratory methods and fully alive
to the points that matter to the evolution
of it had done Lowe's expts. he would
present them in a manner which
would compel the scientific world
to listen.

It has always seemed to me that ~~if~~
~~as a rule~~ the way to utilize
the practical men's work is for the
scientific people to make themselves
thoroughly conversant with the details of what

is being done by them and to make the most of their results in the first instance as they are.

For example I should be very glad to see Stratton's Kerry & Shorthorns - though Brackley is some way off I daresay I could go - vacation.

I feel sure that no general circular of directions is likely to be of much use. Everything turns on the details of each man's aptitudes & practice. To those I should suggest one set of things (e.g. the alleged diversity of inheritance by spores from different fronds of the same fern -

× statistical

detailed investigation of sterility of the spore-bearing generation in the case of hybrid ferns - This is his own discovery & is quite a new light on the question of the general sterility of hybrids) but Stratton I thd. suggest some such inquiry as indicated with regard to Angus × SH.

As to the Clifton Zoo. opportunities I know nothing; & without seeing Lowe's bird-fancier I can suggest nothing but I should much like to make his acquaintance.

I am afraid you think us very perverse, but I don't see how we are to go any faster

Yours truly
W. Bateson.

137r

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE.

11 Mar. 1897

Dear Mr. Galton

I only imperfectly
see the difficulty,
but of course the phrase
which gives rise to it
must be altered.
Could not this be

GALTON/3/3/2/6

easily done by 2 or
more calling the
Sub. Ctee.? The
Committee itself must
I suppose meet, but
I cannot see why
there shd. be two
meetings -
Or perhaps the sub-Ctee

cd. be summoned for
2.30 on some day. & the
Clee for 3.

Yours truly
W. Bateson.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

f.39r

26 Mar. 1897

Norwich House
~~ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,~~
CAMBRIDGE.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I have been daily hoping to write out for you a detailed account of the expts. I have in hand and the ways in which I should extend them if I could get increased facilities. But as perhaps

GALTON/3/3/2/6

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
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You know, for the past
fortnight we have been
swept out of our proper
courses by the slow of the
Commons Degree agitation -
into which for my sins
I let myself be drawn -

Not that I don't care
for women's degrees -
but I do care a great deal

more for egeria and beyond!

On Wed. next I hope
to go abroad for 3 weeks to
get fresh material for the
egeria work and hope long
I quite hope to publish
some preliminary account
of this matter.

But as soon as there is
any likelihood of the
committee meeting to
consider schemes I

Should it in any case prepare
Schemes
an account of my own th
but just at present
I must be content to
leave the account I sent
for, as it is.

Yours truly
W. Bateson.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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f42r

2 May, 1897 Norwich House Cambridge.

Dear Mr. Galton -

It is not from importunity that I write to say how truly sorry I am to get your note. If you had said you disapprove of the Lejeune Ed.n of Wood, of course I should say nothing. But as you tell me you take Westcott's "view", I cannot resist saying that I believe every one here knows that Westcott's "Women's Work" is mere verbiage, and denotes

GALTON/3/3/2/6

no scheme which can be worked
out, or which any one meant
to work out. It is just forward
by the opposition in the deliberate
hope that it will contribute
to ~~the~~ our defeat and so to
the Discouragement of the
movement for women's Education.
With the single exception of the Bp.
of Stepney it is supported, I believe
I may truly say, by us one who
has taken any active part in Wo-
men's Ed^n. In this
movement Westcott took no
interest when he was here, or since.
He let his own daughters grow
up without education.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
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But if to try & work out the
women's Univ. it must be one of
two things — either a real Univ.
of women, in some habitation
other than Oxf. or Camb.; or it
is to be a mere certifying — not
even an examining body —
dependent on the men's Univ.
for its teaching, its standards,
and its examination.

Against the real female Univ
I have nothing to say. I feel
sure that at no time we can
foresee, will it exist — but then
it beside the question. But let
just that very well. I think it
lies [illegible] Mr. Beeche —

But the certificate clause. — even if it ~~continue~~ in existence — would not do — would for
generation like in Oxford & Cambridge & the student would be exactly as dependent on them as now. All the difficulties that are alleged against the present scheme would remain.

If this is thrown on women will be discouraged from taking a university course, and no other result will be attained.

Few here have the courage to say that this is what they mean, but except Forsyth. I doubt whether their leaders there is one among who has any other thought in the matter. Yours ever W. Bateson

f. 44r

MEMORANDUM

from W. BATESON, *Norwich House, Cambridge.*

25 Aug. 1897

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/6

Dear Mr. Galton.

I have Weldon's letter a
to meeting of Govt Ctee.
F. Darwin would rather like
to defer the meeting somewhat
as he has some examination
impending. Otherwise some
day in next week — not Wed.
or Fri.
would suit me. I should
prefer Tu. or Thurs.

I wonder if it would be

at all possible for you to
come down some day before the
meeting. I could so much more
easily give you an idea of the
kind of experiment I am attempting
if I could show you the
specimens. They begin to be
so bulky that it would not
be easy to bring an adequate
sample to London.

Next Sunday I have a visitor;
but any other day this week

MEMORANDUM

from W. BATESON, *Norwich House, Cambridge.*

exc. Friday
would suit me. If the
meeting is ~~does not~~ postponed
till after next week the Sat.
or Sunday would suit me
very well. There is a good
train down on Sunday morning
and back in the evening,
should you not care to stop
a night.

My French journey brought
little profit, owing to bleak
weather. Yours truly
W. Bateson.

29 Nov. 1897 Bateson f.46r

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/6

NORWICH HOUSE,
CAMBRIDGE.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I ought to have written to you to say that it proved, as I expected, that our greenhouse stuff is for the most part too far advanced now to be moved. The rest happens to be mostly made

up of specimens that will
have to be kept under
observation here.

I am very glad however
to have seen Mr. Erle's
letter and I have no
doubt we should like
hereafter to make use of
his offer. I return the

letter.

Yours truly

W. Balcon.

10 Feb. 1898 Bateson

NORWICH HOUSE,
CAMBRIDGE.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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3/3/2/6

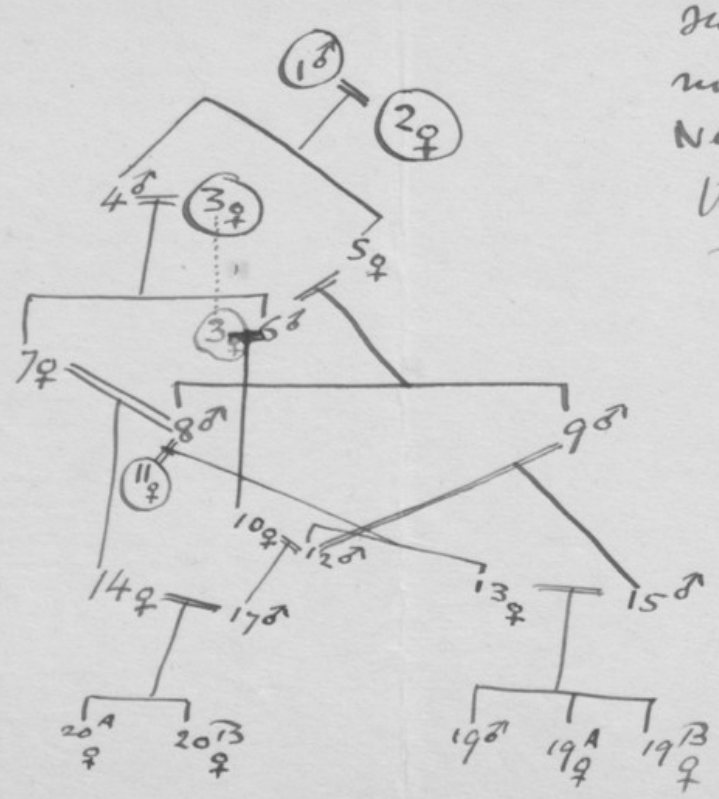
Dear Mr. Galton,

I am very indeed to hear that you have been so ill and I trust the South will soon make you right again. I had not known it was more than a cold.

As regards in-breeding I don't think any body of evidence

of the Kind for want exist.
Beyond the general and vague
knowledge that a number of
bad effects of various Kinds may
occur, and that some Kinds
of stock are especially subject
to them, I don't think any-
thing is known. Even as
regards "sterility" so often said to

f.48b



Succession in years not shown.
New birds in rings.
Item:- (11)
The 19s are rather less inbred than the 20s. For (11) is their grandmother while she is only great-grandmother to the 20s.

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GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/6

result from in-breeding it is not, I think, known whether the ster-
ility is due to failure in the production of
male or female elements, or
to incompatibility, or otherwise.
I wish my butterflies could be
used to determine this, but there
are so many ways in which the
numbers of offspring may not be
comparable that nothing can be
done in that way.
It is almost impossible to know even
in a pretty clear case to know what to
ascribe to the in-breeding. I have the
birds marked 19, 19A, 19B, and

20A and 20B in the enclosed diagram
sheet roughly shows their relation-
ship. All the 19 lot are inclined
to what is called "leg-weakness",
2 have "crooked toe" & are rather
knock-kneed. But the 20s are
not noticeably 'leg-weak', and I
daresay their defect in the 19s may
be due to wet weather in chicken-
hood, as the vendor alleged.

I can't claim 'serialism'
as an invention! I have often
heard it in conversation and
I believe the French authors
propose to use it. Yours truly
W. Bateson

(Bateson) f.50r

9 Aug 1900

TELEGRAMS: TRUMPINGTON.

MERTON HOUSE,

GRANTCHESTER,

CAMBRIDGE.

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GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/6

Dear Mr. Galton,

de Vries no doubt sends you his papers and so you will have seen his new work on the splitting up of the characters of hybrids Comptes Rendus, 26 Mar. 1900 more fully given in

f.50v

Ber. deut. bot. Ges. 1900

p. 83.

Here I am writing to ask
you to look up the paper
of Mendel, Verh. naturf.
ver. Brünn, 1865. IV.
p. 3 to which he there
refers, in case you may miss
it.

Mendel's work seems to
me one of the most re-
markable investigations

Let made on heading
and it is extraordinary that
it should have left for
Cotton.

In the current Bot. Gott.
LXXXIII. No. 3, p. 84 is
a review of a new paper
by Tschermak confirming
Mendel's work and adding
to it. Tschermak's
paper I have not yet
received.

This group of papers

f. 51v

if the work is all reliable,
carries things on a long
way.
I don't like de Vries'
introduction of squares of
D and R when it must
mislead, but that
is a trifling point as
it
Yrs. Truly
W. Bateson

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

f.52r

22.VI.04

TELEGRAMS: TRUMPINGTON.
MERTON HOUSE,
GRANTCHESTER,
CAMBRIDGE.

Dear Mr. Galton,

Thanks for a kind letter. Pray keep the magic cobs if I can't have them.

With Bassett projection I am in a form capable of analysis. I should much like some day to

GALTON/3/3/2/6

look over them. I have gathered
from some of your writings
the details
that ~~that~~ I are still in
existence. That however cannot
be a write occupation.

Yours truly

L. Bateson

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/6

f.53r

F. Galton, Esq FRS

42. Rutland Gate

London S.W.

f.53v

TELEGRAMS:—TRUMPINGTON.

MERTON HOUSE,
GRANTCHESTER,
CAMBRIDGE.

The pollen difference shows best if pollens are dried in vacuum for a few minutes.

W. B

7.7.05

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GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/6

F.54 r

F. Galton. Esq F.R.S.

42. Rutland Gate

London S.W.

f. 54 v 98

7. VII. 05

TELEGRAMS:—TRUMPINGTON.

MERTON HOUSE,
GRANTCHESTER,
CAMBRIDGE.

Looking at draft of
Table I sent you today
I see that the total seeds are
given as 138. They should
of course be 144.

W. Bateson

f.55r

5. VII. 05

TELEGRAMS: TRUMPINGTON.
MERTON HOUSE,
GRANTCHESTER,
CAMBRIDGE.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I think you would be interested in seeing a set of our Sweet-Peas, and if you let me know that you are at home I will send some. The flowers very soon fade.

GALTON/3/3/2/6

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GALTON PAPERS

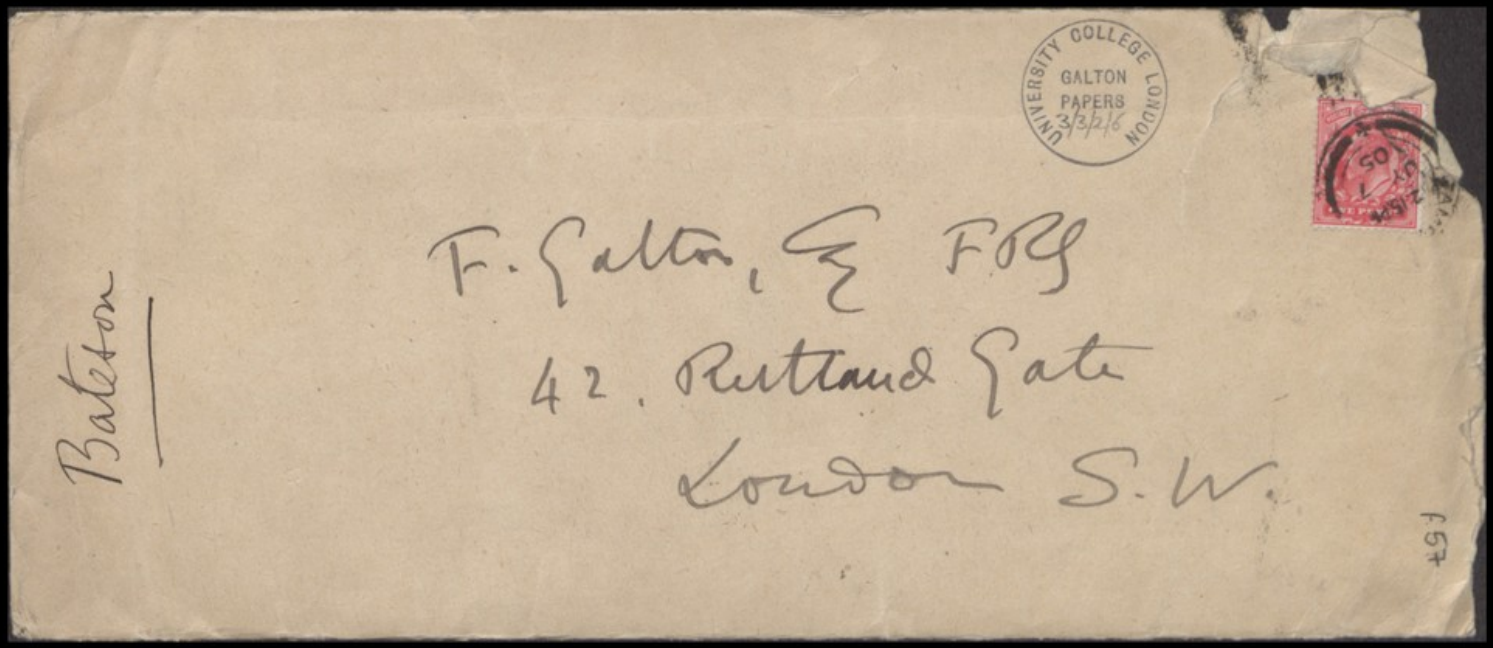
Of course it would
be a great pleasure
to show them to you here
in the mass, but I can
scarcely hope you will
be here again so soon.

We have made
great progress with the

sweet-pea problem, and
I think there is a fair
chance of getting the
gametic ratio next year.

Yours truly
W. Bateson

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
GALTON
PAPER
3/3/2/6


UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/16
F. Galton, Esq FRS
42. Rutland Gate
London S.W.
Baldon

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/6

TELEGRAMS: TRUMPINGTON.
MERTON HOUSE,
GRANTCHESTER,
CAMBRIDGE.

1.58 r

2.X.05

Dear Mr. Galton,

Many thanks for your note. The arrangement of the squares was accidental. Yours certainly has great advantages and I think we should adopt it.

In distinguishing purples from reds there is no possibility of error. Longs and rounds are not quite so well defined. Occasional "mixed" plants exist, and these we reckon as "rounds". The long (viz. 3-pored) grains in them could hardly even be mistaken for the genuine "long". The mixture is not uniform on the same plant, and many flowers on such plants may be pure rounds. We have only once had longs in the offspring (pure bred) of a "mixed" plant. On the other hand the longs form a perfectly sharp and well defined class.

The classification and analysis of the pollen characters could of course be carried further than we have gone.

On damp days mistakes can be made. For two seasons we have given up the determinations in showery weather.

There has been no great scope for bias. We had no idea what to expect. Till we thought of 7:1 for the genetic the pollen figures looked hopeless. Such bias as I myself had was in a wrong direction. The original numbers suggested 16:1 for the self-hermaphrodite and 8:1 for the sister pair.

and I rather fancied those numbers (see Proc. II. p. 89). Now of course it is clear that the [illegible] of oscillations round 11:8:1.

Selfs are perfectly distinct from picotees. The "tinged white" is the picotee of the red group. Picotee-ness almost certainly follows a 9:3:4 system superposed on the other.

There remain two sub-classes within the self-pur. and self-red. Of these we have few specimens. Here grading is rather troublesome. Partly for this reason the behaviour of these sub-classes is not quite clear. Among the pic.-pur. and pic.-red the same sub-classes exist, but ~~from~~ on account of scarcity & grading they are not estimable. We have cherished the idea that some abnormality lies behind these distinctions, but everything now points to their depending on another 9:3:4 system.

Gametic systems of the 7:1:1:7 type raise several problems. We know another case which is probably similar, though it is too soon to say. ~~It~~ The behaviour of the gametes will have to be looked into more fully.

We had thought that was fairly clear.

Yours truly

W. Bateson.

f 58 v

7. VII. 05

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/6

TELEGRAMS: TRUMPINGTON.
MERTON HOUSE,
GRANTCHESTER,
CAMBRIDGE.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I will send up a set of Sweet Peas together and I enclose a brief statement of the scheme they follow –

You may think the pictures rather like the Painter lady. but the buds distinguish them. The P.L. has a dark bud, while the pic. has a whitish bud. Later P.L. fades to a fainter red: but the pics. get deeper. so that they end in a rather similar colour. The Pl. never has the blue edged wing.

I wish your visit had been a fortnight later. we have about an acre and a half of them this year, and they make a fine

thou.

Yours truly

W. Bateson

I will try to send the branches in some-
thing like the Fz proportions, disregard-
ing axils and pollens. There is another minor
term in the red series and another in
the purple, not given in my scheme. But
that merely involves another expansion
of the series to represent it.

The two types sent, marked long and
round respectively, show the pollen-
differences. Except that the rounds are often
weaker plants we know not other visible
distinction between them.

f. 60

TELEGRAMS: TRUMPINGTON.
MERTON HOUSE,
GRANTCHESTER,
CAMBRIDGE.

There is a bad misprint in
our Report II. p. 85
In the schedule
Blanche Burpee × E.H. red
should be × E.H. round.
I wrote a contraction rd., by mistake
and this of course became red.

W.B.

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GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/6

F. 61 (1

White Emily Henderson long pollen × White Emily Henderson round pollen

| F_1 purple. long pollen

F_1 on self-fertilisation, gives 5 chief types, viz. two purple types, two red types, and white. (There is an additional lady-marked minor type in pur. and in red, which I omit.)

The purples are (1) full purple viz. purple standard (chocolate) and blue-purple wings
(2) picotee viz the same, but colours are as edgings on a white ground.

The reds are (1) red picotee or Painted Lady, viz. red standard, and white to pinkish wings
(2) Tuigan White; pinkish standard and white wings.

Each of these types may have long pollen, or round pollen
Total longs to rounds are 3:1
But among purples, the longs : rounds are 11:1
among reds, the longs : rounds are 1:3
12 : 4

Then gives

pur	pur long	297	396 long pur	432 pur		
	pur round	27				
	pic. long	99				
	– round	9	36 round pur			
red	P.L. long	27	36 long red	138 red	9 coloured	
	– round	81				
	TW long	9				
	– round	27	108 round red			
Wh	White long	336	336 long white	448 white	7 white	
	– round	112	112 round white			
		1024				

There is no doubt that these zygotic proportions are about right.

GALTON/3/3/2/6

In the next generation purples may give all types again; or some only; or purples only, according to a definite scheme, not yet fully worked out.
Reds similarly may give reds and whites; or reds only, but of course no purples.
Picotees cannot give whole colours, but may give either picotees, tinged whites and whites; or picotees and whites; or picotees only.
Tinged whites are either pure; or give whites also.

Whites give whites only unless crossed.

You will note that the majority of purples are long, which is the dominant; while the majority of reds are rounded. ~~Hence~~ We know also that the long white type is generally carrying a purple factor, while the round white type is generally carrying a red factor.
There is plainly some genetic coupling of the factor which goes to make red and the round type of pollen; but how much we do not yet know. There is no reversal of dominance, because all rounds are homozygous in that respect.

We have worked out a genetic scheme which very nearly fits the whole series and cannot be far out; but as yet we cannot deal with the reversal of pollen-ratios. This scheme is based on that discovered by Cuénot for mice; with the addition that in Sweet Peas each factor, both colour, and "determiner" may be either present or absent; while in Mice only the colour-element ~~is~~ is ever absent, and a determining factor is always present in every individual whether coloured or white.

In some F_2 families both picotees and tinged whites are absent. They evidently are produced by the presence of pied gametes, like, e.g., the Dutch-

Rabbits

– marked / in F_2 from brown self x white (Rabbits).
If picotee occurs, tufted whites are also present, and the one cannot appear without the other, of course.

—

Coloured flowers may go with ~~them~~ dark or light axils. This difference is however quite simple, dark to light being 3:1. To represent this distinction the numbers must simply be expanded again.

—

Reckoning the whites according to the chromogen-elements they contain, ~~then~~ and disregarding differences between colours, there are 5 types of white Zygotes, each with its own properties; but when reds and purples are taken separately, there are of course many more.

I hope this is clear. I write in great haste, as when the flowers go today they must wait till Monday, and they are beginning to go over.

W.B.

7.VII.05

F.64

27.9.05 Granchester. Cambridge.

Please do not trouble to look into this until we are at leisure.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS 332/6

Dear Mr. Pellew.

As you saw the Sweet-Peas in flower you may be interested in seeing the scheme they follow, which we have at last got out.

You will remember that our observations began with the fact that White with long pollen × White with round pollen gave F_1 purple long.

This gave F_2 consisting of various purples, various reds, and whites.

The distribution of pollen-characters among these colours was quite unexpected.

Of purples about 11 are long to 1 round
of reds about 1 is long to 3 round
while whites are 3 long to 1 round.

The whole generation however contains 3 longs to 1 round, according to expectation.

The colours, as I wrote you before, are distributed on a 9:7 scheme.
The 9 coloured consist of 3 purples : 1 red.
The 7 whites correspond of course to the 3:3:1 of an ordinary Mendelian case of dihybridism. For some seasons we have known that the whites in F_2 had several different compositions.
The difficulty was to find a symmetrical gametic distribution of characters which would give the observed zygotic composition of F_2.
We now find that the following scheme represents all the facts, except that in it the distinctions between the various subclasses of purples and between the various subclasses in the reds are neglected.
[These differences are probably merely superimposed on the rest, though there are points which suggest that some further complication may be present.]

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The colours are determined by 3 pairs of factors,
or perhaps more strictly, by 3 factors, each of which
may either be present or absent in each gamete.

C, a colour-material, or "nucleus of pigment" c, absence of C.

R, the factor which lets C off when it c, absence of R.
meets it in the same zygote, making
the flower red.

B, a factor which when present in a b, absence of B.
zygote containing both C and R
turns the red colour purple.

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Hence, any zygote containing both C and R are coloured,
and of these all are red unless B is also present, in
which case they are purple.

The random-distribution of these factors in forfiliation
gives the colour-distribution observed.

The complication in the distribution of the pollen-characters is evidently connected with the hetero-zygosis of B and b: for in families which do not contain both purple and red members there is no abnormality in the distribution of pollen-characters. Purples and whites, for instance, or Reds and whites when the third

colour is not present. as right 3 long : 1 round (4
irrespective of colour.

There is therefore some coupling of B with longness,
and b with roundness.

The numbers show that this coupling is arranged on
a system in which of every 8 B gametes 7 bear long
and 1 round; while of every 8 b gametes 7 bear round
and 1 long.

These figures give exactly the observed results, for the
purple long / round : work out to 11·8 : 1
and the red long : round ... to 1 : 3·26

No doubt all this could be more clearly expressed by
algebraical notation, but with the coloured
diagram and table enclosed I think you will be
able to follow the account.

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= There is a special interest in this peculiar system of
coupling: for it proves that in this case at least,
the distribution of the allelomorphs must be
decided in part before the heterotype-division.

and must have begun not later than the fourth dichotomy before the gametes are finally formed. Otherwise the arrangement $\frac{B}{\text{long } 7 \text{ round}}$ $\frac{b}{\text{long } 7 \text{ round}}$ could not be produced.

We are much pleased to have got this unravelled at last - and I ought to add that to the working out of the solution Punnett has contributed at least as much as I have - in fact rather more.

We were at one time under the impression that (long × round) F_2 white / crossed together gave white only. But with fuller evidence that has proved to be a mistake. The odds against any family thus produced containing a coloured member are, I believe, about 1.5 to 1 - and I take it the odds against any given plant so produced being coloured are higher.

Yours truly
L. Bateson.

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Distribution of pollen-character among the plants of various composition, as shown on the coloured diagram.

			long	round	long	round	
purple.	9 BB	ratio	63 : 1		567	9	
	9 Bb	–	57 : 7		513	63	
	9 bB	–	57 : 7		513	63	
					1593	: 135	or 11·8 : 1
red	9 bb	–	15 : 49		135	441	or 1 : 3·2$\dot{6}$
		Total coloured			1728	576	or 3 : 1
White	7 BB		63 : 1		441	7	
	7 Bb		~~57 : 7~~		399	49	
	7 bB		~~57 : 7~~		399	49	
	7 bb		15 : 49		105	343	
		Total white			1344	448	or 3 : 1

	long	round
Total generation coloured	1728	576
white	1344	448
	3072 : 1024	or 3 : 1

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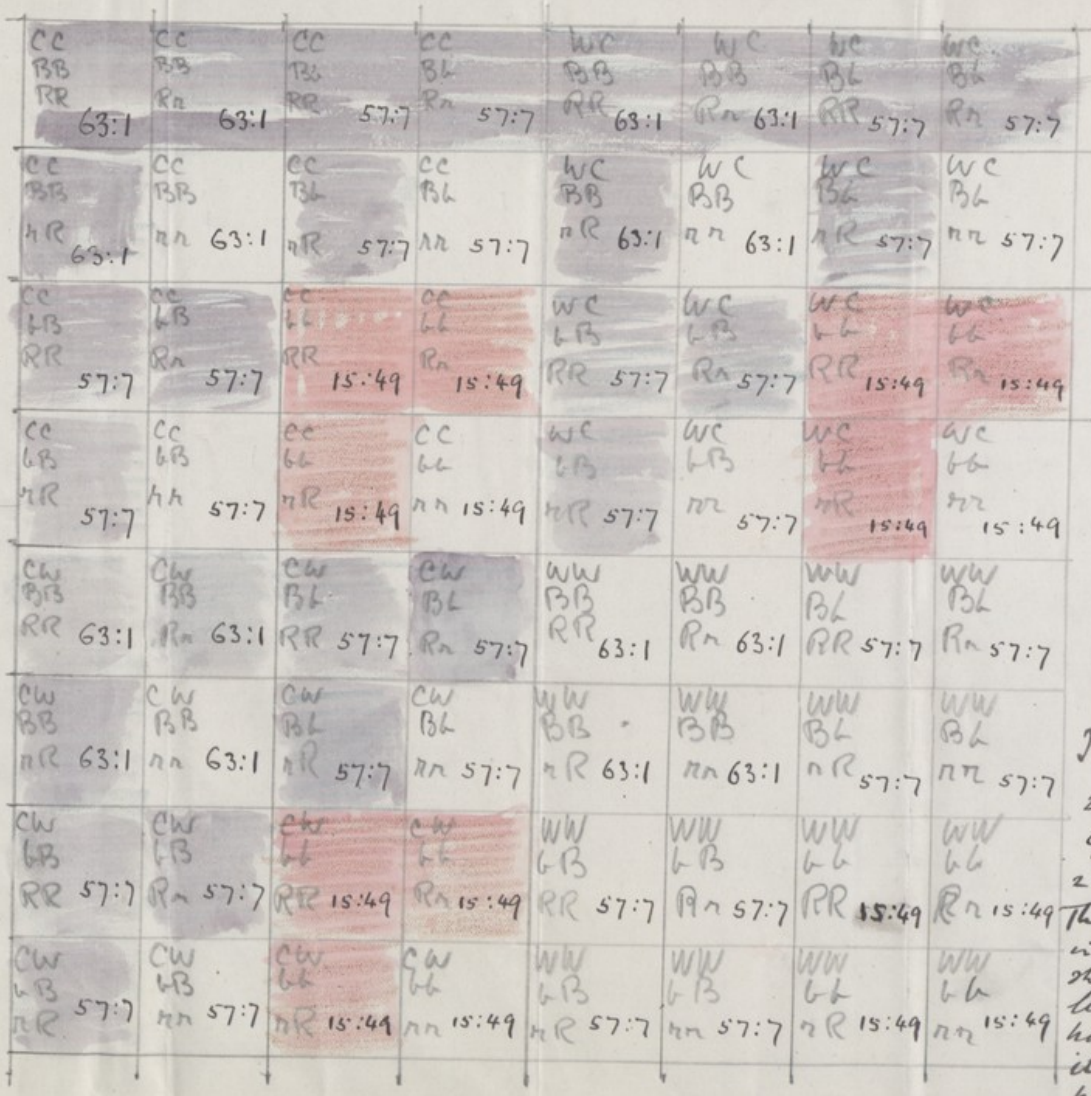
With Bateson to Galton 27.9.05



Quintuplication problems and further changes in Fz from white boy E. Henderson x white woman E. Henderson.

In all,
27 samples
9 reds.
28 whites
The ink figures in each square show the ratio of long: round having the composition written in pencil.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

With Bateson to Galton 27.9.05

The Manor House Clifton
Ap 26 87 F.1

My dear President

I send you my promised paper on the stature of the older races of England, as deduced from their long bones -

I don't flatter myself that it's fit to read, but it may be worth printing -

In your last to me you spoke of the variations in length of Sermons - On the other side I give you the

GALTON/3/3/2/7

In 15 neolithic males the
femur varied from
16.5 to 20 mean 18.25

In 5 neolithic females
15.4 to 17.5 .. 16.45

In 47 brachycephals from
round barrows (males)
17 to 20.5 .. 18.75

In 10 Romans or Rom.Britons
(males)
17.3 to 19 18.15

In 76 Anglosaxon males
16 to 21.5 18.75

In 26 Anglosaxon females
15 to 19 17.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/7

extremes

Yours sincerely

John Beddoe

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

F. Galton Esq
V. V.

F.5r

Clifton, Ap 30, 87

My dear President

I am afraid what you desiderate is not to be got - Unless Dr Garson can supply it. I dont see how - I only know Orfila's work through Ingénard, but suppose it is in some of his medicolegal writings - He seems to be about the only man who has really measured

GALTON/3/3/2/7

living men, (or perhaps
rather corpses) & subsequently got hold of
their bones. As I
have said in my paper,
I think he must have
measured his femurs
in Topinard's oblique
maximum position.

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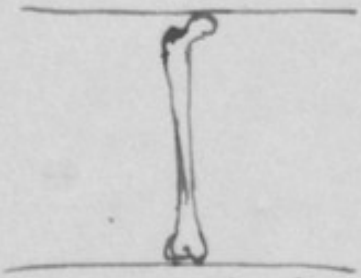
GALTON
PAPERS



applying both condyles to
the Cover plane, which
T. says shortens the length
by 4 millimeters -

I may be up on the 10th
There is a water-case before
the House of Lords. V
I am retained by one
of the companies as a
witness: it will probably
come on in a few days.
But I don't know that
there is any great advantage
in my presence at the
reading of my paper –
In fact, it strikes me as
a paper probably worth
printing, but hardly for
reading – I'll imitate
C.S.P. & sign over leaf

f6v

Yours very truly

John Beddoe

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/7

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/7

The Manor House,
Clifton,
Bristol.

March 12, 1888

My dear President

I got your letter of the 3d duly. but have been slow in answering. I fear —

As for my map, on page 151, I have never put it into "a generalized form", or any other form than the one you see — But I will try to do

so, if you think it desirable.
I should need, however,
one or two blank maps
of the British Isles to
work upon, which are
not easy to get. (After
all, I don't see that that
is necessary. I will try
my hand on the
counties separately, &
send the results to
you.)

As for my method
of portraiture, I enclose
samples which will indicate

it. I dont think I ever published it - You will see on reading over the samples that the first man portrayed is of the fine Iberian type, the second of the Mongoloid, the third of the Anglosaxon, the fourth of the bronze; the fifth of the square northern-teutonic type, the sixth may be a Saal or he may be a Scandinavian, probably the latter. the seventh is a Saal. When you have your table ready, you may an schedule work very quickly in this

UNIVERSITY COL GALT PAPE

way; but I can work well even without a table, being accustomed, in scanning my man, to begin at the upper part of the face & to go down to the chin, so that I cannot mistake the meaning of my letters —

I am afraid I cant help you at all in the matter of the average or probable error in head measurements — It is a subject I have never thought about — and I don't think there are any duplicate series among

LEGE LONDON
ON
RS

my materials. Davis & Virchow both, I think, published measurements of the skulls in the Copenhagen museum; but these were not numerous, & besides they probably ~~differed~~ a little in their ~~method~~ method of measuring – it is only lately, during your own reign, that we have begun to agree on such matters –

Believe me
Yours sincerely
J Beddoe

I have to thank you for kindly backing me at the Athenaeum.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/7

f.11r

The Manor House,
Clifton, Bristol.

April 11, 88

My dear President

I enclose a Map which I have constructed from my own data as to hair-colour: perhaps it may be something like what you want: anyhow, it is simpler than that in my book. It is on the basis of the index of

nigrescence –

Under 0 orange
0 to 20 Yellow
20 to 40 green
40 to 70 blue
70 & upwards Violet.

—

The colours, you will see, are in a chromatic scale – A cheaper plan would be

Under 0
0 to 20
20 to 40
40 to 70
70 & upwards

It is carelessly done - I could make a better, with distinction of town & country population, if you wished it -

I have never made a map for the eyes: it seems hardly worth while.

Yours sincerely

John Beddoe

Have you looked at my map of Switzerland for personal obsern? I am rather proud of it -

f.13r

I sent the Pamphlet after he asked for it, & it was sent to D. instead of to me

The Manor House,
Clifton, Bristol.

April 18, '88

My dear President

I should very much like to see ~~that~~ Swiss military Report, & should be obliged by the loan of it, if convenient to you: if not, I will try to get it through a Swiss correspondent —

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/7

I am glad you like
my map – I
could however improve
upon it considerably,
by care as to the
size of the patches,
by distinguishing
the towns □ from
the county districts
○○. &c –

I dare say I
could construct a

map of stature if
you wished it.

Yours sincerely

John Beddoe

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GALTON
PAPERS

Beddoe

f.15r

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/7

The Manor House,
Clifton,
Bristol.

Oct 16, 1888

My dear President

I hope you had a good time at Vichy. I remember you had had a 3 weeks' course there before I met you at Mont d'or —

Yes! I had some talk with Tylor — but I didn't go any

further with him than with
you - That is to say, I
am in your hands, &
with the understanding
that Tyler will. if
I wish it, relieve
me of the Presidency
after a year; I shall
be willing to accept it
if when the time comes
you have no more
suitable man in your
eye - If, however, before
the time arrives, some

preferable solution should
occur to you, I shall
not be disappointed —

Believe me
Yours sincerely
J. Beddoe

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GALTON
PAPERS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/7

Beddoe

F17r

THE CHANTRY
BRADFORD ON AVON

April 12 93

Dear Mr Galton

What do you think of Dr Venn's headmeasuring implement - the one he uses. I mean? The extreme shortness & the brachycephaly of some of the results puzzle me a exceeding. (tho' I grant not largely or incredibly) what. I

have been accustomed
to - In about 250
which I have abstracted,
for Dr Venn's lists,
not selected except by
reason of locality, I
find lengths of 7, 7·1, ∨
7·2 × pretty frequent,
∨ 6·8 occurs - Of
indices 85 ∨ 86 are
common, ∨ 87 occurs -

- For myself I have
had 7 once, ∨ once,
in a very small shoe-
maker, 6·9 - And I
once had 86 in a

perfectly Mongolian Cornish
man -

I am not con-
cerning myself about
the earthlight: that was,
Dr Venn tells me,
wrong in his earlier
observations, but now
seems to work all
right -

Dr Venn has
kindly loaned me
his figures - They will
be useful to me en
masse, but what I

I doubt about is whether they do not on a cattle in the tracky direction. & whether I can use them individually with any confidence. What do you think

Yours sincerely

John Beddoe

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

Beddoe f.19r

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GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/7

THE CHANTRY
BRADFORD on AVON

May 29. 94

Dear Mr Galton

Can you kindly inform me whether your sergeant at the Anth. Laboratory measures the maximum length of the head from the ophryon or from the glabella. I presume from the glabella.

I ask the question because
I want to quote with
reference to the cephalic
index in modern English-
men, the observations
he has made at
the British Assoc-
meetings -

Dr Venn's examin-
ation, I find, measures
from the opthagon or
above it, whence comes
the too high index which
I found in his figures -
Making allowance for

this, they have yielded
me very valuable
material.

Yours sincerely
John Bedloe.

From D. Reddoes

121

	Sanguine		Nervous		Bilious		Phlegmatic		Medium ?	
M. Sanguine	I	..			II	?	IIII	..		...
F. Sanguine	I	..	I	...	II	.	II		.	
like 4 unlike 1½										
M Nervous		.	II		I		I			..
F. Nervous			II				II		I	
like 4 unlike 4½										
M Bilious or melancholic	II	.					III	.		,
F Bilious or melancholic	III		I							
like 0 unlike 10										
M Phlegmatic	II		II							
F Phlegmatic	III		I		III				I	
like 3 unlike 8										

total like	11
unlike	3½

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Stature, colour of Eyes & Hair, complexion & temperament, in married couples

	Men			Women		
1	Vy Tall (6·1½)	Blue	Light Brown	Tall	Hazel	Brown
	Very Fair	Sanguine		Fair, Florid	Sanguine	
2	Vy tall (6·1½)	Blue	Light Brown	Tall	Light gray	Red.
	Very Fair	Sanguine		Very Fair	Phlegmatic	
3	Middle (5·8½)	Blue	Brown	Middle (5·3)	Blue	Dark^sh Brown
	Fair	Nervous?		Fair	Nervous	
4	Vy Tall (6·1)	Blue	Light Brown	Tall (5·5)	Dk Gray	Dark Brown
	Fair	Sanguine		Olive	Melancholic	
5	Tall (5·9)	Gray	Dark Brown	Middle (5·4)	Gray	Light Brown
	Sallow	Phlegmatic		Pale	Sanguine	
6	Short (5·6)	Brown	Dark Brown	Tall (5·5)	Blue	Brown
	Dark-ruddy.	Sanguine-bilious		Fair	Medium	
7	Tall (5·11?)	Black	Black	Vy Tall (5·10?)	L^t Gray	Fair.
	Olive	Melancholic		Very Fair	Phlegmatic	
8	Vy tall (6+?)	Blue	Fair	Middle (5·4)	Blue	Brown
	Fair	Sanguine		Fair.	Sanguine·phlegm.	
9 JH	Short (5·6)	Hazel	Black	Tall (5·7?)	Lt Brown	Dark Brown
	Dark-ruddy	Sang-nervous		Medium	Sang-phlegm	
10 N	Short (5·6?)	Light	Flaxen	Middle	Brown	Black
	Pale	?		Dark	?	
11 W	Tall (5·10?)	L^t Gray	Yellow	Middle	L^t Gray	Flaxen
	Fair	?		cousins Fair	?	
12 W	Short	Brown	Black-brown	Middle	Brown	Dark Brown
	Olive	Bilious		Medium	Phlegmatic	
13 K	Middle	Blue	Red	Middle	L^t Brown	Dk^sh Brown
	Fair ruddy	Sang-nervous		Medium	Sanguine	
14 F	Middle	Hazel	Dark Brown	Vy Short	Blue	Dk Brown
	Dark ruddy	Medium		Medium	Nervous	
15 AC	Tall	Blue	Brown	Short	Brown	Dk Brown.
	Fair	Sang-		Swarthy	Bilious?	
16 CT	Middle	Gray	Dark Brown	Middle	L^t Hazel	Brown.
	Medium	Medium.		Fair	Lymphatic	

Very Short. under 5·3 Short 5·3 to 5·6. Middle. 5·6 – 5·9. Tall. 5·9 – 6·0. Very Tall. over 6 Feet.

17	Tall (5-9½)	Gray	Brown	
	Medium	Sanguine		
18	Tall	Blue	Brown	
	Fair	Sanguine		
19	Tall	Blue	Brown	
	Fair	Medium		
20	Tall	Hazel	Dk Brown	
	Darkish	Sanguine		
21 A	Middle	Gray	Brown	
	Sallow	Sanguine ?		
22 G	Middle	L^t Gray	L^t Brown	
	Fair	Nervosanguine		
23 C	Middle	Dk Gray	Dk Brown	
	Swarthy	?		
24 B	Tall	L^t Hazel	Brown	
	Fair	?		
25 T	Tall	L^t Brown	Dk Brown	
	Darkish	Medium ? Phlegmatic		
26 C	Tall	Gray-blue	Brown	
	Med.	?		
27 Vy	Tall (6-2)	Dk Gray	Dk Brown	
	Darkish	?		
28 J	Tall	Blue	Brown	
	Fair	?		
29 D	Tall 5.10	Brown	Vy Dk Brown	
	Swarthy	Nervous		
30 H.	Tall	Gray	Brown (ltsh)	
	Fair	Sang-Nervous		
31 H	Very Short	Brown	Black	
	Swarthy	Bilious		
32 C	Tall	Hazel	Black	
	Dark, ruddy	Bilious		
33 C	Middle	Neutral?	Black	
	Dark	Bilious		

Tall	Brown	Dark Brown	
Medium	Bilious		
Tall	Blue	Brown	
Medium	?		
Tall	Dark Gray	Dark Brown	
Dark	?		
Tall	Light Gray	Brown	
Fair	Phlegmatic		
Short	Dark Gray	Dark Brown	
Medium	?		
Middle	Brown	Dark Brown	
Dark	Medium		
Tall	Bluegray	L^t Brown	
Very Fair	?		
Short	Dk Gray	Black-brown	
Dark	?		
Short	Gray	Red	
Vy Fair	Nervo-sanguine		
Short	Gray	Dk Brown	
Med.	?		
Tall	Blue	Brown	
Fair	?		
Middle	Cray	Brown	
Medium	?		
Vy Tall	Blue	L^t Brown	
Vy Fair	?		
Short	Hazel	Dksh Brown	
Medium	Lymphatic		
Tall	Blue	Yellow	
Very Fair	Sanguine		
Tall	L^t Cray	L^tsh Brown	
Fair	?		
Middle	L^t Cray	Flaxen	
Fair	Sanguine-lymph^c		

Medve

	Men			Women		
34	Very Short	Brown	Dark Brown	Tall	Blue	Light Brown
	Dark	Choleric		Fair	Phlegmatic	
35	Middle	Light	Brown	Tall	Light	Light Brown
	Fair	?		Fair	?	
36	Very Tall	Neutral (Lt Hazel)	Light Red	Middle	Hazel	Darkish Brown
	Pale	?		Medium	?	
37	Middle	Hazel	Brown	Tall	Dk Hazel	Black
	Fair Ruddy	Sanguine		Dark	?	
38	Tall	Lt Gray	Dark Brown	Middle	Dk Hazel	Dark Brown
	Medium (Sallow)	Phlegmatic		Olive	Nervous	
39	Tall	Lt Gray	Red	Tall	Blue	Light Brown
	Fair	Phlegmatic		Fair	Sanguine	
40	Short	Bluegray	Brown	Middle	Neutral	Brown
s	Fair	Sanguine-nervous		Mediam	Mediam	
41	Middle	Blue	Black	Tall	Light Gray	Red
	Dark	Nervous		Very Fair	Lymphatic	
42	Middle	Blue	Brown	Middle	Gray	Brown
c	Fair	Sanguine		Neutral	Phlegmatic	
43	Tall	Gray	Ltish Brown	Short	Brown	Dk Brown
p	Fair	Sanguine		Dark	?	
44	Short	Brown	Dk Brown	Tall	Blue-gray	Brown
	Dark	?		Fair	?	
45	Short	Lt Hazel	Yellow	Tall	Gray	Dk Brown
R	Fair	Nervous		Medium	Sanguine	
46	Tall	Gray	Brown	Short	Blue	Brown
	Fair	Nervo-sanguine		Fair	Sanguine	
47	Short	Dk Gray	Dk Brown	Middle	Dk Hazel	Brown-black
c	Medium	?		Medium	?	
48	Tall	Lt Hazel	Lt Brown	Middle	Brown	Dkish Brown
	Pale	?		Pale	Phlegmatic	
49	Tall	Lt Gray	Brown	Short	Blue	Brown
	Fair	Sanguine		Fair	Phlegmatic	
50	Very Short	Gray	Brown	Middle	Blue	Brown
	Medium	Mediam		Fair	Sanguine	

	Men			Women.		
51	Tall 5·10	Blue	Brown	Middle	Brown	Dark Brown
	Fair	Phlegmatic		Dark	?	
52	Tall 5·11	Blue	Light Red	Short	Blue	Dark Brown
	Fair	Phlegmatic		Medium	Nervous ?	
53	Short	Brown	Dark Brown	Middle	Blue	Fair
	Dark	?		Fair	?	
54	Short	Hazel	Red	Tall	Dk Hazel	Brown-black
	Fair	Nervous		Dark.	Bilious	
55	Short	Brown	Dk Brown	Middle	Lt Hazel	Lt Red
	Dark	?		Pale	?	
56	Short	Hazel	Dk Brown	Very Tall	Brown	Dk Brown
	Dark	?		Dark	?	
57	Tall	Brown	Dk Brown	Middle	Blue	Brown
	Dark	Bilious		Fair.	Sanguine	
58	Middle	Blue	Brown	Middle	Blue	Brown –
	Fair	Sanguine		Fair	Sang- or lymph? –	
59	Middle	Neutral	Darkish Brown	Middle	Dk Hazel	Black-brown
	Medium	Nervous		Dark	Nervous	
60	Tall	Neutral	Dark Brown	Middle	Blue	Light Brown or yellow
	Dark	Nervo-bilious		Fair	Sanguine –	

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F. 1r

33, HARLEY STREET. W.
CAVENDISH SQUARE.

Dec. 16th /88

Dear Sir

I have been thinking over the "phrenological" experiments which you proposed, when I had the pleasure of meeting you at the Royal Society. I am afraid that there will

to be much ~~change~~ chance of arriving at any scientific results unless it were possible to obtain some post-mortem examinations of the brains of the congenitally blind. For even if we found that there was some slight flattening of the occipital part of the skull in the blind, it

would be quite impossible to say that this was due to atrophy or non-development of the occipital lobes of the brain, unless we had the opportunity of verifying the condition of the brain.

Unless there was some chance of obtaining a post-mortem I do not think, that we could substantiate

our results in a scientific manner.

The Auditory centres are so situated in the course of the brain that I think it would be impossible to ascertain by the shape of the Skull, even if they were altogether absent.

Yours faithfully

Charles A Beevor

Francis Galton Esq. F.R.S.

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GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/9

M. Bentley

F1

THE SAGE SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, N.Y.

Dec 7, 1909.

My dear Sir -

I have ventured to send you a fragment on Mental Inheritance. My constant obligation to your long list of writings is more sufficiently obvious in the little paper itself. But I cannot forego the pleasure of expressing to you personally my grateful thanks for the genial inspiration of your works; - for an influence which I am trying to hand on to several fine young Chaps full of youthful enthusiasm for the problems of human Eugenics.

I beg, Sir, to remain, with great respect, Yours sincerely

Madison Bentley

Sir Francis Galton, F.R.S.
London

Beresford Hobe
f.1r

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GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/10

BEDGEBURY PARK,
CRANBROOK,
STATIONS { ETCHINGHAM.S.E.R.
TELEGRAMS, GOUDHURST.

Sep 23. 1885

Dear Sir

May I tell you
with what interest I have
read your analysis of mental
imagery in your Enquiries
into Human Faculty — That
faculty has been my familiar
companion as long as I can
recollect anything & I am
therefore attentively studying
it the object of scientific
enquiry. In fact I may
say it is to me the purest

Remembering, which is
in the interest of truth
not in showing my own
I have to add that
I have the reputation of a
very good memory. I
have been accustomed to say
that the test with the
of remembering an event or of
remembering having been told it
is the presence or absence
of the mental imagery, &
I am really unable to speak
any other process of memory
as I shall not be difficult
& painful.

Looking at your
questions in appendix
F I should be inclined to

F. 1v

traverse them they generally
saying that with are
the mental imagery presented
itself as the intellectual
intuition of a bodily faculty.
In answer to the
question where do mental
images appear to be situated
I quote Eschylus Πόθεν
ἐξ ἑρμῶν. I cannot think
of them as localised, or as in
any definite relation to the real world
so as to use the curious fits of
intensity, lies outside the matter—
my sense of colour not definiteness of substance
my intensity of colour
I have the intellectual
perception of the image, so I know
its colour, & so forth—
but intellectually & accurately
to an order of things in

the physical uncertainty of
vision. I do not know why
the environment printed on the eyeball has nothing to do with any image as a
very complex
unit connected with events, it
they are internal or to the
principal actors in the scenes
that away to us things, in the
printing. concentrated interest
enables me to create mental
images of imaginary scenes
as I do when I am writing
novels. I see you refer to the
frequent brevity of
seeing fails in the pre-
I can also do so with the
ancient London house where
the windows rarely match eyes
& noses. The faces are often
very funny — I also in the

f2v

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3/3/2/10

F 3r

BEDGEBURY PARK,
CRANBROOK,
STATIONS { ETCHINGHAM.S.E.R.
TELEGRAMS, GOUDHURST.

patterns or changes —
I suppose being short
sighted affects this,
& it causes outline
so much to impress me.
— I suppose that your
enquiries relate to the
"mind's eye" & so you say
nothing as to the "mind's ear"
but — in my scenes, words,
intonations, accompanying
gestures, explanatory observations
are frequent, coming

Look across the intervening years, & giving life to scenes which would otherwise be meaningless memories.

I do not apologise to you for writing you with this letter, as I make sure you desire to build up information on a very interesting question.

Believe me
yours very truly
A.B. Bernard Shaw

7 Galton Eng

P.S. To sum up —

It seems to me that the difficulty of the phenomena as you seem to present the phenomenon and as it presents itself to me. I must ask you as the physical & mental the mild mental will seem more prominent.

You doubt as the conclusions of the inverse as I cannot do. I must ask you to look on the fact

as it touchy affairs
with me — I think
the world with me
is my enemy, & the
weather intending I
am for the moment.
to leave myself to
the scene once again.

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f4v

Bernard F.1

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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3/3/2/11

Park Villas

Park Lane

Macclesfield

Aug 27. 85

F. Galton Esq:

Dear Sir —

Allow me to say how pleased I am to find you are president-elect for Section H on the subject of Anthropology in the British Association Annual Meeting. If it is possible I should be glad to receive a report of the proceedings of

that Section at its close, if not, then a Journal of the Associations meetings &c. Any cost for the same I would remit.

re R. F. F.

I hope shortly to forward you a little more data in connection with my book sent last year.

Both corrections and additional matter.

Please note that I have assumed and adopted and shall henceforth use the name of Ball

along with my present
names of Samuel Benisford
and be known in future
as Samuel Ball Benisford.

Believe me
Yours Very truly
S. B. Benisford.

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3/3/2/11

* Beriton
f3

Park Villas
Park Lane
Macclesfield
Oct 20. 1883

Francis Galton. Esq

Dear Sir /

I have much pleasure in forwarding further information for R.F.F. as promised.

You will notice that Hannah Crowder was not a centenarian as was supposed, the evidence I have found in the parish registers completely upsets that idea. A glance at the dates will show it clearly.

I also enclose a pedigree compiled from the above registers, of the Booth family.

Bertford F4

Perhaps it may be of service.

I expect to be in London after the 26th. Inst for a somewhat lengthened stay, so that any further information that I can give I shall be pleased to do.

Please accept my thanks for a valuable address which you gave at the British Ass: Annual Meeting. Which I duly received.

Yours faithfully

C Ball Bereford.

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(Sent by S. Ball to Beresford Oct 1854)

Additional data of Jonathan Booth & his family, one son & eleven daughters.

Date of baptism Oct 20. 1747

Married First wife, Mary Hulme, Apl 23. 1772. Second wife, Mary Dawson, Aug 18. 1779.

Adult height Short Colour of hair when adult Dark brown.

General appearance Moderately stout

Bodily strength and energy } Full average strength and energy.
in much above or below average }

Manner or impression } All senses good
of sight or other senses }

Mental powers & energy Average mental powers.

Character & Temperament Very excitable especially in conversation in which he sometimes stammered.

Favourite pursuits & talents Thoroughly devoted to his business.

* A grandson of Hannah Crowder is much afflicted with stammering, brought on, it is supposed by fright.

* A granddaughter of Bithiah Ball (that is sister of compiler) is slightly troubled with stammering, all is also evidently in conversation, was not so in early life. It was most particularly noticed while she was in school life.

	Date of baptism of children		corrected list
1.	Jonas	June 11. 1773	dead date not known.
2.	Lucy Finale	April 7. 1776	died June 24. 1813.
3.	Martha	March 14. 1779	died June 24. 1779.
4.	Martha Hall	June 23. 1780	dead date not known.
5.	Nancy Norbury	Oct 6. 1782	died 1841
6.	Mary	Oct 3. 1784	died Dec 8. 1785
7.	Hannah	Nov 12. 1786.	died May 23. 1788
× 8.	Hannah Crowder	May 4 1789	died Mar 12. 1882
9.	Mary Rowbotham	June 24. 1791.	dead date not known.
× 10.	Bithiah Ball	Aug 7. 1793	died Mar 8. 1841
11.	Betty	July 22. 1795	died July 18. 1827
12.	Jonathan Dawson	Oct 10. 1798	died Nov 8. 1854

Seal by S. Ball & Beresford
Oct 7 85

F.B

F.6

Booth Pedigree.

James Booth = Hannah
died July 7. 1696 | died July 18. 1699

William Booth —
bapt. Nov 10. 1661
died March 1727

James Booth — bapt. Dec 25. 1690

Samuel — bapt. June 6. 1692

John — bapt 16 Dec 1701. | Frances died 6 June 1751

Hannah — bapt. 21. Nov. 1703.

Mary — bapt. 8 Apl 1706.

Maria — bapt. 8 Apl 1708

John bapt. 2 Aug 1724. | Francis 6 July 1725 | Miriam 6 Oct. 1726 | Joseph 7 July 1728 | Maria 30 Mar 1731 | Martha 14 Nov 1733 d. 26 Mar 1745 | Jonathan 24 Apl 1735 | Thomas 5 Sept 1736 | Betty 6 Oct 1737 | John 12 Jan 1739 | Mathew 29 Jan 1741 | Tollet 7 June 1747

Henry bapt 20 Nov 1722. | Elizth 29 Dec 1724 | Alexander 16 Feb 1726. | Henry 14 Aug 1728 | Joseph 30 Nov 1729. | Betty 12 Jan 1731 | Thomas 18 Dec 1733 | Samuel 19 June 1735.

William — bapt 13 Mar 1710 d. 25 Jan 1781
Martha — died April 6 1773.

Jana bapt 8 July 1713

Betty died Mar 7. 1756

George bapt 9 Nov. 1714

~~George~~ Sarah bapt 10 Sept 1718

Lucy bapt 30 Oct 1744 d. 5 Sept 1749

David b. Feb 4. 1746 d. - 24. 1771

Jonathan — b. Oct 20. 1747. d. July 20 1826

1st Mary Kinlume mar 23 Apl 1772 d. 22 Jan 1779 aged 28.

2d Mary Dawson mar 12 Aug 1779 d. May 13 1810 aged 53.

Mary b. 10 May 1709 d. 4 Feb 1781

Rebecca (Mutlerchead)

Susannah (Addehead)

Jenny bapt 11 June 1775.

Lucy — 7 Apl 1776 d. 25 June 1861

W.B. Smale

Martha b. 14 Mar 1779 d. 28 June 1779

Martha — b. 25 June 1711 — Hall

b. 6 Oct 1711 d. 1801

Nancy — Nethery.

Mary b. Oct 3. 1782 d. Nov 8. 1855

Hannah b. Nov 12. 1786 d. May 23. 1788

Hannah — b. Mar 11. 1789 d. - 17. 1862

Crowder

Mary — b. 26 June 1791

Rathbone

Bithiah — b. Aug 7. 1793 d. March 1801

Samuel Ball

Betty b. 23 July 1795 d. 18 - 1827

Jonathan Barrow b. Oct 10. 1796 d. Nov 8. 1856 married but has no male issue.

Ann S. b. 1798

Mary S. b. 8 May 1803.

Joseph S. b. 6 Oct 1805 no issue by first wife married all living

Josiah S. b. 13 Mar 1808. five sons by first wife Joseph John Josiah Jonathan William one died dead

Jonathan Smale. b. 26 June 1811.

Mary Ballachy b. 26 Sept 1815 S.P.

Samuel B. b. 31 Mar 1820 d. 20 Apl 1822.

Jonathan B. b. 17 Apl 1822. d. 5 Mar 1826

David B. b. 21 Apl 1824 d. Oct 1827

Ann B. b. 17 Jan 1828

Francis Bourne

Samuel B. b. 17 Feb 1830 d. 17 Sept 1836.

Bithiah B. b. 1 Feb 1833 d. - dec 1864.

Elizabeth B. b. 27 Mar 1835 d. 7 Mar 1860

Bithiah B. b. 27 Mar 1836

RFF
Beresford

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Broad Oak Cottages

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3/3/2/12

F.1

Alphonse Bertillon

Chef du Service d'Identification

au Palais de Justice

Préfecture de Police (Dépôt)

f.2

Paris, 7 rue Littré.
19 septembre 1888.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
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3/3/2/12

Cher Monsieur,

Je serai certainement à mon bureau mardi et mercredi (25 et 26 septembre Ct) de 2 heures 1/4 à 5 heures de l'après midi, et je serai très honoré de vous y recevoir, soit un jour, soit l'autre, sans qu'il soit nécessaire d'un nouvel avis de votre part.

Voici, pour une première visite, le chemin le plus commode pour y accéder:

1° vous faire conduire au Palais de Justice;

2° une fois arrivé là, demander

la prison du Dépôt (dont l'entrée est située au centre du ~~monument~~ Palais, à trente mètres derrière la Sainte Chapelle).

3° enfin, une fois rendu au Dépôt demander au Gardien de la porte, le Service de Mr Bertillon; vous n'en serez plus alors séparé que par un escalier assez haut, qu'il vous indiquera.

Ci-joint une de mes cartes de visite qui résume les indications ci-dessus.

Croyez moi,
Cher Monsieur,
votre tout dévoué

A Bertillon

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Bertillon

Paris, 7 rue Littré

18 - 1 - 1889

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3/3/2/12

Cher Monsieur,

Je suis très flatté que vous ayez pensé à moi pour les documents anthropométriques dont vous auriez besoin. Malheureusement mes tableaux, quoique assez avancés, ne seront pas prêts avant quelques semaines d'ici. Je me ferai un plaisir de vous les adresser aussitôt terminés.

Je lirai avec plaisir vos études sur les corrélations des proportions

humaines, ce sont là des sujets qui sont de fondement de mes travaux quotidiens.

Veuillez agréer, Mon Monsieur, l'assurance de ma très haute consi=dération.

Alphonse Bertillon

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

f 6 r

PREFECTURE
DE
POLICE

SERVICE D'IDENTIFICATION

ANTHROPOMETRIE
ET
PHOTOGRAPHIE

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Paris, le 15 juin 1891

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/7/2/12

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai reçu en effet un avis d'avoir à préparer une collection de "signes caractéristiques professionnels". Les épreuves photographiques sont tirées. Ce qui nous retardera encore 99 semaines, c'est l'impression typographique des légendes. Mais j'espère bien être à même de vous envoyer le tout d'ici un mois.

Je vous remercie de votre nouvel envoi relativement aux impressions digitales. - Je suis fort disposé à adjoindre votre procédé

au signalement anthropométique
surtout pour les enfants. Mais
je redoute quelques difficultés
pratiques pour le nettoyage des
doigts après l'impression faite.
Puis mes agents si peu instruits
mettront-ils le zèle nécessaire
pour apprendre votre méthode ?
Je crois que vous traversez souvent
Paris, pourriez-vous, à votre
prochain voyage, me consacrer
une matinée au Dépôt, pour
un essayage sur la vile
multitude ?

Je suis entièrement pris par
la préparation de la 2ème édition
de mes instructions signalétiques,
et je me pourvoi, à mon grand
regret, vous présenter de nouveau

à votre congrès. Je ne saurais d'ailleurs m'y rendre pour plusieurs autres motifs.

Je ne crois pas le système de Mr Greenleaf très pratique - Je crois d'ailleurs qu'il n'a été ~~appliqué~~ essayé jusqu'à ce jour que dans l'armée des Etats-unis (et non dans les prisons). Je serai très curieux de connaître l'impression que vous laisserez ma communication.

Agréez, Cher Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments de haute considération.

Alphonse Bertillon

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/12

Alphonse Bertillon f.8r

Juvisy (Seine et Oise)

3 août 1891

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/12

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai remis avant hier au Préfet qui l'a immédiatement fait parvenir à l'ambassade d'Angleterre l'album des marques professionnelles que j'ai fait tirer presque exclusivement à votre intention – le tirage en a été limité à 5 exemplaires!

Si donc vous ne l'avez déjà reçu, un mot de

vous où l'ambassade hâterait, détermineraient ~~l'exécution~~ le départ immédiat de la chose.

Il me semble en effet que ce travail trouverait parfaitement sa place où votre Congrès d'hygiène et que vous êtes la personne du monde la mieux placée pour l'y présenter.

Elle devait être d'ailleurs votre intention et je vous remercie bien sincèrement

de m'avoir fourni ainsi
l'occasion d'y mettre
la dernière main.

Veuillez agréer, cher
Monsieur, l'assurance de
ma haute considération

Alphonse Bertillon

Bertillon f.10r

Préfecture de Police

SERVICE
DE
L'IDENTITÉ JUDICIAIRE

Sommiers
Anthropométrie & Photographie

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

Paris. le 3 Juillet 1896

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/12

Monsieur,

J'ai lu avec un grand intérêt le mémoire relatif aux "Empreintes digitales" que vous avez bien voulu m'adresser en double exemplaire.

Je regrette bien vivement de ne pouvoir vous donner mon avis au sujet de l'uniformisation de la nomenclature que vous proposez.

Jusqu'à ce jour en effet, les empreints

digitales n'ont été prises dans mon service qu'à titre de marques particulières destinées à affirmer l'identité individuelle, et cela en dehors de toute ~~idée de~~ classification au moins quant à présent.

D'autre part, vous ne l'ignorez sans doute pas, nous ne relevons que les empreintes du pouce, de l'index, du médius et de l'annulaire, d'une seule des deux mains, ces empreintes suffisant ~~jusqu'à présent~~ à tous nos besoins.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération :

A Bertillon

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/13

f1r

33 Oakhurst Grove
Dulwich S.E.
May 4 1889

Dear Sir

If I am rightly informed, your 'Travels in Damaraland' has not been recently reprinted. May I ask if you retain the copyright, and if you do, whether you would be willing to grant me permission to include it in the new "Minerva Library of Famous Books" which I am Editing for Messrs Ward Lock & Co: the object being to supply good books well printed & bound in cloth at a published price of 2/-. Your book not being long enough for

more than half a volume of this cheap series, one other notable book of african travel, such as Mungo Park's Travels might be included in the same volume.

I do not know how this suggestion of ~~yours~~ reprinting your book may strike you; but ever since I have known it, it has appeared to me deserving of much wide publicity than it attained or retains. In fact the the masses have never had the chance of reading it, and I think that they would be very glad to have it in such a series as the Minerva which has been received with great favour, the style, binding &

type being of a really attractive kind.
I am doing my best to popularise
anthropology, having written a 'World's
Inhabitants' for popular reading, and
hope to write an Anthropology of
a similar popular nature; and it
would be a great pleasure to me
if I might be instrumental
in giving a wide publicity to
your excellent work of travel.
If you should be able to give your
consent, would you kindly also
let me know if you think it
necessary to impose any conditions.
By its not being specified, I
may presume that it has not

hitherto been considered that
it would pay to do so; and therefore
that fact should be a factor in
determining on what conditions you
could allow the book to be reprinted.

I remain

Yours very truly

G. T. Bettany

(M.A. Cantab Coll)

Francis Galton Esq FRS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/13

F3r

SAVAGE CLUB,
LANCASTER HOUSE,
SAVOY. W.C.

33 Oakhurst Grove
Dulwich S.E.
May 7 1889

Dear Mr. Galton

Many thanks for your kind letter and consent. It is very good of you to let me make some corrections & additions. It would be preferable (rather than reprint Mungo Park with yours) to give either some manageable but less known work on South Africa, or on some other region, or to reprint perhaps some scattered papers of your own that you might like to gather up from periodicals. But we would be quite guided by anything you suggest.

I looked up various old books on South Africa, but none of them seem very satisfactory. Do you think Thunberg's generally interesting enough? It is in Pinkerton's Voyages, but seems dry & too full of plants. Le Vaillant, & Latrobe hardly seem the thing: and on the whole I don't think South African writers have been very satisfactory. Even Holub might have been much better done.

If your 'Envoi' could include some indication of your views on the value anthropologically of some books on Africa south of the Zambesi, & some note on desiderata in that region it might be an appropriate pendant.

I have asked the publishers to send you a copy of the first volume of the Minerva ~~series~~ library. It will not be necessary to adhere to the same type, but we want to give quite as many pages, & to adopt the type, spacing &c, to circumstances.

I think we shall be able to get a copy to print from, & shall be glad of your corrections as soon as convenient.

The date of publication we cannot settle until the contents of the books can be quite settled. We have several books in hand, but yours should have early precedence when finally arranged.

What a loss - I think - we had in our poor friend Mahomed, who

seemed likely to do good work for the heredity &c of disease, influences of occupation &c. We & I were fellow-students at Guy's in 1869 & colleagues till his death; and now I shall have to include him with three much superior, in the volume of Biographical History of Guy's, which Dr. Wilks & I are doing.

My wife & I have followed all your work with great interest, and she in particular is interested in it in studying heredity & environment in character for novelistic purposes.

Again thanking you

I am Yours most sincerely

G T Bettany

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

F.5r

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/13

SAVAGE CLUB,
LANCASTER HOUSE,
SAVOY. W.C.

May 16 1889

Dear Mr Galton

I looked at the Essays you named in 'Vacation Studies' – and with the publishers' view in my mind that your 'Travels' should if possible be printed in more open type than Darwin's Journal, I would them approach 3/4 of the volume in length – I thought three of the papers were better suited than the other three to our purpose – namely Mr W. Clark's Naples Sir Jesse Roots & your own, and would be sufficient in length.

It also seemed wise to ask Messrs. Macmillan for three items for six papers; & they have agreed to allow them to be reprinted without charge, simply requesting that Mr. Prove & Mr. Alvis Wright (Mrs. Clark's executor) should be asked to give their consent.

If it should be possible for you to add what you wish within (say) a fortnight, it would be possible to have the book ready for publication on July 25; that is it would be printed about July 7–10.

I think it would be an appropriate introduction to my

part as Editor of the Series to give an account of your scientific work since the 'Travels': it would carry the knowledge of your labours into a region of the public mind that knows little of such studies; & I always like to take every opportunity of expounding matters connected with evolution, in a spirit which shall not raise opposition and which I hope gains support & appreciation. Of course I would not print anything without showing it to you, and if there are any facts you would desire to have stated I should be only too happy to include them.

The more publicity we can gain for
your work & writings, the more
genuine anthropology will be advanced.

I remain

Yours very truly

G T Bettany

Francis Galton Esq

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PAPERS

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3/3/2/13

f.7r

SAVAGE CLUB,
LANCASTER HOUSE,
SAVOY. W.C.

33 Oakhurst Grove
Dulwich S.E.
May 25 89

Dear Mr Galton

Thanks for the beautiful map which I expect will be adequately reproduced.

We have two or three Somaliland cuts which we can add to yours. I will send you proofs. They will all be printed as separate plates.

Would you allow us

to give a portrait of yourself as frontispiece! It would add greatly to the interest, & I am sure gratify many people. If you have a photograph you think suitable I would send it me, it would be reproduced by a Heliotype photographic process & would be so far a faithful representation.

You will be interested to hear that a third edition of the first book,

f9

'Darwin's Voyage' is already printed, two have been exhausted in a month. This augurs well for the series, for people have a tendency to buy other books when they have once begun in a series.

Yours very truly

G. J. Bettany

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3/3/2/13

SAVAGE CLUB,
LANCASTER HOUSE,
SAVOY. W.C.

330 Oakhurst Grove
Dulwich S.E.

June 5 1889

Dear Mr Galton

I venture to enclose you the ms. of my 'Introduction' for your perusal, hoping you will pardon any blunders, ignorant or other, I may have committed. If you feel inclined to add any facts, other than verbal corrections, perhaps you could make them on the back of the appropriate pages. Anything you like, within moderate limits, might be added; but we might not to exceed, perhaps not to reach, the length of the notes of Mr Darwin

The opening sentence I have upon the expressions in the Decalogue more particularly.

It seems scarcely desirable to refer to all your many contributions, but I trust I have not overlooked the more important.

I hope this notice, being diffused among very many people, will do good to the sale of your other books, at any rate it will form a considerable 'knowledge-spreader'. Has it ever occurred to you that 'Hereditary Genius' & 'English Men of Science' might sell well in one volume together, at 6/-? But of course this is said in ignorance of facts as

to present sale &c. I hope that ultimately your 'Inquiries into Human Faculty & Development' may be made widely available in a cheaper form.

As soon as you are able to return this 'Introduction' I will send it to press.

Yours very truly

G. J. Bettany

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PAPERS

Bethany

F12

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/13

SAVAGE CLUB,
LANCASTER HOUSE,
SAVOY. W.C.

Aug. 23 1889

Dear Mr Galton

Messrs. Ward Lock &c
ask you to accept 20 copies
of your book in such of their
bindings as you may choose. They
will however send you one of the
copies in morocco as soon as
they are ready. If a copy of the
ordinary edition is ready to day
it will be posted to you. Rodmell
early next week, if you will

send them a list of addresses
copies will be forwarded, & the
rest ~~as soon as may be~~ sent to
Rutland Gate.

Yours very sincerly
F. D. Bettany

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3/3/2/13

F.14r

SAVAGE CLUB,
6 & 7, ADELPHI TERRACE,
STRAND. W.C.

Oct 7 1889

Dear Mr. Galton

So far, your book has done very fairly well from the publishers' point of view. They printed 4000 and have sold about 2000 in five weeks; of those, of course a good many are in ~~publishers'~~ workers' hands in stock. It will require 7000 to get the cost of production, advertising &c back. Still from your point

of view I should say the sale & the prospect are very satisfactory: for the book is now in a great many more hands than the original Edition: and has a new life.

The number printed & the number required to repay cost are of course for your own ear alone.

We are now in our new quarters, & I hope you may sometime join me here also

f15

Saturday night early dinner
followed by songs, recitations,
music &c ad lib - in an
atmosphere of smoke. But there
is some anthropology to be got
out of it.

Yours very sincerely

G. D. Bettany

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GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/13

Bettany

f.16r

SAVAGE CLUB,
6 & 7, ADELPHI TERRACE,
STRAND W.C.

133 Oakhurst Grove
Dulwich S.E.
Oct 9 1889

Dear Mr Galton

I have just undertaken to edit an English Edition of a leading American magazine, 'Lippincott's,' whose circulation has steadily risen to 100,000 per month. Many tales are to be published. Part of the contents will not be provided / posted to England, & will consist of shorter articles than full review length - from four to six pages being the average: the pages containing only 600 words. The payment will exceed that of the best magazines,

and most often the articles will be specially asked for. May I ask your adhesion as a contributor? We want to be sure of as many adhesions as possible before publishing the first number in January. Every effort will be made to secure writers of the first standing. Among subjects which one might suppose to you would be a pithy setting forth of "Why we measure & weigh man kind." the object being to interest the non-scientific and general reader in the subject. But I am sure there are many subjects on which you might occasionally give us a lighter & less laborious article

in the middle of your more serious work - though I think it very worthy and useful work to attract interest the public generally, by putting ~~putting~~ a subject in its most attractive lights.

The magazine I may say always contains one complete novel - longer than the shilling novels - by a high-class writer, and no serial fiction.

I am
very truly yours
G D Bettany

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GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/13

Bettany
33 Oakhurst Grove
Dulwich S.E.

f. 18r

Oct. 15 1889

Dear Mr Galton

You are too good in what you say: but it is some consolation for not having the leisure (and probably the brains) to do original investigation, to be of use in a literary way to science.

I am very glad I have chanced on something that chimes in with your idea. There would be very advantageous in your separate publication, which will not [illegible] at all, if we print it first. In fact our proofs might be of some use to you as a preparatory step for your little pamphlet. I shall be very glad if you will let me have your contribution for the January number,

and if you could prepare the ms. by Nov. 24, it would be a great convenience, for we may arrange to send the English matter to America in advance. I shd. be glad of this, for it would secure a circulation of 100,000 in America.

I was charmed with the 'Nature' review. The second edition of your book is ordered to be printed, & be ready ~~for~~ the as soon as wanted.

Yours very sincerely

J. S. Bettany

F. 19r

accepted Nov 22

33 Oakhurst Grove
Dulwich S.E.
Nov. 6 1889

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/13

Dear Mr Galton

Many thanks for your valuable paper. I have a point to put before you about it. We are arranging to combine the English & American matter of Lippincott's thoroughly, beginning with the February number. There was not time to do it for January, we shall add some articles here in the January number, but these will not appear simultaneously in America, if at all. We should like your paper to appear simultaneously, in February, both in America & here. Will it in any way seriously clash with your plans to delay publication till then?

The February number appears on 20th to 22nd of January. You spoke of not publishing your little pamphlet till February, and no doubt you will add a good deal bit for that purpose. So I should think you will not think it any drawback to wait till our February number.

In that case the printing will be done in America, and we propose to send to America a type-written copy of your article which we will send you as soon as possible for correction. You will be able to deal with that as a proof, and the American people guarantee to

reproduce your copy correctly, as they have the very best readers, & indeed I can find no fault with them in that respect.

You would then gain for your veins a lovely increased circulation which must be useful: and we should be able to pay a higher honorarium.

Would it be at all feasible for you to give me the pleasure of seeing you at a sort of bachelor party I am going to have here on the 22nd inst. to meet Dr. Ballinger Frank & Biff Haddon, fresh from the Torres Straits – though by the way you must have seen him at Newcastle recently. You are so occupied, and so prinkpally, that I hardly venture to ask you

but I hope to have some interesting people here besides. If you could come, I shall be most happy to send you a card. We are much more accessible here than in the temporary abode where I was on first coming to London seven years ago; and cabs are abundant at Peckham Rye Station, which is most convenient for us.

Yours most sincerely

G T Bettany

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

Dec 13
Sent a Xmas card
& they favoured
us by reflection

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/13

Bettany

121

33 Oakhurst Grove
Dulwich S.E.
Nov. 24 '69

Dear Mr Galton

I was very sorry you could not come to us on Friday night, but quite sympathize with your wish for precaution. For the British public's sake I hope you will always do everything to take care of your health. We had a very nice assembly of literary, scientific artistic & musical men.

It has occurred to me today to ask you further about your 'Hereditary Genius'. It seems a pity to not republish it; and it is the very book for the 'Minerva Library'. But you said sometime ago that it required serious revision, & more

time than you could give. How it occurs to me – probably impertinently – is there any part of the revision you could commit to another hand – myself failing anyone better-suited? I have done a great deal of biographical work (cf. Dict. Nat. Biog.) and have some faculty for searching out collaterals and points of interest. If the revision needed is of such a nature that you could point out, without too much trouble, what required doing, possibly something of this kind might be of value, and I am sure Ward Locke & Co would gladly pay for a work of the kind. I think I am an authority at least, and hope you will not be bothered by my suggestion, or feel any tendency to agree to it unless it seems to you advisable on scientific grounds.

Yours very sincerely

G. T. Bettany

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/14

f. 1r

Bordighera
16th June

Dear Mr. Galton.

We have decided,
we relations Bezzys & Bickards
to go up to Val Casterino
& Fontanalba for the
Summer, so that I shall
have the opportunity
for the 3rd. time. of
admiring the work of
my old friends on the
rocks. I suppose it

not likely that you can
come and pay us a
visit. Mule in 3 hours
from Roja valley! We
would give you and your
niece a hearty welcome,
and such hospitality
as a mountain valley
at 1500m. can offer.
A chamois or two to come
close by and look at you,
a marmot to whistle
for you, wild raspberries

in abundance, some trout,
and a beside - to take you
up to the figured rocks.

But I don't write only
to be pleasant to you, but -
also to better you. Your
book and your explanations
have made plain the
method of taking sheep
but I don't know where
to order the paper. Will
you please tell me. As
soon as I
can get there
probably -

I am trying through our
Consul to get permission
for photographing. Which is
difficult on account of the
forts, batteries & military
roads all about here.
Militarism is making
life miserable.

Please think if there be
anything I ought to look
for, observe, take notes of &
do. With kind regards &
best wishes. Yours sincerely
Clarence Bicknell

F.3r

CARTOLINA POSTALE ITALIANA

(CARTE POSTALE D'ITALIE).

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/14

NB. Sul lato anteriore della presente si scrive soltanto l'indirizzo.

900

All. D. Francis Galton
42 - Rutland Gate
S. W
(Londra)

Bordighera 7th July.

I send you a sponge done with the paper you sent me: the 2 sheets separated, I selected – all having been well beaten together as it was done with fingers not brush. But now I have found a tooth brush which works admirably & quickly. This is however very satisfactory. I think.

I go up to the mountains on Thursday and shall write some days to you from Pontresina. C. Butterworth

f4

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/14

Squeeze of a figure cut in the rock[s]
in Val Fontanalba (1900[m]) Mar. Alps.

f.6ar

address

C. B.

presso S^ra Lanza vedova Bosio

(panettiere)

Terda.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
32/2/14

Val Casterino 5000 ft.

13th. July.

Dear Mr. Galton,

I hope you are happily settled
in dear old Surrey? My summer
is passing fresh air & water,
with occasional sunbeams & countless
flowers. Alas the snow is near at
hand: it came down on Thursday
afternoon, and today for the
first time I was able to salute
my prehistoric playmates

The days are all too short.

I hope Jim and Miss Biggs are very well. My kindest regards and best wishes to you both.

Yours very sincerely,

Clarence Bickwell

All the transverse striæ are

the good striæ in the rock, not

visible to the eye. So that the

figure stands out better on

the rock than in the rubbing,

the colour being grey on the

reddish yellow rock surface

F.6b
Val Fontanalba. ab. about 7000 ft.

Bicknell F.7r

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/14

Bordighera Sept 21st 1901

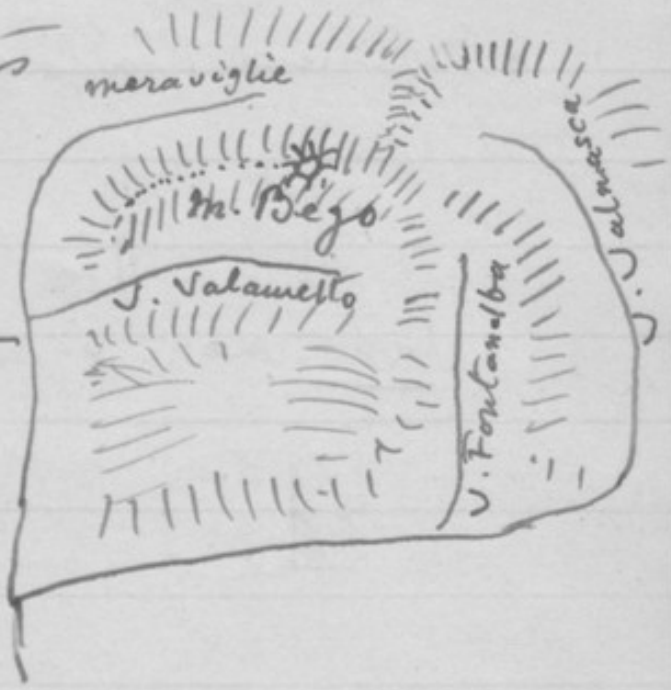
Dear D. Galton,

I am back again from the mountains, glad to hear that your niece has done well, & hope by the time she is ~~quite~~ well again — you also. The next good news will be that you have decided to come back here, only perhaps the Doctors will not allow you if they get to hear that there is danger of your being worried by certain M.C.B. or their similar people.

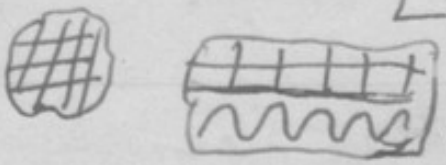
We have had a very satisfactory summer. We were almost driven away

of the cold, and here it is cool
also with cactuses and many
beautiful but full of flowers
& fruit - and tonight the heavy
autumn rains have begun.
I brought back a mule
load of rubbings & specimens
some of the latter excellent
& some very bad. - also 3
pieces of beveled rock, one
of plaster for Pm, one for
Genoa and one for the
prehistoric museum in Paris.
- at least so I thought.
I discovered (and it is a very
good discovery) that the
4th valley under the
sacred M. Bego has figured
rocks. These rocks are of
one character. You remember

Mr Lord has thus
in 1898 I
discovered figures
in V. Valmasca -
now I have
found them
also in
V. Valauretta -



1. In the old best-known meraviglie region
are numerous horned beasts, 2 or 3
ploughs (without men) V. numerous
weapons mostly
and lots of netlike
figures

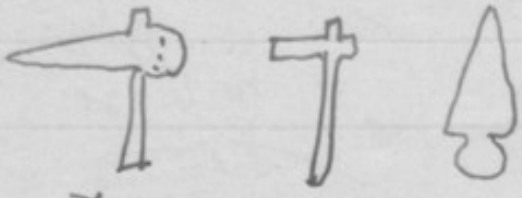


(no rectangles enclosures)

2. In Valmasca all horns apparently

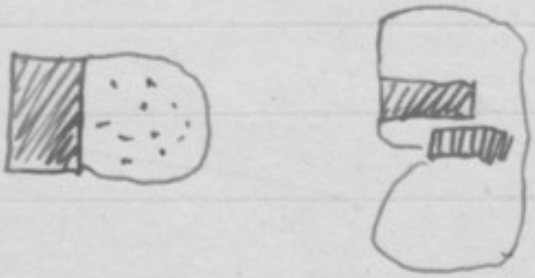
3. In V. Fontanalba endless horns

4 different kinds of weapons



, blunter

with men v. numerous, and the



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

(properties I call them, cattle sheds and enclosures)

and also skins

4. In V. Valaureka properties only.

No. 1 seems to me to indicate a different tribe or epoch, and I do wish I could find out about the weapons, whether earlier or later forms &c.

UNIVERSITY COLLECTION PAPERS LONDON

Nos. 2, 3 & 4 are more of kind
but in V. Fontanalba agricultural
people are more in evidence —
I also want to be advised whether
or not to collect all my notes
and publish all I know —
having like S. Luke had
knowledge of everything from the
beginning — an unscientific
work, with many full
descriptions, map indicating
regions, and many plates —
I feel as if I ought to give a
fuller account to the
world than has yet been
given of this vast and
practically unknown region

there I feel certain I have
seen hundreds or thousands
of pairs not seen seen by
the casual observer, and
never seen since my old
friends the Sculpers left
the neighbourhood.

But enough - or you will
certainly be made ill -

With kind regards

Yours truly

Clarence Bicknell.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

f10r

Borderleria

Th. Coenwy

My dear Mr. Galton. 22.i.03

No one could be more glad
to hear that you & your niece
are well & happy than I. I'd
always. They say, no news is
a bessimist: & then I heard
you were ill in Rome, I
conjured up an awful climate-
ic excursion for you, & your with-
ered cheeks & sallow skin &
other things. How delighted I
am that it isn't so.
I am also v. pleased to have
those papers. Much I have
already read carefully, but
only once — But now

listen to my tale of woe!
I am suddenly haunted by
a horrible spectre, & thinks
I shall sleep or eat for the
next week is very doubtful
for this has suddenly struck
me,

What if the flowers
we sent from Bordighera
were not Ficaria
ranunculoides at all?
What if Mr. Bicknell
forgot to write Mr Gallon
so, and let him send them
as if they were and
"deceive the very elect"
as the scriptures say?
What therefore if all
sorts of pains have been

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GALTON
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given & deductions drawn
& time & labour wasted
consequent on the mistake
in the beginning ?

As a matter of fact
we did not send Ficaria
ranunculoides typical at
all, because I believe
all British plants & herbaria
all that you mean here
are what may call
Ficaria grandiflora or
F. calthaefolia (pro species)
[If I mistake not Nos 2
names are synonyms, but -
I write at home without
books] - F. 2. - typical
the plant of

England & the north. probably
Belgium & Switzerland is
Salix always the typical one
Lonicera is a distinctly southern
form; very often the difference
is striking clearly marked.
I believe that plants like
our northern ones with
leaves with more or less
divergent lobes
are only to be found
here up in the mountains
& that the littoral plant
here with more or less and
generally very overlapping
lobes, is not in the north
at all.

how it strikes me as at all remarkable that our plant here with generally larger flowers has fewer petals than F. r. typical - I have an idea that this has struck me before.

I have often thought about the variation of this plant & never been able to see much constant difference to consider ours worthy of a specific name - but many people do - and so ought the Bordighera

Bot. Mo. Vol. I. 1889 p. 12
I see I have put it down as a variation of F. rubra, & in a long time subsequently as a variation of F. officinalis.

plants to be considered
along with the Men
of England & Belgium?
plants collected at at
4-5000 ft. in our mountains
might be much more
like the Britishers.

I write in great
haste. having much to do
& being Monday to
for Valescure (Col-Call)
ld by Monday or
Tuesday I shall be back
& hope to hear from you

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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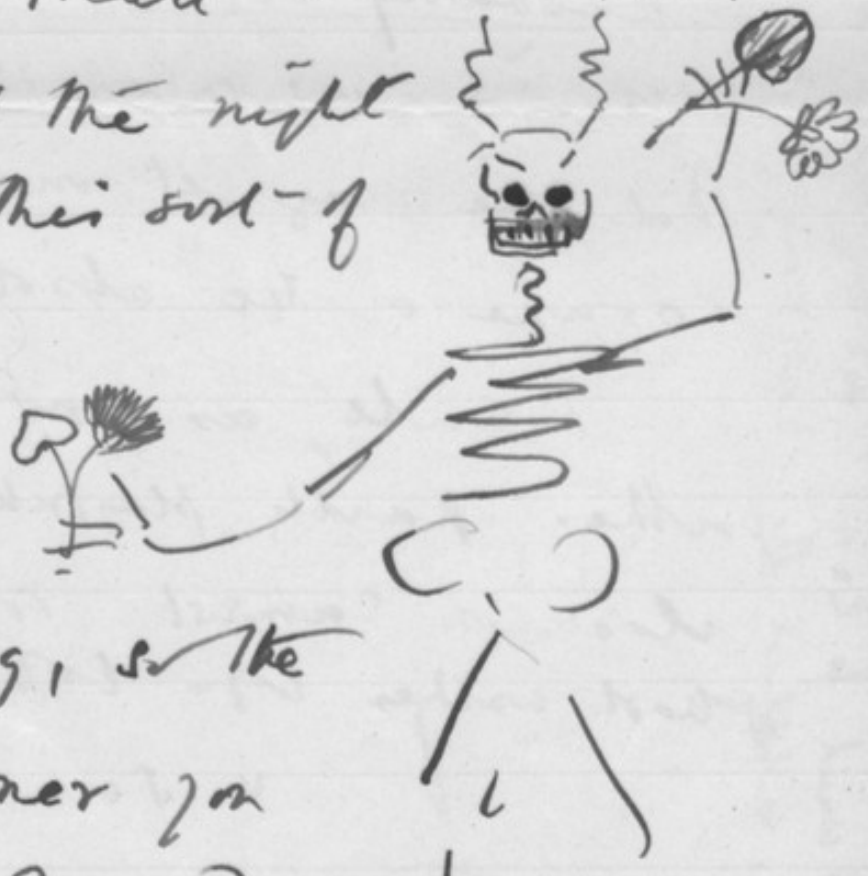
PAPERS

Please thank your niece for her letter — but I've no time to reply, I'm writing to Boccioni's master.

write Ulrich soon. We're here — they are beginning to know us now — it'll be all right — Shall I write once to Prof. K. Pearson or will you? I know I shall have visions but the night I'm sort of



Kong, so the sooner you

& Prof. P.

lay the shades the

(his servant & factotum in collecting) F.13v

becker. I've lost heaps the tale,
& that as he assisted in gathering
or was the chief gatherer) his
future career may be materially
ruined. We both think the
only help will be in Miss
Bill's putting up a scaffold
the Palatine wall —
or Shakespeare they do in Rome —
— probably light a candle at a
shrine — for us in our humble
Hall we may get out of the
scrape or be absolved.

I write, as you write
poetic, partly playfully, but
also in earnest. My kt. regards
best wishes to you both

Yrs V. Sinclair

C. Buckell

my 'supplement' is in the press. The only

Thing I want to know is if there is anything I can do for you in Italy. Perhaps I could get a permit for the Forum & Palatine Hill if there is such a thing. Is there a botanic garden at Rome? Butcher me plant as Keats

Bidenhead 1903

F.145

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
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Bordighera 18th Feb.

My dear Mr. Galton,

I think you will be pleased to hear that boo Mardesis, each one crafted up on the spot, have won 1st Prof. Pearson. He wrote me a very nice letter.

I shall try & get another lot in 3 weeks time, as I cannot get another boo from the same spot but for different plants, as the

flobi plant there I see these flowers are all small ones, and one has to collect from them all. I am trying to get Col. Cole to collect the Valencia ones which seemed to me to be all the typical F. ranunculoides, these ones are quite certainly the var. callithaefolia.

We are v. full now at Bordighera, but I get out into the country as much as possible and draw landscapes diligently. My supplementary remarks on the Rock Flowers is in the press, but I am having some trouble with the

Turin lithographers over the plates. I don't think anyone will care to read my no. 2, but they will perhaps look at the pictures!

I am rapidly a nice neat work, and hope there will be a good as yours: also a brother the work after so hers

I am a picture, but looking forward to seeing the Sardinian mirage and getting some plants in April. I am all right again, but my dear feet are still abominable and cost him a good deal of pain: but we are hoping that the candle of S. agnes

write first this all night soon:
in fact I shall lose faith in
the divinity of the shrine
if I am in the one of M. Bego-
but if I remember right. S.
agnese is not the fortress of
the Romulic feet, and the Saint
one
she is not supposed to occupy
herself or herself with that
is the affair of another
Saint.

My best wishes to
both. The new archaeol. &
Prehistoric museum — (I
suppose it is a new one, and not
the M. Kircherianus) seems
excellent.

V. sincerely
Clarence Bicknell

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

Bidwell

f. 165

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/14

Viareggio 8 May

Dear Mr. Galton.

Your most welcome letter has followed me here, where I came last Monday week-having after but nearly 3 weeks of baths & mud at Salsomaggiore which seem to have done him real good. All the winter I have been struggling to get away for a little change from parties & crowds, but the fates have been against me, and are so still: for after the long spell of fine weather it is now quite unlike May and rains often: and it is rather de-pressing here surrounded by

marshes: of we went on horses
or to which we got wet. we have
been to Pisa & Lucca, & have
seen many fine pictures &
churches for the present
& hope Mrs. Ker's ar[t] edu-
-cation is completed & does not
wish to be improved any more,
& I would gladly go on plant
hunting & hope to draw if only
the headache were more settled.
Today we hired a cart into the
heart of the Apuan Alps
riding far up a valley, where
we met with rain & be
obliged to turn back and
accept invitations with dying
& cleaning the bikes.

I am v. glad you venture has been so successful & that you have arrived home safe & vanquished the microbes of various kinds. In ~~that~~ I hear that you are I shall send you my "Settlement" to the rock fowries & on my return home, & shall then see that we have dispensed our thanksgivings for your recovery last year. To her my kind regards. Please, with some thanks besides for her having taken good care of her uncle. We meant to go to Sardinia, - then came down to the idea of Elba, and have now given that up, so we shall end by returning in

a few days without many thanks
for the letters for a chance to
10 days free life & and ab
"duties" social & others neglected.
I still hope I come to England
& if I do shall calculate by to
find you. yes. I had heard
of the anti-mosquito plant but
fear this one of the things
which cannot be cultivated
in the dry ground & dry heat
of Bordighera.
With all good wishes & many thanks
for your unexpected letter &
Thanks for Miss Biggs p.s.

Yours v. sincerely
Clarence Bicknell

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

Replied to Dec 28 enclosing letter from H. Darwin

Dr Billings

F.1r

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY,
WASHINGTON.

December 8, 1888.

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

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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My dear Sir:

I wish to introduce in Columbia College, New York, some apparatus for testing functions of various kinds, in addition to the usual anthropometric measurements, and, for this purpose, among other things, should be glad to obtain some instruments similar to those used by you in the Anthropometric Laboratory of the Health Exhibition, a set of which I purchased from Tisley & Company, and placed in the Army Medical Museum. The pieces which I want are as follows:

Test type apparatus - from 15 to 35 inches.
Apparatus for testing judgement of eye, in one and two parts.
Apparatus for testing error in degree of estimating Squareness.
Set of Galton Whistles, properly mounted.

Machine for testing strength of pull.
Machine for testing strength of squeeze.
Apparatus for recording swiftness of blow.
Scale for span of arms.

I am willing to expend about £20. on instruments of this kind, and venture to ask that you will put this order into the hands of Messrs Tisley & Company, or any other maker or makers that you deem best, directing that they be sent, with bills for payment, to Messrs Trübner & Co., 57 and 59 Ludgate Hill, London, who will see that they are properly packed and forwarded. I take the liberty of asking this favor, first, because I should like to have the benefit of any improvements which may have suggested themselves to you in the construction of these instruments, and, second, because I wish to have them made by thoroughly reliable and careful workmen. The apparatus for recording swiftness of blow which I bought for the Army Medical Museum was not very well made, and the spring was broken on the second or third attempt to use it.

I trust that you will pardon my troubling you in this matter in view of the interest which I know you feel in having such researches made a part of education, and, if I can in any way be of service to you hereafter it will give me great pleasure to do so.

With kind regards and best wishes believe me to be,

Yours very sincerely

Willing

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

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Dear Galton,

I hope that the above will do to send on. Please tell him what you think adbout the swiftness tester. I am delighted to hear that you have got a good Reaction-timer, when next I am in town I will come and see it if I may.

Y ours, H. D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/15

Head relation Wm L. F. Galton. f4

WAR DEPARTMENT,
LIBRARY OF THE SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/15

April 1/91

Dear Mr Galton.

Your note of March 14th is received, and I will gladly do what I can to meet your wishes.

Dr Chas R Greenleaf U.S. army promises a paper for your section on "Personal identification by scars, marks. etc." showing the methods of record used in our army and comparing with

Bertillon's methods.

Mr Hollerith will demonstrate his electric counting machine as now used in compiling the data of the U S Census.

Unfortunately the Census data will not be compiled in time to present any results of importance to the Congress.

I am in charge of the Arrangements for the exhibit of the Medical Department of our Army at the Worlds Fair in Chicago in 1893 - and

in the barracks hospital which I propose to build there I think I shall have one room fitted as an anthropometric laboratory. There will be an opportunity to obtain data from many Indians. I have written to the Cambridge Company about the latest and best forms of apparatus, and I should be very glad to receive any suggestions from you as to what is most desirable.

Very sincerely Yours

John S. Billings Jr.

Francis Galton Esq
F.R.S. etc.

17 c J. Billings
Endorse

University of Pennsylvania.

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE.

DIRECTOR, JOHN S. BILLINGS, M. D.
FIRST ASS'T, A. C. ABBOTT, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA. Penn·a U.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/15

Nov 21/95

Dear Mr Galton.

Your note of Nov 1. enclosed in Mr Heape's note of Nov 3d came duly to hand and I have made inquiries on the subject.

No American literature on Artificial impregnation has been published in Medical journals since 1885, but I do not see Agricultural and Stock Journals. The statements made in the Extracts from "The Horseman" sent me by Mr Heape (herewith enclosed) are very probable, but, of course, not reliable as to details and figures.

The method of artificial impregnation of mares is used in this country, as you will see from the enclosed note from Dr Pearson, who is Professor of Veterinary

medicine in this University. and whose statements are reliable.

I do not know that the method has been used in breeding cattle - but it is possible that it has been.

It is occasionally, but very very rarely used on the human female, but the cases are almost never reported, and I think the great majority of the attempts have proved to be failures, but I can only judge from five cases which have been mentioned to me in private conversation. Four of these were failures, and in the fifth, in which a child was produced, it was not certain that it might not have been due to the ordinary natural way of fecundation.

Will you kindly let Mr Heape see this and I will write him Mr Pearson's note.

a note also. With best wishes for your

health and happiness I remain

Yours sincerely

John S Billings

P.S.

Having been released from the Military service I have left Washington and accepted the position of Professor of Hygiene & Director of the Laboratory in this University

include with
Dr Billings

181

Dr. Leonard Pearson,
2024 Pine Street.

PROFESSOR OF THE THEORY
AND PRACTICE OF
VETERINARY MEDICINE.
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia Nov. 21st 1895

Dr. John S. Billings,
Dear Sir,-

In reply to your inquiry in reference to the artificial impregnation of mares, I may say that this system is used on a number of stock farms and with fairly satisfactory results.

The common method is to allow a stallion to cover a mare in the usual way and then fill a warm syringe, of special construction, with the seminal fluid from the mares vagina. This fluid is then injected into the uterus of another mare or, if the mare covered is deficient to get with foal, into the uterus of the same mare. I have myself practiced this system with success.

Yours truly Leonard Pearson D.V.M.

f8v

P.S.

Have had no experience with the expenses of which your correspondent writes and do not know what drivers They are used.

F.P.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
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GALTON/3/3/2/15

Binet

f1r

LABORATOIRE
de
PSYCHOLOGIE PHYSIOLOGIQUE
de la
SORBONNE (Hautes-Études)

Paris, 25 nov. 91

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/16

Monsieur,

Je me permets de venir vous faire une demande dans l'intérêt du laboratoire, ~~que~~ dont M Beaunis a bien voulu me confier la direction pendant l'hiver. Possédez-vous encore quelques photographies composites, et pourriez-vous en donner un exemplaire au laboratoire? Cet exemplaire serait reçu avec la

plus grande reconnaissance.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur,
l'hommage de ma haute considé-
ration et de ma particulière
estime

Alfred Binet

Paris, 29 rue de Madame

LABORATOIRE
de
PSYCHOLOGIE PHYSIOLOGIQUE
de la
SORBONNE (Hautes-Études)

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/16

Binet

29 rue de Madame

19 Mars 92

F.2r

Cher Monsieur,

Je vous remercie de la lettre si aimable que vous m'avez écrite. Je suis très heureux que mon petit volume ait eu votre approbation - Il serait très utile pour nous de rester en relation avec vous, notre laboratoire aurait beaucoup à y gagner, car je suis que vous avez imaginé beaucoup de méthodes

ingénieuses pour étudier l'homme
sain au point de vue psychologique.
Serait-il indiscret de vous demander
votre photographie pour notre collection
du laboratoire ?

Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur,
l'expression de mes sentiments
respectueux et dévoués

Alf. Binet

Binet

f3

LABORATOIRE
DE PSYCHOLOGIE PHYSIOLOGIQUE
DE LA SORBONNE (HAUTES-ETUDES)

Paris, 29 rue Madame

10 février 1893

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/16

Cher Monsieur,

Je viens vous demander s'il ne vous serait pas possible de m'indiquer exactement la liste de vos articles où vous avez traité la question des Mental Tests.

Je crois que cette question est très importante, et je l'étudie en ce moment au Laboratoire. Vous me feriez grand plaisir en m'indiquant par conséquent où je pourrai trouver votre pensée écrite.

Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur,

mes meilleurs sentiments,

Alfred Binet

f.4

LABORATOIRE

DE PSYCHOLOGIE PHYSIOLOGIQUE

DE LA SORBONNE

(Hautes-Etudes)

Paris, 29 rue Madame

12 février 1893

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/16

Cher Monsieur,

Je me hâte de répondre à votre aimable lettre. Ne m'envoyez pas votre article sur la fatigue mentale, je l'ai – L'adresse de Féré est

37 Boulevard St Michel

Paris.

Je vais lire avec grand soin les articles que vous m'indiquez dans Nature. Veuillez recevoir, cher Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments bien dévoués

Alfred Binet

Binet

f5r

LABORATOIRE

DE PSYCHOLOGIE PHYSIOLOGIQUE

DE LA SORBONNE

(Hautes-Etudes)

Paris, 29 rue Madame

le 20 Avril 1893

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
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Cher Monsieur,

Je recommande à votre curiosité scientifique, ainsi qu'à toute votre bienveillance M. Jacques Inaudi, un jeune calculateur prodige, sur lequel j'ai publié une étude il y a environ un an. M. Jacques Inaudi, qui est bien de la famille des Mondeux, des Bidder et des Colburn, présente un caractère psychologique original ; dans ses opérations

de calcul mental, il ne voit pas les chiffres, il les entend et les prononce. Je ne doute pas que cette question vous intéresse, vous qui avez tant fait pour l'étude des Images mentales.

Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur, — avec mes remerciements pour l'envoi de votre intéressante brochure, — l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués

Alfred Binet

Binet f6r

LABORATOIRE

DE PSYCHOLOGIE PHYSIOLOGIQUE

DE LA SORBONNE

(Hautes-Études)

Paris, 29 rue Madame

le 22 mai 1893.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/16

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai un peu tardé à répondre à vos deux aimables lettres, parceque j'ai été très occupé dans ces derniers temps - Je suis très heureux de voir que l'étude de M. Jacques Inaudi vous a vivement intéressé

Nous venons d'étudier récemment, M. Charcot et moi, un calculateur du type visuel, M. D'Inaudi, et je me ferai

un plaisir de vous envoyer notre
étude, qui va paraître dans cinq
ou six jours.

Je compte aussi vous envoyer nos
études sur la plume électrique, qui
ressemblent un peu, à ce qu'il me
semble, à des choses que vous avez
fait paraître dernièrement. —

Enfin, je corrige en ce moment, pour
la Revue des Deux Mondes, un article
sur la mémoire des pneurs d'échecs
dans lequel j'ai pu confirmer de

la manière la plus inattendue une
les observations que vous avez faites
dans votre Enquête sur « Mental
Imagery. » Je ne vous en dis rien
encore, pour vous laisser la surprise.

Veuillez agréer, cher
Monsieur, mes meilleurs sentiments

Alfred Binet

f.8r

Paris, 29 rue Madame

22 août 94

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/16

Cher Monsieur,

Nous devons publier à partir de l'année prochaine une Année psychologique résumant tous les travaux de psychologie expérimentale parus en 1894. Nous désirons consacrer une petite notice bibliographique de 3 à 5 pages à M. Romanes, récemment décédé, et nous vous demandons

f 8 v

si vous voudriez bien vous
charger de cette notice. Nous
serions heureux d'avoir dans notre
Année une contribution de votre
plume.

Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur,
mes sentiments les plus distingués

Alfred Binet

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/16

f. 9r

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Buet

Monsieur Fr. Galton

42 Rutland gate

Londres

Angleterre

f. 9 v

Cher Monsieur, Seriez-vous assez aimable pour m'envoyer un tirage à part de votre travail paru dans Nature sur « Relative Sensitivity of Men and Women », afin que je puisse l'analyser dans notre Année Psychologique ?

Votre bien dévoué
A. Binet
29 rue Madame, Paris.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/16

F.10r

CARTE POSTALE

Ce côté est exclusivement réservé à l'adresse

Monsieur Francis galton

42 Rutland gate

London

Brief

f.10v

Cher Monsieur, Je reçois à l'instant de votre part Nature, et je suis très heureux de lire la si aimable — la trop aimable analyse que vous présentez de mon dernier livre. Mille remer-
-ciments. Comme je regrette de ne pas vous voir plus souvent! Nous venons de terminer des recherches sur la mémoire des idées qui certainement vous intéresseraient.

24 nov. 94

Votre bien dévoué
Alfred Binet, 29 rue Madame

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/17

f.1

THE BIRMINGHAM OLD EDWARDIANS CLUB,
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, BIRMINGHAM.

22 February. 1888

Dear Sir,

I have your letter of the 6th inst: wherein you express a wish not to continue to hold the Office of Vice-President, on the ground that you would only be a fainéant Vice-President. Last year I remember you had some scruples about accepting the office, which my Hon. colleague, Mr Nutt, was able to overcome: I hope I may be equally successful on this occasion. Your scruples must, I think, give way when I state that absolutely no active duties pertain to the Office of Vice-President — in all our Vice-Presidents are in your sense of the word, fainéant. The Club has elected eight gentlemen, including yourself to the office, with the idea, both of conferring on them any distinction which may be involved in their selection, and also of advancing the interests of the Club by associating with it

prominently certain distinguished names. The very fact that by electing you the Club obtains, as it were the use of your name, prevents your being a fainéant Officer. We have had great satisfaction in seeing your name on the list of Officers for the past twelve months, and we had anticipated a similar satisfaction in the future. I sincerely trust, and it is the wish of the whole Committee, in fact I am sure, of the whole Club, that you will oblige us by again allowing your name to appear among the Vice-Presidents'. We shall be very much disappointed if you ~~wish~~ persist in your wish that we should remove it, and shall feel that the Club has experienced a loss. Let me repeat that, if you have been a fainéant Vice President all your colleagues are equally so - but the fainéant theory is one not held by the members of the Club.

I hope to hear from you that you will continue to hold the office. By so doing you will confer on us an honour and an obligation.

I am
Very faithfully yours

Walter R. Jordan

Hon: Sec.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

Francis Galton Esq

F.2

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/4/18

Occasionally have a red calf & the kidneys are black being attacked by

rich milk & the finest of beef

Yours very truly
J Blackburn
6th Jan 1889

Roshven
Moidart
Scotland

Dear Mr. Galton

Mr Blackburn?
Ed used to have

the pleasure of meeting
you very long ago at our
old friend Mr. Huttons at
Kirkney Park also?
I think at my cousins
in 7 Lady Charles —
Knowing that you are
interested in Natural
History I think the following
facts may be worth telling
you — We have no alum

20 years or more kept
Brittany cows here
for a good many years
back have not been
able to set a change
of families - Their colour
is generally black with
some white ? I have
rather been inclined to keep
those with a good pro-
portion of white being
easier seen when grazing
on the hills - after a
long course of breeding
in & in a good many
of them came to be
altogether white with

the exception of the
nose ears & eyelids which
were jet black & very
distinctly defined -
in fact they were, shape
& all, as like as possible
to the wild cattle
at Cadzow except being
smaller - (two Buttons
is a very small cow) -
I never saw any other
cattle marked so - there
is often a pure white
among the highland cattle
but its nose is always
pale & the ears as white
as the rest - Do you know

of any other breed that
reverts to the original
British wild cattle if they
in-bred? —
In spite of the unsteady
the animals were as a
rule healthy with the ex-
ception of an occasional
calf with a crooked neck
& its head twisting round to
one side, which I am it an
edentic look — we never
reared them so I don't know
if it would have grown
out of its weakness —
they are not very much de-
teriorated in time. Milking
powers — None of them
have been equal to the first
very fine ones I got from Britta
but the country wild pasture
can perfectly account for that
they are a very hardy kind & produce

Blackburn f.3c

13th Jan 7 1889

ROSHVEN,
MOIDART,
SCOTLAND.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/18

Dear Mr Galton

Mr Blackburn
is an old friend
he was Professor of
Mathematics in Glasgow
for 30 years & is now
retired - we live near
now altogether but oc-
casionally go abroad
& usually in a short
time to London - I think
but you know next time
we are there in hope

that you will come
I see as —
Wheat occurred
to me that white was
an odd colour for
wild animals in a
temperate climate
but surely it is contrary
to albinoism to have
them black
eyes? My puzzle is
why don't them cattle
take that colouring?

Have never seen
Chillingham cattle

UNIVERSITY OF GAL PAP

F. 44

OLLEGE LONDON
LTON
ERS

but have heard that their ears are brown the Cadzow bred hens black — Do you know if they remain healthy being so completely in-bred? — My Britannias are not like common Cows in disposition they are very wild & timid of strangers but very tame & affectionate with their attendants the bulls, with one exception. (which I think was commited by some fellow

– men who wished to
appropriate his field
to dry their nets in)
I have been subtle.
Will you write on the
subject to "Nature"? The
pen is not my instrument
but the pencil – I did
write on account of the
to. The "Farming World"
but no notice was taken.
I write also on another
subject which may
possibly interest you
a penny at first appears
to have the Rain about

ROSHVEN,
MOIDART,
SCOTLAND.

its neck & shoulders
covered with some
thing resembling
small bag seeds it was
also rather out of con-
dition on inspection
for supposed bag seeds
(which adhered firmly
to the hair) in a
microscope I found
them to be louse's
eggs with little ones
hatching out of them -
none of the other horses
had any - the pony
that had them was
affected with Lampas

OLLEGE LONDON
LTON
PERS

What is the germs
and grown up to
the level of the front
teeth which interfered
with its grazing —
Some years after, another
pony had exactly the
same thing happen
& die — it was of
a different breed from
the former they had
never been together —
I wonder if it is common
& where the lice came
from ? & if they occur

UNIVERSITY C
GA
PA

on any other occasion
when a pony is not
of condition I never
saw him on any other
horse - It could not
easily happen to a
stable kept beast
regularly groomed -

Do you go in for
insects - ? Do you know
about ladybirds & whether
one could domesticate
them in a greenhouse
to keep down the
green fly which I believe

COLLEGE LONDON
ALTON
APERS

is their favourite food-

The white Highland cow
I had was rather
like an albino its
eyes were not dark
& the eyelids & nose
were pale pink -
white Shorthorns also
have pale noses &
eyelids -

Yours truly
J Blackburn

P.S. The hoofs of the
white Britanys are
jet black - What is not
like an albino is it? -
The hoofs of some of the black ones are light coloured

UNIVERSITY C
GA
PA

D- Blandford Flr

48 Wimpole St.

26 June 1894

Dear Sir

I venture to ask if you can give me any helps in the elucidation of the question of hereditary insanity. At a meeting of our association a few years ago Sir B.W. Richardson announced that in his opinion there is no continuous transmission

GALTON/3/3/2/19

of insanity through the
female line; that insanity
transmitted through the
woman is of very slight
duration, not lasting
beyond a generation; that
all taints come from the
primitive man — all
changes that are hereditary
— & that it is impossible
to suppose them originating
from the woman. And he
went on to say that all that
is racial is derived origin-
ally from the male & not-

from the female subject.
I should be glad to
know whether your
researches lead you to the
same conclusion of for
any information on the
whole subject. I shall be
truly grateful

I remain
faithfully yours
G. Fielding Blandford
M.D.

Francis Galton Esqr

F. Blyth

F.1

Court House. St. Marylebone.
W.

April 12 1889

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/20

My dear Sir

Thank you very much for assistance
with regard to the enclosed research.
would you have the kindness
to ~~advise~~ ask your assistant
(whose name I'd be mentioned in the
paper) to check the measurements
& put the seconds, inches or pounds
as the case may be in the table.

12

I am

Yours faithfully

A. Lyster Blyth.

Francis Galton Esq FRS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

Dr Blyth

A3

Court House. St. Marylebone.
W.

April 6 1889

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/20

My dear Sir

The enclosed is a portion of a paper recently read at the Royal Society; you will remember a Dr Allman who became President and took several times, will you kindly look over the tables & see if they are

Greatly repulsed, & I also
wanted your name inserted
in place marked.
I suppose the healthy capsaus
a in C. miches? Snellen's
type D 60. is not in proper place?
What is hyperd and the note
vibrations? Seconds or what?

Faithfully Yours

A. Mayer Bleth

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

"This proof is to be returned with the least possible delay to the Secretary of the Royal Society, Burlington House, W.
"If SUBSTANTIAL ADDITIONS OR ALTERATIONS ARE MADE, THEY MUST BE IN THE FORM OF NOTES, AND DATED." 10 4.

Uncorrected Proof, exclusively for the use of the Fellows at the Meeting of the Society.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS 3/3/2/20

. "Experiments on the Nutritive Value of Wheat Meal." By A. WYNTER BLYTH. Communicated by Dr. LAUDER BRUNTON, F.R.S. Received March 30, 1889.

A physician, who may be designated as A, undertook to live for twenty-eight days on distilled water and whole meal. Each day a certain quantity of the meal was ground by himself, weighed, and made either into cakes or porridge by means of the distilled water.

The excreta was forwarded to me for analysis.

The experiment may be divided into three stages:—(1) A period of eight days, during which the insufficient quantity of 16 ozs. (453·59 grams) of whole meal was taken; (2) a period of fourteen days, during which 20 ozs. (566·98 grams) of whole meal were taken; (3) a period of seven days during which 28 ozs. (793·77 grams) of whole meal were taken.

General Physiological Effects.

The condition of A was carefully tested at Mr. Francis Galton's laboratory, before and during these periods.

Condition before the experiment:—

Weight in clothing	129 lbs.
Strength of squeeze (right hand)	67 „
„ (left hand)	60 „
Breathing capacity	198 c. inches.
Distance of reading diamond numerals (right eye)	9 inches.
Distance of reading diamond numerals (left eye)	7 „
„ Snellen's type	D 60
Highest audible note	19,000
Reaction time (sound)	15′
„ (sight)	15′
Error in dividing wire	0
„ „	0
Error in degrees in estimating angle 90°	0°
„ „ „ 60°	11°

At the end of the first period, during which the insufficient quantity of 16 ozs. was taken, there was a loss in weight of 7 lbs., the breathing capacity seemed a little increased, but the tests showed no other marked deviation from the above. During the second period, ~~during which~~ the meal was ~~further~~ increased to 20 ozs., there was a farther loss of 3 lbs. During the third period, when 28 ozs. were taken, this loss of weight ceased and a slight gain was recorded.

During the whole twenty-eight days, A suffered, according to his own account, but trifling inconvenience, the bodily functions were regularly performed, the mental capacity unaltered: there was a marked absence of indigestion, ~~the~~ sleep was sound, and there was no deterioration of muscular power. On the other hand there was a marked decrease of sexual power as well as desire. The appearance of A during and at the end of the experiment was not that of perfect health. The features were pinched, ~~and~~ there was slight anæmia.

The measurements and tests as determined in Mr. Francis Galton's laboratory were as follows:—

	1st period.	2nd period.	3rd period.
Weight in clothing	122 lbs.	119 lbs.	120 lbs.
Strength of squeeze, right hand	76 „	65 „	74 „
„ left hand	68 „	65 „	74 „
Breathing capacity	203 c. inches.	190 c. inches.	198 c. inches.
Distance of reading (diamond type), right eye	9 inches.	10 inches.	10 inches.
Ditto, left eye	10	9	9
Distance of reading Snellen's type	D 60	D 60	D 60
Highest audible note	19,000	19,000	19,000
Reaction time (sound)	15′	16′	10′
„ (sight)	19′	13′	10′
Error in dividing wire	0	0	0
„ „	1	1	1
Error in estimating angle 90°	1	1	0
„ „ 60°	7	10	10

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

Analysis of Income and Output.

The whole meal was analysed by ordinary methods, the nitrogen being determined by Kjeldahl's process, the fat in a Soxhlet's apparatus by exhaustion by petroleum ether. The faces were passed into strong rectified methyl alcohol, dried, powdered and treated similarly to the whole meal. The urine was also treated by Kjeldahl for nitrogen, the solid residue by evaporating several 5 c.c. in platinum dishes to dryness, and the phosphoric acid by the volumetric uranium method. The following tables give the results:—

F 6

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

First Period. Insufficient Supply of Whole Meal.

	Whole meal ingested daily.	Daily excretion.		
		Fæces.	Urine.	
	grams.	grams.	grams.	
Dry substance	392·35	40·4	27·62	−324·33
Nitrogen	9·07	1·72	9·57	+1·72
Fat	8·25	2·52	..	−5·73
Ash	6·24	3·88	4·38	+1·32
Phosphoric acid	3·17	1·5	2·03	+0·36
Sulphuric acid	0·27	0·05	1·46	+1·24
Chlorine	..	..	1·06	+1·06

The table shows that 82·6 per cent. of the dry substance was assimilated, of the fat 69 per cent. disappeared, 1·72 grams of nitrogen were excreted in excess of that ingested, there was (practically) phosphoric acid equilibrium, there were more salts excreted than taken in, and excretion of sulphur and chlorine, although the water taken as a drink and mixed with the food was distilled, and only a small quantity of unoxidised sulphur could be detected in the flour.

Second Period. Barely sufficient Ingestion of Whole Meal.

	Whole meal ingested daily.	Daily excretion.		
		Fæces.	Urine.	
	grams.	grams.	grams.	
Dry substance	400·44	47·5	29·16	−413·78
Nitrogen	11·34	2·02	9·75	+0·43
Fat	10·31	2·29	..	−8·02
Ash	8·67	3·7	5·99	−0·98
Phosphoric acid	3·97	1·91	1·95	−0·11
Sulphuric acid	0·34	0·09	1·71	+1·46
Chlorine	..	..	0·88	+0·88

84·3 per cent. was therefore digested of the dry substance, 77·7 per cent. of the fat had disappeared, there was (practically) nitrogenous and phosphoric acid equilibrium, and some small retention of salts. There was a daily excretion of sulphur and chlorine, the latter in small amount only.

Third Period. A sufficient Supply of Whole Meal. Arrest of Loss of Weight.

	Whole meal ingested.	Excretion.		
		Fæces.	Urine.	
Dry substance	686·62	78·4	33·60	−574·6
Nitrogen	15·87	2·6	8·29	−4·88
Fat	14·44	9·24	..	−5·20
Ash	12·04	7·9	3·28	−0·86
Phosphoric acid	5·10	3·5	1·93	−0·16
Sulphuric acid	0·47	0·17	1·82	+1·52
Chlorine	..	..	1·06	+1·06

During this last period there was retention of nitrogen. The phosphates were pretty well balanced, that is, ingestion was nearly equal to excretion, 83·6 per cent. of the total dry substance was digested, but only 36 per cent. of the fat. It is to be noted that there was an undiminished urinary output of chlorine and sulphur.

The constant undiminished excretion of sulphuric acid as sulphate by the urine and a small quantity of unoxidised sulphur by the intestinal canal, although only traces were found in the flour itself, rendered it desirable that there should be a control experiment upon some other person. Accordingly, an Oxford graduate, upon whom every reliance could be placed, undertook to live for one week upon whole meal and distilled water. This gentleman will be referred to as O.

O lived a sedentary life, was of a slight build, and weighed 137 lbs. at the commencement of the experiment. He took also each day a measured quantity of olive oil, the oil was mixed with the whole meal and baked with it. The quantity of whole meal taken daily varied from 16—22 ozs. The solid excreta of the last three days only were collected for analysis, and the urine of the last two days.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

General Results of the Ingestion of Whole Meal by O.

	Whole meal ingested.	Excretion.		
		Fæces.	Urine.	
Dry substance	407·53	28·88	33·13	−403·03
Nitrogen	11·33	1·18	10·30	+0·15
Fat	10·31	2·58	..	−35·24
(Olive oil)	(27·51)	..	..	..
Ash	8·67	3·35	3·67	−1·65
Sulphuric acid	0·34	..	0·91	+0·57
Phosphoric acid	3·05	1·42	1·72	+0·09
Chlorine	..	..	0·07	+0·07

O, therefore, digested 88·1 per cent. of dry substance ingested, 93 per cent. of the fat disappeared. There was (practically) nitrogenous and phosphoric acid equilibrium, there was some retention of salts, perhaps to be attributed to the very small quantity of liquid O drank. Sulphur was excreted, although only traces were ingested, and the excretion of chlorine was small.

At the end of the experiment O was in good health. He had lost a little in weight—1·25 lbs.

The importance of obtaining exact information of the nutritive powers of bread as the basis of ordinary diet need scarcely be accentuated. The quantities of whole meal consumed per diem were, it is obvious, deficient in nitrogen, in fat, and in salts. Both of the gentlemen who undertook the experiment lived an ordinary town life, that is, they daily took moderate exercise, but their pursuits involved no manual or hard labour, and therefore must be classed as sedentary; but a less supply than 18 grams of nitrogen and 5 grams of fat would not be likely to keep either of them for a long period in the highest health. The excretion of sulphate by the urine and of unoxidised sulphur by the bowel is interesting and demands still further experiment; considering that sulphur is an essential component of albumen, too little attention has hitherto been paid to its study as a food, but it is obvious that once it is accepted that the external supplies of sulphur were cut off, the sulphur found must have been derived from sulphur stores in the body, with possibly a trifling amount condensed in the lung from breathing London air.

If the excretion by the bowel be considered waste, then on an average 15·6 per cent. of the total nitrogen in the bread or whole meal is not in an assimilable form; about 37 per cent. of the fat is also not digested and 51·8 per cent. of the ash also passes away.

* Obtained by subtracting 407·53 + 27·51 (olive oil) from united residue of fæces and urine.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

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f1
Wordsworth U. of State Charities

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PERRY N. HISER, State Agent.

MARK A. SMITH,
MARY CARMICHAEL, } AGENTS.
LEILA M. THOMAS,

Board of State Charities.

STATE HOUSE.

Indianapolis, Ind. August 28, 1905.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/21

Mr. Francis Galton,

London, England.

Dear Sir:-

I take the liberty of writing to you to express my pleasure in reading your paper in the last number of the American Journal of Sociology. I am very much interested in that line of study, and ask you to accept a few papers, which I send you under separate cover, and from which you will get some idea of what we are striving to do in Indiana.

I shall be glad to have any suggestions that you may feel like giving at any time.

The papers sent are as follows:-

Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction, page 36, "The New Marriage Law."

15th Annual Report of the Board of State Charities, page 65, "The Feeble-Minded." Page 73, "The Marriage of the Unfit."

Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction, December 1901. Page 17, "A Notable Factor of Social Degeneracy."

Reprint from New York Journal for March 8, 1902. "The Severing of the Vasa Deferentia and its Relation to the Neuro-psychopathic Constitution. By Dr. H. C. Sharp.

Very truly yours,

A. W. Butler

Secretary.

29 Juin 1885. F.1r

RB

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/22

Monsieur le Président,

Son Altesse le Prince Roland Bonaparte, me charge de vous accuser réception de l'avis l'informant de sa nomination comme membre de l'Institut anthropologique de Londres.

Le Prince croyait, en acceptant de faire partie de

F1v

de Votre Société, être nommé
membre honoraire comme il
l'est déjà de plusieurs Sociétés ; aussi
me charge-t-il de vous demander
s'il n'y a pas eu erreur dans
la dénomination portée sur l'avis.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur,
l'assurance de ma considération très
distinguée

Le Secrétaire particulier
V. Bonnaud

22 Cours la Reine.

f2r

Dear Francis Galton

I have received a letter from your secretary but it will be more convenient that I should reply directly myself. I am exceedingly obliged if you think there has been any slight thing to me in the form of any election that there is not the least idea I make a present. It is true that we have a rule which I think selected list of strangers to whom it is very much better that all who really interest themselves in our subject should co-operate on equal terms. Moreover you will recollect that we considered in the interests of obtaining more knowledge on the influences which can only be done through the means of ordinary subscriptions

It was very pleasant to us to think that a person of your rank & name should feel personally heartily with the Council of the Society & I am sure that their pure misunderstanding will not prevent you doing so.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/22

My dear Sir (Hyde Clarke

Your paper on the Mexican Zodiac was duly referred and I am sorry to say that the referee upon whom we mainly depended was the other referee was prejudiced adverse. After you had revised the manuscript sent for reconsideration, he again adhered reported against, stating that your chance should be given to your paper & one report had been favourable it was ordered to be sent to a 3rd referee but there was some misunderstanding about this & the 3rd referee has not been made by the time of our last meeting. Even with as an old administrator of scientific societies fully understands the difficulty in which the remainder of the Council are placed and the impossibility of their publishing the papers in the face of the unfavourable opinion of their Referees - explained as you must allow it was by the Secretary

I do not recollect the particulars of the Mr Baber, but saw the letter through Mrs Hodder who perhaps may have a word to add about it

f2v

22 Cours la Reine

Prince Roland Bonaparte

£3r5

R B

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/22

Mon cher Monsieur Galton,

Venant d'apprendre que l'Institut anthropologique de Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande avait bien voulu me recevoir au nombre de ses membres honoraires, je viens vous remercier d'avoir bien voulu me présenter.

KP

J'espère avoir le plaisir de vous voir lors de mon prochain voyage à Londres l'été prochain.

f3v

Agrez mon cher Monsieur Gallon
l'assurance de mes meilleurs sentiments

Roland Bonaparte.

f4v

The Revd Dr. Gregor
The Manse
Pitsligo
Aberdeenshire

f.5

Le Prince Roland Bonaparte.

22, Cours la Reine.

Bonola Bey

f. 1 r

SOCIÉTÉ KHÉDIVIALE
DE
GÉOGRAPHIE

LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL
Dr FRÉD. BONOLA BEY

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/23

Le Caire le 20.2.900

Monsieur le Président,

J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser quelques cartes d'invitation à la séance que vous voudrez bien honorer de votre présence, pour distribuer à vos amis

Je profite de l'occasion pour vous adresser, sous pli séparé, un travail que j'ai publié il y a quelques

annexes sur le concours des Vice Rois d'Egypte aux progrès de la Géographie.

Veuillez, illustre Monsieur, agréer les sentimens de mon profond respect et considération

Votre dévoué

Bonola

f2.

Société Khédiviale de Géographie

Carte d'invitation pour assister à la Séance de la Societé, qui aura lieu le Samedi 24 Février 1900, à 3 1/2 h. p. m. dans la Salle du Tribunal Mixte.

ORDRE DU JOUR:

1. Mr. Francis Galton, ancien V. Président de la Royal Geograph. Society de Londres: Communication à la Société.

2. Sa Béat. Msgr. Kyrillos II, Patriarche C. C. d'Alexandrie: Le voyage de S^t Marc à Alexandrie, d'après de nouvelles recherches.

Les dames accompagnées par un membre de la Société ou par un invité peuvent assister à la Séance.

Bonola Bey

F3c

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/23

SOCIÉTÉ KHÉDIVIALE
DE
GÉOGRAPHIE

LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL
Dr FRÉD. BONOLA BEY

Le Caire 27

Monsieur le Docteur

Je prends la liberté de me recommander à vous pour avoir le manuscrit de la communication que Mr. Francis Galton a bien voulu vous donner samedi devant la Société, première communication qui sera un grand honneur pour notre bulletin.

Mr. Galton peut bien la rédiger en anglais et il sera notre soin

d'en faire exécuter une traduction
voisine

Veuillez, Monsieur le Docteur,
agréer l'assurance de ma parfaite
considération

Votre dévoué
Bonola

Le Journal du Caire, le Bourse et
l'Egyptian Gazette en annonçant
la séance, avaient donné, par mes
soins, des notices biographiques
de M. Galton

Bonola Bey

4.4

SOCIÉTÉ KHÉDIVIALE DE GÉOGRAPHIE CAIRE

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/23

4

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser reception de retour de l'ouvrage Maspero Conty Egypt.

Je viens d'apprendre que M. Flinders Petrie est au Caire, logé à l'Hotel Bristol

Veuillez, Monsieur, agreer l'assurance de mes sentimens les plus distingués

Votre devoué

B. Bonola Bey

Sec. Gen. de K. S.

f 5 r

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/23

SOCIÉTÉ KHÉDIVIALE
DE
GÉOGRAPHIE

LE SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL
Dr FRÉD. BONOLA BEY

Le Caire 6 3. 3.

Illustre Monsieur F. Galton,

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception du manuscrit contenant l'allocution que vous avez prononcé devant notre Société le 24 Janvier d.

Je profite de l'occasion pour vous remercier en mon nom et celui de mes collègues de l'honneur que vous avez bien voulu faire à la Société, en prenant part active à une de ses séances

f.5 v

Cet honneur, venant d'une personnalité
comme la vôtre, qui a tant d'autorité
dans les études africaines et tant de pre-
stige dans le monde de la science, et ainsi
décerné par nous, aura toute la reconnaissance
possible, comme un encouragement à
nos modestes travaux

Veuillez, Monsieur le Président,
agréer l'assurance de mon profond respect
et de ma considération la plus distinguée

Votre devoué
Bonola

Je me permets de vous rappeler l'existence
dans notre Musée du portrait de D'Arcais.

F. 6.

فرنسیس غلتن

فرنسیس غلتن

فرنسیس غلتن

F.1 r

MUSÉUM
D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE.

ENTOMOLOGIE.

Paris, le 1er Août 1894.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/24

Monsieur,

Je vous serais très reconnaissant si vous pouviez faire mettre à ma disposition votre travail intitulé "Fingerprints" dont j'aurai sous peu l'occasion de parler un peu longuement dans un article sur l'Anthropologie criminelle que je vais faire paraître dans la Revue Encyclopédique (Paris, Larousse, Editeur) 19, rue Montparnasse).

Je serais aussi très content si vous vouliez me faire hommage d'un exemplaire de votre photographie[1] qui serait reproduite dans l'article de la Revue Encyclopédique à côté de celle du Dr Bertillon (article sur l'Identification des Criminels en France et en Angleterre).

Enfin, si je ne craignais pas d'abuser de votre bonté, je vous prierais, Monsieur, de mettre également à ma disposition pour un article sur l'Hérédité (à propos de la Controverse Romanes-Weismann-Spencer) un exemplaire de votre travail intitulé, je crois, Heredity of Genius. Ce travail me serait réellement précieux pour mon article qui paraîtra dans la Revue Scientifique (Revue rose).

5-58-93.

(1) - La Revue encyclopédique a déjà publié les portraits d'un grand nombre de savants anglais: Huxley, Tyndall, Owen, Hooker, Romanes, Weismann, etc.

Pour me résumer, j'aurai l'honneur de vous demander :

1° Fingerprints,
2° Heredity of genius,
3° Votre photographie

Je me ferai un devoir de vous adresser un exemplaire des numéros de la Revue scientifique et de la Revue Encyclopédique qui contiendront mes articles.

Dans l'espoir que vous daignerez prendre mes demandes en considération, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Edmond Bordage,
Licencié ès-Sciences,
Attaché au Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Paris,
57, Rue Cuvier.

P. S. Ce qui vous décidera peut-être en ma faveur, sera d'apprendre que je traduis actuellement pour un éditeur français "Darwin and after Darwin" du regretté Prof. G. J. Romanes ; et que j'ai déjà traduit en français, chez l'éditeur Baillière, de Paris, l'ouvrage de Sir John Lubbock, intitulé : Flowers, fruits and leaves.

L. B.

42

MUSÉUM
D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE.

ENTOMOLOGIE.

Paris, le 18 Août 1894.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/24

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre aimable et intéressante lettre. De plus, j'ai reçu les trois ouvrages suivants:

1° Hereditary Genius,
2° Finger prints,
3° Decipherment, etc....

Enfin, je ne dois pas non plus oublier de vous faire savoir que je suis également en possession des beau spécimen de votre photographie ainsi que des notes (Index) que vous avez bien voulu me faire l'honneur de m'envoyer.

Qu'il me soit permis, Monsieur, de vous remercier bien sincèrement pour l'envoi de tous ces intéressants et précieux matériaux.

Daignez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués et de mon profond respect.

Edmond Bordage

57, Rue Cuvier, Paris.

5-58-93.

St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), (ou Bourbon)
le 17 Novembre 1897.

Bordage

COLLEGE LONDON
ALTON
APERS
3/3/24

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

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de venir vous remercier bien vivement du plaisir que vous m'avez causé en m'adressant votre très intéressante brochure "the average Contribution of each several ancestor to the total Heritage of the offspring."

J'ai lu avec le plus vif intérêt ce remarquable travail et cette lecture me sera d'un grand profit, car je me sens vivement attiré vers toute recherche concernant l'Hérédité et la Habilité organique (Organic Stability).

A ce propos, si je ne craignais pas d'être trop importun, je me permettrais, Cher Monsieur, de vous demander de daigner me faire hommage pour la Bibliothèque du Muséum de l'Ile de la Réunion (ou Bourbon), des deux travaux désignés à la page ci-contre :

F. 3r

E. L. S.

£3v

— 1° Natural Inheritance by F. Galton 1 vol.

— 2° Discontinuity in Evolution. Mind - 1894.

Ces deux travaux me rendraient de précieux service pour des recherches que j'ai entreprises moi-même sur des exemples de variations brusques présentées à la suite de traumatismes, chez des Phasmides de l'Ile Bourbon. Tout ce qui concerne le chapitre "Organic stability" surtout m'intéresserait au plus haut point. Quand je publierai mes notes, je me ferai un devoir de citer dans la partie bibliographique vos savantes recherches.

Je serais aussi très curieux de voir la comparaison que vous établissez entre vos propres idées et celles que Mr. W. Bateson a exprimées dans son admirable ouvrage "Materials for the Study of variation".

J'ai eu l'honneur, en 1894 (*) de publier, dans la Revue Encyclopédique (Paris, Vve Larousse, Dir. rue des Ecoles), un passage concernant vos remarquables recherches sur les empreintes digitales, avec publication de votre photographie. Je faisais reproduire également, dans ce petit article, quelques empreintes figurant dans votre livre "Finger prints".

N° 92
1er Octobre
1894

J'ai l'honneur de vous

(*) A ce moment j'achevais mes études au Muséum de Paris (Jardin des Plantes). J'ai été ensuite nommé par le Ministre — sur la proposition de M. A. Milne Edwards, Directeur du Muséum — Chef de Travaux de l'Ile Bourbon.

adressé par le même courrier les 3 notes que j'ai publiées jusqu'ici sur les 12 générations tétramériques des Phasmides après autotomie. Mais ce n'est qu'un début et les matériaux que je vais publier sur ce même sujet, d'ici quelques mois, seront bien plus intéressants.

Dans l'espoir que vous daignerez prendre ma demande en considération et me faire parvenir les deux ouvrages que j'ai indiqués à la page précédente, j'ai l'honneur d'être, cher Monsieur, votre respectueux serviteur et l'un de vos plus sincères admirateurs.

Edmond Bordage

Directeur du Muséum de St. Denis
Ile de la Réunion (Bourbon).

P.S. Bien que dans ma troisième note sur les Phasmides, mes idées - comme celles du Prof. Giard - diffèrent de celles du Dr. Bateson, je m'empresse d'ajouter que tout le reste du volume de cet auteur (Materials for the Study, etc.) a mon entière et modeste adhésion et que je le considère comme un réel Chef-d'œuvre - à masterpiece - comme vous dites, en anglais.

Edm. Bordage

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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2. Bordage 151

St Denis (Ile de la Réunion), le Février

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

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur et le plaisir de vous accuser réception de l'exemplaire de "Natural Inheritance" et de la brochure intitulée "Discontinuity in Evolution" que vous avez daigné m'adresser

~~Qu'il me soit permis~~ Permettez-moi de vous exprimer mes plus sincères remerciements pour cet envoi qui m'a été si agréable. J'ai lu avec le plus grand plaisir vos intéressants travaux.

Comme j'ai déjà eu l'avantage de vous le faire connaître mes recherches sur les Phasmides (Régénération des membres après mutilations n'ayant rien de commun avec l'autotomie) sont en train de me donner des résultats très curieux capables de jeter un jour intéressant sur votre hypothèse de positions de stabilité organique. Je compte aussi obtenir des résultats curieux sur l'hérédité de caractères

morphologiques spéciaux obtenus par
régénération après des mutilations. Enfin, après de
tâtonnements qui seront probable-
-ment assez longs, je crois pouvoir
obtenir des Phasmides ayant,
à leur naissance, toujours tarses
tétramères et même des Phasmides
à tarses trimères. N'est-ce pas que ces
résultats seraient curieux et
importants au point de vue
la philosophie biologique ?

Malheureusement, pour entreprend-
-dre ces expériences et les mener à bien,
j'aurai à faire des dépenses. Je devrai
faire établir une sorte de petit hangar
(ou de serre) dans la montagne à 400 mètres
au moins. En effet, le Muséum de
St Denis est situé sur le littoral même
où ne croissent pas les plants qui
nourrissent les Phasmides que j'étudie.
Je n'ai pas pu acclimater ces végétaux
et principalement l'Agauria
pyrifolia, à la plaine. Une fois le
petit hangar ou pavillon construit
dans la montagne, il faudra un
gardien qui y veille continuellement.
Mes occupations me retenant à St
Denis, je ne pourrai me rendre
que 2 fois par semaine à mon
petit laboratoire improvisé à
3 ou 400 mètres d'altitude. Dans ces

Conditions, les Thrasmus croîtraient de se reproduiraient à merveille, tandis que les Deris même, dès languissent et meurent dans la proportion de 70 % et coïncidence détaillée, ce sont, 9 fois sur 10, les spécimens les plus intéressants au point de vue de la dégénération qui meurent.

J'avais songé à obtenir quelque aide de l'Association française pour l'Avancement des Sciences ou de l'Académie des Sciences de Paris. Il me faudrait de 1200 à 1500 francs (de £ 48 à £ 60). Mais, comme les recherches en question sont en faveur de l'hypothèse transformiste et de l'évolution, mes maîtres du Muséum de Paris et de la Sorbonne : MM. Emile Blanchard, H. Milne Edwards et de Lacaze-Duthiers, m'ont nettement donné à comprendre qu'ils ne consentiraient pas à faire obtenir une subvention pour un travail favorable aux théories transformistes lorsque ces théories leur étaient hostiles et qu'ils les avaient toujours combattues. Ces savants m'aiment beaucoup cependant et pour tout travail d'anatomie pure ne contenant aucune théorie sur la philosophie zoologique, j'aurais certainement en leur appui.

Il n'y a donc rien à chercher de ce côté. La Colonie de la Réunion, de son côté, traverse une terrible crise financière par suite de la surproduction du Sucre. Je ne puis donc songer à demander à cette Colonie aucun crédit supplémentaire (Je vous demande pardon

de vous ennuyer par tous ces détails).

Je n'ai aucune relation avec aucune personne pouvant me recommander auprès de la Smithsonian Institution de Washington, Société très riche et très généreuse, m'a-t-on dit. Dans ces conditions, je ne puis songer à adresser aucune demande de ce côté-là.

Si je ne craignais pas de paraître indiscret et importun, je vous prierais, cher Monsieur, de me faire connaître, si avec votre bienveillance et puissant appui, je pourrais adresser une demande à la Société Royale de Londres (Demande d'indemnité pour étude). Peut-être connaissez-vous aussi des savants américains qui pourraient me recommander chaleureusement auprès du Président et du Comité de la Smithsonian Institution?

Je vous garderais une bien profonde reconnaissance si vous daigniez m'aider dans cette entreprise.

Je vous prie d'agréer, cher Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments de profonde gratitude et de vive admiration.

Edmond Bordage

Directeur du Muséum de St. Denis (Réunion)

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

F.7r

* Expédié par
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808

f. 7 r° Paris (France), le 27 Mars 1909. adresse: Edmond Bordage, Docteur ès-Sciences
3 - Rue d'Ulm - Paris (5e).

Cher Monsieur,

Je viens de recevoir une lettre de Mlle Mme Methuen et je constate qu'il y a eu un malentendu (misunderstanding) au sujet de ce que je demandais. Mon intention était de procéder comme on procède ordinairement en France lorsqu'on est en pourparlers pour une traduction. L'auteur ou son éditeur d'adresse un exemplaire de l'ouvrage à la personne qui manifeste l'intention d'entreprendre la traduction. Cette personne, dans le cas en question va alors trouver un éditeur français pour savoir si il consentirait à publier la traduction française de l'ouvrage en question. Si la proposition plaît à l'éditeur français, il se met à agréer le traducteur qui vient ainsi se proposer et se met à entrer en relations avec l'éditeur anglais ou allemand de l'ouvrage en question pour régler les droits de traduction. En un mot, la question des droits de traduction est agitée et tranchée entre l'éditeur français et l'éditeur étranger (anglais ou allemand) et non pas entre le futur traducteur et l'éditeur étranger, comme paraissent le croire MM. Methuen, qui demandent de leur envoyer avant toute chose la somme de £ 35.

Ce n'est donc pas la marche qui doit être suivie et voici comment il faut procéder. Sur votre invitation, Mlle Methuen devraient m'envoyer un exemplaire de "Memories of my Life". Muni du livre (que je ne connais pas encore) j'irais trouver un éditeur de Paris, tel que M. Félix Alcan ou M. Reinwald - Schleicher. Je lui proposerai de traduire le volume en français. Si cet éditeur y consent, il se mettra ensuite en relation avec Mlle Methuen pour fixer les droits de traduction qu'il aura à leur payer. (car ces droits doivent être payés par l'éditeur français et non par moi. Au cas où les négociations n'aboutiraient point entre l'éditeur français et l'éditeur

anglais, vous n'aurez point, moi qui les ai engagées, à vous plaindre de moi. Vous voilà, car au lieu de ne pouvoir pas le traduire, vous avez deux traductions au lieu d'une. Dans quelques mois, je vous enverrai la mienne, et vous pourrez choisir entre les deux.

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66 BANBURY ROAD
OXFORD

Feby 9. 1896.

Dear Sir

The suggestion of measuring fox terriers arose out of a correspondence with Prof. Weldon on the subject of measuring pedigree Hereford cattle; he had written to ask whether I could make measures of my Fathers herd, which is not, however, sufficiently pure for the purpose.
The Secretary of the Fox Terrier Club Mr. J. C. Trimé is a friend of mine and he expressed much interest in the subject when I spoke to him about it, as did two other well

known breeders of fox terriers
when I spoke to them about it -
and they have promised to help
in the matter.
I think my best plan will be
to write to Mr. Timmé and enclose
your letter, and after some
correspondence and discussion we
may no doubt be able to devise
a plan for making & recording
measurements. I will let you
know of the progress of the scheme
and if it gets on well, we shall
have to refer to you for instruction
& advice.
I think that it must be recognized
at the outset that the introduction

of a system of measuring dogs will meet with apathy (tho' not with opposition) at first, and it will take time before breeders appreciate the value of measurement and are prepared to take trouble & pains about it.

It will of course be rather easier to measure dogs than cattle.

Do you think that weight of adult dogs & bitches is an important factor?

Believe me to be

Faithfully yours

Gilbert C Bourne

f 3r

66, BANBURY ROAD,
OXFORD.

April 18. '90

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Dear Sir

Having found it difficult to arrange anything by correspondence I have been down to see Mr. Tinne. Have entered fully into the subject of measuring fox-terriers, and have devised with his help a set of measurements. In order that the breeders may take an interest in the matter it seemed necessary that the measurements should, as far as

possible, apply to the "points"
on which they set special value.
It was also necessary that the
measurements chosen should
be measurable; that is that they
should be susceptible of some
exactitude, and that the fixed
points between wh. the measurements
are taken should be invariable &
easily found.

I measured several prize dogs in
various ways & lit upon a
list of nine measurements, which
I enclose, together with a
(somewhat caricature) outline

of a terrier for reference.
The measurements suggested are easily made on a dog standing in a natural position.
I cannot say at present what the probable error of each dimension is, nor the amount of variability in each.
There is a stud book of foxterriers. Would you kindly tell me whether in your opinion the suggested measurements are suitable?
I enclose the regulations of the Fox terrier Club. You will find on pp. 11 & 12 a list of the points of foxterriers.
Have you devised a form for

registering the measurements of cattle & horses? If so I should be glad to see one, as a form is necessary. Possibly something like the enclosed would do.

What fraction of an inch should the measures be taken to? I suggest 1/8". - in any case I dont think that anything less than 1/2 would be feasible.

Please excuse my long delay in arranging this matter. As long as the Oxford Term lasted I was unable to get away, & it was only two days ago that I was able to visit Mr. Tunic. Yours truly

Gilbert Bonnie

f.5r

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Name. _____

No in Stud book — _____

Dog or Bitch. _____

By Visto. { St Leger. / Dolly } out of Agnes. { Visto / Sophy }

Age. _____ Colour. _____

Measurements (in inches & 8ths inch.)

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9.

fb

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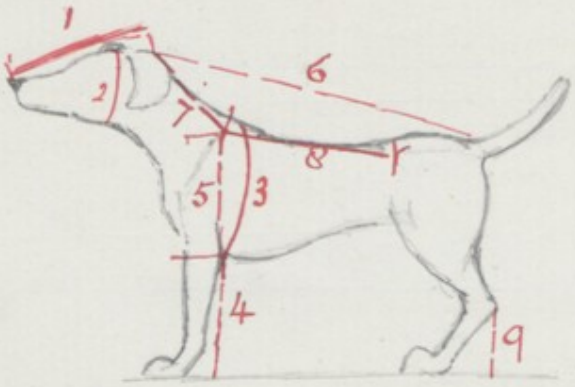

1. Length of head from occiput to tip of nose
2. Girth of skull, just in front of ears.
3. Girth of body at armpits
4. Elbow to ground
5. Elbow to top of scapula (ant^r angle)
6. Occiput to root of tail
7. Occiput to ant^r angle of scapula
8. Angle of scapula to crest of ilium
9. Point of hocks to the ground.

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THE

FOX TERRIER CLUB.

1896.

DERBY:

C. F. KNIGHT, PRINTER, ST. PETER'S STREET.

f.7r

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

REPORT.

THE Annual General Meeting was held at Derby, on 13th November, 1895, in accordance with amended Rules passed at a previous General Meeting, when it was decided that the financial year should be from 1st July to 30th June, instead of from 1st January to 31st December. The Statement of Accounts (previously circulated amongst Members) was passed, showing a balance of £760 in the Club's favour.

Messrs. Clear, Doyle, Johnstone, Redmond, and Forrest retired, by rotation, from the Committee, and were all re-elected.

Mr. Tinne was re-elected Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer.

Mr. Hosker was re-elected Auditor.

At another General Meeting, held at Cruft's Show, on 13th February, 1896, Rule 3 was revised, relating to the payment of Subscriptions, to which the attention of Members is specially directed.

Since the last report was issued, nineteen Members have terminated their connection with the Club, some by resignation, and some by removal for not paying their Subscriptions.

Forty-two new Members have joined.

The Club Show was held at Derby on 14th November, a one-day Show; but this experiment was unsatisfactory, and a general wish was expressed that the Show should, as before, extend over two days.

f.7v

The Grand Challenge Cups have been recently won as follows: At Blackpool, in April, 1895, by Mr. Redmond's "Dame Fortune," and Sir H. de Trafford's "Roper's Nutcrack"; at Crystal Palace, in October, 1895, by Mr. Vicary's "Valuator," and by Mr. Philipson Roper's "Nutcrack"; at Derby, in November, 1895, by Mr. Redmond's "Dame Fortune," and by Mr. Clear's "Jack St. Leger."

The Fourteenth Derby was won by Mr. Redmond's "Dame Fortune," and by Mr. Raper's "Go Bang."

The Fourth Birthday Stakes (Smooth) was won by Mr. Tinne's "Brockenhurst Agnes." The Second Birthday Stakes (Wire-haired) was won by Mr. Raper's "Go Bang."

Your Committee have added another competition, namely, "The Oaks," for Smooth Bitches; and the Smooth Derby will now be confined to Dogs only. Dogs and Bitches will, as before, compete together in the Wire-haired Derby.

The issue of the Fox Terrier Stud Book has been interrupted by a dispute with the Printer and Publisher, which your Committee have hopes will soon be satisfactorily arranged.

f8r

LIST OF JUDGES

APPROVED BY THE

FOX TERRIER CLUB.

Allison, W., 46a, Pall Mall, S.W.
Ashton, A., Kermincham Lodge, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire
Astley, L. P. C., Heath Cottage, Cheadle, Cheshire

Bassett, T., Gate House, Hatfield

Castle, S., St. Katherine's Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E.
Clarke, A. H., The Grove, Bramcote, Notts.
Clarke, C. H., Western Terrace, The Park, Nottingham
Clear, A. E., Maldon, Essex
Cox, H., 22, South Audley Street, W.

Dale, J. B., Carlbury Hall, Piercebridge, Darlington
Doyle, J. A., Pendarren, Crickhowell

Emms, A. W., Belgrave, Leicester
Evelyn, F. L., Kinsham Court, Presteign

Field, F. H., 35, Norham Road, Oxford
Fitzroy, Lord A., Whittlebury, Towcester
Forrest, A. J., Barcroft Hall, Burnley, Lancs.

Hargreaves, A., Park Cottage, Eccles, Manchester
How, J. H., West Park, St. Andrews, N.B.

Keene, Captain T., 11, Queen's Gate, S.W.

Littleworth, C., Eggesford, Wembworthy, Devonshire
Longmore, C. E., Port Hill House, Hertford

Maxwell, A., Croft, Darlington
Monson, G. J., 1, Park Street, Wellington, Salop

Pim, J. J., Sans Souci, Belfast
Powell, E., jun., Rowton Lodge, Shrewsbury

Raper, G., Wincobank, Sheffield
Redmond, F., Whetstone House, Totteridge Lane, N.
Reid, P. C., Feering Bury, Kelvedon, Essex

Scott, T. H., Saxby, York
Southwell, E. M., Bridgnorth, Salop

Tinne, J. C., Bashley Lodge, Lymington, Hampshire
Toomer, F. W. F., Woodham, Wroughton, Wilts.

Vicary, R., Churchills, Newton Abbot

Welburn, E., Fox Terrier Kennels, Beverley
Whittle, J. R., Veterinary Infirmary, Hayes, Middlesex

Statement of Accounts from 1st January, 1894, to 30th June, 1895.

RECEIPTS.	£	s	d.
Balance end of 1893	393	15	4
Subscriptions, Entrance Fees, and Arrears	409	10	0
Third Birthday Stakes (Smooth)	60	0	0
Fourth ,, ,, ...	60	0	0
Second ,, (Wire-haired) ...	40	0	0
Thirteenth Derby (Smooth)...	80	0	0
,, (Wire-haired)	22	0	0
Fourteenth Derby Entries (Smooth) ...	38	0	0
,, ,, (Wire-haired) ...	11	0	0
Fifteenth Produce Stakes Acceptances (1st Division)	28	0	0
Fifteenth Produce Stakes Acceptances (2nd Division)	20	0	0
Sixteenth Produce Stakes Entries and Re-Entries	111	0	0
Sixteenth Produce Stakes Acceptances (1st Division)	24	0	0
Seventeenth Produce Stakes Entries and Re-Entries	98	0	0
Deposit Interest	6	0	6
Club Show at Derby...	331	4	6
	£1732	10	4

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Specials given at various Shows	145	7	0
,, under Rule 13	40	0	0
Third Birthday Stakes (Smooth)	70	0	0
Thirteenth Derby (Smooth)	55	0	0
,, (Wire-haired)	30	0	0
Fifteenth Produce Stakes (1st Division) ...	60	0	0
,, ,, (2nd Division) ..	50	0	0
Sixteenth Produce Stakes (1st Division) ..	50	0	0
Produce Stakes Entries returned to Judge	6	0	0
Advertisements	6	18	6
Printing	12	8	1
Stationery and Postage	5	2	8
Mr. Dalziel on Account of Stud Book	45	9	1
Sundries, including money out of pocket paid by Hon. Sec.	12	19	6
Club Show at Derby...	382	19	6
Balance	760	6	0
	£1732	10	4

J. C. TINNE, Hon. Sec. and Hon. Treasurer.

I hereby certify that I have examined the accounts relating to the above statement, and also the Bank Pass Book, and am of opinion that it is a correct Balance Sheet.

J. ATKINSON HOSKER, Auditor.

COMMITTEE.

1893.	1894.	1895.
A. Ashton.	S. Castle, jun.	A. E. Clear.
F. S. H. Dyer Bennet.	J. A. Hosker.	J. A. Doyle.
A. Hargreaves.	T. Keene.	A. J. Forrest.
P. C. Reid.	J. J. Pim.	V. B. Johnstone.
C. W. Wharton.	R. Vicary.	F. Redmond.

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J. C. TINNE, BASHLEY LODGE,
LYMINGTON, HAMPSHIRE.

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Rutherford, L., jun., 175, Second Avenue, New York, U.S.A.
Rutherford, W., 175, Second Avenue, New York, U.S.A.
Stewart, A. D., Hamilton, Ontario

MEMBERS.

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Andrews, E. B., Crane Lodge, Cranford, Middlesex
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Astley, L. P. C., Heath Cottage, Cheadle, Cheshire

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Barton, W., Lower Ince, Wigan
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Bellhouse, T. P., Marringhurst, Brooklands, Cheshire
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Carter, H., Cowley Road, Honiton
Carter, Rev. V. R., Almer Rectory, Blandford
Castle, S., jun., St. Katherine's, Westcombe Park, Blackheath
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Cox, H., 22, South Audley Street, W.
Croft, W., North Marsh Road, Gainsborough
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Ellerton, Dr. J., Grove Hill, Middlesboro'-on-Tees
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Highmore, F. J., 7, Green Street, Victoria Park, N.E.
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Hunter, A , Braehead House, Cathcart, N.B.

Izod, J., 220, Great Portland Street, W.

Johnstone, V. B., The Wergs, Tettenhall, Staffordshire
Jolliffe, C. H., Goldicote, Stratford-on-Avon
Jones, Harry, 13, Commercial Road, Ipswich

Keene, Captain T., 11, Queen's Gate, S.W.
Kelley, J. H., Wath-on-Dearne, Rotherham
Kemble, C., 39, Kirkstall Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
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Lewis, E. C., Clytha Park, Newport, Mon.
Lyster, T. R. S., The Priory, Ketton, Stamford

Mansell, F., 7, St. Clement Street, Barnsbury, N.
Maule, F. B., 47, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
McNeill, C. F. P., Carlton Curlieu Hall, Leicester
Monson, G. J., 1, Park Street, Wellington, Shropshire
Murray, C. H. A., The Grange, Old Windsor
Mutter, A., 8, Tonsley Hill, Wandsworth

Nash, H., Leny, Clifton Park, Bristol

O'Connell, D., 54, St. Charles' Square, North Kensington, W.
Owen, D. H., The Wainhams, Shrewsbury

Paterson, W., 20, Elcho Street, Glasgow
Pearse, T., Mentmore, Bedford
Philipson, R., Tynemouth
Pim, J. J., Sans Souci, Belfast
Potts, F. H., Broseley Hall, Shropshire
Powell, E., jun., Rowton Lodge, Shrewsbury
Powell, E. A. L., Nant Eos, Aberystwith
Proctor, G. H., Flass House, Durham

Raby, R. R., Blackrock, Co. Dublin
Raper, G., Wincobank, near Sheffield
Redmond, F., Whetstone House, Totteridge Lane, N.
Reeks, F., Christchurch
Reid, P. C., Feering Bury, Kelvedon, Essex

Scott, J. F., 33, Etterby Street, Stanwix, Carlisle
Southwell, E. M., Bridgnorth
Stephens, S. J., The Lodge, East Acton, W.
Stephens, T. J., Glendale, Llanishen, Cardiff
Stringer, E. L., Effingham Lodge, Preston, West Brighton
Swingler, J. W. H., Chattesley House, Syston, Leicester

Taylor, James 4, St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester
Thorold, J. G., Syston Park, Grantham
Thurnall, W., Cauldwell Lodge, Kettering
Tinne, J. C., Bashley Lodge, Lymington, Hampshire
Toomer, F. W. F., Woodham, Wroughton, Wilts.
Turner, L., Richmond House, Leicester
Twyford, T. W., Biddulph, Congleton

Vicary, R., Churchills, Newton Abbot

Wanamaker, R., 5, Rue Rougemont, Paris
Welburn, E., Fox Terrier Kennels, Beverley
Welch, G., Turk's Head, Castle Donington, near Derby
Wharton, C. W., 185, Edgware Road, W.
Whipp, H. S., Branksome Dene, Bournemouth
Whitaker, J. A., Southfield, Nelson, Lancashire
Whittaker, T. P., Baddow Hall, Chelmsford
Wilders, J., Arnoldfield, Grantham
Wilkins, E. H., Ken Court, Tatsfield, Westerham
Williamson, E., Oakdene, Park Hill, Croydon
Wilson, S., Livingstone House, Bolton Woods, Bradford

RULES.

REVISED FEBRUARY, 1896.

1.—The name of the Club shall be "THE FOX TERRIER CLUB," its object being to promote the breeding of pure Fox Terriers; to define precisely and publish a definition of the true type; and to urge the adoption of such type on breeders, judges, dog show committees, etc., as the only recognised and unvarying standard by which Fox Terriers ought to be judged, which may, in future, be uniformly accepted as the sole standard of excellence, in breeding and in awarding prizes of merit to Fox Terriers; and (by giving prizes, supporting shows and taking other steps) to do all in its power to protect and advance the interests of the breed.

2.—The Club shall consist of an unlimited number of Members, whose names and addresses shall be kept by the Honorary Secretary in a book, which book shall be open to the inspection of Members at reasonable times. Any respectable person favourable to the objects of the Club is eligible for admission as a Member. Each Candidate for admission must be proposed by one Member, and seconded by another Member. The election of Members shall be vested solely in the Committee, and shall be by ballot, four Members to form a quorum, and two black balls to exclude.

3.—The Annual Subscription for each Member shall be two guineas, payable on the 1st January in each year, and the Entrance Fee shall be two guineas. Anyone failing to pay his Subscription by 31st January shall have notice given him by the Honorary Secretary, and if his Subscription be still unpaid by the time that the Annual Report of the past year is issued his name shall be inserted in a list of Members who are in arrear with their Subscription. If his arrears be still unpaid on the 31st March next following, his name shall be struck off the list of Members. No Member who is in arrear for either Entrance Fee or Subscription shall be entitled to any of the privileges of Membership. Any member whose Subscription shall be unpaid on 31st January shall be deemed to be in arrear.

4.—Meetings of the Club shall be held, as occasion shall require, for the transaction of business. A Meeting may be specially convened by the Honorary Secretary on receipt of a written requisition signed by not less than six Members, stating the time, place, and object of such Meeting, to be lodged with the Honorary Secretary at least a fortnight previous to the date fixed for such Meeting to take place.

f.11 r

5.—A Meeting of the Club shall have full power to transact any business relating to the Club, which it may think fit; to arbitrate in disputed matters; to expel any Member considered guilty of dishonourable conduct (after such expulsion the Member so expelled to have no claim against the Club, and not to be entitled to recover any portion of his Subscription); or to deal with any questions not provided for by these Rules.

6.—All the concerns of the Club, and all arrangements for its management, shall be conducted by a Committee, consisting of fifteen elected Members, one-third of whom longest in office shall retire annually, but shall be re-eligible. The Committee shall hold Meetings when necessary, three to form a quorum. The Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer shall be *ex-officio* Members of Committee.

7.—An Annual General Meeting of the Club shall be held at the Annual Club Show in the Autumn, or, in the event of a Show not being held, at such time as the Committee may decide, for the purpose of receiving the Annual Statement of Accounts (duly audited), made up from 1st July to 30th June (such Statement of Accounts having been circulated amongst Members not later than 1st October), and the Election of Committee, Honorary Secretary, and Honorary Treasurer, as provided for in Rules 6 and 8, and for the transaction of any other business. The Committee shall have power to appoint Sub-Committees for any special object, and to fill up vacancies in the Committee during the year. For the first and second years the retiring Members of the Committee shall be selected by lot.

8.—The Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting.

9.—The Minutes of the last preceding Meeting shall be read at the commencement of, and be approved and confirmed by, the next subsequent similar Meeting. The Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his own. Notice of Meeting shall be sent to each Member at least seven days previous to the date fixed for such Meeting to take place, and with the notice shall be stated a list of the business to be transacted.

10.—The question of giving Prizes or Cups at Shows shall be decided by the Committee, who shall stipulate that the Show be held under the Rules of The Kennel Club, and shall satisfy themselves as to the Classes and Prizes, as well as to the efficiency of the Judge. The Committee shall place in the hands of the Honorary Secretary, and shall from time to time revise a list of such Judges as it approves.

F.111 V

11.—All expenses incurred by the Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer for, or on behalf of the Club, shall be defrayed out of the funds of the Club. An Annual Report, together with the Rules, the names of Members, of the Committee, and of the Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer, and the Annual Statement of Accounts (duly audited) shall be printed and supplied to each Member, not later than 31st December.

12.—The undermentioned Challenge Cups shall be offered for competition not less than twice nor oftener than four times each year. They shall be perpetual Challenge Cups.

I. Grand Challenge Cup, value 50 guineas, for Smooth-haired Fox Terriers.

II. Grand Challenge Cup, value 50 guineas, for Wire-haired Fox Terriers.

13.—The Club shall, at such time as the Committee may decide, give four Special Prizes, to be competed for by puppies born during the previous calendar year (thus the puppies competing in 1884 shall have been born in 1883), exhibited by their breeders, who must be Members of the Club.

The Special Prizes shall be :—

I. £10 for the best Smooth-haired Dog Puppy.

II. £10 for the best Smooth-haired Bitch Puppy.

III. £10 for the best Wire-haired Dog Puppy.

IV. £10 for the best Wire-haired Bitch Puppy.

14.—Although the Club will not necessarily withhold its support from Shows at which there is competition between Smooth-haired and Wire-haired Fox Terriers, the abolition of such competitions is recommended whenever practicable.

15.—Any Member can withdraw from the Club on giving notice to the Honorary Secretary (such Member retiring to have no claim whatever on the Club), provided always that such Member shall be liable for his Subscription for the current year in which he gives such notice.

f.12r

POINTS OF THE FOX TERRIER.

The Standard recommended by the Fox Terrier Club.

1. **Head.** The *Skull* should be flat and moderately narrow, and gradually decreasing in width to the eyes. Not much "stop" should be apparent, but there should be more dip in the profile between the forehead and top jaw than is seen in the case of a Greyhound.

The *Cheeks* must not be full.

The *Ears* should be V shaped and small, of moderate thickness, and dropping forward close to the cheek, not hanging by the side of the head like a Fox-hound's.

The *Jaw*, upper and under, should be strong and muscular; should be of fair punishing strength, but not so in any way to resemble the Greyhound or modern English Terrier. There should not be much falling away below the eyes. This part of the head should, however, be moderately chiselled out, so as not to go down in a straight line like a wedge.

The *Nose*, towards which the muzzle must gradually taper, should be black.

The *Eyes* should be dark in colour, small, and rather deep set, full of fire, life, and intelligence; as nearly as possible circular in shape.

The *Teeth* should be as nearly as possible level, *i.e.*, the upper teeth on the outside of the lower teeth.

2. **Neck.** Should be clean and muscular, without throatiness, of fair length, and gradually widening to the shoulders.

3. **Shoulders.** Should be long and sloping, well laid back, fine at the points, and clearly cut at the withers.

Chest. Deep and not broad.

4. **Back.** Should be short, straight, and strong, with no appearance of slackness.

Loin. Should be powerful and very slightly arched. The fore-ribs should be moderately arched, the back-ribs deep; and the Dog should be well ribbed up.

5. **Hind Quarters.** Should be strong and muscular, quite free from droop or crouch; the thighs long and powerful; hocks near the ground, the Dog standing well up on them like a Foxhound, and not straight in the stifle.

6. **Stern.** Should be set on rather high, and carried gaily, but not over the back or curled. It should be of good strength, anything approaching a "pipe-stopper" tail being especially objectionable.

7. **Legs.** Viewed in any direction must be straight, showing little or no appearance of an ankle in front. They should be strong in bone throughout, short and straight in pastern. Both fore and hind legs should be carried straight forward in travelling, the stifles not turned outwards. The elbows should hang perpendicularly to the body, working free of the side.

Feet. Should be round, compact, and not large. The soles hard and tough. The toes moderately arched, and turned neither in nor out.

8. **Coat.** Should be straight, flat, smooth, hard, dense, and abundant. The belly and under side of the thighs should not be bare.

Colour. White should predominate; brindle, red, or liver markings are objectionable. Otherwise this point is of little or no importance.

9. **Symmetry, Size, and Character.** The Dog must present a generally gay, lively, and active appearance; bone and strength in a small compass are essentials; but this must not be taken to mean that a Fox Terrier should be cloggy, or in any way course—speed and endurance must be looked to as well as power, and the symmetry of the Foxhound taken as a model. The Terrier, like the Hound, must on no account be leggy, nor must he be too short in the leg. He should stand like a cleverly-made Hunter, covering a lot of ground, yet with a short back, as before stated. He will then attain the highest degree of propelling power, together with the greatest length of stride that is compatable with the length of his body. *Weight* is not a certain criterion of a Terrier's fitness for his work—general shape, size, and contour are the main points; and if a Dog can gallop and stay, and follow his fox up a drain, it matters little what his weight is to a pound or so. Though, roughly speaking, it may be said he should not scale over 20lbs. in show condition.

WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER.

This variety of the breed should resemble the smooth sort in every respect except the coat, which should be broken. The harder and more wiry the texture of the coat is the better. On no account should the Dog look or feel woolly; and there should be no silky hair about the pole or elsewhere. The coat should not be too long, so as to give the Dog a shaggy appearance; but at the same time it should show a marked and distinct difference all over from the smooth species.

		Points.	
1.	Head and Ears	15	
2.	Neck	5	
3.	Shoulders and Chest	15	
4.	Back and Loin	10	
5.	Hind Quarters...	5	100
6.	Stern	5	
7.	Legs and Feet...	20	
8.	Coat	10	
9.	Symmetry, Size, and Character	15	

DISQUALIFYING POINTS.

1. Nose, white, cherry, or spotted to a considerable extent with either of these colours.

2. Ears, prick, tulip, or rose.

3. Mouth much undershot or much overshot.

C. F. KNIGHT, "RELIANCE" PRINTING WORKS, DERBY.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/26

5 Upsall
10 May 90

My dear Galton

I see in your "Mean
of Science" [illegible] you
say you "average of
English gentlemen's head
circumference is 22 1/4
to 22 1/2 inches - you have
no less than 13 under 22.
& only 8 of 24 inches &
upwards." — Have you
ready access to records
of these 8 (or of others
subsequently) so that I

f. 1v

might have the particulars
measurements of those
of 24 or upwards"?
& what was the largest
you have cognizance of?)

Yours truly
W Duncan

Babbage Hr

ATHENÆUM CLUB
PALL MALL S.W.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/27

16 Jan 1883.

Dear Galton.

Will you kindly look at the enclosed very unfortunate letter from Prof: Wright and the rough draft of an answer I have written?—

If you approve of the latter as it stands, perhaps you will kindly send it

to him; if not please
correct it and I will
write it out afresh.

He has also sent
me the proofs of his books
on the Dialect of
Windhill, as a kind of
ample Example of the
sort of thing that ought to
be done in Dialects. I

will send it you if you would like to see it.—

I enclose two or three other letters received this morning.

I have sent Mr Griffith the copy for our circular, as mentioned I can do of it myself.

Yours very truly

Ed. Beadbrook

i

Brabrook

f.3r

ATHENÆUM CLUB
PALL MALL S.W.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/27

11. March 93.

Dear Galton,

I am much obliged by your letter, and write this line to catch you before you leave London.—

I am glad to say Skeat has very kindly complied with my request and sent a short list of queries which just answers the purpose.—

It is a little technical in its directions as to the manner of representing vowels, but that is cannot avoid. —

I have written to him, asking him to join the Committee, which he refused to do at first, but perhaps he may now consent.

I shall see the Athenæum people on Wednesday, as they have called a Committee to discuss amalgamation with the Acad. Inst.—

I hope also to see Jarrow on Tuesday, and ask him to stir up Haddon to complete their portion of the work.—

I will ask Hillmans to remind Payne that he has not sent me the corrected proofs of their portion.—

As soon as I get all these, I will carefully revise them and send them & the printers for another proof.—

Then I will send you as soon

as I get it, and am quite ready when it is worked off to distribute it among our correspondents.

I agree with you that there is little hope of our getting much real work done at Cambridge ~~Nottingham~~ Nottingham meeting.

I hope however we may be able to have a reasonable provision of work. I sent the draft Report to Kennedy, and he was much pleased.

Yours very faithfully

E. Brabrook

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

Babbrook

F5r

ATHENÆUM CLUB
PALL MALL S.W.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/27

29 May 1893.

Dear Galton,

I am much obliged to you for permitting me to see the Draft Resolution you are supporting to the Council of the British Association for carrying out the researches as to Anthropometric Methods.—

As I had to do with the drawing up of the original Resolution for submission to the General Committee,

I may say that your proposed Resolution clearly and fully expresses the views I have formed on the question —

These are that the time has come when this Country, with its great Colonies and Dependencies, ought not ~~only~~ any longer to ignore the question of anthropometric Identification, but ought to institute a full and

searching inquiry into its
practice under Bertillon, and in
such foreign countries as might be
found to have adopted it;
and that while we in England
do not pin ourselves down to
all Bertillon's methods and
conclusions in every detail,
there is ample evidence to
support the conclusions you have
drawn in your suggestions A(1,2)
and there is the strongest

reason to believe that not only in this Country but in India and the Colonies, the adoption of the Anthropometric system would be of great service to the community. —

Yours faithfully

E W Brabrook

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

(7.

British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Burlington House, London, W.

June 2, 1893

There will be a Meeting of the Council in the Rooms of the Linnean Society, Burlington House, on Friday next, June 9, at 4 P.M.

To receive the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the following resolution :—

> "That the Council be requested to draw the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the Anthropometric Method for the measurement of criminals, which is successfully in operation in France, Austria, and other Continental countries, and which has been found effective in the identification of habitual criminals, and consequently in the prevention and repression of crime."

The Committee recommend that the following Report be adopted, and that copies of it be sent to the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Army, Navy, India, and the Colonies :—

> Considering the recognised need of a better system of Identification than is now in use in the United Kingdom and its Dependencies, whether for detecting deserters who apply for re-enlistment, or old offenders among those who are accused of crime, or for the prevention of personation, more especially among the illiterate, the Council of the British Association express their opinion that the Anthropometric methods in use in France and elsewhere deserve serious inquiry, as to their efficiency, the cost of their maintenance, their general utility, and the propriety of introducing them, or any modification of them, into the Criminal Department of the Home Office, into the Recruiting Departments of the Army and Navy, or into Indian and Colonial Administration.

G. GRIFFITH,
Assistant General Secretary.

Bridrook. F.8r

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/27

178, Bedford Hill,
Balham. S.W.

6 Feb 95.

Dear Galton,

I am sorry to find that the cause of my having missed you lately at the Athenaeum and elsewhere has been illness, and I fear that this very severe weather may still keep you a prisoner; but I thank you much for the kindness of your note.

Hartland and I

went to Ipswich the third
day and were present at a
spirited meeting of the Ipswich
people at Mrs Cobbold's house,
where the measurements and
other elections they have made
were handed in, and arrangements
made for organising further
workers behalf of the Ethnographical
Survey. I think the
Ipswich people will give a good
account of their work at the
meeting in September.

I feel very much the kindness of yourself and the other members of Council of the Aucks: Instit: in the great compliments they have paid me.

I shall want all the help they can give me if my term of office is to be in any sense a success.

Most faithfully Yours

Ed Braikrooks

Sir Ed. Brabrook

f10r

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/27

178, Bedford Hill,
Balham. S.W.

30 Dec 1907.

My dear Mr Galton,

I have just received your letter of the 28th, which fully in accordance with the recent movement in the Royal Society of Literature for endeavouring to raise the standard of literary composition in many directions. It has, no doubt, often occurred to you in reading a paper intended to be delivered before a scientific Society and printed in its

Transactions that the Author has failed to do himself or her so very justice by want of literary training. The next meeting of the Council of the R.H.S. is to be on Wednesday the 8th January when I will draw their attention to the matter, and if you do not hear to the contrary from them. It is possible that they may think it would be desirable to refer the matter to a small Committee, with instructions to arrange for the examination of papers. That would have to

be done in each case by some
one who is not only a competent
English scholar, but also an
expert in the particular science,
and therefore probably a member of
the Society the transactions of
which are exposed to his criticism.
It is in order to avoid such a
member being placed in a false
position with regard to his
colleagues that it appears to me to
be desirable that the responsibility
should be undertaken by a small
Committee. As to the
necessity for something being done in

the direction you have pointed
out there can be no doubt
whatever. I believe that
even the scientific men whose
errors of expression are exposed
would in time learn to be
grateful, for they are themselves
sufferers when those errors have
the effect of obscuring their
meaning.

With best wishes for the
new year, Believe me,
Yours faithfully
Edward Brabrook

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

Send to Anthrop.

(Breeze)

F.1r

26 Deauville Road
Clapham Park
S W
Decr 2nd '96

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/28

Dear Sir

As an unknown Correspondent

I must plead the subject of
my letter "Anthropometry" as
my introduction. During
the progress of the "Health
Exhibition of 1884, I had the

privilege of passing through the Laboratory arranged by you, the result-card of which is lying before one now. It-set-one thinking whether any information I could collect would be of any value. Circumstances prevented one carrying out the idea at the time, but; when, 4 years ago I received the appointment of Managing Cutter to the largest firm of Tailors in London, I found the oppor-

- limity for carrying out the
idea of collecting & tabulating
statistics as to the shape or
misshape of the General Public,
and I inaugurated a system,
by means of which this could
easily be done, I have now
the result of 4 years collection
and as some 12,000 persons
annually pass through my
hands, drawn from all parts
of the country, and from every

grade in the social scale,
I thought possibly it might
be of use. I do not know if
there is an Anthropometrical Society
to whom the communication could
be made, but in any case
I shall be pleased to write a
short paper on the subject
or give you the results of
my investigations as you may
deem most suitable

I am Sir
Yours faithfully
Scott. J. Breeze

Francis Galton Esqr

July 13th 00 — Union St
Ashton U Lyne

F. Galton Esq

Dear Sir,

The Communication which I Mentioned in My Last Letter. I will Send On as Soon as Possible = Pressure of Business Prevents me at Present.

I have Read the article in the Nineteenth Century = and approve Very much of its Tone It Speaks well for the Untiring Energy of the Investigators of the Subject of Identification of whom you (Mr Galton) are the Chief worker in this Country = May the time Soon Come when We Shall Have a True Scientific System of Identification of all the Offenders of the Law. What a Blessing it would be. if it were Tested On Trade Swindlers & Bankrupts Some of Whom Seem to Make it a Business or I might Say Profession = I will forward My Communication on Finger Prints as Soon as I Can Spare the time

Respectfully Yours
J. T. Brierley

Brierley

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/29

Returned with a letter
Briscoe
Aug 13/93

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/30

157 Roundhay Road,
Leeds,
Aug. 7th 93.

Dear Sir.

Knowing your interest in matters connected with hereditance in disease and otherwise, may I venture to forward to you a small collection of ideas which have occurred to me

in connection with what
is frequently held to be
an example, par excellence,
of the transmission of
acquired qualities. Syphilis.
The paper I forward has
been written more than a
year, and I still - with
more experience - think
the views are probable,
& not a little in recent
research has tended to
confirm my ideas.

Yours
Francis Fallon Esqre. J. E. Dixon M.R.C.S.

f.3

P.S. I have no doubt all I have said has been said before, & yr perhaps know all the news, but text-books still hold to the theories of sperm, & germ intrinsica.

GWS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/30

(Briscoe)

f.4r

151 Roundhay Road,
Leeds.
Sept.r 23rd 93.

Dear Sir

I beg to thank you for your kind note of Aug 13. accompanying the M.S. on the inheritance of Syphilis, which I have read enough to return.

May I venture to say that the transmission of Syphilis has a very important practical bearing in every-day Medical work, and advice to anyone the subject of it — enquiring as to marriage is given on the doctrine that it is a

disease capable of strict in-
-heritance from the father, the
mother entirely escaping or
later becoming infected by
her intra-uterine foetus.
And this is the doctrine
almost universally held.
In tuberculosis a somewhat
similar disease in which the
organism is of course known
a similar teaching is suggested.
Probably 9 out of 10 medical
men if asked as to their
knowledge of the inheritance
of acquired peculiarities,
would at once mention
Syphilis as a proof of such
inheritance.

Hutchinson - a Man of great authority on such matters in his "Archives of Surgery" Vol 1. No 3. P. 243. after saying:- "The attitude assumed by modern biological inquirers as to the laws of heredity is somewhat alarming to those who have sought to apply those laws in the domain of pathogenesis. ---- it is henceforth denied that peculiarities acquired by the parent-can be transmitted to offspring" and quoting Professor Huxley on Pangenesis "artificial modifications --- are rarely if ever transmitted", Says further

"Some of the problems as re-
-gard the transmission of
acquired peculiarities in re-
-ference to disease, may be
stated and possibly solved
as follows:— Can a person
transmit to offspring a
specific particulate virus which
has been personally received
into the blood? The answer
to this in the case of Syphilis
and probably also of Small-
-pox, appears to be Conclus-
-ively in the affirmative.
It is highly probable that a
similar answer should be
given as regard bacillary
tuberculosis, and some other
proved bacillary diseases"

and elsewhere he strongly supports the teaching of true paternal & maternal inheritance of Syphilis.
I think you perhaps overestimate the difficulty of diagnosing congenital Syphilis; in very many cases it is by no means difficult, & in this disease as in most others a Surgeon trusts more to his senses than to the words of his patients.
My paper is extremely crude, and I have not much time or opportunity for working out the relations between the ovum, and its surroundings in the ovary

(Especially the function of the Membrana Granulosa), of the foetus and placenta with regard to the feeding actions of both, and their permeability or otherwise by such organisms or spores as the assumed syphilitic or the known tubercular.

And it is on these points that the proof or disproof of inheritance rests to a large extent.

It would be useless to publish my paper before much more is known of this

I fear you must already look upon me as a nuisance writing thus after you tell

Yet you do not look upon
the transmission of syphilis
as an important argument.
My excuse must be that
in medical practice the subject is of
great importance, and my
advice to patients depends on
my belief in the inheritance
of acquired qualities, or other-
-wise. Following authorities
such advice is very various.
I mean advice as to the dur-
-ation of time required between the acquirement
of syphilis & marriage, ~~and~~
to avoid transmission to off-
-spring.
You have probably paid attention
to the effects on the foetus
of varying maternal nutrition

conditions during pregnancy.
May I venture to ask if you
know of any researches
on the nutrition of the
Ovum in the ovary, and
of the mode of nutrition
by the placenta?
With apologies for so long
a letter

Yours faithfully
J. L. Bruce.

Francis Galton Esq.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/30

Please return to F. Galton
Lloyd Tanner

F.2

TELEGRAMS: "BRIT.," CARDIFF.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, CARDIFF, AUGUST 19TH TO 26TH, 1891.

Chairman of Local Committee:
THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T.

Hon. Local Treasurers:
T. FORSTER BROWN.
H. HEYWOOD.

Hon. Local Secretaries:
R. W. ATKINSON.
H. W. LLOYD TANNER.

All Communications to be addressed to—
The Hon. Local Secretaries,
9, BANK BUILDINGS,
ST. MARY STREET,
CARDIFF.

No. 312.T.

July 16 1891

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/31

Dear Sir

We shall be very glad to have the help of your Laboratory Assistant during the meeting - At present we have heard nothing from S & H about the Anthropometrical Lab: but we have a choice of rooms (in the same building as S G) close to the Luncheon & Reception Rooms -

We shall be very glad of the finger tip prints at the Conversazione

but I fear they will hardly be of much use to you. Cardiff has a very mixed population. The Board Schools will be at work and we can get facilities for teaching as many as you like.

But it would be better if you can take points at some of the Board Schools up in the Valleys - at Mountain Ash for instance - If you wish this there will be no difficulty about making the arrangements and I am sure that Lord Aberdare

would be very pleased if the Mountain Ash schools could be utilized

The previous publication in XIX^th^ Century and in the Demographic Conference will I expect only add to the interest of any exhibits you may entrust to us.

Yours faithfully

W. Lloyd Tanner

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

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

F.1

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

22 ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON, W.

21/10/ 1886.

SIR,

I am directed by the General Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to transmit to you the following Copy of a Resolution, which was adopted by the Committee at the last Meeting of the Association, and to request your attention to it and to the annexed extract from the Rules of the British Association :—

> That Mr. F. Galton, General Pitt-Rivers, Professor Flower, Professor A. Macalister, Mr. F. W. Rudler, Mr. R. Stuart Poole, and Mr. Bloxam be a Committee for the purpose of procuring, with the help of Mr. Flinders Petrie, Racial Photographs from the Ancient Egyptian Pictures and Sculptures; that Mr. Bloxam be the Secretary, and that the sum of 20*l.* be placed at their disposal for the purpose.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/31

Notices regarding Grants of Money.

Committees and individuals, to whom grants of money have been entrusted by the Association for the prosecution of particular researches in Science, are required to present to each following meeting of the Association a report of the progress which has been made; and the Individual or the Member first named of a Committee to whom a money grant has been made must (previously to the next meeting of the Association) forward to the General Secretaries or Treasurer a statement of the sums which have been expended, and the balance which remains disposable on each grant.

Grants of money sanctioned at any one meeting of the Association expire *a week before* the opening of the ensuing meeting; nor is the Treasurer authorised, after that date, to allow any claims on account of such grants, unless they be renewed in the original or a modified form by the General Committee.

No Committee shall raise money in the name or under the auspices of the British Association without special permission from the General Committee to do so; and no money so raised shall be expended except in accordance with the Rules of the Association.

In each Committee the Member first named is the only person entitled to call on the General Treasurer, Professor A. W. Williamson, F.R.S., for such portion of the sums granted as may from time to time be required.*

In grants of money to Committees the Association does not contemplate the payment of personal expenses to the Members.

In all cases where additional grants of money are made for the continuance of researches at the cost of the Association the sum named is deemed to include as a part of the amount whatever balance may remain unpaid on the former grant for the same object.

All Instruments, Papers, Drawings, and other property of the Association are to be deposited at the Office of the Association, 22 Albemarle Street, London, W., when not employed in carrying on scientific inquiries for the Association.

* N.B.—For this purpose a printed form of Order on the Treasurer will be supplied to the Member first named on the Committee, and additional copies of the form may be had on application to the Treasurer, Professor A. W. Williamson, F.R.S., University College, London, W.C.

I have the honour to be

Your very obedient servant,

A. T. ATCHISON,

Secretary.

To F. Galton, Esq. F.R.S.

Lloyd Tanner

TELEGRAMS: "BRIT.," CARDIFF.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, CARDIFF, AUGUST 19TH TO 26TH, 1891.

Chairman of Local Committee:
THE MOST HON. THE MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T.
Hon. Local Treasurers:
T. FORSTER BROWN.
H. HEYWOOD.
Hon. Local Secretaries:
R. W. ATKINSON.
H. W. LLOYD TANNER.

All Communications to be addressed to—
The Hon. Local Secretaries,
9, BANK BUILDINGS,
ST. MARY STREET,
CARDIFF.

No. 337T.

July 21 1891

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/31

Dear Sir

I enclose for your information a copy of a letter from Mr Shipton Clerk to the Llanwonno School Board I am told that the district is particularly pure bred - "It is even considered wicked to marry English people". And something of this shows in Mr Shipton's letter.

At Mountain Ash I am told there is a mixture - of

Irish especially — In Cardiff we have Scotch, Irish & English
Under these conditions will it be worth while to take impressions at Monmouth Ash & Cardiff? If you think so, arrangements shall be made accordingly.
Meanwhile I am expecting to learn of other places which lay claim to pedigree purity

Yours sincerely
A. W. Lloyd Tanner

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

(Copy)

Llanwonno School Board.
Gelliwastad Grove
Pontypridd
July 21st 1891.

Dear Sir

In reply to yours of the 20th inst, our schools reopening on the 17th of August will enable me to give Mr Galton the desired opportunity. I have a small school in the centre of my parish at Ynysybwl where your friend may take impressions of fingers of children who can easily trace their families for hundreds of years, and who are, beyond a shadow of doubt Welsh. I could also I believe get a few old Welsh farmers to allow prints taken. I shall have much pleasure in giving Mr Galton all possible information

Yours Faithfully
I Shipton
Clerk.

Professor. Tanner
Cardiff.

Recd May 8 declined May 9 48

British Association for the Advancement of Science.

BURLINGTON HOUSE,

LONDON, W.

5th May, 1905.

Dr. Francis Galton, F.R.S.,

42 Rutland Gate,

Knightsbridge, S.W.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

Dear Mr. Galton,

At the meeting of the Council of the British Association held at Burlington House this afternoon, it was unanimously resolved that you be nominated as President of the British Association for the meeting to be held at York in 1906. The proposal was received by the Council most cordially, and the officers were instructed to communicate with you and ascertain whether you will agree to the nomination.

May I add that I am sure it will be a matter of rejoicing and gratification to Biologists generally if you see your way to accept this position and become our President at the next meeting in this country. I am asking Professor George Darwin, the President-Elect for this year's meeting, to write to you also - so I hope you will receive a letter from him in the course of a day or two.

I am, Dear Mr Galton,

Yours very sincerely W.A. Herdman

Gen. Secretary.

F. 9

(i)

Letters asking Francis
to be President of
the British Association
next year
June 1905.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/3

Brodrick

F.1c

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/32

Merton College,
Oxford.

June 4. 1903.

My dear Galton,

One line of thanks for the biographical notice - I am very glad that it is appreciative, for even I can see that you have done most valuable pioneering work for science, in its higher sense -

But why does the author omit the notable contrivance for shooting fish round a corner?

I do not like the portrait quite so well as the memoir - Your friends will see that it is characteristic, but it reminds me a little of one taken of my father with an expression only known to his family -

I must say that Dr Isaacs chose little sense of proportion in coupling Walter Pater with eminent leaders of thought - It was of his rhapsodies that Jowett said to Arthur Butler - "Yes, Butler, all that

"is very fine, no doubt, but
"you know it is all damned
"nonsense — damned nonsense."

Yours ever sincerely
George Broderick

13th February 1908.

F.1c

EASTGATE,
LINCOLN.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/33

Dear Sir.

This week I saw for the first time a copy of your "Inquiries into Human Faculty".

I was particularly struck with the Chapter on "Number Forms", as from about the age of five years I have always associated numbers with a clock face form, which I have endeavoured to portray on the enclosed paper. I find on

difficulty in visualising up to 2000, and by a kind of rapid shifting the scale up to the millions. eg. 1836241. the 1836 "thousand" is first thought of in its place on the scale then the 241.

To accurately depict the number form would need a spiral wire as the tens of each century nearly coincide with those of the preceding century but on a different plane.

F.2c

In thinking of dates I imagine myself standing in the position of the current year, and the various historical events are dotted along the spiral.

I have now the slightest doubt that this originated in my having taught the numbers up to 12 on a clock face.

I mentioned this spiral number form in 1885 to my mother, who died in 1889. and she told me that

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

sh. always pictured figures as arranged in a clock face.

I cannot form any idea how the months of the year came to be visualised as they are in the enclosed diagram, but they are very clearly and have been as far back as I can recollect.

I can only imagine that our earliest recollections making Christmas and the New Year the most memorable period of the Calendar

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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EASTGATE,
LINCOLN.

these words follow one another
in the order that we write,
from left to right and so
since the counter clockwise rotation.

The figure of the days of the
week is more clear: the change
of direction on Wednesdays &
Saturdays must have been
due to the influence of the
half-holidays. We should used

this figure ever since ~~the~~ I first learn the days of the week.

In the same way I distinctly recollect when as a very small child I was taught the Lords Prayer ~~was~~ followed by a hymn the different sentences of the prayer were alternated red and blue steps. gradually ascending and as the hymn turning sharply to the left.

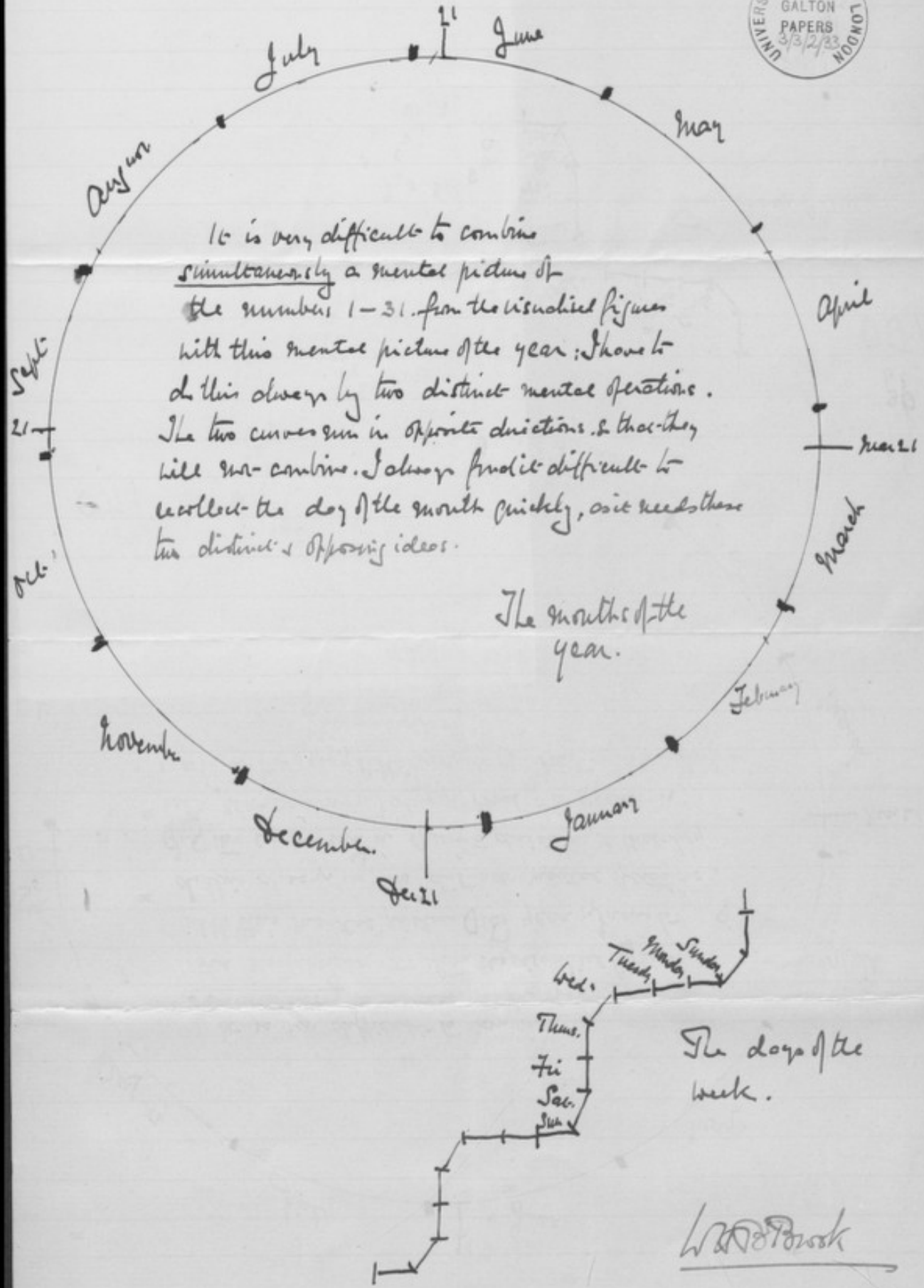
I trust that you will pardon

this letter, but it has always
been a subject of interest to
me, and I have never found
anyone, except my mother, who
could understand what the
spiral clockface of numbers meant.

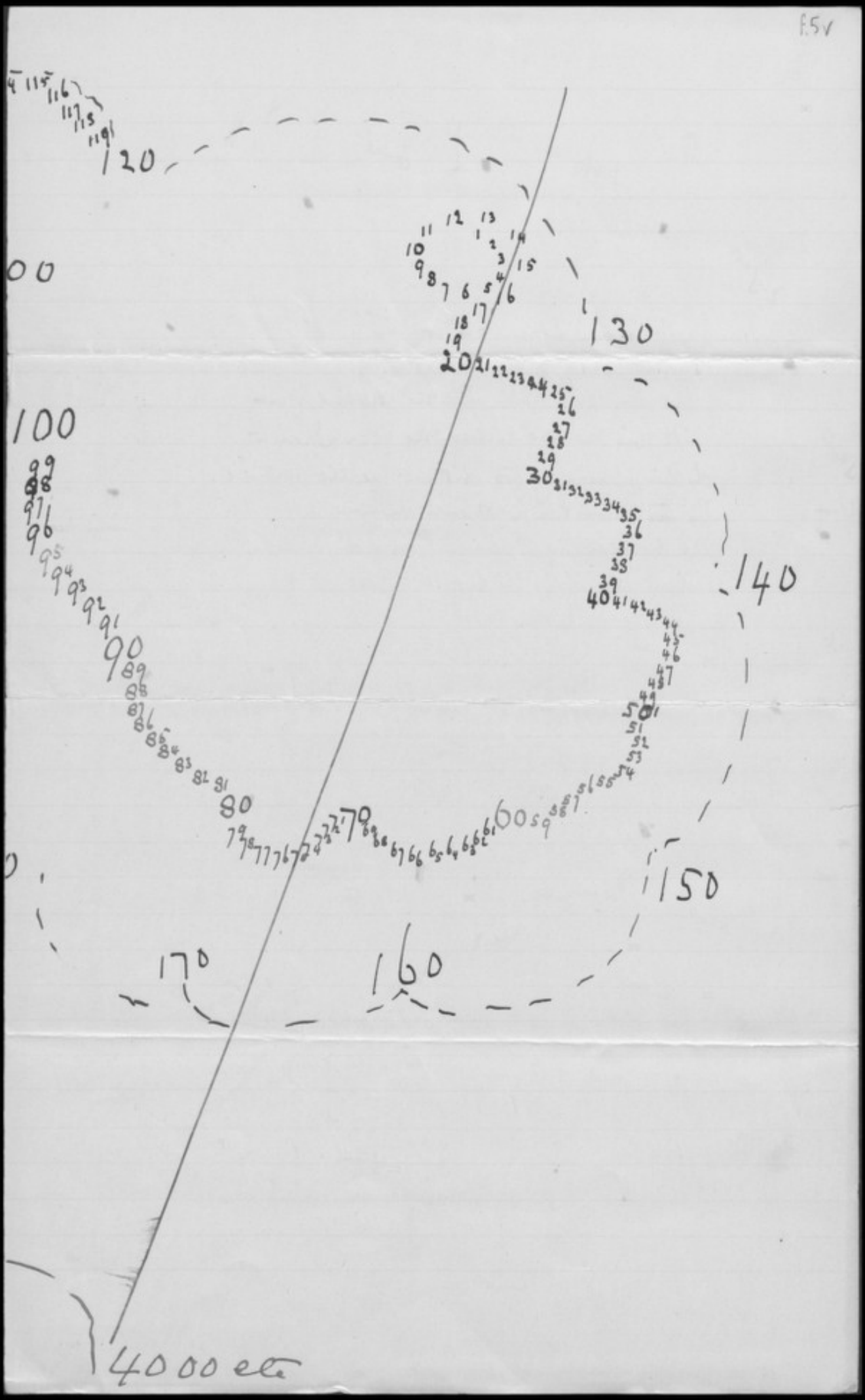
I am writing to my sons (Twins) who are
at school to find me how
they circulate numbers.

Believe me
Yours faithfully
Wm H. B. Brook

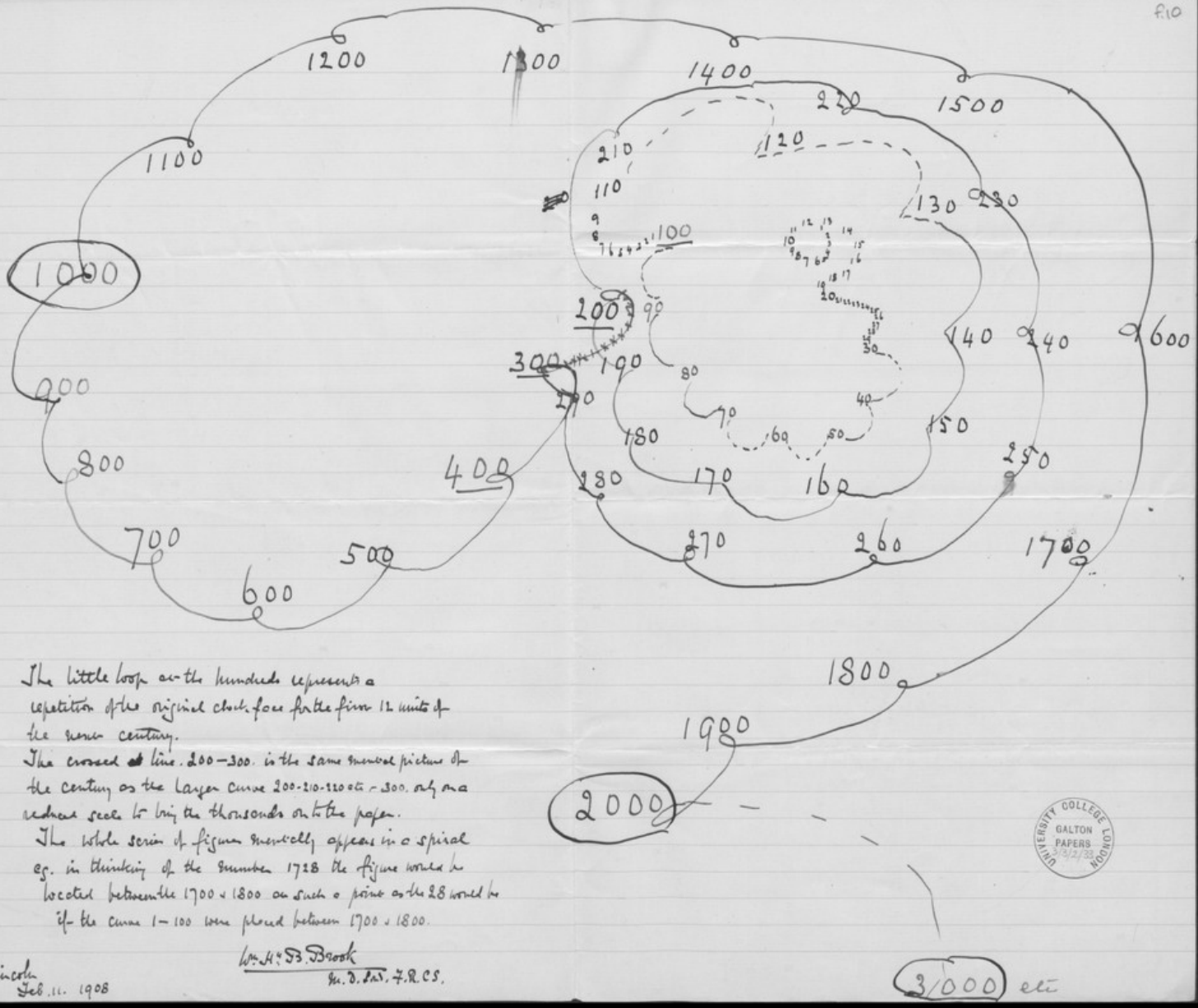
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/33



W. D. Brook


120
130
140
150
160
170
100
90
80
4000 etc

f.10



The little loop on the hundreds represents a repetition of the original clock face for the first 12 units of the second century.

The crossed at line 200–300 is the same general picture for the century as the larger curve 200-210-220 etc – 300. only on a reduced scale to bring the thousands on to the paper.

The whole series of figures mentally appears in a spiral eg. in thinking of the number 1728 the figure would be located between the 1700 & 1800 on such a point as the 28 would be if the curve 1–100 were placed between 1700 & 1800.

Lincoln
Feb. 11. 1908

Wm. H. S. Bright
M. D. Lond. F.R.C.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/33

to of any service to you.
I have records of the movements
of about 60 or 70 hawks
during a period of 17 or 18
years, but they would not
of course be of the least
use to you.

I should be very much
obliged if you would kindly
return the copy of The Century
some time as I have only
2 or 3 copies & I think it is
now out of print.

I am asking Turner
to correct some printers errors
in his article on Texas birds
then send it you.

You were good enough
to say that you would
some time like to have a
chat with him & I have
asked him to call on you

who is from. His address is L. F. Turner 8/ Greeley Rd. S. E. —

I think your idea of running a machine & line of the various Land Boys & getting them to record measurements a very good one. If you could ensure one or two accurate enthusiasts in each local these records carried on a series of years could not fail to be most interesting & useful.

Believe me
Yours very truly
Edwin Brough—

	0	1	2	3	Total
29-	I 1	III 3	II 2	-0	6
28-					

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

F.2v

My Rede Lecture — note by Rev. G. F. Browne

f.1r

1884

G. F. Browne on Rede Lecture

You will have heard that you were admirably audible: I only hope I didn't over work you.

It was beyond measure (!) interesting, and several of us have vowed that the thing shall be set going for undergraduates.

G. D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
23/3/2/35

f.1v

F. Galton Esq

Les Tamaris, Rue d'Albarade

Jan. 9. Biarritz

Dear Mr. Gallon

I thank you for yr letter, it was kind of you to write to me – I am glad to know yr sister had recollections of us in the old Leamington days. That her illness was of short duration must be a great contentment to her friends, & she was spared the mariners & trial of a lingering attack by the end coming so quickly.

P.I V

I shall hope so much yrs
& Miss Biggs again
before yrs leave the Basque
shores.—

With best Sympathy
Yrs faithfully
Isabella Bubb

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/36

Buchanan

Kelvin Registry Office, ($\frac{644}{9}$)

For Births, Deaths, and Marriages,

173 SHAMROCK STREET,

Glasgow, 16th Feby 1889.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/37

Francis Galton Esq.

Dear Sir,

A few years ago I
promised a lecture in Stevenson Hall & Lads' &
a Literary Society here, as I had been
reading for some years on Physiognomy and
Phrenology. Just at that time I heard of
your work the "Inquiry into the Human
Faculty", read it, & felt I had got on
the right lines. I then read your other
works which we have in the "Philosophical
Institution" (I am a Life Member there).

Mr Lang, President of
the Glasgow Society of Photographers wrote for
me to you at that time asking if you

could favour me with a spare copy
or two of any Composites you had at
hand, to illustrate my lecture. You
sent a very kind reply, but as you were
just starting for the Continent you had not
time to open your boxes for the copies
desired. So I got the loan from Mr Lang
of your prints that were in the Photographic
Views" and I bought about 140 cabinet photos.
of celebrated men & women to add to the
interest in the lecture. It was so
much appreciated then, that I am still
very frequently asked to deliver it before
other Societies. I got some plates
from Mr Stoddard's articles on Composite
Photography in America, but they are not
at all equal to your photos.

From the Synopsis of
the lecture you will see that I have been
taking a deal interest in the whole subject.

My liking for it is probably inherited for my Father was well up in the Science of mind for many years before his death.

I have sent you a copy of the 'Evening News' which will interest you, tho' the reporter seems to have been slightly mixed as to your place of residence. The paragraph in 'Light' may add to your collection of information as hereditary peculiarities.

If you have any crumbs that could be spared for me in the shape of composites I would feel so very much obliged, & if you can suggest any books for me to read I will be still deeper in your debt. I may mention that I have read 'Bastian' &c. and have ordered your 'Natural Inheritance'.

'Ideala' a new novel touches on some points that wd interest you - towards the

f.2v

end. I have written these few lines for I know you are so ready to help any one interested in this subject which you have helped us all to study more closely than before.

Yours most respectfully

Wm Buchanan.

Registrar.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

P.S. I wonder if there is any point in which I could gather information for you. My position as Registrar gives me peculiar facilities that way.

(Synopsis)

f.3

Heads and Faces

The Problem.

Why do our Great men hold such opposite opinions? (Mackenzie & Gilman Doctors &c.)

Why do even Brothers differ in opinion & character? (Newmans, Darlings, Bradlaughs &c.)

Why do Criminals & Reformers live such different lives?

Early Efforts to Solve it.

By Empirical Phrenology

" Physiognomy

" Temperaments

The Problem Solved.

By Mental Science, or Physiological Psychology.

Men of Science dissatisfied with old theories.

Germs compared, can see no difference

We seem to differ only in Brain power from animals &c.

Evolved or Created?

Brain examined as to Size, Weight, % of blood, Nerves, Divisions, functions

Flourens, Ferrier, Wm Macewen. (Pigeons) (Monkeys) (Man)

Galton. Composite photography.

Types of Men. Criminology, &c.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/37

Buchanan

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON
GALTON PAPERS

F.45

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Literary and Scientific Society,

HELENSBURGH.

SESSION 1887-88.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

HON. PRESIDENT:

The Rev. John Lindsay.

PRESIDENT:

The Rev. John Baird, B.D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

WM. JACKS, Esq.	DR W. R. SEWELL.
ROBERT WALKER, Esq.	J. P. DAVIDSON, Esq.
FINLAY CAMPBELL, Esq.	ARTHUR FINLAY, Esq.
WM. TAIT, Esq.	JOHN URE, Esq.
JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq.	J. M. EASTON, Esq.

SECRETARY and TREASURER:

MR J. FLETCHER GEDDES, WOODBANK.

COMMITTEE:

MR GEORGE HARVIE.	MR L. MACLACHLAN, JR.
MR JOHN WILLIAMSON.	MR JAMES KINGHORN.
MR WM. BONTHRONE.	MR ANDREW BAIN.

The Society meets in the Parish Church Hall on Tuesday Evenings at Eight o'clock.

THIS TICKET MUST BE SHOWN ON ENTERING THE HALL.

Hon.

MEMBER'S TICKET.

SESSION 1887-88.

Wm Buchanan Esq.

No. 9 M. 8. J. Fletcher Geddes Secy.

NOT TRANSFERABLE.

F.G.S

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Literary and Scientific Society,

HELENSBURGH.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

SESSION 1887-88.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

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The Rev. John Lindsay.

PRESIDENT:

The Rev. John Baird, B.D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

WM. JACKS, Esq.	Dr W. R. SEWELL.
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FINLAY CAMPBELL, Esq.	ARTHUR FINLAY, Esq.
WM. TAIT, Esq.	JOHN URE, Esq.
JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq.	J. M. EASTON, Esq,

SECRETARY and TREASURER:

Mr J. FLETCHER GEDDES, Woodbank.

COMMITTEE:

Mr GEORGE HARVIE.	Mr L. MACLACHLAN, Jr.
Mr JOHN WILLIAMSON.	Mr JAMES KINGHORN.
Mr WM. BONTHRONE.	Mr ANDREW BAIN.

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THIS TICKET MUST BE SHOWN ON ENTERING THE HALL.

MEMBER'S TICKET.

SESSION 1887-88.

Dr Lee Buchanan Esq.

No. 8 Mr. 8. Hon. Secy.

NOT TRANSFERABLE.

F.4 v
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/32/37

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
Literary and Scientific Society, Helensburgh.

SYLLABUS, 1887-88.

1887. Nov. 22	"A Trip to the Cannibal Islands,"	Ex-Lord Provost URE, Helensburgh
,, 29	"Dramatic Recitals,"	Mrs SCOTT-THROPE, London.
Dec. 6	"Sydney Smith, the Witty Divine,"	Rev. HUGH MILLER, M.A., Shandon.
,, 13	"This Morning's Newspaper,"	Mr D. T. SANDEMAN, *Glasgow Herald*, Glagow.
,, 20	"The Wild West (Illustrated),"	Rev. T. SOMERVILLE, Glasgow.
,, 27	"An Old Story,"	Mr T. C. H. HEDDERWICK, Barrister, London.
1888. Jan. 3	"Charles Lever; his Life and works (with Readings,)"	Mr J. FLETCHER GEDDES, Helensbro'.
,, 10	"Life on Our Globe and on other Planets"	Mr WALTER BERGIUS, L.A.S., Glasgow.
,, 17	"Heads and Faces,"... (Illustrated by 150 Photographs of Celebrities.)	Mr WM. BUCHANAN, Glasgow.
1888. Jan. 24	"Some of Dickens's Boys,"	Mr WM. WELLS, London
,, 31	"The Art of Whitewashing,"	Mr GEO. MACLACHLAN, Helensburgh.
Feb. 7	"Scotch Proverbs,"	Rev. J. M'GAVIN BOYD, New Monkland.
,, 14	"The Humours of Besieged Paris,"	Mr JOHN AUGUSTUS O'SHEA, Special Correspondent *Standard*, London.
,, 21	"A Few Weeks amongst our Canadian Brothers."	Mr WILLIAM JACKS, Glasgow.
,, 28	"Marriage,"	Rev. ANDREW F. FORREST, Glasgow.
Mar. 6	"American Poetry,".. (With Readings.)	Mr FRANCIS H UNDERWOOD, United States Consul, Glasgow.
,, 13	"Haydn," (With Musical Illustrations.)	Mr F. A. LAING, Glasgow.

f.5r

RULES.

I.—That this Association be called "Victoria Park U.P. Church Literary Association."

II.—That its object be the intellectual improvement of its Members, by means of Essays, Debates, Readings, and such other means as the Members may decide upon.

III.—That the Office-Bearers be an Honorary President, President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and six Members, who shall form a Committee of Management. Five a quorum.

IV.—That Meetings be held weekly, from November to March inclusive, in the Hall of the Church.

V.—That the meetings be held on Monday evenings at Eight o'clock, and be opened and closed with prayer.

VI.—That admission to Membership be by Nomination, and Election at following meeting by a majority of Members present.

VII.—That 30 minutes be allowed to an Essayist, 20 minutes to Leaders of Debate, and 10 minutes to successive speakers.

VIII.—That the expenses of the Association be defrayed by an annual subscription of One Shilling from each Member, payable in November.

IX.—That the Office-Bearers and Committee be elected at the Annual Meeting to be held at the close of each Session.

X.—That the Committee shall have power to form Bye-Laws from time to time, as they may consider necessary, for the due conducting of business of the Association.

XI.—That the foregoing Rules may be altered or amended only at the Annual Meeting, and after one month's previous intimation of alteration or amendment.

XII.—When a Member of Committee is absent for two nights successively from the Meetings, without notice being sent to the Secretary, such Member will be considered as having resigned, and the Association may proceed to fill up the vacancy so occurring.

N.B.—Members of the Association shall, by virtue of their Membership, be held as having bound themselves to observe the Rules formed for the regulation of the Library.

VICTORIA PARK U.P. CHURCH

Literary Association.

SESSION 1888-89.

Hon. President.
Rev. JOHN WILSON, M.A.

President.
Mr WM. HAMILTON.

Vice-Presidents.
Mr JOHN HONEYMAN. | Mr GEO. ANDERSON.

Secretary.
Mr JOHN H. GRAY, 2 Broomhill Terrace, W.

Treasurer.
Mr JOHN HARVEY.

Librarians.
Mr JOHN HONEYMAN. | Mr JAMES LAW.

Committee.

Mr Robert Brown.	Mr James Fulton.
Mr John Wilson.	Mr William Thomson.
Mr James Hardie.	Mr John Wilson.
Mr Alexander Craig.	Mr George Craig.

Captain Bain.

The Meetings of the Association are held in the Hall of the Church on the Evenings stated within, at Eight o'clock. Friends of Members are invited to the Meetings, and may take part in discussions, with consent of the Chairman.

Application for Membership to be made to the Secretary.

Free Library to Members of the Association.

Membership Fee, 1s per Session.

F.5v

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

SYLLABUS 1888-89.

Date.	Subject.	Essayist.
1888.		
Thur., 6th Dec.,	Lecture—"Stability of Character and Purpose,"	Wm. Jacks, Esq., Ex-M.P.
Mon., 10th ,,	Essay—"The New Democracy,"	Mr John H. Gray.
,, 17th ,,	Essay—"The First Ten Years of the Present Reign," ...	Mr S. M. Carrick.
1889.		
Mon., 7th Jan.,	Essay—"The Marine Compass and some of its influences on the World's History,"	Captain Bain.
,, 14th ,,	MS. Magazine.	
,, 21st ,,	Debate—"Was Cromwell justified in Beheading Chas. I.?"	*Aff.*, Mr Geo. Anderson. *Neg.*, Mr Shaw.
,, 28th ,,	Essay—"Homesteads, Ancient and Modern," with a few Illustrations, ...	Mr T. Smellie.
,, 4th Feb.,	Social Evening.	
,, 11th ,,	Lecture—"Heads and Faces, Illustrated by ~~120~~ 150 Photographs of Celebrities,"	Wm. Buchanan, Esq.
,, 18th ,,	Essay—"Mahomet,"	Mr Wm. Gemmell.
,, 25th ,,	Address—"Imperial Federation,"	Mr James Simpson, LL.B., *Secy. of the Imperial Federation League, Edinburgh.*
Thurs, 28th ,,	Joint Debate with Newton Place Literary Society—"Are the Irish People justified in resorting to Boycotting and the Plan of Campaign?"	*Aff.*, Mr Ashcroft. *Neg.*, Mr Glassford.
Mon., 4th Mar.,	Essay—"Individualism,"	Mr John Honeyman.
,, 11th ,,	MS. Magazine.	
,, 15th ,,	Essays—"John Bright: His Life and Work,"	Mr Shaw.
	,, ,, "His influence upon the Politics of his time, ...	Mr Gray.
,, 25th ,,	Business Meeting.	

Intending Contributors to the MS. Magazine will receive Paper from the Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS 33/2/37

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/38

5 Beaumont Crescent
West Kensington W.
Feb 16th/96.

Dear Sir,

Three years ago you wrote asking for a reference to a statement in any article entitled "The Sign Manual" in Chambers's Journal. I looked everywhere for it at the time in vain, & feared I must have destroyed it. But yesterday in looking over some old papers I came across it, & now send it according to promise, although I fear too late to be of any use to you. It was in the Journal & not in the Athenaeum as I said.

At the same time I take the opportunity of giving you two

F.1

instances of heredity which have fallen under my notice which may be of interest to you

My sister has what I believe is known as a hammer toe that is one toe overlapping the other. Whether in her case hereditary or acquired I do not know, but I have always thought the latter. At all events when her eldest child, a girl, was born I saw, the day after birth that she had the same peculiarity as her mother, & on the same foot, but it disappeared when she was about a week old, although I think it has now returned, which of course I could ascertain if of any interest to you. The other instance is, that my maternal grand-

father was born with two thumbs
on one hand, one of which was
of course removed - The peculiarity
skipped one generation but re-
appeared in my youngest brother,
one of six, three girls & three boys.
as however he died in infancy
nothing can be said further ex-
cept that it has not re-appeared
in my sisters family also six
in number - I fancied these
particulars might be of interest
to you but if not you will I am
sure pardon me

Yours very truly
W W Buckland.

I should have said that my
mother was the eldest child
& that it did not appear in her
brothers children

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/38

5 Beaumont Crescent
West Kensington W.
Feb 16th/96.

Dear Sir,

Three years ago you wrote asking for a reference to a statement in my article entitled "Finger Mensuration" in Chambers's Journal. I looked everywhere for it at the time in vain, & feared I must have destroyed it. But yesterday in looking over some old papers I set aside as of no further use I came across it, & now send it accordingly to fulfil promise, although I fear too late to be of any use to you. It was in the Lancet & not in the Athenaeum as I said. At the same time I take the opportunity of giving you two

F.1

instances of heredity which have fallen under my notice which may be of interest to you

My sister has what I believe is known as a hammer toe that is one toe overlapping the other. Whether in her case hereditary or acquired I do not know, but I have always thought the latter. At all events when her eldest child, a girl, was born I saw, the day after birth that she had the same peculiarity as her mother, & on the same foot, but it disappeared when she was about a week old, although I think it has now returned, which of course I could ascertain if of any interest to you. The other instance is, that my maternal grand-

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Yours very truly
W W Buckland.

I should have said that my
mother was the eldest child
& that it did not appear in her
brothers children

42 Rutland Gate
S W
Francis Galton Esq. F.R.S.
WEST KENSING
FE
96
LONDON. W.
FE 17
96

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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Midsomer Norton board have done, and we hope the minority who resisted such action will see that their new officer is not similarly hampered in performing his duties.

THE MARKINGS ON THE FINGER TIPS.

DR. D'ABUNDO has published the results of some researches on the markings on the tips of the fingers. He examined the fingers of seven idiots, and found that the markings on the tips of all the fingers on each hand were identical, thus showing a marked difference between those of idiots and of sane people. The thumb tips of one idiot had the same markings as those on his fingers. There was a noticeable smoothness of the finger tips in all the idiots. In one case Dr. D'Abundo remarked a perfect resemblance between the markings on the fingers of an idiot and on those of his mother. Out of twenty cases of imbecility Dr. D'Abundo found in four only one sort of tracing on all the fingers; in the rest there was a tendency to repetition on almost all the fingers. In hemiplegia, when the lesion was of old standing, he noticed in the part affected a distinct smoothness of the finger tips, which prevented him from obtaining a clear cut impression. From a medico-legal point of view, these researches may ultimately have an important bearing on crimes of a sanguinary nature. For instance, if drawings were taken of the impression of a hand bathed in blood the markings would be most clear, more especially if the criminal had not merely laid his hand on any papers, but had actually fingered them. The evidence of crime would be still more valuable if the criminal had some cicatrix or deformity on the fingers.

THE REPORTED DEATH UNDER ETHER.

THE following particulars concerning the death of a patient, which occurred at University College Hospital on Aug. 3rd, are instructive, as emphasising the difference between a death under an anæsthetic and a death from an anæsthetic. The patient in question, aged forty-three, was admitted into hospital in a very bad state of health, suffering from a large gangrenous fibroid of the uterus. On Thursday, July 29th, she was put under the influence of ether, and was under it for half an hour. Again, upon the Saturday following, it became necessary to etherise her, and upon this occasion she was under the anæsthetic for two hours, but appeared to bear the operation well. On Monday, Aug. 3rd, her condition was unsatisfactory, the temperature being 102°, the pulse 140, and her general state precarious, due partly to the great loss of blood she had sustained before entering the hospital, and partly to the poisoning of her blood by the sloughing fibroid. It was feared that owing to the smallness of the outlet the liberation of the fibroid mass, which had been cut off by means of an écraseur before the anæsthetic was administered, would occasion too much shock, and so it was deemed advisable to again give ether, which was successfully done. The patient took the anæsthetic very well, without struggling, and in view of her condition care was taken that only so much was given as would ensure true anæsthesia without incurring the slightest risk of overdosage. After the patient had been under the ether for ten or fifteen minutes, the fibroid mass having been easily delivered by traction with the fingers, and the uterus being irrigated, ether was discontinued, and the respiration was noticed to be diminishing in force—in fact, failing. Neither at this nor at any time did respiratory embarrassment appear; the breathing simply grew less and less vigorous. At this time the pulse, although rapid, remained fairly good. Artificial respiration was at once used to supplement the failing breathing; but, in spite of this, the pulse began to fail, and in seven minutes ceased. The house physician, an expert anæsthetist, described the death as being simply that of a person whose vitality was exhausted. There was no marked cyanosis and no bronchial or laryngeal trouble; indeed, none of the symptoms of poisoning from ether were present. The necropsy was performed four days after death, so that none but gross lesions could be recognised, and with the exception of old-standing adhesions of both pleuræ, none of these were present. The quantity of ether used was a drachm or two, certainly less than half an ounce. There was nothing in the operation which could cause shock, and the patient was completely anæsthetised throughout.

SWISS MEDICAL OPINION ON THE VIRTUES OF VACCINATION.

FROM Bienne a "Holiday Contributor" writes: "Macolin, with its fine Kurhaus, commanding from the slopes of the Jura a noble lake view, with the Alps in the distance, from Senlis to Mont Blanc, was on Saturday, the 25th ult., the scene of the ordinary summer meeting of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Berne. Among the papers discussed was one on the vaccination question—in Switzerland, as in England, the subject of some professional, and, in far greater degree, of political agitation. So 'burning' has the question become in the Confederation that the Society was requested by the cantonal authorities to give it a place in its agenda, and after due deliberation and discussion to report its opinion. After a most interesting and effective debate, the Society, numbering many distinguished practitioners and consultants present, gave it as its conclusion that in vaccination we have the best and safest prophylactic yet known against the disease of small-pox, and that, in the view of the meeting, the principle of compulsory vaccination should, from the sanitary standpoint, have a place in the new law for the regulation of public health. On the other hand, with respect to State compulsion of vaccination, due precaution must be taken, in the public interest, that the practice be carried out under every possible guarantee of sound vaccine matter and of professional skill. To the report transmitted in the above sense to the cantonal authorities there were but few 'non-contents,' and these not certainly representative of the experience and standing of the medical school of Berne."

ATTEMPTED JUSTIFICATION OF SUICIDE.

HOWEVER we may try to account for the fact, it must be allowed that an increase in the frequency of suicide, proofs of which are not wanting, is a matter of most serious moment. As indicating grave disease of the social body, it may well exercise the diagnostic and curative skill of the physician in ethics. It is necessarily also a question which falls, to a large extent, within the proper sphere of the practitioner of medicine, and we need not, therefore, make excuse for discussing briefly its causes, its characters, and its remedies. Under the first of these headings many very different circumstances come to be considered. The recklessness engendered by excess, want, overstrain, disappointment, whatever, in a word, overclouds the present and loosens our mental grasp of a further good beyond the evil of to-day, takes part in its causation. How common the question, Is life worth living? How easy to many—to most at some time or other,—the impatient negative. Especially in these days when more than ever before overstrain and worry fill in the round of every active life does hope seem to struggle at times for its very existence. We need hardly wonder, therefore, if some perish out of mere despair in the strife of circumstances. We can even in a sense understand, though without approving, the argument of an American teacher who has tried to justify suicide in cases where disgrace or physical suffering appears to make life un-

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endurable. An invalid, according to this authority, might, on the recommendation of three lawyers and three physicians, be allowed to procure for himself the repose of death. The narrow selfishness of the proposal—and this is what gives to suicide its proper character—is at once apparent. It is part of a system of casuistry, founded on purely personal views of human relationship. It is the utterance of one who, when he suffers the loss of ease, or honour, or success, thinks that all hope is dead for him, and he should die with it. There is no regard for duties which may still remain for him to do, for the embarrassment or the loss inflicted on others, or, if it be no more, for the missed example of patient endurance. Expediency wills the decease, and it may therefore be lawfully contrived! In all this nothing is more evident than the want of moral fibre. There is a total absence of any sense of liability beyond the sphere of personal interest. "There is no God," and instead we find an overmastering self without fixed faith in any external good, and with a will which is the mere sport of circumstance. The treatment of so morbid a mental condition will fail unless it recognise these as its essential characteristics, and we look for its cure not merely in the removal of present anxieties, not in reduction of labour strain, in ampler means, in restoration to physical health even, valuable as these aids undoubtedly are, but in a more courageous admission of man's dutiful relation to man, and to Him who "holdeth our soul in life."

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

THE latest return issued by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children contains a summary of work accomplished during the quarter ending June 30th. The total number of cases investigated within the area of the Society's operations during this period has been 1873 Prosecutions have been instituted in 248, and convictions obtained in 225 cases. Of the total number, 1111 come under the heading of neglect and starvation, 317 of general ill-treatment, 101 of abandonment and exposure, while begging, assault, dangerous performances, and immorality account for most of the remainder. The Society, we are pleased to note, moreover, has not been satisfied with merely protecting the persons of individual children. It has also taken a lively interest in the promotion of schemes which aim at more collective usefulness. Among these are the regulation of the employment of Italian children—a class only too well known as the subjects of cruel delinquency—and the stricter supervision of child insurance. Notwithstanding that the Bill connected with this latter subject has in the meantime been postponed, there is good ground for hoping that it will be passed in the course of the next Parliamentary session. We may then look for a measure which, without infringing the just commercial interests of benefit societies, will save them from acting as mere feeders of parental cupidity. Probably the best arrangement would be to make the insurance companies chargeable, not by parents, but by the undertakers they engage for funeral expenses. The prevalence of a species of gambling among children, by means of what are called "lucky turnovers"—i.e., confectionery containing coin—has not escaped the Society's notice. This foolish and injurious practice is already an active cause of childish extravagance. Its repression is a matter which may profitably engage the attention of local Councils.

THE TREATMENT OF STAMMERING.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the habit of stammering is of well-worn antiquity, it has not until quite recently taken its place among the recognised objects of systematic and remedial education. According to returns founded upon German statistics collected during the last sixteen years, the average number of stammering school children in Berlin and elsewhere amounts to about 1¼ per cent. of the total number in attendance. It is not remarkable, therefore, that the subject has attracted a good deal of attention abroad, and we may safely assert that it possesses among ourselves no less a title to consideration. The causes of this defect, and the appropriate methods of dealing with it, are well discussed by Mr. E. J. Seltman in the last number of *Physique*. As Mr. Seltman observes, it is needless to seek for etiological conditions in the organs of speech themselves, or even in the nerves associated with them. The stammerer, if his mind is at ease, does not stammer. It is in the presence of circumstances varying in different cases which to him suggest some imaginary difficulty that his impediment becomes apparent. Founded upon some original shyness, it may be, in addressing a teacher there is a not unnatural delay in utterance. Concurrently with this comes a feeling that he *must* speak. Intelligence and will together urge him to do so; the purpose is met by his conscious unreadiness, and the consequence is the marred result with which he himself and his companions are painfully familiar. His impediment therefore is imaginary. The remedies appropriate to his condition, if somewhat slow in operation, are not far to seek. They consist essentially in a change, a disentanglement of his perverted mental energies. All mental shock is to be strictly excluded. The habit cannot be cured by order. The pupil must be approached with tact, and habitually addressed in a quiet, slow, and deliberative manner. His imitative instinct will copy the method, and fluency will usually succeed the faculty of correct utterance thus engendered. When we reflect upon the frequently high intelligence of stammering children, the drawback imposed upon their education by this unfortunate habit, and its equally hurtful influence upon their usefulness as adults, we cannot too strongly impress the necessity of its early and methodical treatment. A course of three months will often suffice to attain the desired results.

INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF THE MANUFACTURE OF MELINITE.

DURING the last year or so several cases have been admitted to the Marseilles hospitals of poisoning during the manufacture of the new explosive, melinite, one of which recently formed the subject of a paper read to the local medical society by MM. Regnault and Sarles. The patient was a young man whose earliest symptoms were a prickling sensation in the eyes and loss of appetite; afterwards there were fits of coughing, but no hæmoptysis, which, however, frequently occurs in these cases. The man was admitted into hospital complaining chiefly of the cough and of fits of choking. His work had been to pour carbolic acid into nitric acid in order to manufacture picric acid, and he had consequently been constantly breathing nitrous acid fumes and probably also picric acid volatilised by heat. The fits of dyspnœa lasted about ten minutes and were accompanied by spasm of the glottis, the lips becoming quite purple, the number of respirations amounting to 56 a minute. During the attack the pulse was small and difficult to count, but was not above 65. Sibilant and sonorous rhonchi were heard, especially over the bases, at all times, but they were more marked during the attacks, which came on at intervals of from thirty to forty-five minutes. Shortly after admission, while the influenza epidemic was at its height, broncho-pneumonia came on, and the man died, this being the only case of poisoning by melinite manufacture which proved fatal, all the others recovering with rest. At the post-mortem examination, besides the lesions due to the

Frank Buckland
37 Albany St
Regent's Park
N. W.

F.1c

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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May 31. 1865

My dear Sir

I cannot thank you sufficiently for sending me a copy of Macmillans magazine. — and more especially for the honor you have done me in the way you have mentioned

my name in
connection with that
of my father whose
memory I shall
ever attempt to
keep before the
public.

Your theory is
most excellent, and
I shall endeavour
to collect facts
for you with an
idea of its elucidation.

You may or may

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not know that I
now no longer write
for "The Field", but
in order to put
the public
numerous facts
connected with
Natural History.
I propose to start
a new paper
of my own "to be
called the "Land
and the Water"
I will take the
liberty of forwarding

you a Prospectus
as soon as it
ready —

I purpose it
should be chiefly
for Offices in the
Army and Navy for
the observation of
natural facts, one
column will be
dedicated to the
training of the
human frame for
handsome more
especially travelling
in the desolate
regions

when our plans

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are all arranged.
Will you allow
me to take the
liberty of calling
upon you some
day and ask you
to contribute to
our new journal.

As regards your
theory Soldiers have
in my experience
no brains. They come
as recruits at an
early age. & the
instinct of fought

is entirely knocked
out of them G
drill. I have had
Batmen excellent
Soldiers. but with
the thinking faculty
quite undeveloped.
one man I had gradually trained
to think. for himself
but it took a long
time to get him
into training
I have so much work
that I am obliged

employ a clerk
he is the son of a
soldier & the soldiers
blood is so strong
in him that I
dare not let him
think for himself
in fact he cannot
it is not in him -
though he is obedi
-ence itself for I
attribute to hereditary
instincts. His father
has a long service
but never rose above
the rank of private
& never will. he has
not brains enough]
This is private

I think the faculties
of a child depend
upon the mental state
of the parents at
that time the child is made
fancy that. The children
of brain bearing people
are more talented
& long parents love
married rather
late in life - the
mental faculties
being then in good
work.
Again the mother
transmits her
instincts strongly
I'm analogy my
own mind F.

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find much of
my mothers ways
of thinking strongly
developed. & some
of the traits
also. In fact I
my mind is a
hybrid between
the minds of my
father & mother.
I will ask a
friend to breed

dogs for intellectual
capacities. & report
results to you.
your idea of the
young men &
young women
being properly
coupled is excellent.
but it is done
as regards good looks
already. for our
Life guard Soldiers.
get hold of the
finest women in
London — the feminine

instinct prompts
the Ladies - as in
deer to get the
finest male - &
some of these Life
guard Children
are fine specimens
of the genus homo.
But the Life guards
=man generally
marries some old
retired cooks with
a little money &
the legitimate breed
is a bad one.
I have heard that
when a fine looking
Englishman travels

F. 6V

on the Southern
States the slave-owners
offer their best
looking girls, as a
cross between a
tall strong English-
-man & a fine
made Black girl
produces a good
useful - slave
worth money.
Will give you more
facts some day if
you wish -

Yours ever
most obliged
Frank Buckland

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

Buddicom

F.16

Tickleton Court
Church Stretton
Shropshire

Nov 8th 1901

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/40

Dear Sir,

I am much obliged to you for the kind reply to my letter. I will send you the number of our Journal when it appears. I hope to be able to attempt the enquiry you have suggested at all events as far as our country parish (Eaton-under-Haywood) is concerned; it is

an old world place and of manageable size, so that to trace the history of the various inhabitants should not be an impossible task. Our market town of Church Stretton is in a process of rapid change and expansion in the hands of speculative builders and a land company, and will no doubt offer much greater difficulty.

With many thanks

believe me

Yours faithfully

Robert A. Boddicoy

Francis Galton Esq. F.R.S.

Buddicom.

F.25

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/40

Tickleton Court,
Church Stretton,
Shropshire.

Nov 4th 1901.

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

Sir,

My wife and I have read with interest the report in "Nature" of your "second Huxley Lecture". We were particularly interested in the last paragraph because we have been trying during the past year to found a society more or less with the aims there mentioned, commencing on a small scale among our own scientific and literary friends. I am writing to you because even a private attempt of this kind may be of interest to you, and should you ever embody your convictions in the form of a public society or organisation we should be

only too pleased to become members or to undertake any work of organisation of which we are capable.

We are believers in a healthy country life, and in the everyday religion of acting for the betterment of the conditions of life on the earth and for the good of posterity on scientific lines. My wife and I try to live up to these principles. I am 26 years old and she 23 and we have a little daughter of 6 months, whom my wife is looking after and bringing up entirely herself, thinking that contact with careful, well-educated people, instead of with chance servants, is of the greatest importance to a child's development. My wife was born in Australia, has travelled extensively, and is an excellent

violinist; both she and her younger sister, Miss Finlay, are clever writers of fiction. I have myself recently resigned the curatorship of the Plymouth Museum and Art Gallery, owing to private business which requires my attention. I own a well-situated picturesque estate of some 1,000 acres in Shropshire and hope ultimately to be able to exert by means of it a beneficial influence in the ways you have pointed out, though I am prevented by lack of capital from rapid progress.

Will you allow me to enter you as an Honorary member of "our Society", which will entail no responsability or expense of any kind on your part, though needless to say we should welcome advice or a literary contribution from you at any time. Our honorary members include Mr C. Callaway, D Sc etc, (the geologist)

Mr. W. Ramsden M.A. (Fellow of Pembroke Coll. & lecturer in Physiology at Oxford). I hope to prepare and issue by the New Year a tentative number of a journal serving to keep members in touch with one another. For the present our society is frankly an experiment; our object being to try if we can add our mite to the cause of human progress, by mutual encouragement, by study of the conditions of life from a biological standpoint, and by spreading scientific principles among those who have weight and influence in public and private affairs.

I am
Yours faithfully
Robert A. Buddicom
B.A., F.G.S.
Hon. Secretary of "Our Society,"

[Former scholar of Charterhouse & of Keble College; President Oxford Jun. Scientific Club; Oxford scholar at Naples Zoological Station]

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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Baddicom F.45

17 Craven Hill Gardens,
Lancaster Gate,
London, W.

Feb 10th 1902.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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3/3/2/40

Dear Sir,

I have hesitated for some time to send you the first number of the quarterly journal of which I wrote to you in November last, feeling how numerous are its short-comings.

Unfortunately I have been

unable so far to obtain papers
touching on the practical
aspect of biological study
in relation to race-progress
and other matters of human
interest. Our members who
are best qualified to write
such scientific papers are
very slow in sending — some
are so busy with teaching
work, others send in papers
of an "ethical" nature, but
cannot be induced to speak
on those subjects in which their

chief work lies.

I hope you will make allowance for the difficulties under which we start, and shall be very pleased if you think it worth while to give us any assistance in the way of criticism and suggestion — still more if you will join "our society" — and most of all if you have any paper you would care for us to print in our journal.

I remain

Yours faithfully

Robert A. Buddicom

to

Francis Galton Esq. F.R.S.

f.1r

COLONIAL & INDIAN EXHIBITION.

NEW ZEALAND COURT.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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3/3/2/41

Executive Commission.

South Kensington.

Dec: 1. 1886

Dear Dr. Galton,

Will you allow me to congratulate you very sincerely on the well earned Medal of the Royal Society.

An attack of Neuralgia kept me from the Dinner last night, but

f.1v

I read with interest
the report of your
speech in this
morning's "Times".

Believe me,
Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
Alfred Russel
Wallace

Francis Galton Esq
F.R.S.

M. 4. 4

F.1c

12 Upper Thelmore Sq

New University Club.
St. James Street S.W.

May 24/95

Dear Sutton

I fear I have kept
you Congratulations
a little too long. I had
forgotten that there was
no tea at the RS on
the 23rd & thought I
might meet you there.

Yours Obediently

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

of course one series
show ^ two well defined
maxima in the number
of cases for which a given
number of rays occurs.

Can you provide
that with the law of
error E^{-hx^2}.

There must be some
other principle at work

in addition to that I am
and we perhaps attribute
too much importance to
the law or expect too
much from it.

As I think the German
writer whose work
you lent me to read
expects too much of his

f. 2v

mechanical pressure as
influencing growth.

Yours
L. H. Burbury

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(Barbury)

F.3c

June 11 1895

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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3/3/2/42

My dear Galton

Could you let me
have the Chrysanthemum
papers again. I will
return them to you on
Wednesday at the
Concert. If we meet
as we probably shall
do - I have been trying

to bring to a termination
a thing that has been
a long time on the
stocks by an attempt
to give a mathematical
reason for the use
of the form $\varepsilon^{-(ax^2+bxy+cy^2+}$
in the case of unlimited
numbers of any kind

. Something always turns up to interfere with the finishing.

Yours ever

S. H. Burbury

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/42

Burbury

f.5c

June 15 95

Dear Galton

I saw you at the Conversazione but you looked better engaged than in discussing Chrysanthemums and Law of Error with me.

If I can get any sufficiently plausible mechanical theory to account for the 8. 13 21 ← Maxima I will gladly submit it as a football for people to kick. So far

I have not got one good enough room for that yet.

I would ask one question. Are there many flowers on the same stem? And if so do flowers on the same stem differ from each other in a greater or less degree than flowers taken at random from different stems? The answer to that question

seem due bloom an
important bearing on the
case. As I understand it
(but perhaps I am talking
nonsense "ne sutor &c")
when a flower shoot
out from the parent
stem it contain actually
or potentially so many
rays. actually if no
accident happen to any
before they grow to
perfection - Now if anything

to Schwedenen we are
to consider a group of
many "Walzen" grooving
large. they will press on
one another and by
virtue of that pressure
will be forced into a
different arrangement.
That is quite clear.
Further we can understand
that at a certain
point in the growth
some of them break off

from the stem to form
a separate group. As
Schwendener calls it
"Verzweigung der Stamme."
And that I suffer
become or may become
a flower.
How mechanically we
may suffer them to take
place in such way as
that the least possible
work shall be done
against the resistance

from the stem to form
a separate group. As
Schwendener calls it
"Verzweigung des Stammes."
And that I suffer
becomes or may become
a flower.
How mechanically we
may suffer this to take
place in such way as
that the least possible
work shall be done
against the resistance

But why should it cost
us work to break off 8 and 13
rather than 9 & 12
or 10 & 11?
That is the theory that
we want. And I cannot
get it out of Schoenflies
Should the author, or
that why one flower grows
on a stem or from a
root we have only to
refer the division into
groups of 8 13 21 &c to
some earlier period in
the growth of the organism

e.g. a seed may carry potentially so many egg & no more.

On the general question of the applicability of the error law it seems to me that an organism will vary in two ways. (1) determinate variation due to its present state & constants. which will not generally have anything to do with E^{-hx^2}. And (2) variation caused by the environment which will generally be fortuitous more

or Ten. And if so there
considered alone will always
conform to the error law.
Whether the resultant of
(1) & (2) conform or not
will depend on the
relative importance of
(1) & (2) - Clearly the
disquantitemum with two
well defined maxima do
not conform - But I should
like to hear your views
on this

Yours sincerely
L. H. Bunbury

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GALTON
PAPERS

Barbary

f.9c

17 Upper Phillimore Gardens

Dec 30 1895

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PAPERS
3/3/2/42

My dear Galton

I will gladly sign

Professor Edgeworth's

certificate.

With best wishes for the

coming year

I am

Yours sincerely

S. H. Burbury

Enclosed is an abstract

of the paper that I sent
to the B. A. I am afraid
the abstract does not
tell anybody much
& both the Secretary has
twice promised me
that the Committee of
Section A would send
me back the MS but
it has not come. The

second part is I think very

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F.11c

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3/3/2/42

Feby 1 97

My dear Galton

I have to thank you
& Weldon for proofs
of your note on Pearson
Lee.

At present I am in
ignorance which I
hope may soon be
dispelled as to the
distinction between

"spurious" and (shall I say) genuine correlation.

Let a b c be three independent quantities not correlated with one another

Then if $\frac{a}{c} = x$

$\frac{b}{c} = y$

you say as I understand that the correlation

between x and y a
"spurious"
If on the other hand
$a+c=x$ $b+c=y$
you would say (at
least I suppose so) that
x and y are correlated
and the correlation
is genuine
Now I see no logical
distinction between the

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two cases.

In both the chance of
y having assigned value
is affected by our
knowledge of the value
of x.-

The difference is that case
(2) is amenable to
mathematical treatment
case (1) is intractable
However I shall perhaps
soon become aware

Barbury

Feby 2/97

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3/3/2/42

Dear Galton

Thanks much for
Pearson paper.
So far as I have gone yet.
I do notice the superiority.
He supposes say a great
number of all the bones
which form the skeleton.
Then he puts skeletons
together at random. In
these there is no correlation
between tibia & humerus

Then he photographs them reducing them all to the same stature. And he says tibia & humerus are now correlated.

Of course they are because in reducing each to the same stature you have multiplied the tibia & humerus of each specimen skeleton by one

& the same factor. And
in so long you have
yourself correlated them.

The correlation which the
supposed biologist is
represented as taking for
organic evolution is
exactly what he has
himself put into the
skeletons. written more on len-
In fact he has done in a
way what nature does in

a more complete way.
Tibia & humerus are both
related to the stature
I do not say the relation
is so simple as that each
stands in a ratio to the
stature. But that is a
rough instance - Well
because they are both
related to the stature
they are correlated to
one another. Now which

Burbury, Feb 2/97 F15r

nature does completely
the supposed biologist does
incompletely
when he reduces all
his specimen skeletons
to the same stature

everyone

S. H Burbury

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Pearson is of course
right when he shows
$\rho = 2$ that the mean of the
ratios is not the same
thing as the ratio of the
means. Just as one

know that the square
of the mean is very
different from the mean
of the square & &

Burbury

f.16r

Feby 13/97

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My dear Galton

First let me assure you that Schwendener is safe in my possession. Shall I return him to you or direct to Darwin? I have read a good deal of him but he is not lively.

My point to Weldon

was mainly the
In measurements of
wild animals you
cannot select in your
own way but must
take them you happen
to catch -
Now if it is the thing
to be measured it may
be - generally will be -
the case that it is

correlated with a number of things - say 4, which affect the chance of capture

as the result of continuous natural causes. I believe the correlation always would have the form

$$-\frac{1}{\varepsilon}(ax^2 + bxy + cy^2)$$

And that, if all values be taken, would give for the distribution of x alone

the normal form ε^{-kx^2}.

But as y affects the chance of capture the form in your subject is $\varepsilon^{-(ax^2+bxy+cy^2)} f(y)\,dy$

where $f(y)$ is some function expressing the chance of capture for a given y.

And that leads for x alone to an abnormal

Bunbury Feb 13/97

form. You get not
only an incomplete
but a distorted
picture of the
distribution.

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If you are measuring
tame animals or plants
the difficulty is less.
But it behoves you
to take great care how
you select subjects. It

may be your selection
is fair as regards K.
But it may be unfair
as regards some unknown
y which is correlated
with K - In your system
of choosing subjects
may without your
knowledge be such
as to make the unknown
y greater than

average. And if so your
& distribution is distorted

I believe that a
something like it is
the reason why we
fail to get a normal
distribution

Yours
S. H Burbury

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Burbury

F.20c

Feby 15/97

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GALTON
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Dear Galton

I should put your illustration thus.
It is known that A and B each derives one fourth of his income from an Australian mine – but that they have no other common source of income.
It is not known whether the income derived from the mine for 1896 was larger or smaller than

usual
But it is known that
A's income for 1896 was
larger than usual.
Then there is a presumption
that B's income for
1896 was also larger than
usual - I should say A's
income and B's are correlated
again like Pearson's
"spurious" skeletons - A number
of skeletons are wired
together the bones being
selected at random so
that tibia & humerus in
any given skeleton are not

correlated.
Weldon photographs these
reducing all the statures to
the same length. Colors in
the original skeleton, when
should be must increase
it in a large ratio and
therefore tibia and humerus
of that skeleton, whatever
they originally were, are
in the photograph
increased in the same
large ratio.
When he submits the
photographs to Galton
he makes no telling G.
how they were made up

Gallton finds that in a
given photograph ~~skeleton~~ tibia is
large - that may arise from
the tibia having been
large in the original skeleton
from which the photo. was
taken.
Or (2) it may arise from
the stature of that original
skeleton having been small
& a large factor having
been employed to reduce
it to scale - But in
that second case the
humerus has also been
multiplied by that same

large factor.
And therefore on average
of all the photographs
Galton will find that
tibia & humerus tend
to be large or small
together - In other words
he will find them
correlated -
But the correlation is not
the correlation which
exists in nature. It is
a spurious correlation
artificially produced by

weldon in photographing.
It is an instance of xz
being correlated with yz
through x is not correlated
with y. — z is the factor
by which the stature, &
therefore also tibia &
humerus are multiplied
in the photograph.

Yours
F. H. Barbury

Schoenderen shall go to
Darwin at once

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17, Upper Phillimore Gardens.
Kensington.

Barbury

June 28 98

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/42

My dear Galton

I think I made a slight mistake at the end of my letter. I should have said that if each descendant inherits ½ times the ancestors quality, and the law for the ancestors be $\bar{e}^{k+k/L}$ — then

the law for the
descendants is
$-\frac{1}{2}(h+k)x$
e
not $-\frac{1}{2}\pi(h+k)x$ as I
did say.
It turns the conclusion
the other way. Natural
selection would seem
to have more effect,

not <u>less</u> often acting
through the parents
than often acting
directly on the children.

But the important
question is what ought
we to aim at in the
case of imbeciles?

Yours sincerely
S. H. Burbury

June 28 98

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/42

My dear Galton

I think your data are not quite sufficient. We require further an assumption of some kind as to the law of inheritance. - Comparing 100 mothers with red hair and 100 with black hair and each

has say one child In
what degree is a child
of a redhaired mother
more likely to have red
hair than a child of
a blackhaired mother?

Yours sincerely
J H Burbury

You have 100 moths - Each of them possesses a certain quality in a greater or less degree - You say we are to assume the thing I express by saying ordinary law of error. Then I may say that "the chance that any one of the 100 "shall have the given quality in degree x "is proportional to ε^{-kx}" I

Let us suppose the given quality x to be detrimental to the moths chance of surviving - Then when natural selection kills 99 out of the 100. (as in your case A) we may say (again assuming the ordinary law of error) "the chance of a moth "which has the given quality in degree x "surviving is proportional to ε^{-Kx}" II

Combining I and II we see that

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in your case A
"The chance of the single survivor having the
"given quality in degree x is proportional
"to $\bar{e}^{(b+x)/k}$ "

III.

Now the single survivor produces 100 in
the second generation. What then is the
chance that any one of this last 100
shall have the given quality in degree x?
That question cannot be answered without
some further assumption regarding the
law of inheritance. You of all men
should be able to tell me what assumption
to make.

There are two extreme assumptions.
(an extreme assumption)
(a) Each of the progeny has the given

quality in precisely the same degree as
the parent. If you assume that then
"the chance that one of the 100 children in your
"case A shall have the given quality in
"degree x is $\varepsilon^{-(h+k)x}$." being the same
as for the parent
If we apply the same assumption (a)
to your case B in which every one of
the original 100 becomes the parent of
another 100, so that you have 10'000
on assumption (a)
in the second generation - then
"chance that any one of the 10'000
"shall have the quality in degree x
"is ε^{-kx}" - Natural selection then kills
of these 10000
99 out of every 100 leaving 100 survivors
And the chance that any one of these

100 survivors shall have the given quality
in degree x is $\varepsilon^{-(h+k)x}$ as before. The Law
is the same for A as for B. But in B
the probable error is less because natural
selection works with ± 10000 subjects instead
of with 100.

~~Or we might assume (b) The quality x is~~
not inherited at all. In that case we
know nothing about the distribution of
the given quality in the second
generation - either of the 100 in case A
or of the 10000 in case B.

The solution must depend on the Law of
inheritance we choose to assume

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Second assumption (b) The child inherits on average r times the quality of the parent where r is less than unity.

That is expressed by saying that, the law for the parent being $\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{(h+K)x}}$ in case A, the law for the child is $\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{r(h+K)x}}$

If natural selection again acts leaving again one survivor, the law for the sole survivor is $\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{(rh+K+rK)x}}$. But it has now acted twice

In your case B the law for the 10000 descendants is $\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{rhx}}$

but when natural selection acts leaving only 100 survivors the law for them is $\frac{1}{\varepsilon^{(rh+K)x}}$

now $rh+K > r(h+K)$.

and therefore (if natural selection acts

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only once, it has more effect in destroying the gene determental ~~gene~~ quality when it acts on the parents children directly than when it acts on the children only by acting on the parents.

Only when $r = 1$ (assumption (a)) it makes no difference

Burdon Sanderson

f 1a

Oxford, Saturday

1894

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/43

My dear Galton,

I should be very glad if you would look over the first sheet of Romanes' when I have prepared for the A. S.

2 copies

I enclose the proof corrected for prep. Will you kindly

f.11b

his notion a theory. I must shortly
turn over his note. We are then
to have an opportunity of talking
about it. Yours very truly
J. Sanderson

Dear Mr. Galton.

(1894)

In working my account
of Romanes' idea about
the origin of species — what
he calls "physiological selection"
a question would arise I have
made no reference to what
I have written, interesting me.
Her notion is that

EGE LONDON
N
S

without any appreciable
cause, part of a species
may assume persistently
the privileges of a new
species, that of sterility
& yet remains to outsiders
& not to their
& that it then begins
to diverge from the type
of the species from which
it has separated itself.
Thus seems very like

the "leap into a new position
of stability" of which you
speak in your article "Hered."
Without the leap. You say
that divergence of a new
type from the parent type
is not possible, because
divergence by itself is con-
tinually neutralised by
the opposite tendency to
regress to the original
type. Thus I understand

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Duncan that a tribunal
i.e. jump into Stability
transilience, a new spe-
cies could not originate.
I. I. is the same as Romanes
does or not! If Sterility
to our tribes is the Chara-
cteristic of a species then if
this character identifies the
tribe Stability
attempted.
Romanes document Explain
the experiment "physiological"
barrier as he called it but
for has no business here

It is difficult to say
what "physiological
selection" as he called
it was but part of his
biological notions, but
I think that it is on his
that his future depu-
tation will stand or fall.

Yours truly

A. Sidgwick

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GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/3

f.3r

Salcombe, Devon
Oct 3, 1894

My dear Galton,

I see plainly that
that there is no boundary
distinction between your idea
+ that of Romanes —
between his idea of
organic Stability and
his of Sterility towards
one another as appears at Each

may have to do with
her coming into Existence
of species.

Inexplicably of how
your Letter interests
me much.

Do there really so
close a connection
between psychological
repugnance and attraction

and their organic
Correspondences or Dif-
ferences which Expres
themselves in Sterility
and fertility? How
seems absurd. May
not psychological re-
pugnance be a mere
Concomitant of hu-
man Sterility. Would

you attribute to plants
psychological appearance
or attraction.

Don't even think
of replying to this.

Yours very truly
J. Burdon Sanderson

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PAPERS

f.5r

Oxford, Oct 23 1894

(Burdon Sanderson)

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GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/43

My dear Galton,

I am very grateful to you for your kind remarks. I think that I shall be able to follow always your suggestions without much difficulty. At all events I will try. I felt very strongly that I had not said enough of the high qualities which

you open through Lewis
anxious to see Eastman
in. Shall answer her
tomorrow

Yours truly

F Burton Sanderson

Burdon Sanderson F.65

Oxford, March 2

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GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/43

Dear Galton,

I am desirous to know whether "Hereditary Genius" or "Human Faculty" have been translated into French. I seek for information for a correspondent in Paris who is anxious for a translation.

Would you kindly

without reply. If you
can do so return them,
on a Post Card.

With our united kind
regards.

Very Sincerely Yours

J. Burdon Sanderson.

(Bathe)

f1c

107 Gt. Russell St
WC
16 Nov 87

Francis Galton Esq
42 Rutland Gate

Sir

As an admirer of the work you have published, but otherwise as a complete stranger, and having got your address from the Directory, I venture to ask your interest in the following matter.

I have within the last few years become a convert to the so called Neo-Malthusian tenets, with which you may or may not be familiar, and have joined the "Malthusian League", which has for its object the spread of knowledge

GALTON/3/3/2/44

especially among the poorer classes, as to the method for preventing, at will, of conception — the ulterior aims being

"The abolishment of poverty
The abolishment of prostitution
Earlier & more universal marriage
The elimination, without self denying celibacy, of pauperised & diseased & debile constitutions.

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With some of these aims I fancy you will be in sympathy, if not with all: but if not, I am not presumptuous enough to venture on a conversion, while on the other hand I hope I shall not call upon you in vain for help in [redacted] a crisis which is

fair & now occurring in our League.

We are a very small body and far from influential - and our propaganda are spread largely by means of tracts & pamphlets

Among the latter is one by Dr. H. A. Allbutt of Leeds which I send you herewith

For publishing this, Dr. Allbutt was threatened with expulsion by the Edinboro' College of Physicians; but the prosecution was desisted from. This was several months ago.

Now however he has rec'd notice from the "General Council of medical Education & Representation in the Kingdom" with only 14 days notice, to appear at 299 Oxford St. on the 23d. inst. and defend himself

from the withdrawal of his diploma, or the charge of infamous conduct, in issuing the treatise in question, (The "Wifes Hand book") at so low a price, as to place it in the hands of the youth of both sexes

This prosecution will, if successful, of course be most detrimental to him in every way, while, as the contents of the Hand book show, he has issued it in full conviction that it will be largely beneficial, especially to the poor, who can only be reached by making the book cheap.

We are doing our best to obtain some support for him on the 23.d, but the

time allowed him is unfortunately very short, and we greatly fear that, whereas this prosecution has been possibly set on foot by a small number of the members, unless it is understood that a certain amount of outside interest is taken in the case the attendance will be small, and the vote will very probably be 'rushed' against him by those present (or a majority of them).

To conclude – what I would respectfully venture

to ask of you is this – viz.
to take occasion to mention
the case to some one or
more of the General Coun
cil with whom you may
be acquainted, & should
you not see fit to urge
a vote in Dr Alberts favour,
at least to ask your friends
attendance on the occasion;
in order that the case may
be fully heard.

I may mention that,
under the Medical Act,
the decision of the General
Council on the 23d is final
& without appeal.

The following are the names of the members

Sir A W Ackland	Athenaeum
Sir Dyce Duckworth	11 Grafton St.
John Marshall F.R.C.S.	27 Queen Anne St
R. Brudenell Carter M.D.S.	10 Savile Row
Sir W Gull	74 Brook St
Wm Mitchell Banks	299 Oxford St
Richd Swan	63 Harley St
John Simon	40 Kensington Square
J M Duncan	71 Brook St
Jas. Guy Glover	25 Highbury Place N
Thos K Chambers	Sunningdale
Geo M Humphreys	Cambridge
Thos. J Dyke	Durham
Danl R Haldane	Edinboro
Pat Heron Watson	"
David C Mc Vail	Glasgow
Sir W Turner	Edinboro
W Leichman	Glasgow
John Struthers	Aberdeen
Jas Bell Pettigrew	St Andrews
Agila Smith	Dublin
Rawdon Macnamara	"
Thos Collins	"
Revd Sam Haughton M.D.	"
J.T. Banks	"
Revd Ridgin Teale	Leeds
Andrew Fryer	Glasgow

Dr. Wm Stokes Dublin
Dr. Wm Wallace Dublin
Dr. Wm Thomson Dublin
Dr. Wm Frazer Dublin

Revd Benjamin Dingwall Leeds

I believe that I shall not appeal to you in vain in this matter - & perhaps, if you cannot otherwise move in the matter, you would be good enough to merely forward this letter to some member of your acquaintance.

I may mention that I am personally unacquainted with D. Allbutt, and that I write this entirely of my own initiative, & without his knowledge -

I remain, Sir
Obediently yours
Arthur P. Busch.

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GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/44

Colonel Bathe
Brambletye
Old Charlton
Kent
(& Athenæum)
July/87

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/45

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/45

July. 1887

F.25

Dear Sir,

re Family temper

When you first asked for Records of Family faculties I procured one of the books, intending to complete & forward it, but on reflection thought that it would contain but too commonplace information – Having however, just seen your recent article in the Fortnightly it has occurred to me that perhaps I may have some facts of interest to impart

My first ancestor in Ireland obtained a grant of Land from Cromwell, and I believe we are of Anglo-Saxon race. My great grandfather was Protestant rector of —— and as he died some £30.000 in debt chiefly incurred through hospitality, and also judging from his portrait, & family traditions, I put him down as probably a "good tempered" man – My grandfather I know more about, both from personal contact (tho many years have past-) and from most certain history & tradition. – My grandmother, I am equally certain of, and also

respecting her family, which with one exception, and that by no means a strong one, are uniformly good tempered, —

My father, Uncle 3; Aunts 4 were, and are very good tempered people — I cannot, as I reflect on all I know, put one much before the other in this respect — There are great differences of Characters among them, but not in point of Temper.

My mother, was from South Wales, of good old Welsh family (probably Anglo-Saxon), a very beautiful woman (one keeps in a drawer now) She was of very peculiar & remarkable character — quite above the average intellectually, but with intensely strong convictions & prepossessions — I do not know enough of her side of the family to speak at all certainly as to temper, but I should say that there was no uniformity ~~of~~ in any way — for instance [illegible] (& afterwards died early) mother's only living sister for many years, & was unmarried and lived in my father's house always — It is impossible to imagine a greater contrast of character than she presented to that of my mother — The latter, my mother, it is

important but difficult to describe, so strong were her views, that her true temper was distorted by them, & outsiders might judge very erroneously with regard to her — She was fanatically religious in the old puritan direction, and also intolerant to the last degree — Her love of animals & of Children, and compassion for them, was carried to the most extreme extent — any real sorrow or suffering to her own species, also excited deep compassion, but those differing from her on religious subjects, or not going to the full extent in her philozoic feelings, she could not avoid showing her dislike to — It was by no means uncommon for her, on seeing an act of cruelty to either a horse, dog, or Child, utterly to lose self-Command, and fly at the offender with almost incoherant passion — Another peculiarity is so strongly inherited by the writer, that I must mention par: ticularly, it is a form of nervous rep, which makes the listening to a certain kind of after-dinner Speeches, or first Sermons, an almost unendurable torture — I have seen my mother rush frantically from a room on the occasion of a Wedding breakfast, where speeches were being made, and I inherit the feeling to even a greater extent

—Sermons, when I am not mercifully asleep, also affect me the way — That particular power of Conscious Blushing, is also mutually — the faintest thought that suspicion, however unfounded is directed against me — as was with my mother, causes painful blushing — Had it not been for my Fathers wonderfully good and amiable temper and for the intense love which existed between them, a very unhappy state of affairs might have arisen,

My brother has inherited in a subdued and more rational form my mothers religious views — As quite a child he used to examine: Self scrutiny, Sermons — His temper is good, he is reasonably philozoic

I have three sisters, with average religious feelings, one perhaps slightly less than average

Three sisters good tempered, one hardly so, the latter and another, not more philozoic, than ordinary kind hearted people are

Two of my Sisters inherit much of my mothers

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feelings with regard to animals, but it has taken more the form of great love for particular animals – dogs & cats, that belong to them – is not so intense & uncontrollable as hers was – In religious feeling I think one of my sisters is slightly more intolerant than an average, very clever (for she is this) woman, would be my mothers

As regards myself – the eldest son, I have already said something, and need say little more than repeating what I have said of my mother except in the one particular of Religion, (on which I wish later I may further to remark) I have my mothers Photogric feelings, I believe quite as intensely – The sight of ill-treatment of an unjust kind to any animal, child or helpless man or woman, distresses me painfully for days – and renders me morose & peevish – It may be that my temper is more under control in this respect than was my mothers, but I think outside this, it is not so good –

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On the matter of religious feeling, I regard myself, or rather a curiosity, (and I hope I shall not utterly weary you by such a purely personal detail) — at a very early age — perhaps 14 or 15, I began to feel the enormous difficulty of believing such accounts, as of the "herd of Swine" & "Walls of Jerico" &c, and as was natural, appealed to both parents for guidance in my difficulties — of course from my father judicious remarks proceeded, and a Study of Paley &c suggested — but I fear my mothers views regarding me ceased to be those of such affection as she had for her other children & never changed afterwards — Intellectually I think I am rather below, than above the average; one of my chief difficulties, is that of memory, I have the greatest difficulty in learning any thing by heart — To learn 5 lines of any ordinary book, say "Cæsar", as a boy, took me perhaps ten times as long as ordinary boys — It is curious, that my father

, after a bad fever, when a young man, found his memory very much impaired — To get a good grip of any thing I read, I have to re-read frequently — I joined the army when very young, about 17, and was then really painfully ignorant — A little Latin, Greek, no English, fortunately a little Colloquial French & German, very slight mathematical knowledge — chiefly rudimentary — and a great distaste for all reading — the chief tastes or inclinations being for Shooting, fishing, Riding — These tastes seem in: Compatible with strong Philosophism, but it is remarkable that in the case of my youngest son, who alone inherits this weakness from me, he is also an ardent Sports man — certainly the older mental qualities — I may also mention that among my four Children I can see no sign of temper-peculiarity sufficient to comment on — their mother, my wife, being a woman of extraordinary gentleness kindness & excellent temper & intellectual

far above average

I had been I suppose some 4 or 5 years in the army, before the old sporting instincts gradually gave way to more studious habits, in the direction of every form of Scientific knowledge, the taste for which, is a very remarkable "Sport" in the intellectual history of the family, as there is almost no record of any other member of it having, even the germs of, a similar taste —

In my case it is however fair & evident as I have had to seek knowledge in the face of great difficulty — the complete absence, of sympathy, and very bad luck, as regards companions or guidance of any kind —

One very odd, (but I consider wholly rational) thing that I did was to devote about 4 years of leisure (rather all I had of it) to the Study of what might be broadly called the Evidences of Christianity, and of one or two other religions — I have never met with

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON LABORATORY

any one who has done this voluntarily,
— And I take leave to say that I think this
a very remarkable consideration, considering
the immense importance of the subject
, and other points which five minutes
reflection, one would suppose, would
force themselves upon the feeblest
intellect; but on the contrary it is not
so, Strong & weak, both alike, accept
their religions, as a rule, absolutely
without inquiry, just as they are
born to them — This particularly in the
present-day, when all kind of hints of
Caution are formed broad cast, is very
marvellous, but I venture to say
explainable, but only in one way
which I venture to think I have
hastily brought out

I write not just my name to

this letter, as it may save a
possible awkwardness, but
should you desire to communicate
with me on any subject
requiring further information
on the most interesting
topics which you discuss
here, I shall be most
happy to enter further
into it.

Letter addressed to

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

f.17 78

x. y. z – Hale Poles –
Athenæum
~~Kildare St.~~ Club with

Fred me

x. y. z

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

Braunhope. old Charlton Kent
10 Jul 87

Dear Sir

Your note to x.y.z, I only received to day, and with endeavour to fill up the Record of family &c, which I have by me but fear I shall not be successful, and I have little, at present, but my own memory – specially bad in this particular to rely on, so fear you will be disappointed at the result – There are no details that I can give you which I think you class under "Medical", of importance – My father & mother's family were especially healthy, mentally & bodily, so were the previous generation, so far as I know, – I never heard of insanity – (even mental weakness, or extreme eccentricity) in any member – they are fairly long lived, my mother lived to past 80, her sister to near 90 – on my

LONDON UNIVERSITY PAPERS

Mothers side were those remarkable zoophilic idiosyncracies, which I have referred to, her mother I believe shared them to a much smaller degree, but her sister was free of them —

I more reply to your questions regarding my own feelings, which I can best answer thus — I suppose I must have been about 21, or 22 when I began to think a good deal about the matters which have since interested me so very much — The famous "Vestiges of the Nat: Hist^y of Cr." was a work I somehow stumbled on at that time, I was greatly taken with it, especially the development theory, which I found in harmony with an idea that had certainly quite firmly planted itself in my own head, I might say for years before! — I determined to master the subject as best could, & framed the notion (of course I was quite unfitted by advice

f. 9c 13

from without) that Anatomy must be first understood — I was quartered in Dublin and contrived to attend from time to time Dr. Harrison's lectures on Human anatomy in the Medical School of Trinity Col. Dublin (also attended "Nat. Phil^y." & Chem.' Lectures under Ahfohn & Geology under S Haughton) — So far as I can remember I don't think I had any special feeling of horror or dislike to the dissections I saw — of course I remember a certain feeling of horror, and disgust at the odours of the lecture room, but for years past, that has completely gone — I have since personally assisted at the post mortem examinations of dozens of soldiers, and others, and have within the last 12 years attended courses of lectures under Huxley & worked in the Biological laboratory at S. Kensington under Parker, —

As for animals, I have dissected, a very great number, including snakes, but I feel, I should not like to handle a living one even if I knew that it was harmless — I might conquer this, but the feel exists — I may mention that for some years

I carried about a human Skeleton, as a kind of dictionary, and when quartered in China, this somewhat grim object, always hung to one of my bed posts — I studied anatomy however, not without dislike to it's revolting side, and from having for some years been much less accustomed to dissect, I feel that I should have to conquer a disgust now, which, 5 years ago, I should not have felt —

The brain and its connexions most interested me, and this I studied from no motive of morbid or prurient curiosity, but simply as one might examine a piece of Marvellous Machinery — I suppose that what ordinary people could get into their heads in a given time takes me about five times as long

My own feeling towards animals I cannot admit or feel, is exceptional (I quite admit that others may think differently) — It is a kind of horror at seeing what is helpless injustly & wantonly ill-used — I have seen dogs & soldiers flogged, not men & hung without wincing, because they deserved it, (A)

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(A) but ill-treatment of a horse, which I feel is only wanton, is another affair — To day sitting in the Athenæum, I heard the lash of a Whip and looking out saw a man most cruelly ill-treating a horse — It so affected me, that I could not give my mind to anything after — Yesterday a case of Cruelty was described to me, & the doer, is coming here tomorrow even- (by his master's order) that I may remonstrate with him — I should feel exactly the same, if instead of horse, any other animal, beast man, black white, yellow, dog &c &c were the victim of injustice, and too helpless — I quite grant that this sensitiveness is a great torment to me, but I dont see that it "goes beyond what reason would warrant", — It is not necessary for me to say (in fact I have said it) that merited punishment is altogether another affair, either to man or brute, there I fear I am rather stern, than an average

There are two other family idiosyncracies which if I don't weary you I will add a few words of comment, or, only quote a few examples — (one of them I confess I refer to unworthingly, but I really believe that your investigations may be of great practical value, at all events of philosophic interest)
— My father's father, chief justice Bushe.
was an eminent orator & statesman, he was in the old Irish parliament, & Grattan is said to have spoken of him, that "he spoke with the lips of an Angel" — Some — many, I might say of his descendants, have the same gift, more or less — David Plunket, & the present Lord Plunket, Archbp. of Dublin are my first cousins, besides many others I could name — This gift, I am utterly deficient in, — The slightest interruption, and I become dumb, a kind of nervousness, paralyses my memory, and the commonest words & names, I cant recall.

UNIVERSITY COL
GALT
PAPE

Correctly — I am the only one of
my family, I believe with this peculiarity
— The other matter which is more a
great family failing & to be deplored, I confess
& having inherited with great intensity — I
have been for many years married &
am now past sixty; I remember however
in early life having the confession of an
old friend (Such a very distinguished man
indeed) that the same feelings had acted as
a drag & impediment to him in spite of all
effort to conquer them — It is quite certain
that altho' some members of my family
(Father's side) have been free, many
others have not been so — It is said
and I believe truly that Dean Swift
after visiting the Co^y of Kilkenny
was asked on his return what he had
to remark — He said "I saw a great deal
of the Floods, the Eagers, and the
Bushes, and I found the County
Flooded with iniquity, Eager for

LLEGE
TON
ERS
NDON

prey & under every Bush(e) a whore". This abnormal exaltation of the Sexual instincts is undoubtedly a check & impediment to even the purest philosophic mind — With this family failing, we are free from many vices — gout, it nearly absent from the family comparatively; we are generally temperate in eating & drinking, not often "Murthy much of the Morrow"; hence, were it not for rather advantageous marriages, the family inheritance, and fortune would have long ceased to exist; we are good tempered, conversational well-looking — according to my views a little superstitious (taking up readily the various Spiritualistic, craze table-turning &c) — With myself the conversational gift, is absolutely wanting

(B)

(B) I think in a measure from inherited & intensified natural shyness — my father once told me that in early life, he felt this failing, and that it was remarkably rare in his family — also from mental deficiencies of accurate memory and perhaps not a little conceit, which makes me instinctively avoid placing myself where I feel at a disadvantage — My memory is in itself peculiar; I can remember facts fairly well — When in China, I was one of the few — very few Englishmen (including indeed our missionaries!) who could speak the Colloquial dialect, and this I picked up, on a plan of my own, by simply learning a few fundamental phrases &c, such as the numerals, and current phrases, — very little study — I find that

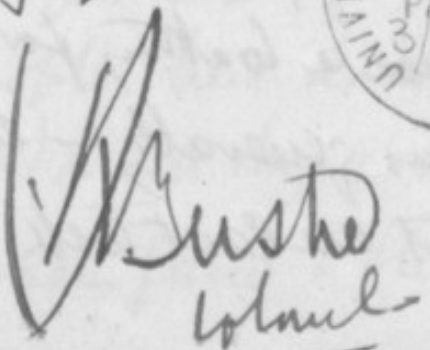
in thinking out - a matter, to the very best of my knowledge I certainly do not, use words, the idea seems to flash thro' the mind, and I have to seek it, again & again, as it were to get a grip of it - putting it into words is a distinct and laborious process - I seem to be a living contradiction to the formula of "No reason without language &c" (M. Müller) - I have taught my own sons a great deal - chiefly mathematics, - some humble problem or theorem, which I know perfectly is often for a moment, as it were blotted, from my mind, in the struggle for a word to say what I mean - I know your theory of mental pictures. I have no sign of it, in the form you have described as existing in some people, but as well as I can make out, I think by a kind of series of images, very faint & flitting,

but distinctly not by words — What I have said with regard to study of anatomy might limit your notion of my mental state — There is scarcely a branch of science that I have not attacked, and in this way and as I imagine mastered the fundamental ideas of — Mathematics I consider that I lost time over, altho perhaps the ideas involved in the Calculus are interesting & knowledge would be incomplete without some grip of of them, — but Botany, Zoology &c. &c. in fact, I might say all the "ologys" have been wearisome laborious into the texture of my thoughts — I have some pleasure in such poetry as that of Macaulay (Lays of A. Rome), but I don't think I could read one page of Milton attentively or any writing of Ruskin, with patience — I have a loathing for all Cant, hypocrisy & shams generally — even the conventional ones, that one can't well get on without

I often wonder at — None of my sons take after me, as yet in the slightest degree — Their exceptional height & physique I once before wrote to you about, in connection with a formula given by you in "Nature" — This is perhaps once a year twice — It will afford me the greatest pleasure to add to these remarks in conversation, but — I feel that I have already only too freely detected myself — I am also leaving here in a few days and if you desire it, it will afford me the greatest pleasure that at some future date we might have a personal interview

believe me dear Sir

very truly yours



Burke, T. F.14c

17 Nov. 1892

BRAMHOPE,
OLD CHARLTON,
KENT.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

Dear Mr Galton

I perfectly understand the grounds of objection to my little paper, which was cramped both as to space & other features by what it was wanted for. The idea is probably valueless, but at all events was original, so far as I know; for my authorities, evidently proceed on another supposition — that Chinese civilization & culture came from the South — whereas I state belief that probably both Egyptians & Babylonians got their wisdom from Central Asia — perhaps some scores of thousands of years earlier than

7 Salisbury

are now accepted — I need
not say that the éclat of recognition
by R.G.S. Wag. would be a
small matter to me, but to
believe that I had properly interested
any one sufficiently to insure
research on the lines of — say,
Dr Schliemann, into the history
of these ancient Central Asian
monuments would indeed be
satisfactory. — A few scratches
on stone or tile in the
Accadian characters & language

would be of immence interest.
- Indeed settle the whole question
and greatly widen our horizon
With renewed thanks for your
I remain yours sincerely

F.1r

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

90

OXFORD 1230PM NO 22

OXFORD 1230PM NO 22 06 3

Mons.r F. Galton, F.R.S

Hotel Gaston

Pau

Pyrenees

France.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/46

F.IV Arthur Butler

Very cold for time of year, with fog. You are well out of it. I envy you your Wengen and snowy Pyrenees, bitter clear atmosphere. Here we have only horrors to read of: the unemployed, starving artizans everywhere: murders, accidents of deadly character, and a general picture of rottenness and decadence, in large Headlines in all the Papers. There horrid Healthy Enemy is better, but afflicts a visit a day from us. I fear very badly. She has almost given up reading. The real thing for her S.S be a dog, if it would not bark, get run over, and become a nuisance. Gertrude comes to her at Xtmas. Mary [2 Collingh.s Place] is better though Hawkins treatment I stand the cold well, but shall be glad to get South, Dec. 8. Happy you shall enjoy interests everywhere.

H. G. Butler Nov. 24

f.1a

Thursday

Dearest Louie,

I forgot to send this to Frank before - I am not sure if the Baby has his left arm - fall over his nose, but shall be able to tell when he is here. He is very wiley, tho' his breathing is still affected - Chicken pox off Tuesday morn in a Bus direct to Paddington - It is very hot today - I hope it may be cooler next week - when this house is to be full -

1876 - f.16

The little Boy whose arm was often
born June 18th was noticed
by the Nurse to put his
arm above his head when
asleep, & to let the right arm
fall down on his nose,
so that the mother noticed it
when he was only 3 days old
to the Mother's, who at
once recognised the action
as one the Dad used
of on being from chair
to the Grandfather of
the child, who was born
1774 -

GALTON/3/3/2/47

Montagues all well - Drives Leon to do Gest. good - We were out till 8 - last night - driving round by Wembley & Neasden - the Uncle in gt. spirits - his boy so well got in -

You will be glad to be off to the country -

Ever very loving

Emily

—

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/47

F1

Thursday May 11th 1905

c/o Sir H. Lawrence

2, Mitre Court Buildings,
Kings Bench Walk,
Temple, E.C.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/48

Dear Uncle Frank

I am very glad to see your handwriting, and my children & I were very glad to see your portrait when we called at Rutland Gate & Giffy in the warmth & pride of his heart took us up to the drawing room to let us see it: still more glad will I be to see your own self. I am the Lawrences' guest, and will ask them, how I say "will", I may best meet you. As I breakfast here at 8

with Hetha & Horace,
& am taking them out
shortly to see some
sights, & neither Sir Henry
nor Lady Lawrence are
up yet! I came back
from Horsham in Sussex
with Horace yesterday
after visiting a boy's
school there, which
might suit my boy a
year hence: & your letter
has not reached me
before.

We return to Ewart
on Monday.

With kindest regards to
Miss Biggs, yours affly
George Grey Butler

Beechwood,
Birdlip.
Gloucester.

Jan 5. 1911

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
GALTON
PAPERS
33/2/49

Gratitude keeps with
My dear Frank
sticompartiality
at S. Annuals.
With best wishes
to have Bright
Yours from
in which all
yours sincerely
H Butler

Is it too late
in the year to offer you our
best wishes for 1911? We each
of us thought another member
of the family had sent you
Christmas greetings, but have
awoken now to the sad discovery
that no letter was ever sent!
Please forgive us, believe that
we were not really forgetful,
& drank your health heartily on January

I hope you are enjoying your country-house this winter - I am ashamed to say that I forgot whether or not Miss Gertrude Bell gave me your address - but I know you & Miss Bell like being out of London at this season, & I hope you will have no troubles about the house this time - I have been pleased to make the acquaintance lately of your young cousin - Mr Stetten from Geneva -- He is not your cousin, I believe - but probably you make treat him as such - He is a very nice young fellow, & displayed (for a young man) an extraordinary interest in the old Neillits & Edgeworths friendship.

F1

No. of Message.....

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

Dated Stamp of

Harrison & Sons, London.

If the accuracy of an Inland Telegram be doubted, the telegram will be repeated on payment of half the amount originally paid for its transmission, any fraction of 1d. less than ½d. being reckoned as ½d.; and if it be found that there was any inaccuracy, the amount paid for repetition will be refunded. Special conditions are applicable to the repetition of Foreign Telegrams.

N.B.—This Form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Charges to pay £.....s.....d.

Delivering Office.

Handed in at the Chester P.O. *Office at* 11.51a M., *Received here at* 12.37 M.

TO Galton Mount House Alderley Wotton under Edge

Pray have written Reply Chester

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS 3/7/4/50

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/50

F.2c

Mr Butler

TRINITY LODGE,
CAMBRIDGE.

June 25
1909

My dear Frank,

You may be sure that it gave us great pleasure this morning to see the birthday honour: but of course one must feel that it ought to have come 20 or 30 years ago, and with at least a K.C.B. attached to it.

But happily your
fame does not, and
will not, rest upon
titles. During the three
last memorable
Darwin days it was
delightful to notice
with what respect
your name was
referred to, beginning
with the Chancellor's
Opening Address.
I sat next at the
Banquet to Leonard

Darwin who thanks
affectionately for you,
and Asa Gray had a
few words with old Sir
Joseph Hooker in
Lincoln's Court, Inn being
our chief theme.
Prince Roland Bonaparte
too, our guest in the
Queen's Room, spoke
respectfully & cordially of
you as a colleague in
Geography. Your friend
Sir A. Geikie was one
of our party.

I have just come
into the pretty room
where dear Louisa's
excellent Photograph
hangs close to Miss
Holland and Monica.
I like to think how
she would have
friendly & loving rejoiced
over this morning's news.
Always, my dear Frank,
Very affectly Yours
H. Montagu Butler

Jon Lee Montagu's and James Stuart's

C. J. E.
Right Hon.

Baxter

f.4r

8.20 a.m. May 18.

TRINITY LODGE,
CAMBRIDGE. 1905

My dear Frank,

Delighted to have
you in the House on
June 14th.

I hope you will meet
Paul
French Ambassador
Lord Reay
Sir E. Monson,
And I am not
yet sure of this.

F.G.

With me well
through to-night.
It is an ordeal.

Affectly always
F. Crompton Butler

We dine to-night at
57 Cornwall Gardens,
tomorrow the
Levée.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/58

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/50

F5r

Cambridge. Nov.r 12. 1858.

My dear Francis,

Had I not been coming to London to-morrow, I should have been strongly tempted to say to you "Come and see". As it is, I proceed to do my devoir, still hoping you will soon pay us a visit.

I have drawn a little plan of our big room on the other side. The dimensions were given me by the Clerk. The room is 50 ft. long, 30 broad, 18 high with a further rise of 3 ft. in the centre for ventilating purposes.

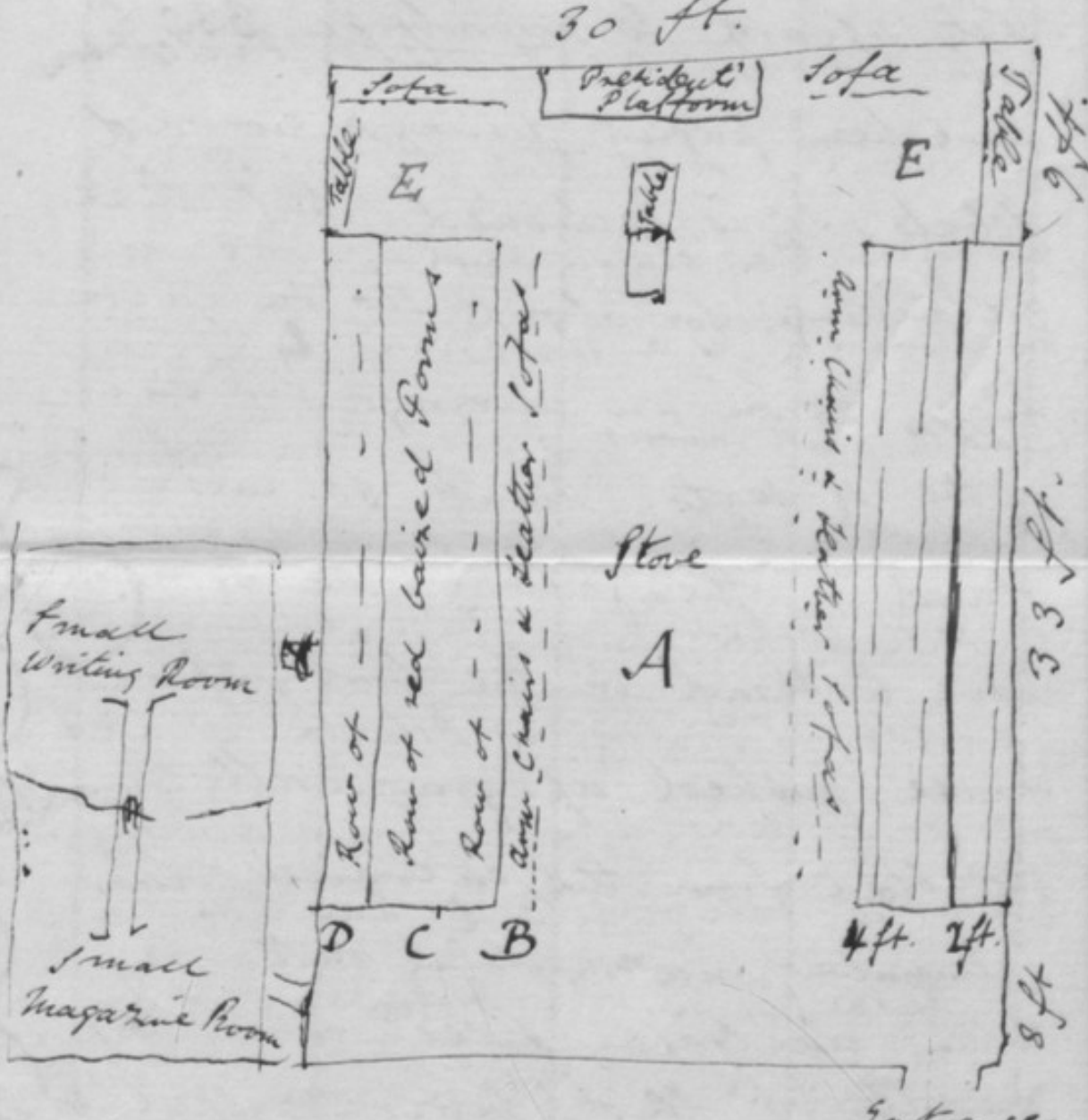
Out of the 50 ft. of length, only

33 are given to sittings, open spaces of 8 and 9 feet respectively being left at the two ends.

The sittings are arranged symmetrically on each side of the room. What is true for one side is true for the other. Look therefore at the left side in the plan. A is the floor; B is a row of leather chairs and sofas on the floor: C is a platform 4 ft in breadth and about 6 inches raised above the floor: D is a platform behind it, still higher, and of just half the breadth. During a Debate D has one set of red-baized forms arranged along the wall, while 2 has two rows of such forms. On ordinary days, when there is no Debate, one of C's

rows is removed and placed behind in actual contact with D's row.

By this means C, the principal platform, is partially cleared and leaves room for walkers, while D has now a double row of contiguous forms which thus make by their breadth a sort of long rough sofa.



The space E, beyond the rows of seats, is filled up during Debates by loose chairs which ordinarily are placed round about the Stove or in spare corners. Of course there is not room for many of them.

With regard to numbers - 330 persons have been present during a crowded debate. It is reckoned that there are sittings for about 100 on each side, 25 on an average for each of the 4 seats. About 50 can stand in the gallery, the remainder have to stand in the body of the House, pushed up gradually towards the Stove from the entrance door. I remember once making rather a telling claptrappy speech from the middle of this mob.

[I suspect 330 is a slight exaggeration.] F.7r 2.

There is a gallery on each side, supported by slight iron pillars. Its base is 9 ft. from the floor, and consequently 9 ft. also from the ceiling. This gallery covers all the sittings, save only the leather seats on the floor. O that I knew how to represent it in my plan! Along the walls in this gallery the books are arranged. The whole of this wall is thus employed on the left side of the room; on the right two windows interfere. The wall below the galleries is not used for bookshelves. — We have about 7000 volumes thus bestowed. I should add that the atmosphere of the gallery on crowded nights is exceedingly unpleasant;

the ceiling ought to be higher.

On looking again at your letter I do not find any other point that seems to require a special answer. We lose practically a good deal of room at the end near the entrance; but unless we had a fire at that end, it would not be comfortable for visitors, and indeed if it is not needed.

If you can organise a walk with or without tea after lunch on Sunday, I should enjoy it much. I ought to be in London by 11 tomorrow morning. I go first to Hawkins to consult, to the Commissioners at 2, and then probably straight home. Back here on Sunday night.

Kindest love to Lois. Always affectly yrs

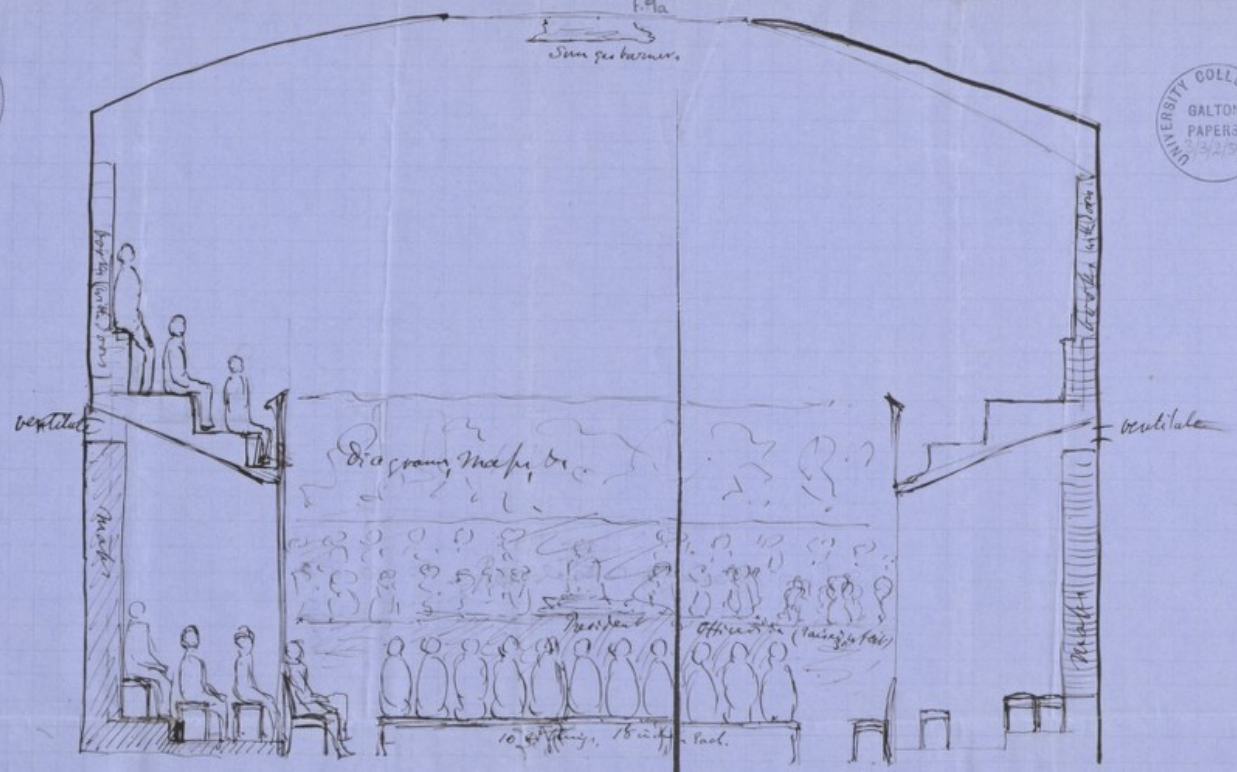
F. Montagu Butler.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON GALTON PAPERS

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/50

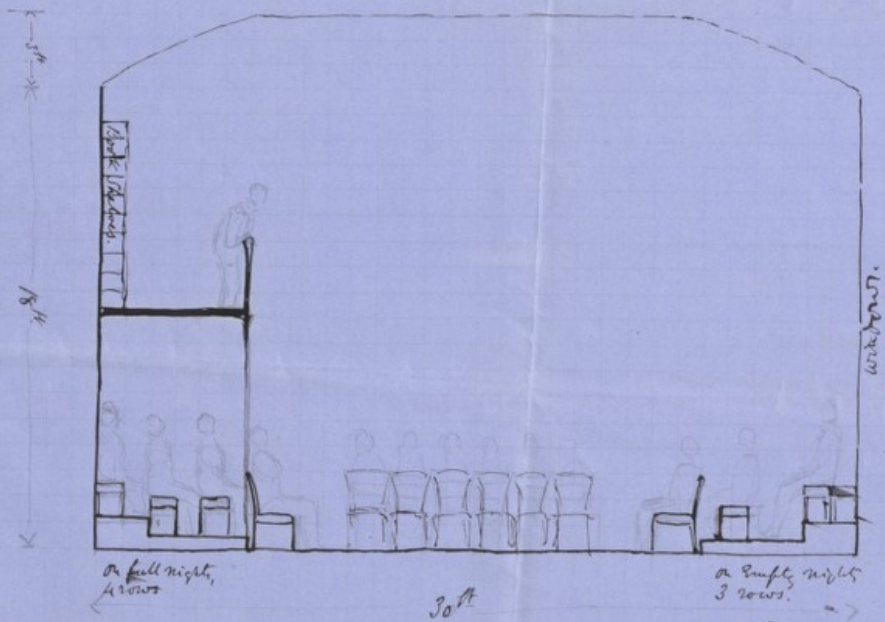
f.9a

f.9b



33 feet broad Encroachment = 40

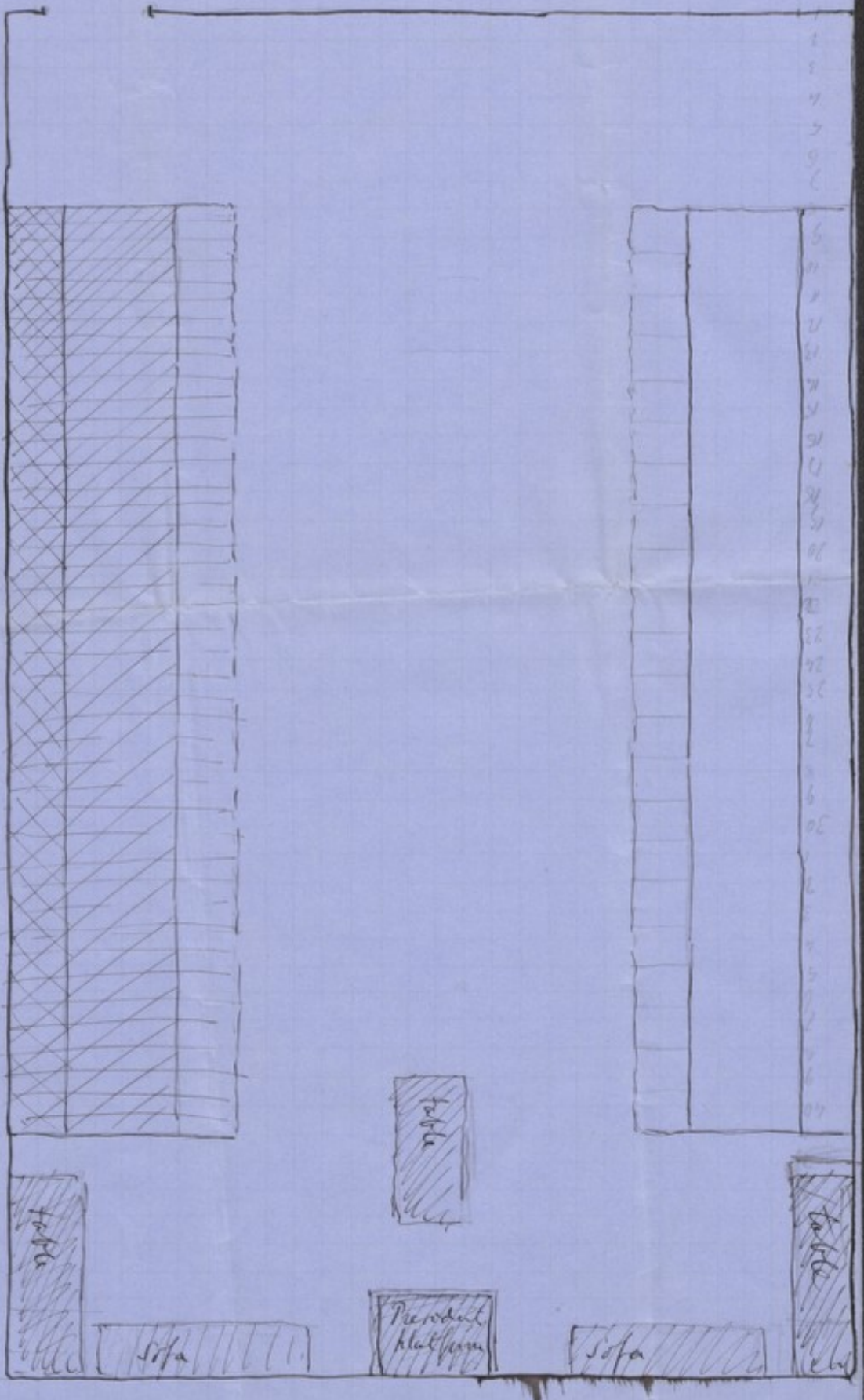
room { 40 feet broad / 55 feet long / 24 feet high } 14 rows lengthways 40 feet long = 560
16 rows sideways 10 in each = 160
(4th, twelve room) = 220
Reserved & Council by Telephone 20
540



Of benches 2 deep 4 rows 30 feet long
20 sittings in a row = 80
2 the 2 other side = 80
Of cross benches down middle, 6 rows of
6 seats in each = 36
Of gallery 1 row round = 40
whole Regular sittings = 236 in an area
space of 30 feet long, only.

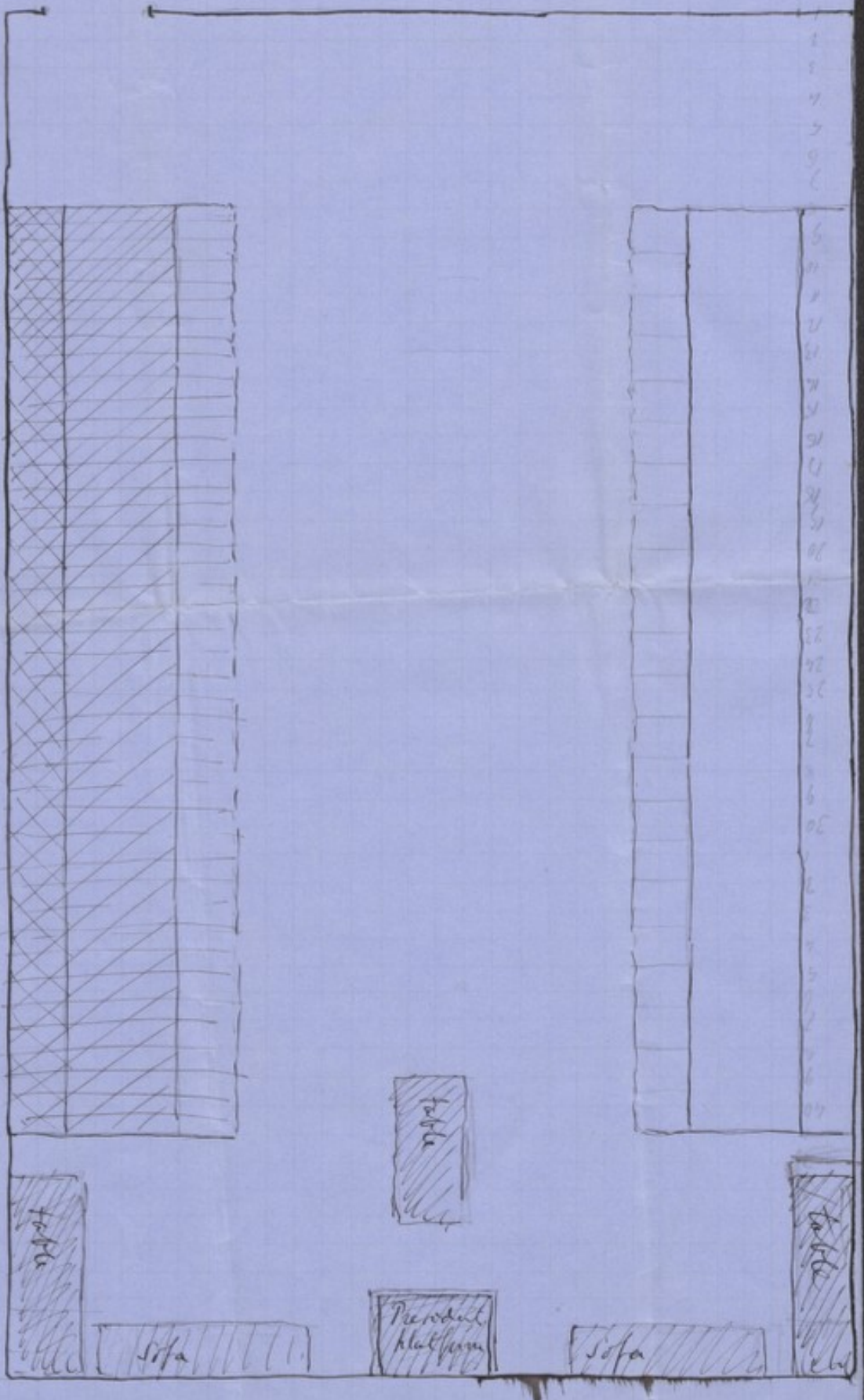
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/50

Union debating room & Library Cambridge
rough plan F. Galton



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/50

Union debating room & Library Cambridge
rough plan F. Galton



F. 1c

11 November 1900

55, HARRINGTON GARDENS,
S.W.

My dear Frank,

I am much moved by your great kindness and generosity. I hope dear Walter may mend and know how affectionately you have felt for all of us, and sorrowed over his illness. The telegram this morning says — "slight improvement continues" "temperature falling quiet". There was a telegram at midday yesterday which said that the Dr. thought him a "shade better" and a letter of the same date which

arrived in the evening said he had had a quiet night & "what they "think a very good sign has been "argumentative over his food". The telegram of this morning above mentioned continues the tale of slight improvement. He was very ill Thursday & Friday.

I shall always remember your great kindness and affection.

Your very affate and grateful

Jane Butler

F. Galton Esq.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS
3/3/2/51

(A. Butler Harris)

F.1

Meadow Lea

Walton Well Rd.

Oxford

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON PAPERS
3/3/2/52

Oct 30/88.

Dear Sir,

I have been instructed by the Committee of the University Junior Scientific Society to write to you for information upon the subject of Anthropometry.

The Society intends holding a Conversazione at which a large number of people (800 circ) will be present, and we think it would be a good opportunity to have a Section of Anthropometry. We

should be therefore much obliged if you could send us any information upon the subject, as regards your methods of measurement, tabulation, etc., and we sho also be much indebted to you if you co lend us any instruments which we might not be likely to have, or able to otherwise obtain.

Personally too, in the interests of a scientific musical friend, I should be much obliged if you could let me know where I could procure one of your "Galton's whistles" or pitch pipes.

Yours truly

A. Butler Harris B.A.

Francis Galton Esq:

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GALTON PAPERS

P.S.
I heard to day unfortunately too late from Prof. Burdon-Sanderson that you had been in Oxford on Sat. If I had known before, I might have saved you the trouble of a correspondence. I was pursuing too for the same purpose the other day, but too late, when you were staying with Mr Wollaston, ~~[illegible]~~ whose pupil I once was.

A. Butler Harris

4 Walton Well Rd. F.45
Oxford -

Monday Nov 21

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
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Dear Sir,

Pardon my again troubling you.

Our facilities for getting accurate measurements are greater than you imagine. Those who have undertaken the section of anthropometry are experienced experimenters in physical science, and can be relied on for accuracy.

Further there will be a special room set apart, & every precaution will be taken to insure quiet -

Having visited the section you had at the St Ethelburga's in town I have some notion as to the sort of things: e.g.

Craniometry: for wh: we have all the instruments & an experienced osteologist to help.

Col^d. Wools -

personal equation.

Wt. - Ht. - facial angle - Contours -

Colour of hair: etc:

appreciation of differences of tone:

highest appreciable note: lowest do.

Bisecting & trisecting -

sight testing with 'staircase of tones.

Rapidity of blow:

If therefore you could send me any further suggestions, together with the specimen table or tabulated form, as used by you, the Society wd be greatly indebted to you.

believe me yrs
truly.

A. Butler Harris

Francis Galton Esq:

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