

This family, as soon as, or perhaps before, his old friends are gone will become a public burden and menace.

IV 15. The four year old boy was also placed out. He was stubborn and untruthful and  
b. 1887 committed petty thefts. He was a fairly good but disorderly scholar. He finally ran away with some other boys and no trace of him has been found.

IV 18. The youngest child was working in a neighboring state and was placed in the State  
b. 1890 Industrial School for Girls because her surroundings were conducive to trouble. She could not progress above the second grade in school, and was subject to violent fits of temper which have recently become less frequent.

There were at least two children in this fraternity who died in infancy, one of diphtheria and one of convulsions, and the mother remembered that she had given birth to one still-born child.

III 5. We return, now, to the third generation. The oldest brother is a high-grade feeble-  
b. 1844 minded man, shiftless and happy-go-lucky; he cannot read nor write. He married a woman of the same type who inherited a small farm from her father, where they now live in a dirty little house in a pasture. He also has a little money in his own right inherited from his mother. She obtained it from the government through a long law suit after the death of her son II 6, who died in the war. III 5 has no children.

III 7. The second sister has a short history. She was a high-grade feeble-minded girl, and  
b. 1853 married a farm laborer who was very alcoholic. She had but one child (b. 1869) who  
d. 1907. was migraine and is subject to "fainting spells". This daughter married her mother's own cousin who is described under III 52, page 44. The mother died in a hospital from an operation.

III 9. III 9 was an immoral feeble-minded woman. She kept a kind of country tavern six or seven miles from town. Of the various men who lived there she was probably married to a drunken, shiftless fellow whose name the children bear. She was shot in a drunken brawl while trying to separate two men who were quarreling about her.

Of her children, IV 22 has migraine and is of fair intelligence. She married her mother's cousin and the family is described under III 41, page 42.

IV 24 is shiftless, dull of comprehension and easily influenced. He works some of the time in a mill; married an immoral French woman from a low family, and lives with her in a very dirty, ill-kept tenement with her four children. The oldest boy is a low-grade imbecile, he can do a little mechanical work in the mill, but is known in the village as the "foolish fellow". The daughter is untidy but was doing the house work when the home was visited. In school both she and her two younger brothers are inattentive and irresponsible, often staying two years in a grade.

Little information could be obtained concerning IV 25, except that he married and had seven or eight children who are scattered in the nearby city, most of them with families of their own.

III 11. III 11 was a plodding, dull, drinking fellow who went to war and on his return married  
d. 1872. his own cousin (III 12, b. 1847-) who is so feeble-minded that she has a guardian to care for her pension money. The result of this marriage was a daughter who is a low-grade

imbecile (IV 27), but the mother of eleven children; one son who is very alcoholic (IV 28), but the father of seven children; and an epileptic son (IV 29). About four years after his marriage, the father died from pneumonia, contracted, it is claimed, by spending a night in the pig pen when he was so drunk that his wife would not let him into the house. His family were entirely supported by the town for the next six years, costing over \$1,300, and then partially supported for two years. By that time the widow had secured a pension which, with State aid and help from the town fund for dependent soldiers, has supported her for the last thirty years. A few years after her husband's death she had an illegitimate colored child, IV 31, and was imprisoned in the Women's Reformatory for a year on the charge of perjury in regard to the child's father. Soon she had two more children, IV 33 and 34, by a cousin, III 27, who later married her imbecile daughter (IV 27). Their family is given under III 27, page 40.

IV 28. The alcoholic son married III 21 (the former wife of his mother's cousin) while her  
b. 1871 husband was in jail. He has often been arrested for drunkenness and disturbing the peace. His home is a typical one for a drunkard. The children were sucking old pipes for playthings. The hard-working wife is ignorant but of average intelligence. There were seven children of whom two died in infancy. The oldest boy is ten; both he and his older sister are slow in school, but not abnormally dull. Two other children are very backward in their school work; the youngest is not of school age.

IV 29. The epileptic son is also feeble-minded and congenitally lame, probably from clubfoot.  
b. 1872 He was supported with his mother for years, but has now been placed in a State School for Feeble-minded Children.

IV 31. The mulatto daughter married and had one child. She left her husband and was  
b. 1877 living with another man who had served a term in the State Reformatory for theft, when she was sent to the Women's Reformatory for sixteen months for lewd and lascivious conduct. She was then twenty-one years old.

IV 33. One of the illegitimate daughters by her cousin was feeble-minded and married a  
b. 1881 very alcoholic man from a family of the same grade as her own, in the neighboring town.  
d. 1907. (See Chart C, 41.) She had three children, one of whom, a blue baby, died when five days old. She was arrested for adultery once, but no case was proven. Her two year old child was taken by the State at this time. When only twenty-six she died from the kicks and blows of her drunken husband, and the two remaining children became State wards. All three children are well and strong and still (at 14, 10 and 6 years) getting on nicely in school. They have, so far, reacted well to their good environment.

IV 34. The remaining illegitimate child is a high-grade feeble-minded girl who keeps a  
b. 1886 comparatively neat cottage near the tiny shack in which her mother lives. She married a decidedly feeble-minded man who drinks heavily. They have no children.

#### LINE B

Returning to the second generation, the next in order is II 4. She was the daughter who married into the Hessian family and whose sons are criminal.

III 12. III 12, who has just been described as the consort of III 11, was one of this family.

- III 15. III 15 is probably feeble-minded. She appears of average intelligence, for she is sharp-tongued and voluble. She is immoral and somewhat addicted to the use of alcohol. She has been married twice to drunkards, and has two boys by her first husband and a daughter who is illegitimate. Her second husband drinks so much that he can not conduct his business of caning chairs. One son is a wild fellow who is not married but who cohabits. The other son has married and is a "good fellow", but drinks heavily. The daughter is fairly intelligent, but very ignorant. Her husband, also, is a drunkard and is not strong. They have three small sickly children.
- III 18. III 18 was the black sheep of this rather black family. He could not progress at school and was wild and dissolute. He was finally sentenced to State Prison for ten years for assault with intent to rape. His trial and maintenance in prison cost the State over \$1,700.
- III 19. The next brother is a high-grade feeble-minded man and a confirmed drunkard. He stabbed his father in a drunken row, wounding him severely. He moved from his native town and married a normal woman who says she would never have married him if she had known his family. She will not live with him now, but hires a few rooms for herself, and her sons help to support her. They have six boys. The oldest son formerly drank, but through church influences has reformed; has married a normal woman and has a good home and two little boys. The second son married an Italian girl and went to the city. IV 44 is a good workman in a factory and helps to support his mother. The fourth son is unmanageable. He is underhanded and wild and has been arrested for petty larceny. The school record of the two youngest boys shows that both of them have neurotic tendencies. One was subject to violent fits of temper, and both had some difficulty in articulation. They were fair scholars.
- III 22. This son would not progress in school. He was immoral before his marriage to a girl who was working for his mother. They had two children, one of whom, the boy, lives with his mother. The girl died in infancy. This man was sentenced to five years in State Prison for concubinage, about thirteen years ago. Soon after he went to prison his wife married IV 28, her husband's nephew. The former is now at liberty, a shiftless, immoral wanderer.
- III 24. III 24 was employed at housework when a girl and gave satisfaction. She had three children by one man before she was twenty-one and then married him, as she learned that otherwise she could not legally claim anything from him. She is now a confirmed neurasthenic and very hysterical. At one time she was sent to an institution for treatment for mental trouble. Her husband is a collier and fairly respectable. They have a comfortable home. Their son is not ambitious, but works in a small store, is a "slim stick"; caused the downfall of a girl that was a ward of a charitable institution, and finally married an apparently bright intelligent girl. The older daughter is an imbecile of a low grade, the cause of whose deficiency is given as scarlet fever, but it is probably congenital. The younger daughter has migraine, but nothing definite could be ascertained about her mental ability; she works in a factory.
- The youngest daughter of II 4 was a good-natured, fairly industrious girl, who married a barber. They had two boys. The family could not be located.

## LINE C

- II 6. "Woodchuck Sam" was married twice. Nothing is known of his first wife by whom  
 b. 1830.? he had two boys, III 27 and 29. Both of these boys are alcoholic and have large families  
 d. 1894. living in abject poverty. Sam, himself, had town aid almost continually. The oldest  
 entry of such aid dates back to 1864.
- III 27. One son is the man by whom II 12, his cousin, had two illegitimate children. He  
 b. 1850. then married her imbecile daughter, IV 27 (b. 1869). Immorality and alcoholism are his  
 worst vices, but he has also committed petty thefts. He works as a teamster or wood-  
 chopper when he is sober. He has sprees which last two or three weeks. At such times  
 he uses all his money for hard cider and then his wife begs or steals more cider for him. Two  
 of their eleven children are married and four have been taken by the State. When they  
 are not travelling around the country visiting, they live in an old house on the edge of the  
 woods three or four miles from town. There is almost no furniture in it and the broken  
 windows are stuffed with rags. An agent from the State Board of Charity investigated  
 the case recently, preparatory to removing the four youngest children. The family  
 became alarmed and moved to a neighboring State, so that the matter is delayed until  
 their return.
- IV 57. The oldest daughter married a drunkard and lives in a small hamlet where the stage  
 b. 1888. is the only means of communication with the town several miles away. She is lazy,  
 untruthful, and immoral. Her filthy home is often the center of drunken disturbances.
- IV 58. The second daughter married her own cousin, but died of tuberculosis before she  
 b. 1889. had any children.
- IV 59. The oldest boy, about twenty-one years old, is following his father's drinking habits.  
 b. 1890. He is a farm laborer.
- IV 60. Of the four children who were taken by the State, IV 60 is neurotic and not very  
 b. 1892. strong mentally. She earns good wages at service and is engaged to be married.
- IV 61. IV 61 is not strong physically or mentally, and is very forgetful.
- IV 62 & 63. One brother and one sister are together in a home. The girl is not very strong, and  
 is untruthful and unkind to her brother. He is dull, unattractive, quick-tempered and  
 laughs without provocation.
- IV 64-67. The four younger children are underdeveloped and ill-cared for. Their school work  
 is often interrupted when the father is on a spree and the mother takes them visiting.  
 They are shy and apprehensive. IV 64 is feebleminded. At ten years of age she is in the  
 first grade and cannot learn anything. The younger children are under eight and have  
 not developed the traits of their older brothers and sisters.
- III 29. The next younger brother of III 27 is very alcoholic, and when drunk, extremely cruel  
 b. 1852. to his family. He chops wood in the winter and loafs or works, as it happens, in the  
 summer. His wife is a very high-grade feebleminded woman. Her mother is a hard-  
 working, dull, but respectable woman, who has cared for various illegitimate children of  
 her other daughters. The former home of this family was a tumbled-down house on a  
 stage route six miles from town. It was a rendezvous for all relatives when they were  
 especially down on their luck, but this family has also moved over the line to prevent

the State from taking their children. There have been ten of these (IV 69-81), of whom an account follows.

IV 69. The oldest girl is a high-grade feeble-minded woman. She has been married twice.  
b. 1881. She left her first husband on the ground of non-support and married a laborer who is a wanderer. They never live long in one place. He has a spree about every month. They have three children (b. 1902, 1904, 1906), the oldest of whom was very backward in learning to walk and talk.

IV 72. IV 72 is a slovenly woman who has severe attacks of migraine. She married a  
b. 1884. somewhat feeble-minded laborer, but they have separated. Their dirty home was situated at a cross roads where teamsters often stopped. The woman has a reputation for immorality and one of the three children is a small dark type very different from the others. This one has a hip congenitally undeveloped, but it is improving as she grows older. All of the children are under ten years of age. This mother and children have also left the State to escape a warrant of the State Board for neglected children.

IV 73. IV 73 is a woodchopper and a drunkard. He brought his feeble-minded wife to his  
b. 1886. father's already over-crowded house. They fled with the father's family to save their dull anemic baby (b. 1908) from the State Board. One daughter in her teens was found with a broken neck at the foot of an embankment. It is supposed that the father in a drunken rage chased her from the house and off the bank.

IV 76. The next daughter is a delicate girl who has a chronic heart trouble and cannot live  
b. 1892 many years. She is fairly intelligent and keeps herself comparatively clean.

Two boys died; one in infancy from convulsions, and one of appendicitis. The latter was considered the brightest of the family.

IV 78 and 79 are in school but are slow and backward, partly because the family have moved so often. The boy does poorly in the first grade at nine years, but grasps practical things quickly. Both children are untruthful and profane. The youngest children (b. 1903 and 1906) do not attend school.

II 7. After his first wife died "Woodchuck Sam," II 6, lived about in the woods in shanties with his two little boys, but soon married a feeble-minded woman, II 7, from a low family. She has a cleft palate. The result of this marriage was eight children (III 30-40), the youngest of whom is a typical cretin.

III 30. The eldest girl is apparently normal. She married a man from a shiftless family.  
b. 1869. He formerly had a long court record for drunkenness, but through the church he has reformed and is conducting a paying business. He has a comfortable home and three apparently normal children.

III 31. III 31 has a good trade at which he could easily earn four dollars a day, but he does  
b. 1881 not work regularly and drinks up all his wages when he does work. He married his cousin's daughter, IV 123, who is about the grade of a moron. She has had two children and one miscarriage. The children are underfed and underdeveloped physically and mentally. One of them has fits which the country doctor attributes to malnutrition.

III 32. III 32 is feeble-minded. He is married but does not live with his wife. He returned to his mother's home.

III 34. III 34 is practically normal mentally. She married the brother of her uncle, II 9. He is a high-grade feebleminded man, and has the physical defect of a hare-lip. They live four miles from town in a lumbering district where he works as teamster. They have seven children living, and lost a baby at three months.

Two boys are normal and one girl's characteristics are not known. IV 89 is feebleminded and has immoral tendencies. She married her mother's cousin III 54 (page 18), and her children are described in his family. Since his death she has lived with her uncle though not married to him. Two of the boys have hare-lips: one of them, 92, is a good workman and is normal mentally; the other, 98 (b. 1888), is decidedly feebleminded and lives at home. IV 95 is the only child who shows the mother's weakness, and has asthma.

III 36. III 36 is a shiftless drinking fellow. He married a feebleminded woman who became deaf following scarlet fever. She had the same surname as her husband, but is no near relation. She has been married eleven years and has had nine children and one miscarriage. Four children died in infancy. The family moved continually from place to place and had almost constant town aid. The father worked a little on wood jobs but spent all his wages on hard cider. He was finally brought into court for neglecting his family; but conditions did not improve and when warrants were taken out to remove the children they left the state. On their return three children were committed to the State and the father was sent to the State Reformatory for assaulting an officer. The mother being pregnant, although a menace to the community, was allowed to take her youngest child and go to her sister's home, an undesirable place, where she is now with that younger child and the new baby.

The oldest girl, of ten years, is like a little animal. She begged the sheriff for tobacco and spat and swore like a trooper. All the children were accustomed to chew old pipes at home. They were dull and anemic.

III 38. III 38 is a high-grade feebleminded man. He has a cleft palate like his mother. He is less shiftless than his brothers and does not drink to excess.

III 39. This son is a big, strong, laboring man, but a drunkard. He married a fairly normal woman (Chart C, III 42) who died of tuberculosis at twenty-nine years of age, leaving four little children,—two others had died in infancy. The father is forced by the court to pay for the board of one child who is with his maternal grandmother. This boy, IV 114 (b. 1904), is epileptic. The State took two children, 112 and 115; 112 (b. 1900) is not bright for his age, but is a quiet, well-behaved child, and 115 is normal. An aunt is caring for 113 (b. 1906) who is apparently normal.

III 40. The youngest girl at twenty-six years of age was three feet tall and weighed sixty pounds. She is a typical cretin.

#### LINE D

II 8. II 8, who married into a normal family, had four sons. This family has been aided by the town at various times, but is more industrious and less alcoholic than those previously described.

III 41. One son married his cousin's daughter, IV 22, and has had ten children. He is

b. 1857 neurotic and drinks moderately, but is of average intelligence. His wife has migraine. They live in a tenant house three miles from town and keep their family fairly comfortable. In his early married life he drank more and did not provide for his family, so that four of his children were taken by the State.

The boy has returned home and married and works for a farmer in a neighboring town. He is normal.

The three girls were always slow in school but gradually improved. One of them, 121, was always inclined to steal and seldom told the truth. When sixteen she had an illegitimate child. The other two girls have good moral reputations. The daughter who married her father's cousin has been described under III 31 as a moron.

The other children are practically normal, but their environment is poor. The boys work for farmers. IV 127 has married a shiftless, alcoholic lawyer, and has one child. They live in a tiny village seven miles from town. IV 128 is a nervous girl about sixteen years old. She left school and went away to be married, as her mother supposed, but she returned in a week unmarried.

III 42. The only criminal in this branch of the family was imprisoned for rape. He afterwards married and had one daughter.

III 44. Another brother married a woman from a low miserable family. His whereabouts are unknown.

III 46. The fourth brother married his cousin's daughter, IV 7, who already had an illegitimate child. He is a teamster and lives in a prosperous town. He is a high-grade feeble-minded man and drinks moderately. He earns good wages but his home is very poor. The children are dirty and ill-cared for. All except the oldest and youngest children are in school and are a little backward. The oldest boy (b. 1896) is a farm laborer, the usual occupation for this type of boy.

#### LINE E

II 10. The brightest of old Neil Rasp's daughters married into a family of ordinary working people. Many of them drink but they have fair mental ability. She had eleven children (III 47-61), three of whom died in infancy, four are practically normal and the others are weak mentally or morally.

III 47. One of the sons was a wild fellow. He was arrested for breaking into a house with intent to rape, and was sentenced to State Prison for five years. On his return to his native town, he married the daughter (IV 1) of his cousin. She was a feeble-minded girl who had chorea and who had been in a Woman's Prison for two years for lewdness. She had five children, besides the one by her father. The State removed four of these children on the charge of neglect when the oldest was ten years old. The youngest boy was adopted by a friend.

Of these five children IV 138 is in good physical condition, but has a difficult disposition. He seems somewhat unbalanced mentally and is untidy in his person. Two of these wards who were eight and four years old, when removed from home, have been placed in the State School for Feeble-minded Children. IV 140 was seven years old when taken by the State and placed at board in a private family. She has a disagreeable

disposition, is given to the use of profane language, and at fourteen years of age is only in the sixth grade at school. The adopted child has a good home but does not progress at school. In these cases, the hereditary tendencies have been such as to lead to a favorable reaction to the good environment.

- III 48. One of the normal daughters of II 10 married a drunken fellow who has not lived with her for twelve years, but who supports one of the four children, IV 148 (b. 1889). Of these the eldest had one illegitimate child (b. 1901) before her marriage. She seems to be normal. Of the two children by her present husband, the older one has one limb congenitally shorter than the other and is a delicate child; the younger one is normal. IV 147 has spinal trouble so that she is obliged to use crutches. She is married but has no children. The son IV 149 (b. 1892) is normal.
- b. 1863.
- III 50. III 50 is a good workman but very alcoholic. He is round-shouldered, narrow-chested and in a poor physical condition. His wife is an untruthful feeble-minded woman whose first two children were still-born. Their boys are about normal mentally; they progress fairly well at school. The two oldest are like their father, narrow-chested and round-shouldered.
- III 52. Another son has a plain but comfortable home. He does not drink to excess. He suffers from migraine and has a severe cough. He married the daughter (IV 21) of his own cousin who is normal mentally, but ignorant and brazen. She is subject to migraine and to numb spells, when she will talk incoherently. All but one of their eight children are living, and only one of the seven seems to be below the average. She is anemic, has migraine, and is dull mentally.
- III 54. Another brother died in middle life of a cancer. His chief characteristics were his ability as a workman and a stubborn, disagreeable disposition. He was married twice. By his first wife he had seven children, two (IV 165 and 166) of whom are very stubborn; one of them had to leave school for that reason. One daughter (IV 170) is a high-grade feeble-minded girl, but the other children are normal. His second wife was the feeble-minded daughter (IV 89) of his own cousin, who after his death lived with her uncle. There were two children of this second marriage, IV 171 and 172, one of whom is normal, and the other is not defective, but is mischievous and quarrelsome, always getting into trouble with the other boys.
- III 55. III 55 was accidentally shot. He was the most promising child in the family. The last two daughters were both high-grade feeble-minded women, and both died from blood poisoning as the result of abortion.
- III 60. The first of these (III 60) married into an unintelligent family which was not addicted to the use of alcohol. Three feeble-minded boys, a neurotic daughter and three miscarriages were the result of this marriage. The daughter, a nervous, hysterical girl, married her own cousin on her father's side. He is feeble-minded and shiftless but manages to make a living from his trade, painting, and his trapping. They have had two children. The older one, who was hydrocephalic and never sat up, died at two years of age. The younger one, now a year old, is normal physically.
- III 61. The second daughter married a man who is very alcoholic, and whose father also

was a drunkard. One of his brothers was a respectable man, the other, a typical tough. Of the two sons from this marriage, one is untrustworthy and degenerate, and the other is practically normal.

## DESCRIPTION OF CHART B

I 1. The Nuke family which settled in the same corner of the town as the Rasps and intermarried with them, is characterized by shiftlessness and feeble-mindedness. One line of offspring developed insanity and two other lines have several cases of epilepsy. There is less alcoholism in this pedigree though the environment is the same as that of the Rasp family. There is a tendency in this family to migrate farther back into the country, while some of the Rasp family have sought the towns.

The first individual of whom we know came from a neighboring state about 1810. He bought a small farm in the least productive part of the town. He lived here and raised a large family, but the farm has passed out of the family through one son. None of his progeny have acquired any property. This original ancestor was a high-grade feeble-minded man. During his last years he was lame from sores on his legs, the nature of which his granddaughter did not know. His wife was never strong. She had migraine and hysteria. Of her fifteen children, eleven became adult, and six had children.

It is the offspring of II 1 which connects this pedigree with the Rasp family by marriage.

II 1. This daughter was decidedly feeble-minded. Her first husband, II 2, a comparatively b. 1825? industrious man, was dull and unintelligent, but brighter than his wife. They lived in d. 1900. a miserable home in a tiny hamlet ten miles from the railroad, and three or four from a store. One stormy Christmas night she insisted upon his walking to the store for gifts. Returning he became exhausted and was frozen to death. His wife and youngest children were taken to the almshouse. The other children were bound out. The mother soon returned to her old home and married a drunken fellow who, earlier in his career, had traded a dog for a baby girl whose vagrant father wanted to get rid of her. She appears again as III 14, the mother of a large family of dependents. II 1 had nine children (III 1-18), one of whom died in infancy.

III 1. III 1 was bound out when a child. She was a high-grade feeble-minded woman, but b. 1866 she had more conception of family ties and responsibilities than most of her relatives, d. 1910. for at the time of her death she was caring for her feeble-minded brother and nephew, III 3 and IV 37. No definite information could be obtained concerning her husband, except that he was a day laborer. He is probably a high-grade feeble-minded man. The oldest of their two children (IV 1, b. 1885), a girl, is a neurasthenic of poor mental ability. The boy (b. 1889) is also mentally defective.

III 3. This brother of III 1 has always been very feeble-minded. He was placed in the town b. 1857 almshouse at fourteen years and was entirely or partially supported until he was twenty-six, when he was sentenced to five years in State Prison for arson. This crime cost the State over \$740. On his release he went to the home of his sister, III 1, where he now lives.

III 5. Another brother lives in a small village four miles from the railroad and works in a

- b. 1850. lumber mill. He is deficient in judgment and reasoning ability but is industrious, and can calculate for his business very accurately. He married a feeble-minded woman and has a poor, untidy home. They had four children, one of whom died in infancy.
- IV 5. The oldest girl married an industrious, normal teamster. Before her marriage she  
b. 1884 gave satisfaction as a house maid, but her home in a hill settlement ten miles from town is poorly kept and her children are ill-cared for. She seems to be a very high-grade feeble-minded woman. Her two oldest children (b. 1902, '04) are bright in school. The third one (b. 1905) is undersized, anemic and abnormally serious. She had one convulsion when three years old.
- IV 6. The second daughter is very deficient mentally. Her husband is an ordinary farm  
b. 1890 laborer. She is almost continually on the street of the country village where she lives, and hangs about the Hotel. She has no children but has had one miscarriage.
- IV 8. IV 8 is a boy of sixteen years who is still in the first grade of school,—very feeble-  
b. 1894 minded but strong physically.
- III 7. Another high-grade feeble-minded woman in the third generation married a man who  
b. 1864 is now apparently insane. This is the only family in the pedigree which lives in the city slums. The father is a janitor or boiler tender,—the children could not give a lucid account of his business. The mother goes out as a midwife. Their home at the top of two flights of dark crooked stairs is typical for a crowded filthy tenement. The father was so excited over my call and became so violent in his talk that the daughter explained that he had spells when he was "out of his head". The three daughters are all mentally deficient. Two of them are married. One has a pair of sickly twins which a clairvoyant is treating by correspondence. The other has a shy, stupid-looking boy. She is very peculiar and rolls her eyes upward in an abnormal manner when she talks. The youngest child is stupid, slow, and very untidy in appearance.
- III 9. III 9 is a shiftless farmer. He has little mental ability. He migrated to another  
b. 1855 state and there married a feeble-minded woman from a family of feeble-minded insane persons whose surname is used in their locality to express simple-mindedness, incompetency and shiftlessness (see page 13). The insane mother-in-law is living with her daughter. None of the eight children (IV 14-26) is of average intelligence.
- IV 14. The oldest girl is very neurotic; she has hysteria and migraine. She works in a mill  
b. 1882 in a small town and is self-supporting.
- IV 16. The oldest son is a high-grade feeble-minded boy. He married a woman who has a  
b. 1884 bad reputation. They have no children of their own, but have adopted a little girl. Neighbors consider the environment very bad for the child. This man has been in the county jail twice for drunkenness.
- IV 18. One girl lives at her father's home, as she is too feeble-minded to keep house for  
b. 1887 herself. She had one illegitimate child which died before her marriage to a feeble-minded man. He has since been in jail for larceny. They have one little boy.
- IV 21. Another sister who is a very high-grade feeble-minded woman, the type of a moron, has  
b. 1885 married a stationary engineer and lives in a large town. Her home is comparatively neat and her children comfortably clothed. Two of the children have had a few fits from indigestion. They are all under ten and appear normal.

IV 23. The youngest girl is simple-minded and sluggish. She has married an apparently  
b. 1891 normal German who has little ambition. He attended a small college for three years to please his mother, then married secretly and went to work on a tobacco farm.

IV 25. One boy is very feebleminded. The father claims that his condition is the result of  
b. 1893 typhoid fever, but neighbors affirm that he has never been normal mentally.

IV 26. The youngest boy though handicapped by his environment and poor mental ability,  
b. 1896 is interested in school work and wants to study. He is the brightest in the family though "not quite up to the average".

III 11. The feebleminded daughter who married into the Rasp family has already been  
b. 1852 described on page 3 as the wife of III 1 on Chart A.

III 12. III 12 is the only normal daughter. She married a normal man and has a neat,  
b. 1860? comfortable home in a small town. She attends one of the churches and the minister remarked upon the superiority of her mental ability in comparison with that of her niece, IV 1. She has no children.

III 15. The brother who has produced the most defective family in this group is feebleminded  
b. 1853 and shiftless. He might have steady employment but will not work regularly. He married the girl referred to on page 45. Nothing is known of her mother. Her father was a drunkard who wandered into a backwoods town twelve or fifteen miles from a railroad and wanted to get rid of his baby girl. He succeeded in trading her for a dog. This child was brought up by II 21 and his first wife, a coarse, drinking woman. She developed into a heavy-faced imbecile and married III 15 who is slightly more intelligent. They have had at least thirteen children, ten of whom have been taken from them by State or County officials as neglected children, and four have had epilepsy. They have lived in various rural districts, always at least seven miles from a town. When visited they were living in the woods in a one-roomed, unplastered shack beside a brook which had to be forded. There was barely room to place the broken chair which was taken as the only available seat, as a filthy bed, a rusty stove, and boxes occupied the rest of the floor space. The mother could not remember how many children she had had, but knew that most of them had been taken from her. Two are still at home, IV 42 and 43.

IV 42. IV 42 is an epileptic imbecile of ten years. Her epilepsy began when she was a year  
b. 1900 old. During infancy and early childhood she was not backward, but since then her mind has failed until it is almost entirely gone. Her face is dull and expressionless, and she talks very indistinctly. She has the physical defect of a congenital union of the second

IV 43. and third digits on both hands and feet. The other child at home is about eight years  
b. 1903 old. At eighteen months he had one epileptic attack, but has had none since. In school he is slow to learn and speaks indistinctly.

The five oldest children (IV 28, 29, 31, 33, 35) were removed by the State Board of Charity when the oldest one was twelve. They left a baby a few months old at home. These children turned out as follows.

IV 28. IV 28 is a high-grade feebleminded woman who "does as well as she can". She  
b. 1875 married a laborer who has little ability in any line, mental or physical. They live in a small ill-kept house in the country near a railroad flag station. Their first child died

from starvation, as they were having a particularly hard time to get along just then. The other four boys ranging from eight to one years are apparently bright and active. They attend the country school regularly.

IV 29. The second daughter is practically normal. She was placed out by the State Board  
b. 1878 of Charity, and finally married an intelligent electrician who is the father of IV 34 by a former marriage. She has an ill-kept home in a manufacturing town. She is shiftless and ignorant but cannot be considered feeble-minded. Her two children were very small at birth. One died in infancy, the other, which weighed three pounds at birth, is a small, delicate child.

IV 33. IV 33 was placed out on a farm with her brother, IV 35. She was wayward and  
b. 1883 hard to control. At thirteen years of age she began to have epileptic attacks and was placed in the State Hospital for Epileptics where she now is. She is weak mentally but is able to help with the housework.

IV 35. The brother who was on the same farm has never been strong. He is an industrious  
b. 1884 machinist, but migrainous and dizzy attacks often interfere with his work. He has been treated for tuberculosis of the bone. His wife, the daughter of IV 30, is a bright energetic little woman and keeps her home and children neat and clean. Both husband and wife are prominent in the local Salvation Army. They have four normal children and lost one in infancy with spinal meningitis. Though handicapped in many ways by his heredity, he had good inherent qualities which, under a good environment, have enabled this man to become a useful citizen.

IV 36. The child who was a baby when the five oldest children were taken by the State,  
b. 1888 remained with her parents until she was ten years old. She was then removed, and also three younger children who had been brought into the world since the first experience with this couple, but nothing was done to prevent the parents from furnishing more dependents. This girl, IV 36, had developed epilepsy at four years of age, so she was placed in a Children's Hospital for four years and then removed to the State Hospital where her sister IV 33 joined her a little later. She is feeble-minded but helps with the housework of the institution.

IV 37. Another child who was placed out is now about twenty, but is mentally deficient.  
b. 1890 He cannot care for money or manage his own affairs. He has been arrested for petty larceny, but is now cared for in the home of his aunt, III 2.

IV 38. IV 38 could not talk plainly until he was ten years old. He was fairly bright but  
b. 1892 sometimes untrustworthy. He was doing well at farm work at seventeen years, when he was taken ill and died at a State Hospital.

IV 39. IV 39 was only four years old when taken from home. She, too, had difficulty in  
b. 1894 talking plainly. Until eight years old, she seemed bright in school, but after that she deteriorated,—became dull and inclined to truancy. She had one attack of St. Vitus dance but recovered, though she is still very nervous. At sixteen she is inclined to petty thieving. She was recently taken to a State Hospital for an operation and is reported to be quite feeble-minded with immoral tendencies.

IV 40. One of the children died about seven years of age in convulsions. His epilepsy  
began when he was only a few weeks old.

IV 41. IV 41 was removed from home by the County officials of a neighboring State into  
 b. 1898 which the family had moved. He was nine years old when he was placed in a charitable institution. He has been to various places to work but has always been returned to the Home in a short time. Though not quick nor bright he is one of the trusted boys of the institution.

This one fraternity has had constant dependents for twenty-three years. During that time they have cost the State and County \$20,045, exclusive of outdoor relief furnished by the town. It will probably be only a question of time before the two youngest children will be public charges. Whether that will be soon, so that the few socially useful traits of the lad may have some chance of development, or later after the stage for such development has passed, will be decided by the townspeople who best know their condition.

II 3. To return to the second generation, II 3 was a feeble-minded shiftless man who died  
 b. 1834 of old age. He drank moderately and had been arrested for petty larceny, but was  
 d. 1910. usually a harmless, useless citizen. He never married but lived on his father's farm until he became very old. He then gave it to a farmer's wife to pay for her care of him.

II 4. One brother went to war and was killed, and one migrated to New York State.

II 6 & 8. Two older daughters married and had small families which had no progeny. No definite information could be obtained about these families.

II 9. This daughter was sickly and neurotic and was always spoken of as "high-strung". She married a shiftless, alcoholic man and lived near a little village six or seven miles from the railroad. The husband was shot by his nephew, III 54, who was insane. They had twelve children (III 16-32), six of whom died in infancy and one was a still-born child. Of the others, two have had epilepsy, two are normal and one is characterized as the "black sheep".

III 23. III 23 is a good carpenter, has married and lives in a rural community, twelve miles from the railroad. His wife and six year old girl are both normal.

III 25. One daughter is very nervous and hysterical and has had epileptic attacks. When  
 b. 1874? a child she was bitten by a dog and three years later developed a mania which the doctor called rabies. She recovered from that and a number of years afterwards began to have typical epileptic attacks. They are not very frequent. She is a bright woman and keeps a neat house. She has been married twice, but was divorced from her first husband who was a worthless chap, the brother of II 13. She has no children.

III 27. There is no definite information concerning III 27. He was a wild alcoholic fellow who went to the city.

III 28. The son who has occasional epileptic attacks is a farm laborer. He is not bright  
 b. 1880 and married a woman of only fair intelligence. They have a comfortable home in the tenement house of his employer. They have two little girls, the older of whom is precociously bright.

III 32. The last daughter in this family is practically normal. She married a man of whom  
 b. 1872 little is known except that his brother had a very degenerate family. They have one daughter who has a dull heavy face, but is somewhat ambitious, as she is studying type-

writing through a correspondence school. III 32 separated from her first husband and has remarried. She has a neat home in a small town.

- II 12. Another daughter of the second generation was so feeble-minded that she was considered mildly insane at one time. She lived to be eighty-six years old and in her later life was addicted to the opium habit. She had two illegitimate children before her marriage to a high-grade feeble-minded man, who had chorea. Little is known of the illegitimate son, III 35, except that he had two children by one wife, then left her and married again. His father was from a family of ill-repute. The illegitimate daughter married an alcoholic man and, when forty-one years old, committed suicide under the stimulus of domestic troubles, by throwing herself in front of a railroad train. They had six children, all of whom are reported to be so far normal.
- III 35.  
III 37.
- III 39. The daughter with whom II 12 lived during the last years of her life, is a woman of average intelligence. She married a normal man and has a good home in a manufacturing town. Her daughter is normal, has married an industrious man and has two bright children.
- b. 1860.
- III 41. The two boys are very alcoholic. III 41 is feeble-minded but a good workman, when not intoxicated. He married a distant cousin, a feeble-minded girl who is deaf and almost totally blind. They have a poor home which the mother-in-law helps to care for. It is in a hamlet seven or eight miles from the railroad. They had a pair of hydrocephalic twins who died a few hours after birth.
- III 44. The other brother is also feeble-minded. He is married and lives near a small town where he works as a laborer. He has no children.
- III 45. A daughter lives in the same hamlet as III 41. Both she and her husband are high-grade feeble-minded persons. He has regular sprees, is known for his big stories and has committed petty thefts. Their home is typical for this class of people—a small ill-kept house swarming with dirty children. She has had ten children, and one miscarriage.
- IV 52. The oldest son is untrustworthy, cruel and quick-tempered. He drinks moderately. He married a girl from a notoriously low family who had one illegitimate son before her marriage. She is fairly bright. Since her marriage she has had three sons, two of whom are twins. The father does not work steadily, but is trying to pay for his house.
- b. 1887.
- IV 53. The second son is practically normal. He does not drink and has steady employment. He married a German girl and has two apparently normal children.
- b. 1889.?
- Little is known of the next two daughters except that they go out in domestic service. They are wild girls and have acquired a bad reputation. Probably both are high-grade feeble-minded girls. None of the younger children do well in school. 61, 62, and 64 are especially dull; and 62 is so feeble-minded that at ten years of age he can only count to five. 65 is still a baby at home.
- The last daughter is not living. She is reported to have been a high-grade feeble-minded woman, but nothing is known of her husband. Of her four children only one is known to be feeble-minded, IV 66. IV 66 has three children, one of whom has been the victim of rape. Both IV 69 and 70 married very alcoholic men.
- II 14. One of the fraternity of the second generation went to war and his fellow soldiers

called him "foolish" and "crazy". He was married and had one child whose whereabouts and conditions are unknown.

- II 17. II 7 was a high-grade feeble minded woman like the rest of the family. Little is known of her husband except that he was "odd". All of her children were considered "odd" and in some of them this oddity amounted to insanity. The children are as follows:
- III 52 & 60. One son and two daughters are married but no definite information about them was obtainable.
- III 53. Another son who was mentally unbalanced never married. Another insane brother
- III 54. was committed to an Insane Hospital twice, and discharged. He finally shot his uncle, II 10, and was placed in the State Prison for the criminally insane, where he has been for the last twelve years. He has cost the State through court and institutions \$2257.68.
- III 56. III 56 is irritable and nervous. He lives on a farm three or four miles from town. He is supported by his pension money and works very little. His wife is dead and little
- III 57 could be learned of his children. They are all plain, ignorant, laboring people. One brother died of tuberculosis. Another is a laboring man who is reported to be normal.
- III 61. The last son of II 17 is a high-grade feebleminded man. His wife died of tuberculosis
- b. 1850? leaving a family of eight children. They live on a farm four miles from town. None of the children are very bright. One of the older boys, IV 84, is known to be a high-grade feebleminded fellow. Another, IV 86, did not get on well at school and was finally expelled for misconduct. IV 87 is about seventeen years old and is the housekeeper. She attends the high school but is mentally deficient and cannot do the work, but is allowed to carry a few studies. The two youngest children are backward in school, slow to grasp ideas or to retain them. If they are kept after school to make up lessons the father whips them.
- II 19. The only living member of the second generation has a fairly neat home in the hamlet
- b. 1837. where III 41 and 45 live. She is a high-grade feebleminded woman who is very neurotic. Her husband formerly had epileptic fits but has not for several years. He owns five acres where his home is and lives on his pension. II 19 had one illegitimate daughter before her marriage, and one son and a miscarriage after it.
- III 64. The daughter is feebleminded and has epileptic fits. She is married and lives in the
- b. 1860 neighborhood of the Rasp family. She has no children.
- III 66. The son is a feebleminded neurasthenic. He works on wood jobs or other day labor.
- b. 1870. His wife is a feebleminded slattern from another low-grade family. They have four children (b. 1906 to 1909) none of whom are normal. The oldest one is almost an idiot. He is five years old but does not talk, and none of the younger ones talk yet.

#### DESCRIPTION OF CHART C

The descendants from Neil Rasp's brother referred to on page 1, are plotted on Chart C together with the family into which they and persons on Chart A have married. As a whole, Chart C presents a class of high-grade feebleminded people who are simply shiftless and alcoholic. There is less criminality than on Chart A, but the men are town nuisances, drunken and disorderly.

- I 1. Nute Rasp was alcoholic and shiftless, but evidently more enterprising than Neil. He located about fifteen miles from his brother in a river valley where there were some manufacturing interests and a stone quarry. Nothing is known of his wife.
- II 1. Their son owned a small farm in the hills which may have belonged to old Nute. It is in the most unproductive part of the town. Little is known of him, but his wife still lives on the farm. She is a high-grade feebleminded woman. They had eight children (III 1-14), one of whom died in childhood.
- III 1. One of them, a woodchopper, is very deaf. He drinks heavily and is subject to dizzy spells which sometimes interfere with his work. He has been imprisoned for various petty offenses and once for rape, but no case was proven. His wife is also feebleminded and is from a notoriously low criminal family. She had several fainting spells of short duration. Their home is typical for such a family and is located a short distance from a trolley line. They have one boy who attends the country school near by. He is simple-minded and troublesome in school, the butt of the other children.
- III 4. Another brother, a teamster, married the sister of III 2, his brother's wife. Both husband and wife drank heavily and they soon separated. He then married an apparently normal woman. Their one daughter is neurotic. She dislikes school, and avoids going.
- III 7. The third brother lives five or six miles from the railroad on the outskirts of a small village. His home is poor but comfortable. He is a farm laborer, a good workman, who drinks moderately. His wife is a high-grade defective and has migraine, as did her mother and grandmother. Eight of her children (IV 3-17) are living, two died in infancy, and she had one miscarriage at eight months.
- IV 5. The oldest girl is quite feebleminded. She was a house maid before her marriage  
b. 1885 and while so employed had one illegitimate child. She married a laborer from a family that is below par, and has two more children. Her home is a well-built tenement, but very dirty and ill-kept.
- III 8. The second daughter is a high-grade feebleminded girl who is subject to hysterical  
b. 1887 fits. She has had one illegitimate child. Before the child was born she became so violent that she had to be confined in a room from which the furniture had been removed.
- III 9. The third girl is considered the brightest in the family. She has married the man  
b. 1891 who was probably her oldest sister's seducer, and lives in the nearby city.
- IV 11. The oldest boy is about twenty-two. He had spasms when he was young, and also  
b. 1889 scarlet fever and Bright's disease. He is now decidedly feebleminded and alcoholic, and works very little.
- IV 13. Of the three youngest children who are in school, IV 13, the thirteen year old boy, is in the seventh grade and does fairly good work.
- IV 14. The twelve year old boy is in the sixth grade and finds it hard to learn.
- IV 15. The seven year old boy has been in the first grade two years and cannot count to ten. He is small and anemic; his mind wanders and his inattention is very marked.
- IV 17. The youngest child, six years old, is reported to have some kind of fits, but no definite information could be obtained.

III 9. This brother has left out-of-door employment which characterizes the Rasp family, and works in the night shift of a mill. He is dull and slow and a moderate drinker. His wife is brighter, but is subject to severe attacks of migraine. They have a small ill-kept home and a large family. Eleven children (IV 18-33) are living, three died in infancy and one was still-born. The living children are as follows:

The oldest boy works on the night shift with his father and appears normal. The oldest girl was obliged to marry a low alcoholic fellow. She is a high-grade feebleminded woman; they have one child. The next three children work in the mill in the day-time, but none of them are well. One has dyspepsia, and a second one is extremely nervous, while the girl has a bad cough. One boy is nearly fourteen, so he will soon leave school and go to work in the mill; he appears normal, but his eyes are badly crossed. The three youngest children in school are well-behaved and orderly, but all take two years in a grade. Their slow progress seems to be due to a lack of mental ability, rather than to inattention or carelessness.

III 10. One sister of the third generation is a high-grade defective. She was a "wild" girl when young, but finally married an ordinary laborer and lives with her mother on the old farm. Her three children are under school age.

III 12. III 12 is a high-grade feebleminded woman. She married an alcoholic man who is described with his children under III 24.

III 14. The next sister is very feebleminded and lives in the same rickety house in the woods as III 27 of the Rasp family on Chart A. She is known to keep a house of ill-repute and increases these earnings by such work as cleaning out hen houses for the farmers. She has to support herself as her husband (III 15) is in the Insane Hospital. He is a brother of III 24, her sister's husband. They have two children, a girl and a boy.

IV 38. The girl is very feebleminded. She became pregnant when eighteen years old, probably through her mother's influence. She was taken to the State Hospital and then committed to an Insane Hospital which was the only institution open for this class of women. The boy is working for a farmer some distance from his undesirable home, and is reported to be doing well. Nothing definite could be learned about his mentality.

III 15. The family to which the insane husband, III 15, belongs is one of three whose names are linked together as a byword for shiftlessness, drunkenness, and general troublesomeness in the town. Most of the members of this family are borderline cases so far as mentality is concerned. They can care for themselves after a fashion, but lack ambition and self control. Some of the members of the Rasp family (Chart A) married into this group.

I 4. The most remote ancestor obtainable in this family was very alcoholic. His wife was a high-grade feebleminded woman. They had five children.

II 3. One was a notorious drunkard and very shiftless. He married a normal woman who was noted for her witticisms. He did nothing toward the support of his nine children, but his wife worked out by the day at housework. She was frankly glad to send him off to the war hoping he would never return, but he did. She worked very hard to keep her family together even after she was crippled with rheumatism. Her employers speak

with admiration of her remarkable devotion to her family, and pass lightly over the fact that she had one illegitimate colored child. She became insane late in life and died in the almshouse.

- III 15. The son, who became insane, has been described above, as the consort of III 14.
- III 17. A second son has moved out of the State. He does not drink, but is very shiftless and rattle-brained. He has been married three times, but nothing is known of his children.
- III 18. A daughter married II 7 who had been her aunt's husband, a well known character for shiftlessness. Little is known of her as she died of tuberculosis some time ago, but her husband is still living with his son, IV 43, supported by his pension and State aid. He is a high-grade feeble-minded man, the half brother of II 7 on Chart A, the woman with a cleft palate. He drinks moderately. After III 18 died he married a woman from a degenerate family who is described as a "plain fool", and for a fourth wife he took a widow from another feeble-minded family. Of his four children by III 18 one, IV 44, died of diphtheria in childhood. The other three children are as follows:
- IV 40. One son was characterized by a winking of the eyes which secured for him the name  
b. 1872 of "a blinker". He was a devotee of hard cider and was arrested for making it illegally.  
d. 1892. He finally died of tuberculosis shortly after his marriage to his mother's own cousin, III 42. They had no children.
- IV 41. Another son also died of tuberculosis. He was a miserable character, drunken and  
b. 1876 shiftless. He married IV 33 on Chart A, a feeble-minded girl from the Rasp family.  
d. 1907. Three of their children became State wards and are doing well in their new homes (see page 38).
- IV 43. The third boy is a misshapen, feeble-minded fellow. His deformities are probably  
1878 due to rickets. He was also subject to epileptic fits in childhood. His home is an unplastered shanty near a prosperous town. He is a day laborer. His wife is a feeble-minded girl who comes from a degenerate family on The Hill where the Rasps live. They have one anemic, stupid-looking boy.
- III 21. This woman has a character and lot in life similar to her mother. She has fair  
b. 1868 intelligence, but married a worthless drunken man, her own cousin (see III 28).
- III 22 & 23. Two brothers were very alcoholic and shiftless. One of them fell across a stake on a sled when drunk and choked to death. The other is still living.
- III 24. This high-grade feeble-minded man is alcoholic and is afflicted with a nervous twitching of the muscles. He has been imprisoned for assault and drunkenness. Under the influence of a strong personality he reformed for a time, but when that influence was removed, he relapsed into his old habits. He has three children living and lost two in infancy. The oldest girl is thirteen and is in the eighth grade. She is very nervous and has poor mental ability. She is inclined to petty thieving. The eight year old boy is in the second grade and is doing fairly well.
- III 25. Nothing is known of the last legitimate daughter who married and has two children.
- III 27. The colored child went astray in some way and was sent to the Women's Reformatory, where she died two years later.

- II 6. Number 6 of the second generation is one of the worst drunkards on the chart. He is now dead, probably from delirium tremens.
- II 8. His sister who was the first wife of II 7 died from a tumor some time ago and little is known of her. She had at least four children (III 28-32), three of whom have become respectable citizens.
- b. 1840  
d. 1864.
- The first is an alcoholic man who married his own cousin, III 21, and has two children. Their son is feeble-minded and alcoholic, working irregularly as a day laborer. Their daughter is a complete idiot and a great care, but her parents are unwilling to place her in any institution.
- III 29. III 29 is industrious and owns a house. He was divorced from his wife who was normal because of his cousin III 43 who was living with them. He did not marry her, however. Nothing is known of the children whom the mother took.
- III 31. This son was formerly very alcoholic, but with the assistance of church influences has reformed and is conducting a good business. He has a comfortable home and married one of the few normal women from the Rasp family (see Chart A, III 30).
- III 32. The fourth child married a normal man who holds a responsible town office. She is of average intelligence. Their one child died in infancy.
- II 9. One son of the second generation was killed in the war.
- II 12. Another son was a high-grade feeble-minded man, shiftless and untrustworthy. He went to the war and his pension partly supports his widow. He received town aid at different times and she now has occasional outside relief. Before her marriage she had one illegitimate son. One of her seven legitimate children died in infancy. An account of each follows.
- b. 1839  
d. 1909.
- III 35. The oldest son is a fair workman, but somewhat shiftless. He is below the average intelligence and drinks moderately. He married a lazy improvident woman who teaches her children to beg. She has nine children. They have frequently had town aid. When the whole family had had scarlet fever, they refused to be fumigated until forced to, and then took some clothes to the woods and hid them. Their oldest daughter is now married. She was "light-fingered" and untrustworthy. All the children are borderline cases of feeble-mindedness. A sister twelve years old is in the third grade and another eleven years old is in the first grade.
- b. 1865.
- III 37. III 37 is of fair intelligence. She was well trained in house work, but is careless and shiftless when not watched. She has three children who are reported to be normal.
- b. 1870.
- III 38. Another daughter, who is a high-grade feeble-minded woman, married a man of the same stamp from a branch of the Nuke family which is not included on Chart B. They live in a shiftless manner in a two-roomed unplastered house. They have two children. The oldest boy, a boy of thirteen, is in the third grade at school; is stupid and lazy. The girl, five years old, is just beginning school.
- b. 1873.
- III 41. A sister who died of tuberculosis was probably the same high-grade defective. She married a brother of III 39, who is very deaf and is lazy and unintelligent. He is a day laborer. After his wife's death, he took his five children to his father's home which was already overcrowded with shiftless, feeble-minded relatives. One son of thirteen is in
- b. 1875  
d. 1911.

the third grade. He tries to learn but is mentally incapable of grasping his school work like a normal child. The sons of ten and eight years are still in the first grade. They are slow and dull.

III 42. This woman who married her cousin, IV 40, has been referred to before. After he  
b. 1877 died of tuberculosis, she married one of the Rasp family, III 39 on Chart A. Their four  
d. 1907. children are described on page 42.

III 43. III 43 is apparently normal. She has married an industrious workman and lives  
b. 1869 in a small town some distance from her old home. She has at least two children.

III 45. The youngest son is a teamster and is very alcoholic. He has been sent to the State  
b. 1880? Reformatory for repeated drunkenness. He married an Italian girl but soon left her.

CHART A

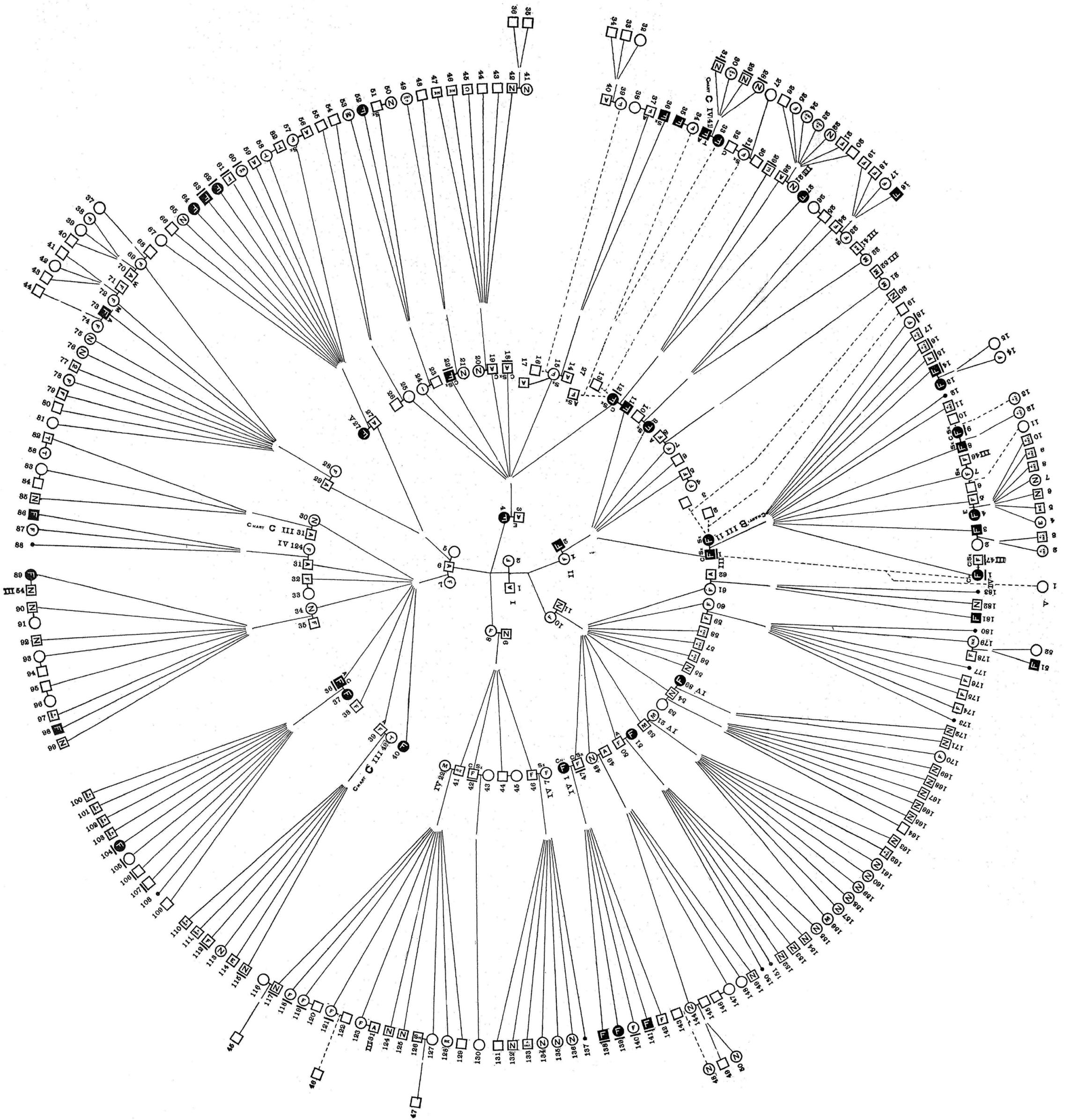


CHART B

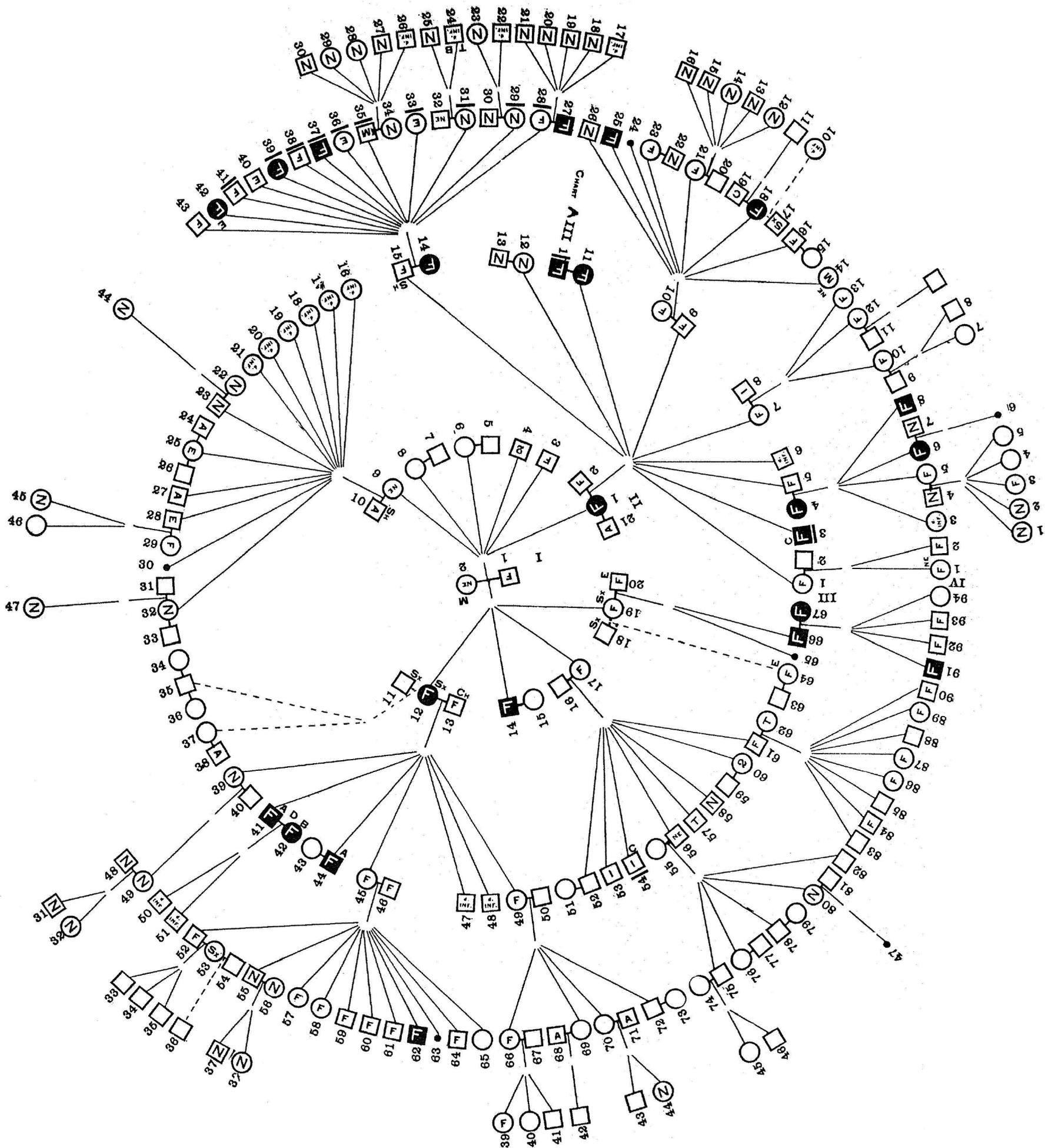
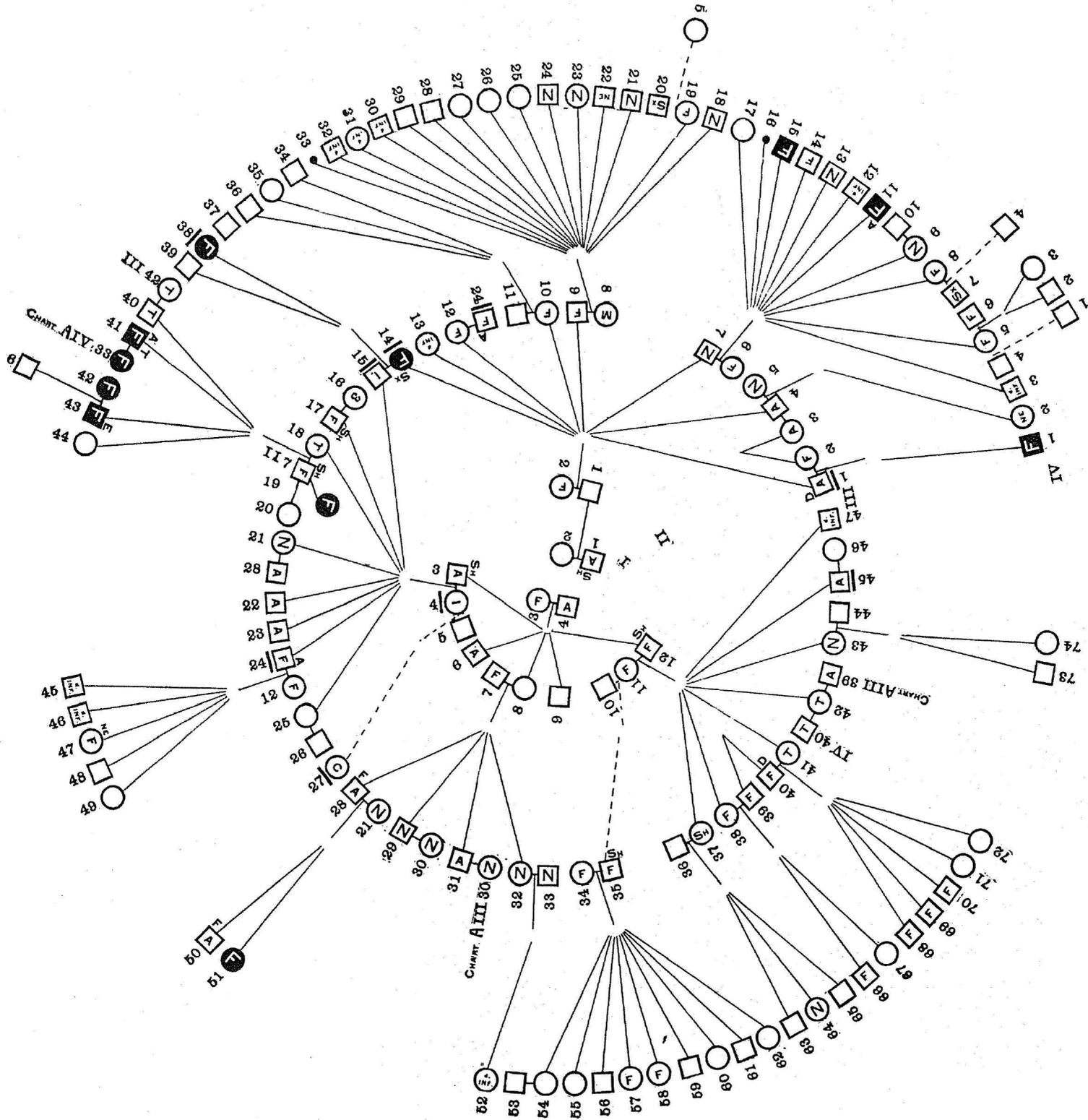


CHART C



# AMERICAN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

## EUGENICS SECTION

E. E. SOUTHARD,  
Chairman (1912)

H. H. GODDARD,  
Vice Chairman (1912)

CHARLES B. DAVENPORT,  
Secretary

### THE EUGENICS RECORD OFFICE

COLD SPRING HARBOR

LONG ISLAND, N. Y

Established in October, 1910, this Office aims to fill the need of a clearing house for data concerning "blood lines" and family traits in America. It is accumulating and studying records of mental and physical characteristics of human families to the end that people may be better advised as to fit and unfit matings. It issues blank schedules (sent on application) for the use of those who wish to preserve a record of their family histories.

The Eugenics Section and the Record Office which has been from its inception affiliated with it, are a development of the former committee on Eugenics which comprised well-known students of heredity and humanists; among others, Alexander Graham Bell, Washington, D. C.; Luther Burbank, Santa Rosa, Cal.; W. E. Castle, Harvard University; C. R. Henderson, University of Chicago; Adolf Meyer, Johns Hopkins Medical School; J. Arthur Thomson, University of Aberdeen; H. J. Webber, Cornell University; Frederick A. Woods, Boston. The first chairman of the Section was David Starr Jordan, Stanford University. The work of the Record Office is aided by the advice of a number of technical committees. Its superintendent is H. H. Laughlin, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., to whom correspondence should be addressed.

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