

Female Twins: Partly Alike

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and as for London society, London is generally a wilderness to young Irishmen and Scotchmen. We should wish to see the Indian Civil Servants kept together, if not in our own Universities, still in a College of their own, for these two years; and perhaps no place for that College would be so good as the place formerly chosen,—Calcutta.

Sir Henry Thompson wrote a letter to Monday's *Times* against the Vivisection Bill of Lord Henniker,—which indeed, if it had any force, would tell quite as much against that of Dr. Lyon Playfair and his scientific friends, though the latter had not at that time been brought in,—of which the chief idea was to maintain that all sport is as bad as vivisection, and the chief aim to throw dust in the eyes of the public. When Sir Henry Thompson enlarges on the agonies of a "writhing worm threaded on a hook," he speaks of a sort of needless pain which the present writer, at least, would refuse to inflict; but he knows perfectly well that the torture which he himself speaks of as "as great and as prolonged as it is in their [the creatures'] nature to endure," is in all probability no torture at all in any sense in which a being with a highly developed nervous system uses the term. So when he speaks of the torture of crimping cod and skate,—which a fishmonger wrote to the next day's paper to say that his craft never do while the creature is alive,—and of boiling lobsters to death,—we believe they are always put straight into boiling water, and so killed instantaneously,—he is merely doing all in his power to find foils to the tortures of scientific investigation which may make the latter seem less objectionable. Whatever the anguish inflicted in sport may be,—and doubtless it is often great,—it is usually diminished by the excitement of a chase, and never involves the sort of breach of faith which makes torture inflicted on domesticated animals, animals taught from their first hour to trust men, a kind of treachery as well as cruelty. Sir Henry Thompson's letter was skilful for its purpose, but its purpose was not good, and his skill, we hope, will not succeed.

A very good non-political judge has been just made. Mr. Lindley, Q.C., who is raised to the Bench in consequence of the death of Mr. Baron Pigott, and who was one of the leaders in the Court of Vice-Chancellor Charles Hall, is not only a very accomplished lawyer,

the head and heresy of the heart, and the fact that such a distinction has now been generally admitted,—and even by Roman Catholics, in the absolution of invincible ignorance,—is due, we suspect, chiefly to the larger influence which human feeling has exerted in softening the hard theology of olden times. We doubt whether Mr. Thomson's protest will put a stop to the steady and constant flow of thought which goes on in this direction. Indeed, is any revelation conceivable at all which does not depend as much on feeling as on thought?

The *Times* published on Thursday a paper from some very well-informed correspondent on modern Burmese policy. It would appear that the King has two fixed ideas, from which he never swerves,—to recover his lost province of Pegu, and to maintain his personal monopoly of the trade with Western China. To carry out his first idea, he has offered treaties to France and Italy —Powers which he dreams might help him, and to carry out his second, he resolutely opposes any British mission which endeavours to pass through his dominions to China. He stopped Major Sladen's expedition, and it is believed influenced the attack on Mr. Margary. The writer doubts, apparently, whether the King will fight, as he yielded to pressure once before; and the latest intelligence—that the King had issued a pacific proclamation—partly confirms this view. It remains to be seen, however, whether he will accord the terms Sir Douglas Forsyth goes to Mandalay to ask.

England is a reservoir of capacities, but the death of Admiral Sherard Osborn at the early age of fifty-three is still a national loss. He was one of the best specimens of a very fine class, the educated Naval officer who knows his profession thoroughly, but knows business too, and understands politics on the great scale. In Arctic expeditions, in the Black Sea, in China, Admiral Osborn had displayed qualities which pointed him out as a reserve force, a man who might head the fighting fleet in a great war, or even administer the entire Navy. Had he been a wealthy man, he would have risen high, for he had Parliamentary faculties; but being poor and unconnected, he died only a C.B., and a man whom his department intended to utilise whenever there was serious danger ahead.

Consols were at the latest date 94½-94¼.

Evils (with a lie)



f. 2r

f 1v

which it will take her years to recover?" These ideas, which are now justly denounced as "immoral," but which were once the governing ideas of diplomacy, every Government thinking its neighbour's armaments just ground of diplomatic complaint or war, have been pressed upon the German Chancellor until, harassed by his Ultramontane opponents—who may yet carry the Bavarian elections, and so throw the Imperial machine out of gear, by many foreign circumstances,—such, for example, as his evident suspicions of Hapsburg policy—and by his own growing intensity of volition, he is believed to have partly accepted them, and it remained only to convince his master. How far the Emperor, who is essentially a soldier, whose mind is usually *en rapport* with the Military party, and who feels acutely the suffering a long war with France might inflict upon his people, has yielded to the influences around him, this generation will never certainly know, but all visible circumstances and some private information point to a conclusion nearly resembling this:—The Emperor is averse to a fresh war, for which he has not the physical strength, and in which he could not personally command. He cannot forget either that he is a King, that the stake would for him and his be one of the most tremendous kind, and that he has already been fortunate to a degree which must awake the latent dread of Fortune never quite absent from the strongest mind. And finally, he is a gentleman, who desires, when not over-mastered by visible necessity, or by his view of danger to his people, to keep his treaties, and wait with dignity until they are attacked from the other side. So severe, however, has been the pressure applied to his mind—possibly by the discovery of intrigues of which the world has not heard—that he resolved to make the views of his nephew, Czar Alexander, the balance-weight in the scale. Those views, when ascertained, were found, no matter for what reason, to be in favour of peace, and accordingly Berlin is for the moment full of love and good-will towards all mankind,—except, perhaps, France, Austria, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain.

If this sketch is substantially accurate, and we believe it to be so, though it does not cover the ground of the strange quarrel between Berlin and Brussels, the mercantile world has very little excuse for its present state of chuckle. No war has been arranged, it is true, but no cause of war has been removed.

is no real relief in the situation, and the causes which now prevent war from bursting out may at any moment be removed. The Czar may become aware that the danger of Russia from Germany is only less than that of France, and may be glad to see Von Moltke occupying his strength in an expedition of which no one can predict the end. The Emperor of Germany may discover, or be made to believe, that Austria is only waiting the recovery of France to try one more desperate fall with her old antagonist. The immense prudence of the Duc Decazes may fail at the last moment, or the old parties force his hand, or the new Assembly become satisfied that the hour for the revindication of French territory has at last arrived. Of course, if the Russian Czar is determined that France shall not be assailed, the German soldiers will hesitate till certain that they can defend their Eastern frontier, but the Czar is most unlikely to lay down a proposition which would compel his most valuable ally to look for other and less humiliating alliances. With so restless and disturbing a policy as that of Prince Bismarck, new complications may arise at any moment; and if they arise, there is always visible the terrible fact that in the existing condition and temper of the German people one old soldier can, by a word, set an army of a million of men, hitherto undefeated, in active motion. While such a condition of affairs exists, tranquillity in Europe is a mere dream. The nations are like men sleeping under a dyke which is pressed by the rising flood within, and remains firm only because one or two engineers are stopping the chinks with their bare hands. Sooner or later the flood will force its way, and Europe be deluged by its overflow. When the catastrophe will occur is known, of course, to no man, but its occurrence is as nearly inevitable as anything dependent on the human will can be; and while it can occur at any moment, there can be no tranquillity, or prosperity, or easy life for any Continental State. Even the passing-away of the group of men who have made Germany would scarcely ameliorate the situation. Prince Bismarck may be succeeded by a calmer statesman, Count von Moltke by an inferior soldier, the Emperor William by a softer Prince, but still, while Metz is German, France must be always on the watch to regain Lorraine, and Germany always uneasy lest France, with her strength reinvigorated by her industry,

(Ansell. W^m)

f. 2r

Atlas Assurance Office.
(Life Department)

92. Cheapside. London. E.C. 18 Dec 1874

Dear Sir, I with much
pleasure comply with
your request about
the information with
reference to twins - I
know only slightly
some families in
which twin births have
occurred but if you
wish it I will give the
names of the parties

of course on the
 understanding that
 my name does not
 transpire in the matter

Very truly yours
 Wm Russell



Francis Galton Esq F.R.S.
 4 Rutland Gate
 S.W.



(2)

f. 4r

Atlas Assurance Office,
(Life Department)

92, Cheapside, London, E.C. 28 14 Dec 1874

Dear Sir,

I now have the
pleasure to give you
the names and addresses
of persons who are twins -
Robt Lodge Esq, Secretary
to the Marine Assurance
Office

2. Mr Charles Blewitt
Collector of Rates, Ilford
Essex

f. 4v

3rd Two gentlemen in
Mess Rothschild's house
named Detmar who
were at the
above firm

4th Wm Manley Esq of
Hoddesdon, Herts has
twin children

With reference to No 1

No 4 I must mention
^{besides} that Mr Blewett himself
being a twin he has had

two children one of
whom died and his
niece the daughter of
a Mr Blewett of Rainsham
Tarnes is the wife of
Mr Wm Manly ^{son} of Hoddendon
and consequently the
mother of his twins. There
were ^{also} twins in her father's
family - I must mention
also that Mr Wm Manly's
mother had two children

that lady is dead but her ^{f. 5v}
husband a retired doctor lives
at Teddington ^{Surrey}. I rather
think that in the ~~case~~ of
Blount family there are
more cases of twins than
I have mentioned —

If I can be of any service
to you further in an
interesting enquiry I
shall be very pleased
to render it — It
might interest you

to know if you have
not already heard of
the circumstance that
Benedict a well noted
pugilist was one of
three at a birth and
the youngest of a family
of 19 ————— one

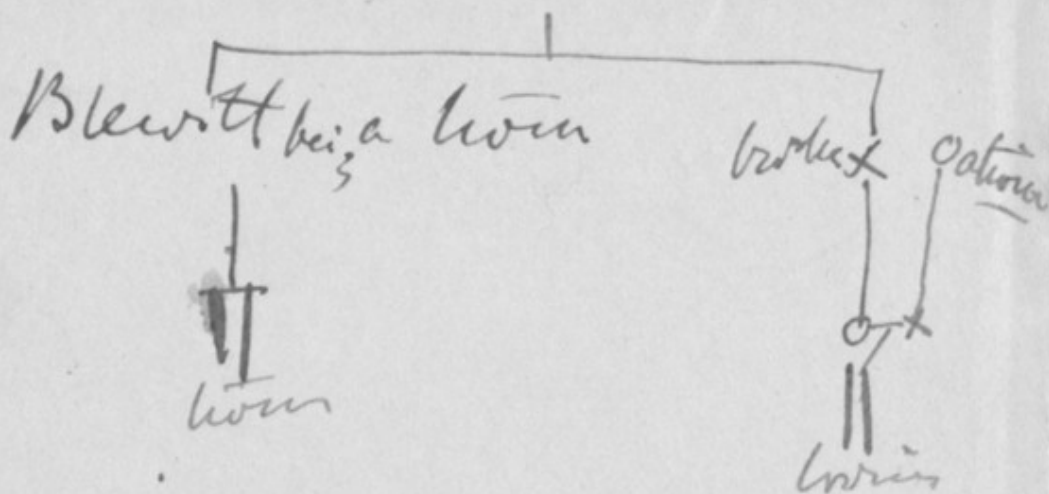
case more I give you
as the experience of the
Atlas Office - A man
made a proposal to assure

his life - and stated that
his father (or a near relation
I forget which at this moment
was aged 84 and that he
and two others of a triple
birth were all alive &
well, the proposal only
was made about 2 yds
ago -

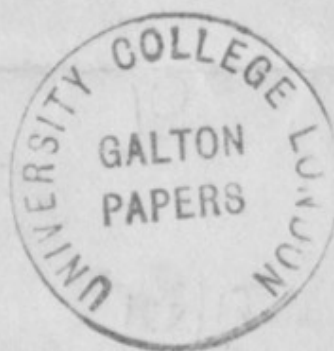
Very truly Yours
Wm. Russell

Francis Galton Esq





XO
Manley



Replies to queries as to my twin children

N^o 1 Charlotte Emily Ansell } girls
Ellen Mary Ansell }

(the first named being the older by half an hour)
and I think it right to state that this is a
case in which there were separate afterbirths
which I believe is an unusual occurrence

N^o 2 They are nott never were particularly alike
the elder was physically always the weaker
although until the last year ^{she} was taller and
larger boned, about fourteen months ago
Charlotte was laid by and has been ever since
that time with an abscess in her leg, since
when the younger who had been an inch
shorter is now about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch taller.
Charlotte also in her earlier years (I mention
they are now just 9 years of age) was more
quick at learning than her sister; but
when the last year it has been remarked
that their abilities for acquiring knowledge
are about equal. They so far resemble
one another in person that they are
both fair (but then both their parents are so)
and they are not like in expression, that
of the elder being very much like to her
father's father, and the younger having a
strong resemblance to ^{one of} her mother's sisters

(I see that the answers to N^o 2 & 3 have been thrown
into one)



N^o 4 They are and have been educated
together from y^{et} & till the present
time

N^o 7 4 uncles and 5 aunts (no twins)

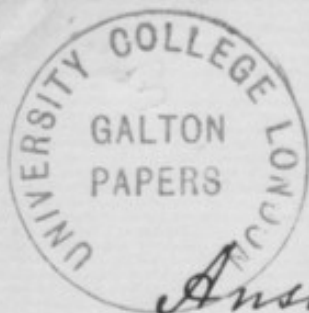
N^o 8 4 uncles and 4 aunts (no twins)

N^o 9 1 uncle who has or had 3 sons and 3
daughters (no twins)

N^o 10 1 aunt who has or had 4 sons and
4 daughters
(no twins)

N^o 11 1 uncle who has or had 2 daughters
(no twins)

(12) 2 aunts 4 sons including one still born &
6 daughters (no twins)



Griffith

f. 10r

Answers to Questions about Twins

1. Names.

Lucia Sophia Griffith }
Frances Constance Griffith }

2. Alike

In tastes, & occupations, & pursuits

In capacity

In general health

In general character, but

the disposition of one

more calm, ^{& gentle,} the other

more ardent; in other

respects alike

In association of ideas uniformly
the same, & at the same moment

3. Appearance

Not sufficiently alike ~~as~~ to be mistaken when together; but frequently when apart - Any conversation ^{with a comparative stranger} held with one, is supposed to be known verbatim by the other at a later period, both being taken to be the same, as a thing of course - If one pays a visit to a friend in the country & there makes new friends, and is followed by the other the next year, the new friends hail her with warmth at first sight, & are disappointed not to be recognized at once; not knowing ^{person} that is not the same, again -

If one is introduced to any that have already known the other, the answer sometimes, "Oh yes I know Min - I've ^{not} got quite such a bad memory as that!" & similar remarks, & much merriment caused when the mistake is discovered -

But seldom mistaken by those who know them in daily life -

Never mistaken by children, yet frequently mistaken by near relatives, who see them from time to time -

One Aunt had them occasionally to spend a week with her, & on each occasion, her remark at table was "I have been looking at the colour of your hair, trying to discover some difference of shade - At last this seems to me

a shade darker than the other." Her daughter chimed in, "Oh my dear Mamma, if either is darker, it is this! let me look at it from the same point as you." In conclusion both were as undecided as before.

4. Educated always together
5. Resemblance in appearance probably gradually diminishes, but in association of ideas, it is closer & closer

There were also. Twin boys in the family. they lived but a short time (Father + Mother, first Cousins)

Here duty

- X. 7. On Father's side, six Aunts - ^{no twins} no Uncle
8. On Mother's side, one Aunt - ^{no twins} one Uncle
9. (None) ^{no twins}
10. On Father's side, two married Aunts -
one had two children. no twins
the other six children. no twins
11. On Mother's side, one married Uncle.
^{ten} children. no twins
12. on Mother's side, one married aunt. 3 children. no twins

Mr George Hewett - Kent

f. 12

HURSTCOTE,
SHERE,
GUILDFORD.



Sir

The Hon Mrs Lane-Fox,
an acquaintance of ours, has
put a paper of yours into my
hands respecting "Twins".

I have much pleasure in sending
you all the information respecting
the case in my power, and
it is in my power to say —

I am Sir

Yours faithfully

George M Hewett

March 20. 1875.

Twin Girls (Sisters) Hewett. (Born) f. 14c
March 20

1875

Parents.

HURSTCOTE,
SHERE,
GUILDFORD.

Sir George J. R. Hewett, Baronet.

— Clara Hewett, born von Poehlhammer

born at Albury, Surrey. 24 Nov^r. 1867.

1. Hulda Henrietta }
2. Hulda, Emilie. }



When first born 1. was rather the larger -
but in a few weeks 2. had become slightly
larger and heavier - and this advantage
she has always maintained.

They grew very much alike - and there
was little or no difference in any way - their
hair and eyes of the same colour - those
most near to them were constantly liable
to mistake them.

In character and disposition they are
very unlike - their tastes and habits

disimilar -

1. is neater and more elegant in his look and manner - handy and a good nurse -

2. is an awkward man and very much inclined to be "left-handed".

They are both very intelligent and full of fancy, but in different ways.

1. is sharp and critical.

2. is more droll. He is more affectionate and chingy.

1. is more active - and fond of reading

2. is indolent.

They are both fond of music, and both fond of animals - but all animals are more attracted by 2. and pleased with his touch and voice.

They have always been treated exactly alike. Both were brought up by hand - They have been in the hands of the same nurses and governesses from their birth.

They are very fond of one another.

If they have had any child complaints
these have been identical.

They are now $7\frac{1}{2}$ years old.

2. is a little taller and a good deal
thinner than 1.

They are no longer so much alike -
year by year the difference between
them is more marked.

This increasing dissimilarity must
of course be ascribed to natural (born)
difference of mind and character - as
there has been nothing to account for it
in their treatment.

(7.) Father's side

1 Uncle 2 Aunts. (no twins)

(8.) Mother's side

3 Uncles 1 Aunt. (no twins)

- [9.] Father's side
1 married Uncle 11 children
[no twins]
- [10.] do 2 married Aunt
A. 11 children B. 1 child
[no twins]
- [11.] Mother's side.
2 married Uncles. A. no child
B. 5 children. (no twins)
- [12.] do no married Aunt.

The only case of twins in my family is
I believe ^{that of} my Mother's Mother, wife of
Dr Weyland formerly Bishop of Bangor
who had a Boy and Girl. (1. George
rector of Headington with. 2 Isabella
wife of F. Leas Dean of Salisbury.)

13. There are very many cases of twins
in this immediate neighbourhood

George M. Hewitt



Dec. 30. 1874

(Hill)

F. 16r

(Reply to circular)

VICARAGE, SWINNOH

LOSTWITHIEL.

Sir.

I have two sisters who are twins - namely

Eliza Hill } born 21 Nov. 1821 { m^d. in 1848 to Rev^d J^r Coleridge
Mary Hill } m^d. in 1857 to Rev. G. J. Davie

Both are still living.

They were never very closely alike - The eyes of Eliza dark, those of Mary, a light blue - The hair of both in childhood was light - but Eliza's not so light as Mary's, and became comparatively darker as she grew up. Both had good health - Eliza has the shorter of the two, and was the more robust in constitution.

The similarity was that of Sisters - brought up together, and having the same associates - and not more.

Eliza - married in 1848 the Rev. J^r Coleridge
(address 5th Laurence Isle of Wight)
and has 6 children - all at single birth of whom five are girls - all living.

Mary - married in 18 the Rev. G. J. Davie.
address Market Bosworth Leicestershire
and has never had any family.



f. 16v

[I would observe however with regard to this point of difference, that of two other ^{not twins} sisters, one married to the Rev. G. Knight has without children the other - married twice has had by her first husband 6 children - by her second 5 children]

Uncles and Aunts on Father's side - none

" " " on Mother's side { Three Uncles
no aunt.

There were two married uncles on the Mother's side - The one had two son - the other one son & two daughters. None of these ^{cousins} were twins

No twins also occur in the families of these cousins, numbering 9 second cousins.

The only other instance of twins in any way connected with my family is in the family of

great-great-grandfather
 our paternal grandfather - who I have heard
 had twins who died in infancy between
 1700 - 1710

Allow me to supply you with the names of
 a gentleman who at present resides at
 Torquay, a solicitor there who is a twin

Grant Wollen Esq
 Torquay.

The other twin in his case was a sister.

Allow me also to mention a remarkable
 case which recently occurred in the family
 of a labourer who for a short time only
 resided at Polso in this Parish. (St Winnow
 Cornwall)

Rebecca wife of Th^s Netherton while residing in this
 parish, in August 1867 gave birth to three children
 one was still born, the other two were baptized

by me, but did not survive long. The
mother whose maiden name was Simmons
informed me that she was also herself
one of three at a birth. Her age was 38. &
she had had 5 children previously.

I am yours obediently
G. Hill.



rights in stating that his wife thought

(Jones)
London Orphan Asylum.
Hatford.

f. 18r

Private
4 Jan: 1875

Dear Sir,
I am sorry to hear that I
can give you much
information relative
to Lewis. My sister
were Lewis but except
that they were like
one another when
calves & were reared
with great difficulty
and milk, but
became more unlike

✓ dissimilar in talent
✓ disposition as they
grew up together I
know of nothing of
importance in their
case. One is though
somewhat clever
the other somewhat
silly or at least
very eccentric in
manners without
more than a fair
share of common sense.



I knew two ladies
of the name of Wyer
daughters of a Medical
Man exceedingly like
in every respect.

They have a brother
Dr Otto Wyer now
at Leamington in
and for a while.

Whether he could
give you information
I don't know.

I don't think their
parents always knew



them apart when they
were grown up.

I have nine children
but no twins, tho'
my mother is said
to have had other
sets still born or
prematurely born dead
None known on the
side of my wife's relations.
A Mr Edw. Peenall
a man of some wealth
sponkiri near Warrington
once lived near me
and I believe I am

P.S.

f. 20

My wife says that
the most remarkable
instance of Swin
in the Wileys of Norway
(F. Wiley Esq) well known
there. She tells very
extraordinary stories
of their being ill simultaneously
reasons in the same
way, & having made
their wives mistake
them &c.

A. F. Jones



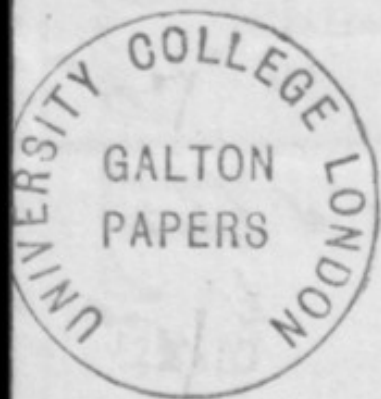
To Mr Henry Collock

f. 21r

Powell

4 Chester Place

Feb 2



My dear Melly,

The names
of the twins are
Julia Winifred Powell
& Ellen Louisa Powell.
Julia says she
& her sister are a
good deal alike
in disposition. As

Children she was
black & her sister
fair but had ~~that~~
color of their hair
& eyes is alike.
Julia is delicate
& the sister was very
strong till she had
small pox.
They are very fond
of each other

(the nurse)

f. 225

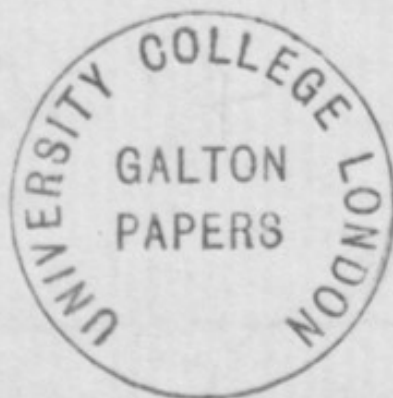
Julia has also
a twin brother &
sister, but they
are very unlike
each other.

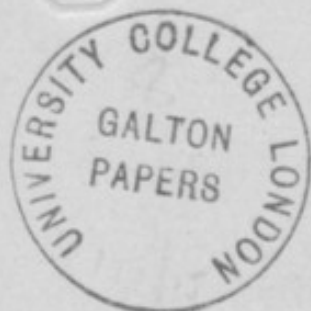
There have been
twins before in
the Feltner family.

I am sending
this note by Julia
& so you can see her

If you care to
Please tell Mrs Matthews
I have heard from
Henry who hopes to
get a ticket & will
send it if he can
manage it. - tomorrow.
In haste

Yours affectionately
Alice S. Pollock





(Thomas)

F. 23r

Nailsworth,
Gloucestershire
Dec^r 31st 1874

Dear Sir,

- I am afraid that
the information I can
give you will be of little
use, as my children are
quite young; such how-
ever as I can give is
quite at your service.

The names of our twin
children are.

Constance Mary Thomas } Twin
Elizabeth Bertha Thomas }
aged 10 years.

Emily Maude Thomas } Twin
Beatrice Louisa Thomas }
aged six years.

The first two were very much alike as infants, as when they were baptized we had to make some difference in dress to distinguish them - Constance Mary was however the stoutest and most healthy child of the two: on this account she was brought-up by hand, while the other was fed entirely from the breast. This latter Elizabeth Beatha is now much the tallest and strongest being

~~being~~ as tall as a sister
 who is fourteen months
 older; her intellect if it is
 possible to judge of so young
 a child is much brighter
 than her sisters, and she is
 altogether more advanced.
 - Between these two there ap-
 - pears very little if any more
 sympathy than between the
 other children - They are
 alike in colour of eyes, hair
 &c, but not so nearly so
 in expression.
 Emily Maude and
 Beatrice Louisa are



quite unlike, the first
having dark eyes and hair,
the latter grey eyes and light
hair - taking respectively after
Mr. Thomas and myself. -

Between these, who were
both brought up by hand,
there is great sympathy, which
shows itself however more
on the part of the younger, than
the elder; she having two or
three times fainted when
her elder sister has been hurt.

(7). Questⁿ. Two aunts, one
uncle. Aunt and uncle,
Jurins died in infancy.

(8). Quest.ⁿ Four uncles; two
Aunts; not any.

10. Quest.ⁿ One, who married
his wife's brother. not any
children.

11. Quest.ⁿ Three, one had
three children, a boy and
girl, twins, the girl died
in infancy, the boy survives;
a girl who survives - One
has four. - The youngest,
who married my sister, not
any.

12. One; four children.

- Regretting that I cannot
give you more useful in-
formation.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours Truly,
Edw. J. W. Thomas