Aitken

f. 1

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM

INVERNESS 10th Feb 1875

Dear Sir

I have to apologize for not replying so promptly as I could wish to your Circular regarding Thomas My name for not doing so however was that from recently obtained information I was led to believe that two brothers stood in the

f. 2

affords you an making enquiries about: but I now find that such is not the case

I may add that I have never heard of such a case in this district

Yours very truly
Thos Atthill

To
Francis Galton Esq
42 Rutland Gate
London

from Bacon

Whitehead
2 girls alike

Cambridgeshire Asylum.
Fulbourn.
Nr Cambridge May 30 1875

Dear Sir

The only case I know of bearing on yr. inquiries as to Twins is as follows.–

Dr. Hack Tuke saw my patient while spending a day with me about a month ago. I waited to verify the facts – wh. I have only just been able to do.

I have a patient here named Martha Whitehead born 13 June 1841 – She has a twin sister Mary. They were brought up together at home till 9 years age

illustration. I have been here 11 years & was 2 years at another Co. Asylum.

If I can supply any further information I shall be pleased to do so.

Speaking rather ignorantly perhaps & only from recollection I shd. say that heredity has not strong influence as to twins. I know of several instances in Ws. there was no great proof of it & it seems to me a sort of accident - but Wed. men must have heard of instances where women with large families have had twins once as a sort of interruption of ordinary experiences.

they have the same coloured hair & eyes & are now strikingly alike – They have often been mistaken for one another, but I cannot understand that they had any strong mental resemblances. I notice however, a certain pride & obstinacy of character in both. Martha W. became insane about 1868 & was sent to this asylum where she has remained – She is insane, has delusions & a certain amount of dementia wh. increases –

Mary is at large now but is obviously insane, talks most incoherently & will not

believe in her sister's identity.
It is a mere accident how
long she will be left out of
an asylum. She has been
mad about 3 years. There is
no great resemblance in their
ideas. — Family history.
The Mother was an only child.
She has had twins twice &
her grandmother had twins once.
The father of Martha &c. had
3 brothers & 1 sister — all of
whom married — one brother had
4 children — another 2, another
10. Sister had 5 or 6. One
of the brothers sons married &
had twin dghters. —

I know no case at all
supporting Dr. Moreau's dramatic

Francis Bacon

I have in a very small experience of late had 2 instances where women have had twins. I visited a married lady recently whose mother had twins & who wished her 9 daughters to imitate her example, & tho' all the 9 married were abundantly fertile only one imitated her mother & the 2nd generation have not as yet been equally successful. —

I do not presume to argue on such loose grounds but as I feel an interest in the subject I may be excused these remarks.

I doubt if we are to reach any just conclusion unless we consider a lot of hostile instances & collect say 1000 twins — then we know how heredity affects it. — The fact of idiots being born as solitary exceptions in a healthy family seems more to point to

exceptional influences in generation that can & easily be reduced to law — & twins may be of the same sort of thing — perhaps an approximation to a lower type as in the lower animals multiple offspring is the rule. —

Poor women often have twins — & not so often at their first or 2nd confinements — it is both proof of vigour I shd say

Yours yrs truly

J. M. Baker M.D.

Blandford

71 Grosvenor St.
Feb 10. 1875

Dear Sir,

I have been enquiring among my patients as to whether any of them are twins.

I find I have one gentleman Mr. A—n, who has a twin brother; my patient is suffering from chronic mania with hallucinations of hearing. I have seen the twin brother who is as much alike in appearance as brothers usually are but not more, tho is shorter in stature. He is mentally very peculiar, & I should think, as nearly insane as it is possible to be. I do not know their early history or that of their family sufficiently to answer the questions in your second paper.

Some years ago I had a gentleman, now a peer, Lord D—y, under my care suffering from acute melancholia from which he recovered. He was a twin & his twin brother was an idiot (as I am informed, for I never saw him) who died not long before the illness of the brother. As this case would be easily recognised I mention it with reserve.

One of my patients, a lady, has twin sisters, not insane.

I read your work on 'Insanity & Science' with much interest. I look forward to your investigation

f.7

concerning twins

I remain dear Sir

Faithfully yours

G. Fielding Blanshard

Francis Galton Esqr

Fraser — Lindsay's case

f. 85

20 Belmont Park
Lee – S.E.
London 4th Feby 1895

Dear Sir,

Your letter of 15 inst. duly reached me, and I have forwarded its enclosures to the resident doctor of the establishment where Mess.rs Edw.d and James Fraser have lived for some 3 years past.

I regret that I cannot from personal knowledge supply the information you desire – but it occurs to me that

f. 8v

You may very probably have already learnt all that there is to tell from my late uncle Mr Wm Fraser of 9 Lombard Street with whom I know you were in occasional Communication.

I am Dear Sir

Yours faithfully

Chas. Clark

Francis Galton Esq

f. 9v

Windsor Chambers.
Great Saint Helens.

London, 187
E.C.

f. 10

20 Belmont Park
~~Windsor Chambers.~~ Lee
~~Great Saint Helens.~~
London, ~~E.C.~~ 13 March 1875.

Dear Sir,

If you will be good enough to send one of your printed forms to my brother, Dr. Hugh Clark
6 Andross Street
Inverness

I think he may be able to procure the information asked for in your letter to me of the 3d inst., which I have forwarded to him.

Yours faithfully
Chas. Clark

Francis Galton Esq

6 Ardross Street
Inverness, 28 March/75

My dear Sir,

The enclosed replies to one of the circulars enclosed in your note of the 16th have been procured by my sister from my mother – who is aged 71 years, and a sister of the twin brothers.

Any information I could give in reply to your other circ. can would be second-hand, and you have no doubt had it from Dr Lindsay – if indeed the medical history of the twin brothers

has been very close – which I hardly think.

Yours faithfully
H. Clark

F. Galton. Esq. F.R.S.

f. 13 v

13.
F.C.

My dear Hugh,

I presume you will copy the enclosed answers, or as much of them as you think suitable?

No. 13. I have left blank, but Mamma suggests Dr Geo. Forbes & his twin sister Mrs Irach, & thinks he would willingly respond to a circular. His address if you think fit to give it is —

Delfur Lodge
near Forres.

The Revd Simon Fraser, Fortrose

has also a twin son & daughter, both married, & I think, having families growing up.

The female branches of the Inglis family are great in twins, but as we have not the slightest acquaintance with any of them I suppose it would not be right to suggest them. If Charlie knows anything of Mr Galton, he has perhaps thought of them as he & his family are acquainted with the Frasers. Blackheath.

Yours affectionately
Annie Clark

f. 14v

Answers to Questions

(1.) Edward & James Fraser — born 19th June 1815.

(2.) More alike in mind in youth, & adult life, than as children, but less alike in body.

(3) Their resemblance in appearance was never very striking. The only anecdote bearing on it which can be recalled is one of Edward when snapped at by a dog crying out "It's not me that wile be teasing you, but my brother." They had the same colour of hair & eyes, & were of

similar dispositions, but were not specially attached to one another & the younger, James, was always, in mind & body, decidedly superior to his brother.

(4) They were educated together ~~till~~ at the Inverness Academy till about the age of 16, probably — when one became a banker's clerk & the other was apprenticed to a solicitor. After having completed their apprenticeships both went to London & filled for a short time responsible situations

there, but both gradually gave way to indolence which developed into mental disorder.

(5) As already said their resemblance, at least in mind, rather increased than diminished with years.

(6) The only external influence, or point in which their upbringing differed, was that James was nursed by his mother, & Edward was put out to nurse for probably

twelve months.

(7.) They had one Uncle & three Aunts, on the Father's side. No twins among them.

(8.) On the Mother's side two Uncles, & five Aunts. No twins.

(9.) On the Father's side one married Uncle, who had eight children. No twins among them, but three cases in the next generation, in as many families.

Answers to Questions continued.

(10.) Three married Aunts on the Father's side, but the particulars of their families not known.

(11.) No married Uncles on the Mother's side.

(12.) Three Married Aunts on the Mother's side – one of whom had four or five children, & another had nine, but no twins among them

(13.)

Clouston

f. 19c

Royal Asylum
Morningside
Edinburgh

23 April 1873.

Dear Sir. I have done my
my best to find out
such details in
my mind to the two
Mr Inesmier twin bros.
about whom I wrote, as
you wished, but I
can get nothing more
than I told you. I
hoped that the mother
would come to see
me but she has not

f. 19v

Royal Society
Burlington
House

Dear Sir, I shall be in Edin. tomorrow.

If I get any more information I shall let you know.

Yours faithfully.

G. Chambers

Francis Galton Esq F.R.S.

I confess that I should be much more apt to rely implicitly on a German or English account than a French one of such cases. It does seem that when a Frenchman sits down to write an account of such a case, that has in it an element of marvel and some dramatic interest he cannot help making it as marvelous & dramatic as possible.

F G

QUESTIONS ABOUT TWINS.

MAY I beg the favour of your informing me, whether in the course of your experience among the insane, you have met with any cases of twins suffering under the same form of insanity, so alike in minute details as to be comparable with that which has been described by a well-known authority, Dr. J. Moreau, in the strange account that I have translated, and given below?

The motive of my inquiry is partly, but sufficiently, explained by the enclosed Circular, which I am sending to twins whose addresses I happen from time to time to learn, and which has already elicited numerous answers of great interest.

FRANCIS GALTON,
42, RUTLAND GATE, LONDON.

Extract (translated) from p. 172 of La Psychologie Morbide, par le Docteur J. Moreau (de Tours), Medicin de l'Hospice de Bicêtre, Paris. 1859.

He speaks "of two twin brothers who had been confined, on account of monomania, at Bicêtre. . . . Physically the two young men are so nearly alike that the one is easily mistaken for the other. Morally, their resemblance is no less complete, and is most remarkable in its details. Thus, their dominant ideas are absolutely the same. They both consider themselves subject to imaginary persecutions; the same enemies have sworn their destruction, and employ the same means to effect it. Both have hallucinations of hearing. They are both of them melancholy and morose; they never address a word to anybody, and will hardly answer the questions that others address to them. They always keep apart and never communicate with one another.

"An extremely curious fact which has been frequently noted by the superintendents of their section of the Hospital, and by myself, is this:—From time to time, at very irregular intervals of two, three, and many months, without appreciable cause, and by the purely spontaneous effect of their illness, a very marked change takes place in the condition of the two brothers. Both of them, at the same time, and often on the same day, rouse themselves from their habitual stupor and prostration; they make the same complaints, and they come of their own accord to the physician, with an urgent request to be liberated. I have seen this strange thing occur, even when they were some miles apart, the one being at Bicêtre and the other living at Saint-Anne."

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f. 23

Dr Clouston

Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane

15 July 1875

Dear Sir, I take the liberty of sending, in answer to your circular, a few rough notes of the occurrence of insanity in one term of hereditary insanity in the other at the same time.

Yours faithfully,

G. Clouston

Francis Galton Esq F.R.S.

From Dr Clouston

I M. (le Mesurier) & — (le Mesurier)
Twins. Father drank himself to death
& his drunkenness seemed to have him
of the nature of insanity.
The twins were so alike that few
people could know them apart: they
were the greatest friends from childhood
and indeed were scarcely ever out of each others company,
They wore the same clothes down to
the summerest article and it was
said that when one went to change
an article of dress such as his
collar, the other brother always
did so too. Went all the same way
made alike. They went to the same
school were in the same class,
and showed about the same
capacity for learning & the both
took to the same things. They
both chose the same profession

and carried on the same studies together. When at College they were fond of the same sports and were able to throw a cricket ball well the same distance, & played the game alike.

During their studies J. M., while working hard, got so much afraid he would be plucked and began to show great depression of mind and suddenly developed an unusual religious hypochondriacism. The other brother became much depressed too and also by religious, but J. M. was always hurt. The ill-used & had to be sent to an Asylum and separated from his brother and finally became a hopeless imbecile. His brother turned on the point of becoming insane too but was sent away from his studies to live

in the country and have suitable out door employment, & gradually got better, still occasionally manifesting nervous tendencies like his brother when he first became ill.

After about a year the bodily likeness between the two had almost entirely disappeared.

The only fact that used in any way to explain why the brain of the one gave way so suddenly & completely in its mental function, while that of the other seemed to have the power of recovering from its disordered working, is, that he had had an attack of brain fever when he was eleven years of age. The organ probably never quite recovered its full power of resistance from disease.

It would seem that in the case of these twins yet only were general the capacity and ~~general~~ ~~defs~~ development of the brain & nervous system ~~was so alike~~ alike in them both, but the special parts that regulate the nutrition & function and subsume the special mental attributes were also almost alike, the special tendencies of both brains to go wrong in the working of these mental parts, if overstrained, seemed to be the same. Nature made them in all respects alike, and nurture strengthened this likeness by them living under the same conditions, until some accident in the nurture brought on the brain fever in J. Br. at 11 years of age. Even that there was this difference between the two brains, that J. Bis. was the more easily overset in his mental working by any over-~~work~~ strain, and

when to overset, had, and, the same power of reconformation. Nurture then had the effect in the case of the stronger brain (by separation ~~the~~ ~~case~~ from the other and altering entirely the former conditions & habits of life) of averting hopeless insanity, and of entirely changing the bodily appearance, features, & general constitution.

F. Galton

f. 28

SPECIAL RECREATIONS FOR 1874.—No. LXVIII.

Crichton Royal Institution.

READINGS,

IN PROSE AND POETRY,

AND

MUSICAL SELECTIONS

FROM FAVOURITE COMPOSERS,

WILL BE GIVEN BY

OFFICERS AND RESIDENTS,

IN THE

NEW HALL,

On THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19th.

TO COMMENCE AT SEVEN O'CLOCK.

f. 29

MEMORANDUM.

16/2/75

FROM

DR GILCHRIST,
Crichton Royal Institution,
Dumfries.

TO

Francis Fallowfield
London

Yours duly received as ~~at hom~~. Not been from home. Will see Arthur & can get any information on the subject.

G.

Eitchiot

Crichton Royal Institution

Dumfries

3/3/75

Dear Sir

I am not
able to supply
you with any
information on
the subject
of the insane Edu
cation to Insanity
I communicated
with Dr Browne
late Commissioner
in Lunacy for Scotland

but he has had
no such case
under his care
or observation

Can you give us
(Dr. Macphersons see)
instructions, details
you think useful
& which may
be of interest

Yours truly
J. W. Gill

Gilchrist
J. Galton Lean
42 Rutland Gate
London

f. 31

F. 32

Gilchrist

INVITATION CARD.

MISS WALKER requests the pleasure of your COMPANY to TEA, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 20TH JANUARY, 1875, at SIX o'clock, in the OLD MID-SOUTH GALLERY, CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Crichton Royal Institution,
15th January, 1875.

NAME. _____

f. 33

DR GILCHRIST'S COMPLIMENTS TO

_____

and will be happy to see him at the CHRISTMAS DINNER on FRIDAY, 25TH DECEMBER,—or at the CHRISTMAS TREE on THURSDAY, 31ST DECEMBER,—or at the NEW-YEAR'S DAY DINNER on FRIDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1875,—or at the NEW-YEAR'S BALL on THURSDAY, 7TH JANUARY, 1875.

Crichton Royal Institution,
19th December, 1874.

SPECIAL RECREATIONS FOR 1875.—No. XV.

Crichton Royal Institution.

A LECTURE

ON

THE EYE AND VISION,

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

RECREATION HALL,

SOUTHERN COUNTIES' ASYLUM,

On the EVENING of THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4th,

BY

MR J. MURRAY,

Greenbrae.

To Commence at Seven o'Clock.

Jepson

City of London Lunatic Asylum,
Stone, nr. Dartford, Kent.

Feb: 14th 1875.

Dear Sir,

No case of Insanity in Twins has come under my notice. —

Mrs John Ward
New Elvet
Durham

(returns observed recorded)

has had Twins twice or three times, I forget which,

and might afford you some interesting information about them: you are at liberty to mention my name as an introduction if you wish to send her a Circular.

Yours faithfully
Octavius Sheppard

Francis Galton Esq.re F.R.S
&c &c &c

Lindsay (1)

MEMORANDUM from

4 Febry. 1875

Dr. LINDSAY, MURRAY ROYAL INSTITUTION,

PERTH.

I have only

I have only one case of twins – now well off in years – at present under my charge – having much the same kind of insanity: regarding whom I wd recommend your sending a circular to their neighbour, who may be able to give details as to their family history viz:

D. Hugh Fraser [late of the Indian army]
Ardross Street. Inverness

circular addressed to my Brother
D. Murray Lindsay Thickbroom
Derby

where it the head of the Derby County asylum
family of the Aspinwalls of Hanwell (Middlesex), Cam-
bridge & Wells (Somerset), may elicit some of the
kind of information you desire to

When studied the subject of heredity closely
bottom in the animals I have for 20 years & am led to
regard Mercier's instance as a very 20 years exceptional case
exceptional to the rule or law of diversity of gifts
in members of the same family

Lindsay (2)

MEMORANDUM from

6 Feby. 1895

Dr. LINDSAY, MURRAY ROYAL INSTITUTION.

PERTH. 122/1M

I will point you as to whether the details are worth collection in the case of insane twin-Brothers mentioned in my letter of yesterday when I state that

(1) They are men of 60 years of age

(2) The resemblances include

(a) Both to such an extent that I frequently find myself confounding them

(b) Insanity is of same type in both

(c) It was produced by the same assigned causes: (1) Strong hereditary tendency: & (2) Intemperance

Cover

f. 37v

(3) The differences consist –
(a) The incidence of insanity at different ages
(b) Its different results – or at least ultimate physical concomitants – the one Brother being Hemiplegic Paralytic – the other – full bodily vigour

(4) Both have been under my observation here continuously – for some 20 years: for many years I had a 3rd Brother (elder – now dead) – charge – all at the same time

MEMORANDUM

from Dr LINDSAY.

PERTH, 12 Feby 1895

The address I sought to have given you was Dr Hugh Clark [later the Indian Army] address Street, Inverness

His Brother is perhaps more accessible to you

Chas. Clark Esq. 20 Belmont Park, Lee, Kent S.E.

I have neither "Trousseau" nor the "Annales." But it is possible that Dr Browne, Crindau Dumfries

has either or both thought he knew, as I know he
w? be glad to assist you in such a matter

NOTE from

Dr. LINDSAY,

MURRAY ROYAL INSTITUTION,

PERTH.

25 Feby. 1895

I enclose a letter received in reply to one of your circulars. But I need not explain that had I been in a position to give you the family details required in that case, only two in Octavo, I wd. not have referred you to their nephew!

20 Belmont Park
Lee S.E.
London 22 July 1895

Dear Sir,

If you can give Mr. Francis Galton any information as asked for in his enclosed Circular will you be good enough to do it at your convenience

Yours faithfully
Chas. Clark

Dr. Lindsay

Maudsley

9, Hanover Square, W.

February 5th 1875

Dear Sir -

I have not in my experience met with any case resembling the one mentioned by Moreau, nor have I read of a similar one.

I have met with exactly the same sort of insanity in three brothers, and also in two sisters.

f. 41 v

but they were not
twins.

Believe me
Yours truly
H Maudsley

QUESTIONS ABOUT TWINS.

MAY I beg the favour of your informing me, whether in the course of your experience among the insane, you have met with any cases of twins suffering under the same form of insanity, so alike in minute details as to be comparable with that which has been described by a well-known authority, Dr. J. Moreau, in the strange account that I have translated, and given below?

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"An extremely curious fact which has been frequently noted by the superintendents of their section of the Hospital, and by myself, is this:—From time to time, at very irregular intervals of two, three, and many months, without appreciable cause, and by the purely spontaneous effect of their illness, a very marked change takes place in the condition of the two brothers. Both of them, at the same time, and often on the same day, rouse themselves from their habitual stupor and prostration; they make the same complaints, and they come of their own accord to the physician, with an urgent request to be liberated. I have seen this strange thing occur, even when they were some miles apart, the one being at Bicêtre and the other living at Saint-Anne."

Owen
(Sent by Darwin)

F. 43

The Broadville
2nd February 1875.

My Dear Sir.

I am sorry I cannot help your friend in his collecting information about Twins.
I have had to treat brothers & sisters & the same family, but not Twins.

Yours faithfully
Harold Ormerod

To
Herman Ebsquire
M. D.
Vyvyan Terrace. Clifton. Bristol.

My dear Galton On receipt of your note I sent the accounts of Miss to the man who has had more experience in Lunacy than any other person near or in Liverpool asking him if he could assist you – I have only just received his answer – on the other side – The French & Spanish are too sensational to give sober truth – like an Irish lady whom I heard of they draw some facts from their imagination & they say Ratissa which they would like to have according to their notions – Ever yours F Seymour

f. 44v

QUESTIONS ABOUT TWINS.

By FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S.

In the course of some inquiries upon which I am engaged, connected with the resemblance between twins, it has come to my knowledge that you are very probably able to afford me valuable information. I therefore take the liberty of sending this Circular to your address, in which my purpose is briefly stated, and the questions to which I seek replies are contained.

I propose to publish the result of my inquiry, with corroborative extracts from the communications I may receive; but the names of the individuals referred to, and of my correspondents generally, will be kept STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Object of the Inquiry.—My object is to collect data for estimating the respective shares that "Nature" and "Nurture" ordinarily contribute to the Body and Mind of adults; meaning by "nature," everything that is inborn, and by "nurture," every influence subsequent to birth.

The effects of Nature are clearly seen in persons, originally unlike and who *continue to be* unlike, although they are reared as nearly as possible in the same way; so the effects of Nurture might be traced in the gradual *extinction* of resemblances among those who closely

resembled each other in childhood, but were afterwards reared in a more or less different manner.

It is easy to obtain suitable instances for the first part of the inquiry, but it is only among twins that they exist for the second.

I have explained myself more at length, and drawn provisional conclusions, in a work just published, "English Men of Science; their Nature and Nurture" (Macmillan & Co.), page 12.

I take the opportunity of asking other questions, which relate to Heredity. The *strength* of the hereditary tendency to bear twins is not yet ascertained; neither is it known whether the tendency is transmitted *equally* by the male and female lines. If my correspondents will kindly reply to the questions about uncles, aunts, and cousins, they will give data to determine these matters.

QUESTIONS.

*** Please address any communications with which you may favour me, to FRANCIS GALTON, 42, Rutland Gate, London, S.W.

(1.) Names of the twins, both Christian and Surnames? (It will, I trust, be clearly understood that *no names will be published.* I ask this question, to guard myself against entering the same case twice; to avail myself of corroborative evidence, if it should reach me; and to learn whether the twins are of the same sex or not, which is a point of some interest in respect to the frequency of strong resemblance.)

(2.) How far were they alike, in body and in mind;—in childhood, in boyhood or girlhood, in youth, and in adult life?

(If they were *never* very closely alike, the questions 3, 4, 5, and 6 must be disregarded.)

(3.) If they were closely alike at any age, give anecdotes to illustrate their resemblance; showing for instance, that near relations frequently mistook them. Test your estimate of their likeness, by considering details of it, thus, Were they of the same height and weight, and were their clothes of the same fit? Had they the same colour of hair and eyes? Had they similar powers of athletic performance? Were they alike in manual skill, as in drawing? Had they similar handwriting and intonation of voice? Were their special tastes the same, as for music and art? Were their dispositions similar, and their associations of ideas alike, as shown by their frequently making identical remarks, or by the same recollections occurring to both of them at the same moment? Was their state of health the same?

(4.) Up to what age were they educated together, and in what respects did their education and pursuits differ afterwards?

(5.) At what period did their close resemblance begin to diminish, and in what respects did they grow unlike in body and mind?

(6.) How far do you ascribe their increasing dissimilarity to the development, in due order of time, of the qualities they had at birth, but which had lain dormant, and how far to the effect of external influences?

HEREDITY.

UNCLES and AUNTS:—

(7.) How many Uncles and Aunts had they on the Father's side? Were there any cases of twins among them?

(8.) How many Uncles and Aunts had they on the Mother's side? Were there any cases of twins among them?

COUSINS:—

(9.) How many Married Uncles had they on the Father's side? How many children had those uncles (including all who may have died in infancy)? How many cases of twins among the children?

(10.) How many Married Aunts on the Father's side? How many children had those aunts (as above)? How many cases of twins among the children?

(11.) How many Married Uncles on the Mother's side? How many children had those uncles (as above)? How many cases of twins among the children?

(12.) How many Married Aunts on the Mother's side? How many children had those aunts (as above)? How many cases of twins among the children?

(13.) Can you give me the addresses of any persons known to you as being themselves twins or nearly related to twins, and who you think might be likely to respond to this Circular if a copy were sent to them?

from Dr Hack Tuke

QUESTIONS ABOUT TWINS.

By FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S.

In the course of some inquiries upon which I am engaged, connected with the resemblance between twins, it has come to my knowledge that you are very probably able to afford me valuable information. I therefore take the liberty of sending this Circular to your address, in which my purpose is briefly stated, and the questions to which I seek replies are contained.

I propose to publish the result of my inquiry, with corroborative extracts from the communications I may receive; but the names of the individuals referred to, and of my correspondents generally, will be kept STRICTLY PRIVATE.

Object of the Inquiry.—My object is to collect data for estimating the respective shares that "Nature" and "Nurture" ordinarily contribute to the Body and Mind of adults; meaning by "nature," everything that is inborn, and by "nurture," every influence subsequent to birth.

The effects of Nature are clearly seen in persons, originally unlike and who *continue to be* unlike, although they are reared as nearly as possible in the same way; so the effects of Nurture might be traced in the gradual *extinction* of resemblances among those who closely

resembled each other in childhood, but were afterwards reared in a more or less different manner.

It is easy to obtain suitable instances for the first part of the inquiry, but it is only among twins that they exist for the second.

I have explained myself more at length, and drawn provisional conclusions, in a work just published, "English Men of Science; their Nature and Nurture" (Macmillan & Co.), page 12.

I take the opportunity of asking other questions, which relate to Heredity. The *strength* of the hereditary tendency to bear twins is not yet ascertained; neither is it known whether the tendency is transmitted *equally* by the male and female lines. If my correspondents will kindly reply to the questions about uncles, aunts, and cousins, they will give data to determine these matters.

QUESTIONS.

*** Please address any communications with which you may favour me, to FRANCIS GALTON, 42, Rutland Gate, London, S.W.

(1.) Names of the twins, both Christian and Surnames? (It will, I trust, be clearly understood that *no names will be published.* I ask this question, to guard myself against entering the same case twice; to avail myself of corroborative evidence, if it should reach me; and to learn whether the twins are of the same sex or not, which is a point of some interest in respect to the frequency of strong resemblance.) 1 Stillborn 2. Dark like

(2.) How far were they alike, in body and in mind;—in childhood, in boyhood or girlhood, in youth, and in adult life?

(If they were *never* very closely alike, the questions 3, 4, 5, and 6 must be disregarded.)

(3.) If they were closely alike at any age, give anecdotes to illustrate their resemblance; showing for instance, that near relations frequently mistook them. Test your estimate of their likeness, by considering details of it, thus, Were they of the same height and weight, and were their clothes of the same fit? Had they the same colour of hair and eyes? Had they similar powers of athletic performance? Were they alike in manual skill, as in drawing? Had they similar handwriting and intonation of voice? Were their special tastes the same, as for music and art? Were their dispositions similar, and their associations of ideas alike, as shown by their frequently making identical remarks, or by the same recollections occurring to both of them at the same moment? Was their state of health the same?

(4.) Up to what age were they educated together, and in what respects did their education and pursuits differ afterwards?

(5.) At what period did their close resemblance begin to diminish, and in what respects did they grow unlike in body and mind?

f. 48v

(6.) How far do you ascribe their increasing dissimilarity to the development, in due order of time, of the qualities they had at birth, but which had lain dormant, and how far to the effect of external influences?

HEREDITY.

UNCLES and AUNTS:—

No uncles
2 Aunts

(7.) How many Uncles and Aunts had they on the Father's side? Were there any cases of twins among them? No

(8.) How many Uncles and Aunts had they on the Mother's side? Were there any cases of twins among them? One Uncle
One Aunt
No.

COUSINS:—

(9.) How many Married Uncles had they on the Father's side? How many children had those uncles (including all who may have died in infancy)? How many cases of twins among the children? no married uncles

(10.) How many Married Aunts on the Father's side? How many children had those aunts (as above)? How many cases of twins among the children? One aunt. no Issue

(11.) How many Married Uncles on the Mother's side? How many children had those uncles (as above)? How many cases of twins among the children? One uncle. No issue

(12.) How many Married Aunts on the Mother's side? How many children had those aunts (as above)? How many cases of twins among the children? No married Aunt.

(13.) Can you give me the addresses of any persons known to you as being themselves twins or nearly related to twins, and who you think might be likely to respond to this Circular if a copy were sent to them?

Tuke (Hack)

F. 49

5 Charlotte St
Feb 22. 75

Dear Sir,

I duly received your printed queries respecting Idiots and will do what I can to obtain information for you. Should obtained I will lose no time in forwarding the particulars to you –

Yours truly
D. Hack Tuke

P.S.
No facts that I can recall have come under my observation in regard to ~~individual~~ Idiots.

F. Galton Esq.

f. 50v

7b B 23

Tuke f. 51

20 CHARLOTTE SQUARE
EDINBURGH

Feby 9th 1875

Dear Sir

No such case as you allude to in your circular has presented itself to my observation. I rather think Dr. Sanderson of Musselburgh had a case of idiot-twins. I am

Dear Sir
Yours truly
J. Batty Tuke

Francis Galton Esq
42 Rutland Gate
London

Wood

f. 53

99, Harley St.,
W.

18 Feby 1875

Dear Sir

I am sorry I am not able to afford you any illustration of the remarkable occurrence of insanity in twins. I do not recollect an instance.

Faithfully yours
W. Wood

F. Galton Esq F.R.S.

QUESTIONS ABOUT TWINS.

MAY I beg the favour of your informing me, whether in the course of your experience among the insane, you have met with any cases of twins suffering under the same form of insanity, so alike in minute details as to be comparable with that which has been described by a well-known authority, Dr. J. Moreau, in the strange account that I have translated, and given below?

The motive of my inquiry is partly, but sufficiently, explained by the enclosed Circular, which I am sending to twins whose addresses I happen from time to time to learn, and which has already elicited numerous answers of great interest.

FRANCIS GALTON,
42, RUTLAND GATE, LONDON.

Extract (translated) from p. 172 of La Psychologie Morbide, par le Docteur J. Moreau (de Tours), Medicin de l'Hospice de Bicêtre, Paris. 1859.

He speaks "of two twin brothers who had been confined, on account of monomania, at Bicêtre. . . . Physically the two young men are so nearly alike that the one is easily mistaken for the other. Morally, their resemblance is no less complete, and is most remarkable in its details. Thus, their dominant ideas are absolutely the same. They both consider themselves subject to imaginary persecutions; the same enemies have sworn their destruction, and employ the same means to effect it. Both have hallucinations of hearing. They are both of them melancholy and morose; they never address a word to anybody, and will hardly answer the questions that others address to them. They always keep apart and never communicate with one another.

"An extremely curious fact which has been frequently noted by the superintendents of their section of the Hospital, and by myself, is this:—From time to time, at very irregular intervals of two, three, and many months, without appreciable cause, and by the purely spontaneous effect of their illness, a very marked change takes place in the condition of the two brothers. Both of them, at the same time, and often on the same day, rouse themselves from their habitual stupor and prostration; they make the same complaints, and they come of their own accord to the physician, with an urgent request to be liberated. I have seen this strange thing occur, even when they were some miles apart, the one being at Bicêtre and the other living at Saint-Anne."

f. 56

Insanity in twins
letters from medical men

Aitken	1 case
‖ Bacon	cases
Blandford	1 case very interesting
‖ Clouston	
Gilchrist	
Jefferson	
‖ Lindsay, Lauder. 2 letters (Fraser & Clark.)	1 case
Maudsley, letters.	
osme with note from Turner	
Paget see	
Tuke, Batty, Tuke (Hack)	
wood	