- 28 Lynam DR Early identification of the fledgling psychopath: locating the psychopathic child in the current nomenclature. J Abnorm Psychol 1998; 107: 566–75.
- 29 Johansson P, Kerr M, Andershed H. Linking adult psychopathy with childhood hyperactivity-impulsivity-attention problems and conduct problems through retrospective self-reports. *J Personal Disord* 2005; 19: 94–101.
- 30 Cooke DJ, Michie C, Hart SD, Clark D. Assessing psychopathy in the UK: concerns about cross-cultural generalisability. Br J Psychiatry 2005; 186: 335–41.
- 31 Piatigorsky A, Hinshaw SP. Psychopathic traits in boys with and without attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: concurrent and longitudinal correlates. J Abnorm Child Psychol 2004; 32: 535–50.
- **32** Murrie DC, Marcus DK, Douglas KS, Lee Z, Salekin RT, Vincent G. Youth with psychopathy features are not a discrete class: a taxometric analysis. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry* 2007; **48**: 714–23.
- **33** Viding E. Understanding the development of psychopathy. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry* 2004; **45**: 1329–37.
- 34 Lykken DT. The Antisocial Personalities. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1995.
- 35 Langley K, Rice F, van den Bree MB, Thapar A. Maternal smoking during pregnancy as an environmental risk factor for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder behaviour. A review. *Minerva Pediatr* 2005; 57: 359–71.
- 36 Ernst M, Moolchan ET, Robinson ML. Behavioural and neural consequences of prenatal exposure to nicotine. J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry 2001; 40: 630–41.
- 37 Brennan PA, Grekin ER, Mednick SA. Maternal smoking during pregnancy and adult male criminal outcomes. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 1999; 56: 215–9.
- 38 Lalumiere ML, Harris GT, Rice ME. Psychopathy and developmental instability. *Evol Hum Behav* 2001; 22: 75–92.

- 39 Viding E, Williamson DE, Hariri AR. Developmental imaging genetics: challenges and promises for translational research. *Dev Psychopathol* 2006; 18: 877–92.
- **40** Blair RJ. The amygdala and ventromedial prefrontal cortex in morality and psychopathy. *Trends Cogn Sci* 2007; **11**: 387–92.
- 41 Patterson GR, DeGarmo DS, Knutson N. Hyperactive and antisocial behaviours: comorbid or two points in the same process? *Dev Psychopathol* 2000; 12: 91–106.
- 42 Costello EJ, Compton SN, Keeler G, Angold A. Relationships between poverty and psychopathology: a natural experiment. *JAMA* 2003; 290: 2023–9.
- 43 Devita E, Forth A, Hare RD. Family background of male criminal psychopaths Canadian Psychology 1990; 31: 346.
- **44** Wooton JM, Frick PJ, Shelton KK, Silverthorn P. Ineffective parenting and childhood conduct problems. The moderating role of callous-unemotional traits. *J Consult Clin Psychol* 1997; **65**: 301–8.
- 45 Farrington DP. The importance of child and adolescent psychopathy. J Abnorm Child Psychol 2005; 33: 489–97.
- 46 Frick PJ, O'Brien BS, Wootton JM, McBurnett K. Psychopathy and conduct problems in children. J Abnorm Psychol 1994; 103: 700–7.
- 47 Lee Z, Vincent GM, Hart SD, Corrado RR. The validity of the Antisocial Process Screening Device as a self-report measure of psychopathy in adolescent offenders. *Behav Sci Law* 2004; 21: 771–86.
- 48 Murrie DC, Cornell DG. Psychopathy screening of incarcerated juveniles: a comparison of measures. *Psychol Assess* 2002; 14: 390–6.
- 49 Bolton PF, Murphy M, Macdonald H, Whitlock B, Pickles A, Rutter M. Obstetric complications in autism: consequences or causes of the condition? J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry 1997; 36: 272–81.



The System of Dr Tarr and Professor Fether (1845), Edgar Allan Poe

Fiona Subotsky

Edgar Allan Poe (1809–1849) was a popular American writer who specialised in poems and tales of gloom and horror. In England he was considered to be an example of degeneracy by Henry Maudsley in 1860, who, while appreciating Poe's melancholy genius, remarked about him: 'of all men who have walked upon the earth, it is scarcely possible to point to one whose history discloses more of folly and more of wretchedness . . . '.

In the story 'The System of Dr Tarr and Professor Fether' there is a classic 'gothic' description of a first approach to the threatening castle, mansion or, in this case, lunatic asylum:

'Through this dank and gloomy wood we rode . . . when the Maison de Santé came in view. It was a fantastic château, much dilapidated, and indeed scarcely tenantable through age and neglect. Its aspect inspired me with absolute dread . . . '.

Curiously, this tone is very similar to that of the reforming medico-psychologist John Connolly, Maudsley's father-in-law, who remarked of private asylums in 1856 that they were 'generally distinguishable from all the houses in the neighbourhood by their dismal appearance: their exterior was as gloomy as their interior was dirty'.

However, once inside, there is a change of mood. The narrator is made welcome and is entertained at a bizarrely jolly banquet, where the tunes are strangely discordant and the guests decoratively but somewhat oddly dressed. Several blackened figures then burst in. It turns out that, taking advantage of the new 'soothing' system the lunatics had taken over the asylum, under the leadership of the superintendent who had become insane; the keepers were locked up... after having been tarred and feathered. The scene reminds one of the asylum balls which were recorded and depicted at the time, and while the effect is on the whole humorous, there are reminders of the macabre similar to Poe's 'The Fall of the House of Usher' and 'The Dance of the Red Death'.

The narrator remarks that despite searching he could find no trace of the works of Professor Fether or Dr Tarr.

The British Journal of Psychiatry (2009) 194, 67. doi: 10.1192/bjp.194.1.67