(PSYCHICAL RESEARCH)

24389

THE GOLIGHER CIRCLE

MAY to AUGUST, 1921

EXPERIENCES OF

E. E. FOURNIER d'ALBE
D.Sc. (Lond. and Birm.)

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19 SEP 1923

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING
EXTRACTS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LATE
W. J. CRAWFORD, D.Sc., and others

SIX PHOTOGRAPHS
FIVE HALF-TONE ILLUSTRATIONS

LONDON
JOHN M. WATKINS
21 CECIL COURT, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.2
1922
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DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

February 14, 1922.

1 & 2. Shadowgraphs obtained on June 13th, 1921, by Dr. Fournier d'Albe, appearing side by side on one piece of bromide paper. The lines across are the strings holding the paper down.

3. Shadowgraph obtained by Dr. Fournier d'Albe on 'grainless' plates on June 16, 1921.

4. Photographic enlargement (about × 22 linear) of a portion of the part indicated on Dr. Crawford's negative, which negative is reproduced in half-tone and numbered 8*a* (see Illustration No. 8).

5. Photographic enlargement (about × 24 linear) of a portion of the part indicated on Dr. Crawford's negative, which negative is reproduced in half-tone and numbered 8*b* (see Illustration No. 8).

6. Photographic enlargement (about × 15 linear) of a portion of the part indicated on Dr. Crawford's negative, which negative is reproduced in half-tone and numbered 8c (see Illustration No. 8).

7. Photograph taken, after a short period of total darkness, by flashlight at Mr. F. McC. Stephenson's test séance.

7*a*. Photographic enlargement (× 2 linear) of object which appeared on KG's lap when photographed by flashlight during continuous red light (no period of darkness) at Mr. F. McC. Stephenson's test séance. Mr. F. McC. Stephenson was standing nearly touching KG and looking on to her lap.

8. Half-tone reproductions of three of Dr. Crawford's photographs of KG's feet.

9*a*. Half-tone reproduction of a photograph of Dr. Crawford and his special two-legged table.

9*b*. Half-tone reproduction of the remaining photograph taken at Mr. F. McC. Stephenson's test séance.

The use of the word 'ectoplasm' does not imply any claim that the substance alluded to is such.

SHORT SUMMARY OF SITTINGS.

1921.

1st. May 16. Preliminary linguistic tests (result doubtful). 'Bouncing ball.' Levitations of table and trumpet.

2nd. May 18. Objects taken from basket, jug and decanter.

3rd. May 29. Morse Code telegraphy. Mercury experiment with decanter fails. Levitations.

4th. June 1. Morse Code. Light switched on by operators. Mercury experiment with decanter succeeds. Disintegration experiments announced.

5th. June 6. Dark sitting. Water experiment with decanter fails. Disintegration experiments fail. Testing light for shadow photography.

6th. June 13. Shadow photographs on bromide paper.

7th. June 16. Shadow photographs on grainless plates.

8th. June 20. The sitting stopped by 'operators.'

9th. June 23. 'Operators' questioned about photographs. Further bromide paper exposure, but no result. Felt contact with 'structure.'

10th. June 27. Medium's feet enclosed in Tunnel Box arrangement. Writing in rice. Contact with 'structure.' Photograph promised.

11th. June 30. Control rod in Tunnel Box arrangement. Phenomena undiminished. Threads broken off. Clay impressions. Scribbling. Photograph declined. Control rod found torn away.

12th. July 4. Control rod refixed. Photograph attempted. 'Operators' request development without exposure. Skin impressions on clay. Magnetic experiments (negative). 'Operators' questioned about photographs.

13th. July 22. Dr. Crawford's stool experiment repeated. Suspicious movements accompanying levitation of stool and heavy raps.

14th. July 28. Table-pushing experiments.

15th. Aug. 1. Attempt at ordinary photography. 'Structure' seen.

16th. Aug. 4. Attempt at photography. "Cannot manage." Magnesium flash suggested.

17th. Aug. 8. Levitations with control of sitters. 'Structure' exposed for photography.

18th. Aug. 11. 'Operators' stop the sitting.

19th. Aug. 23. Table-pushing. Plans for great Test Sitting approved.

20th. Aug. 29. 'Test Sitting.' No phenomena.

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THE GOLIGHER CIRCLE

INTRODUCTION

In the years 1914 to 1920, Dr. W. J. Crawford, Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering at the Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast, carried out a long series of experimental researches on certain mediumistic phenomena occurring in the 'Goligher Circle,' consisting of six or seven members of the Goligher family in Belfast. The principal medium was the youngest daughter, Miss Kathleen Goligher, who was born in 1898, and is a blouse-cutter by profession.

The results of these researches were published eventually in three books :

(1) *The Reality of Psychic Phenomena* (Raps, Levitations, etc.), September 1916. Second edition, October 1918.

(2) *Experiments in Psychical Science* (Levitation, 'Contact' and the Direct Voice), December 1919.

(3) *The Psychic Structures at the Goligher Circle*, October 1920. (John M. Watkins, London).

[Referred to herein as *R.P.P.*, *E.P.S.*, and *P.S.* respectively.]

In these books the author gave particulars of a large number of experiments to demonstrate the objective character of physical effects produced by supernormal means.

He devised ingenious apparatus for controlling the movements of the medium, and claimed to have placed the genuineness of the phenomena beyond reasonable doubt. He also framed a mechanical theory of their production, following up the play of forces and their distribution in accordance with the principles of orthodox mechanics as he taught them to his students. He was thus led to postulate the existence of 'psychic rods' emanating from the medium and manipulated by unseen 'operators' whom he believed to be departed human beings.

The third book contains numerous photographs of these ' structures,' as well as the results of attempts to locate their origin and to determine their shape by clay impressions, dyes and other means.

The researches came to an abrupt conclusion in June 1920, before the publication of the third book.

On July 30, 1920, Dr. Crawford died by his own hand.

His third book (*Psychic Structures*) was in manuscript at the time. It was subsequently edited and published.

In view of the wide publicity secured by Dr. Crawford's researches and their great importance, his literary executor requested me early in 1921 to undertake a further series of researches with the same medium and circle, in order, if possible, to obtain an independent confirmation of his results and theories and to collect further data concerning the nature of these marvellous manifestations.

Having completed the translation of Dr. Baron von Schrenck-Notzing's great work on *The Phenomena of Materialisation*, and having had an opportunity of witnessing some of these phenomena on the occasion of the visit of Madame Bisson and her medium " Eva C." to London in 1920, I gladly took up this work in the hope of establishing a link between the phenomena presented by the French medium and those described so exhaustively by Dr. Crawford.

I arrived in Belfast on May 14, 1921, and was introduced to the medium and her family on the same day by Mr. F. McCarthy Stephenson, who had been present at some of Dr. Crawford's séances and had himself conducted a test séance since the untimely death of the latter.

I found the Goligher family living together in a house in Ormeau Road. It consists of Mr. Goligher (the medium's father), Mrs. Morrison (his eldest daughter), Mr. S. Morrison (son-in-law), Miss Anna Goligher, and Miss Kathleen Goligher (the medium). Mr. Goligher is a shirt and collar cutter; Miss Anna Goligher, like her sister Kathleen, is a blouse-cutter; and Mr. Morrison, the director of the ' circle,' is a ship's plumber and owns the hardware shop which forms part of the house.

After some general conversation, plans were made for the proposed experiments. We drew up a list of people whose presence would be desirable, and planned to form a circle which should, as far as possible, consist always of the same

people, so as to keep the conditions constant. It was unanimously decided to invite Mrs. Crawford, Dr. Crawford's widow, to be present, as her knowledge of the best procedure might be a valuable guide. At the Golighers' request, it was also decided to include a friend of theirs, Mr. W. Kerr, a Scottish textile engineer. These, together with the Goligher family, were to form the regular circle. A second list was made of people who could be called in for special purposes, and it was agreed that the medium should give no sittings to anyone but me.

A scale of remuneration was fixed for the medium and sitters.

From the perusal of Dr. Crawford's three books, and from conversations with Mrs. Crawford and with members of the Goligher circle, I learned something about the conditions under which the circle worked. Being anxious to preserve the continuity of these conditions, and to reproduce them as exactly as possible in the form which they took in Dr. Crawford's time, I decided to accept them as a working basis and to conform to them in the first instance, in the hope of gradually making them more stringent and 'evidential' as time went on.

Thus I adopted the convention of recognising the forces producing the phenomena as independent entities. Dr. Crawford used to call them the 'operators.' The circle usually referred to them as 'guides' or 'friends.'

In the following pages I shall give a detailed report of the sittings, copied from notes made during the sittings or immediately afterwards. The comments appended to some of the sittings are added now. Their purpose is to draw attention to certain details or theoretical considerations which appear to be important in the light of later developments.

The names of the sitters will be indicated by letters, of which the following is a list:

KG	Miss Kathleen Goligher (medium).	K	Mr. W. Kerr.
G	Mr. Goligher.	C	Mrs. Crawford.
L	Miss Lily Goligher.	St	Mr. Stephenson.
M	Mr. Morrison.	H	Mr. Arthur Hunter.
R	Mrs. (Rebecca) Morrison.	F	The Author.

ta = table la = lamp.

REPORT OF THE SITTINGS

1ST (PRELIMINARY) SITTING. May 16, 1921, at Mr. Morrison's.

7.30 to 8.30 p.m.

The sitters sat in a circle in the following order :

		G	A	K	
KG		ta			St
		M	R	F	C

The circle thus formed clasped hands and sang some hymns, KG leading off with " Glory, Glory, Glory." The next two hymns were led by G. At the end of the third hymn, raps were heard beating time with the tune.

G : " Good-evening, friends." A succession of sets of three raps was answered in turn by A, K, St, C, F, R, M, and KG. The raps were specially loud for St and F.

St : " I suppose you know, friends, that Dr. Fournier has come from London to carry on Dr. Crawford's work ? " Three loud raps, meaning Yes.

St : " I hope you will do your best to co-operate with him ? " —" Yes."

St : " Is the power good to-night ? "—" Yes."

St : " Can you raise the table ? "—Two raps, meaning doubtful.

St : " Will you answer if Dr. F asks you questions in some language other than English ? "—" Doubtful."

St : " Will you try to answer if he asks you in French, German, or Irish ? "—" Yes."

F : " I shall ask you in French. *Pouvez-vous élever une chaise ?* " (Can you raise a chair ?)—One rap, meaning No.

F : " *Könnt Ihr einen Tisch in die Höhe heben ?* " (Can you lift a table ?)—" Doubtful."

F : " *Wollt Ihr es versuchen ?* " (Will you try ?)—" Yes."

The table was then slightly turned, but not raised.

F : " *Bhfuil gaedhilg ag duine agaibh ?* " (Does anyone of you speak Irish ?)—No answer.

After a few minutes' pause, the raps recommenced in great quantity, as if several persons were stamping with their feet. At St's request the ' bouncing ball ' effect was produced

(referred to by Dr. Crawford as ' a perfect imitation,' *E.P.S.* p. 4). The effect was as if a rubber ball were dropped on the floor and allowed to bounce some ten times in succession and then started again. I noticed, however, (*a*) that the ' decrement ' was much smaller than in the case of a rubber ball, indicating a much higher degree of elasticity; (*b*) there was never any great acceleration of the impacts, and the buzz with which a rubber ball ceases bouncing was never heard.

The table then began to tilt violently and to twist and slide about. Then it rose some 18 inches clearly into the air, remaining up for several seconds and then dropping suddenly. At St's request it was raised up, turned over towards the medium, turned over on to its top and dropped with its top on the floor. It was then seized and turned back in the reverse direction.

The illumination was not sufficient to show anything below the level of the table top, and I could therefore not judge the evidential character of these performances.

St then asked the table to move up towards himself and towards F. This was done by a jerky sliding motion.

St then asked that a speaking trumpet standing in a corner of the room be fetched out. After some fumbling this was done, and at St's request it was used to hit him sharply on the knee.

St: " Do the same to Dr. F."

The trumpet was brought round in my direction and my knee was tapped with it. I felt also a pressure as of three large fingers grasping my left shin just below the knee. I touched the trumpet and pulled and pushed it gently. It felt as if grasped at its narrow end by a strong human hand.

A bell painted with luminous paint was, after several attempts, pushed or thrown on to the table.

St then asked if I could push the table while it was grasped by the psychic structures.—" Yes."

I rose and grasped the table, and asked it to resist push and pull, which it did, as if held by a couple of strong men.

The circle then sang " Abide with me " to end the sitting; but after the hymn was finished, the table commenced moving again, and twisted and tilted violently, accompanied by loud raps. A message was spelt out to Mr. Kerr: " Keep app(ointment)."

The sitting closed with sets of three raps, answered with "Good-night, friends" by each sitter in turn, raps being loudest for St and F.

After the sitting, KG's pulse was normal (83). K complained of great perspiration, and St remarked that he had felt faint at the beginning of the sitting. KG and M said St's face had resembled that of an old white-haired man with spectacles (thus suggesting a 'transfiguration').

Notes and Comments

The illumination was furnished by a box with sides of ruby glass, containing a batswing gas-burner. It sufficed to control most of the hands of the sitters, but none of their legs.

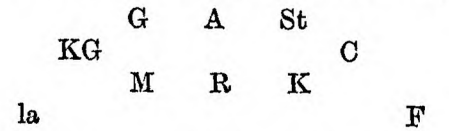
The table used was a four-legged table weighing about 10 lb.

The method of communicating with the 'operators' is quite primitive. Questions have to be put in such a form that the answer could be "Yes" (three raps), "No" (one rap), or "Doubtful" (two raps). Two additional signals are used in the Goligher circle: (*a*) a shower of raps, meaning "We have something to communicate"; and (*b*) a shuffling, meaning "You are nearly right." When (*a*) is heard it is usual for one sitter to call out the alphabet letter by letter, whereupon the 'operators' mark the letter wanted by three raps. Subsequent letters are obtained by repeating the process until the word intended becomes obvious. It is then 'guessed' by the sitters and confirmed by three raps.

The 'bouncing ball effect' could, with some practice, be produced artificially by gradually accelerating soft taps.

2ND SITTING. May 18, 1921.
7 to 8.15 p.m.

This sitting took place at the residence of the late Dr. Crawford at Sydenham, a Belfast suburb, in the attic room used by Dr. Crawford for most of his experimental sittings.



The medium sat on a wooden chair with arm rests. A piece of black cloth was pinned round the legs of the chair so as to form a sort of 'cabinet' for the medium's feet.

The lamp was a tin box with three sides made of ruby glass and a fourth side made of tin. It contained a batswing gas-burner. It was turned so that no direct red light shone on the medium.

The table used was the small four-legged table described by Dr. Crawford (*R.P.P.*, p. 38, No. 1). It was 2 feet 7 inches high and weighed 10 lb. 6 oz. Its surface was 24 × 17½ inches.

The circle clasped hands, while I sat outside at F. We sat on wooden kitchen chairs.

The sitting commenced with hymns. Raps began during the second hymn with the usual 'Good-evening' raps answered by the sitters in turn.

F: "Are you prepared to attempt more experiments to-night, friends?"—"Yes."

F: "Well, then, there are some objects under the table including a small wicker basket containing a tennis ball, a rubber ball of the same size, and a large cork. I wish you to take one of these objects out of the basket and drop it on the floor, preferably the tennis ball. Will you try?"—"Yes."

A hymn was then sung, after which some noise and creaking of the basket was heard. Then something fell on the floor.

F: "Have you succeeded?"—Three soft raps (Yes).

F: "I am now about to enter the circle to see what you have done."

I entered the circle between K and C without breaking the chain, and found the rubber ball on the floor near the medium's feet.

F: "Thank you, friends. Now I wish you to try to drop the tennis ball into my hand. I shall cover my hand with a red silk handkerchief and crouch under the table, holding my hand on the floor, palm upwards."

After about five minutes, during which movements of the objects in the basket were heard, something dropped on the floor, just grazing my hand. I grasped it and found it was the large cork.

F: "Thank you. That was not quite successful, but a good attempt. Now I want you to take this same large cork out of a milk-jug. Will you try?"—"Yes."

This was done in a few minutes, the cork being dropped audibly on the floor. I felt it lying on the floor, but could not see any of the objects on the floor as it was in darkness. The

milk jug was 8 inches high, and just sufficiently wide at the top to admit my clenched fist. I went outside the circle.

F: "Will you please rap on the jug?"

Immediately there were several muffled raps on the jug.

St: "You seem to be holding it. Can you not give clear raps?"

Immediately some clear ringing raps were given on the jug.

F: "I should like you to lay the jug on its side without breaking it."

St: "It does not matter whether you break it or not."

F: "I am in charge, Mr. Stephenson, and I want them not to break Mrs. C.'s milk-jug." (*Laughter.*)

After a few seconds, the jug was heard to fall over. I entered the circle and found it lying on its side. I substituted a decanter for the jug and returned to my place outside the circle.

F: "Thank you, friends. That was well done. Now I wish to make some more difficult experiments with a decanter. There is a glass decanter under the table. I have taken out the glass stopper and laid a wooden peg across the top. I want you to drop the peg into the decanter."

After some fumbling we heard the wood strike the glass. On examination, the peg was found on the floor outside the bottle.

I balanced a small cork across the mouth of the decanter. It was dropped in without difficulty.

F: "Now, friends, there are three objects in the decanter, the peg, a small cork, and a china button. I want you to lift the small cork out of the decanter by means of a narrow 'psychic structure' introduced through the neck of the bottle. Will you try?"—"Yes."

A hymn was then sung, and we heard the glass clinking repeatedly. Then something fell on the floor, and some raps were given. I entered the circle, took up the decanter, and examined it in the red light. The cork and peg were inside, but the china button was missing, and was found on the floor.

F: "Thank you. You have succeeded in removing one of the objects without disturbing the others. Was the 'structure' you used thick enough to fill up the neck of the bottle?"—"No."

F: "Was it less than half that thickness?"—"Yes."

F: "Would you like to close the sitting now?"—"Yes."

F: "Very well. Next time I should like you to try to signal by what we call the 'Morse Code.' Do you know the 'Morse Code'?"—"No."

I described the Morse alphabet, giving imitations of some letters.

F: "Would you like to learn it?"—"Yes."

F: "Then good-night."

'Good-night' raps round the circle.

Notes and Comments

The wicker basket measured $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches each way and was 2 inches high. The decanter was 8 inches high and the neck was 15/16ths of an inch internal diameter. The large cork (bung) was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick.

The guiding idea of the experiments was to study the properties of the 'psychic structures' producing the phenomena while making their performances more and more evidential. I wanted to work up towards performances which would be impossible by ordinary means, so as to place their 'psychic' nature beyond a doubt.

According to Dr. Crawford's theory, the actions observed would be accounted for by certain "structures' issuing from the medium and emerging near her ankles. These would have 'suction grips' at their ends, capable of seizing and lifting small objects. They would, for some reason, be incapable of discriminating between a tennis ball and a large flat cork. A thin structure, about the thickness of a pencil, would be lowered into the decanter and would take a suction grip on one of the small objects, removing it from the bottle through the neck. This was also the view I held of the phenomena at the time of the experiment.

If, on the other hand, the phenomena were produced by 'normal' means, we must assume that the medium used her feet for removing the ball and cork from the basket. As the distance of the basket from her feet was less than 12 inches, this would not have been difficult.

The milk-jug and decanter experiments could not thus be accounted for, and one must then suppose that the medium or one of the sitters took up the jug or decanter from the floor by means of the feet, inverted it to shake out the objects,

and put the objects back except one which was dropped on the floor.

The conditions of illumination made it very difficult to discriminate between these two rival theories. I could dimly see the decanter standing against the leg of the table near the medium's left leg, but refrained from watching it closely for fear of inhibition of the psychic forces.

As an increase of illumination might have stopped all phenomena, I decided to make the experiment evidential by other means. One of these was to make the inversion of the decanter very difficult by putting a drop of mercury into it, which would run out on inverting it.

I also wished to render communication with the ' operators ' easier and quicker by enabling them to telegraph by the Morse Code. As their intelligence was said to be superior to the average intelligence of the sitters, I anticipated no difficulty in establishing this method of communication.

3RD SITTING. May 29, 1921. 43 Chichester Street.
11.15 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

G A C
KG ta1 ta 2
M R K F
la

Before this sitting took place I had become the tenant of an unfurnished attic in Chichester Street, Belfast, not far from the City Hall. The attic consisted of two rooms, measuring 11 by 34 feet, the ceiling being formed by the sloping roof of the house. One of these rooms was arranged as a séance room. The tables, chairs and weighing apparatus used by Dr. Crawford were transferred from Sydenham to the new premises. The skylights were provided with dark shutters, and the ruby-glass lamp was used for the sittings. As, however, there was no gas or electric light, a carriage candle was used in the lamp. It gave rather more light than the batswing gas-burner.

The small séance table was placed at ta 1 and a table with apparatus was placed at ta 2. I sat at this table, outside the circle.

For the purpose of telegraphing by the Morse Code, an electric contact was placed under the séance table. It consisted of a small board 3 by 3 inches hinged at one side and attached

to a larger board. It was held up by a rubber band. On pressing it level it closed an electric contact which rang a bell on my table. Another contact on my table enabled me to ring the bell independently.

Some doubts having been expressed to me whether phenomena would readily take place in the new room, I screened off some of the light from the lamp by surrounding it with corrugated cardboard, in which I had cut a hole 2 by 2 inches. The light shining through this hole was directed on to the centre of the circle. This type of illumination is referred to in what follows as 'dim red light,' the unscreened lamp being called 'normal red light.'

With the aid of a red electric flashlight I took detailed notes of times and events during the sitting.

11.15: White light put out. Hymn, "Holy, Holy, Holy!"

11.20: Prayer by M. 11.23: Hymn. 11.25: Hymn.

11.32: Hymn, "Wake, brethren, wake." 11.33: Hymn. Slight noises.

11.35: Hymn. 11.37: Hymn, "Hand in hand with angels." The last verse of this hymn was accompanied by raps.

M: "Good-morning, friends."—Three soft raps.

"Good-morning, friends" round the circle.

F: "Are you willing to try the Morse Code experiments?" —"Yes."

F: "Very well; I have here an apparatus by which I can ring a bell. I shall let you hear it (*ring*). You can do the same by pressing on the little hinged board under the table. Please try and do so."

After about ten minutes there was a ring.

F: "Splendid. Now for the code. It consists of short and long rings. The letter A, for instance, consists of a short ring followed by a long one, thus: — —— (*ring*). Will you try and imitate this?"

A fairly good repetition was given.

F: "You should make the short a little shorter, thus:" (*ring*).

This was immediately repeated, resulting in a correctly telegraphed A.

The Morse Alphabet was given in this way from A to I.

12 noon. "Under the table is the decanter with the china button and a drop of mercury inside it. I should like you to

take out the button without turning the bottle upside down, which would spill the mercury. Will you try? "—"Yes."

Several hymns were sung. There was much shuffling under the table and the button was heard repeatedly to drop inside the bottle.

12.15. F: "You can lay the bottle gently on its side if you like."

O (ringing bell): —. ———— —("not").

F: "Do you mean you cannot manage it?"—No reply.

M: "Would you rather try again next time?"—"Yes" (raps).

F: "Very well, then we can finish with some other things. May I admit more red light?" "Yes" (raps).

The cardboard screen was then taken away from the lamp and the circle became clearly visible in the 'normal red light.'

F: "May I join the circle?" "Yes."

I removed the apparatus from under the table and sat between C and K. The table was turned in various directions and drawn closer to KG. It was not tilted or levitated.

To increase the 'power,' I restored the cardboard screen round the lamp, but made the hole somewhat larger. The table was then violently agitated. Two of its legs were placed upright on my knees. I looked under the table top but could not see any 'structures' holding it.

F: "Are you gripping the table by the legs?"—"Yes."

F: "By all four legs?"—"Yes."

The table was then turned almost completely upside down, with the bottom of one pair of legs pointing towards K and the edge of the table top resting on the floor near him. It was then pulled upright again.

F: "I should like you to push the table towards me while I hold it."

I held the table top with my left hand. The table was pushed towards me in the air with considerable force.

F: "Thank you, friends. A very good demonstration. Shall we meet again on Wednesday?"—"Yes."

F: "And shall we then try the decanter experiment again?"—"Yes."

Hymn: "Abide with me."

12.30. "Good-bye, friends" round the circle.

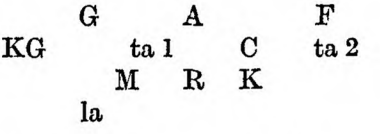
Comments

The Morse Code experiments disclosed no intelligence beyond that of the members of the circle. The ringing apparatus was well within reach of the medium's feet.

The decanter experiment failed.

Good levitations were only obtained in almost total darkness.

4TH SITTING, June 1, 1921. 43 Chichester Street. 7.30 to 8.45 p.m. Showery, cool.



The séance table ta 1 was surrounded by corrugated cardboard except on the side towards the medium. Tables and electric contacts as in sitting No. 3, except that contact board was placed in a box with the side towards KG open. On my table ta 2 a switch was so arranged that the contact could either ring the bell or be made to light a small lamp placed on ta 2.

7.33. Lights out. Dim red light through opening 3 × 3 inches.

Hymn, Old Hundredth. 7.39. Lord's Prayer chanted.

7.41. Hymn, "Watch, brethren, watch!" 7.45. First raps.

"Good-evening, friends," round circle.

F: "I should like to proceed with the Morse alphabet."

I then gave the signals for the letters J to W, which were correctly repeated by making the contact under the table.

On the table ta 2 switches were so arranged that the contacts could be made either to ring the bell or to turn on a small electric lamp shaded with red cloth.

8 p.m. F: "Now, friends, when you ring the bell you will also switch on the small lamp I have on this table. It has a red shade. Will you try?" The contact was pressed for half a second, ringing bell and lighting up lamp.

F: "Will you try again?" Both switched on again for half a second.

F: "Can you keep it on longer?" Lamp and bell kept on for four seconds.

F: "That is splendid. Now I warn you that I shall remove

the red shade, so that you will turn on a white light. Will you try it? "—" Yes."

F: "I shall shade the lamp so that it does not shine on the medium."

The lamp was lighted up for an instant, shaded by my hand.

F: "I shall now take my hand away, but put a screen between the lamp and the table."

The lamp was switched on for three or four flashes, brightly illuminating the half of the room away from the medium.

F: "Can you keep it on longer?" Lamp switched on for half a second.

F: "Do you find it difficult?"—"Yes" (loud).

F: "Now I should like to sit in the circle and let you repeat the decanter experiment. Are you willing?"—"Yes."

I darkened the lamp still further and sat between A and C. I put the decanter under the table near KG. It contained the china button, a small piece of india-rubber, and a drop of mercury.

Some hymns were sung and we heard the button drop in the bottle. Then we heard the bottle fall gently on its side. After some more minutes six raps were given.

F: "May I see what has happened?"—"Yes."

I rose and looked under the table with my red torch. The decanter was lying on its side, its opening towards the medium. The button was gone from it, and a drop of mercury was in it, as well as the piece of india-rubber.

F: "Now I should like you to try to produce what I should call a self-evidential result, a result which cannot be produced at all by normal means. Against the table leg on the medium's left I have placed a flower vase with a neck which ends in a cup. In this cup I have placed a golf ball. I want you to try to get the golf ball into the bottle without breaking the bottle. The neck is 1½ inches (less, therefore, than the diameter of the golf ball), so that it could only be done by disintegrating the golf ball to some extent temporarily. I am told that something like this has been done before. Do you think you can do it?" —"Doubtful."

F: "Well, I should like you to try. Will you try to-day?" —"No."

F: "Will you try next time?"—"Yes."

F: "Will you at least lift the ball out of the cup to-day?" —"Yes."

A hymn was sung and the ball was dropped on the floor.

F: "Will you try now to replace it?"—"Yes."

After a while there was a shuffling sound.

M: "Anything wrong, friends?"—"Yes."

M: "Have you lost the ball?"—"Yes."

F: "May I find it for you?"—"Yes."

The ball was found several feet away from the medium and was put back beside the flower vase.

On resuming, there were six raps after some minutes and the ball was found replaced in the cup.

F: "Well done, friends. Next time I hope you will get it in. Do you want any special conditions?"—"Yes."

F: "Vase placed nearer the medium?"—"No."

F: "Total darkness?"—"Yes."

F: "All right, you shall have it. I should also like you to try to make a photographic exposure by turning on a white light under the table. Can we try that at the end of next sitting?"—"Yes."

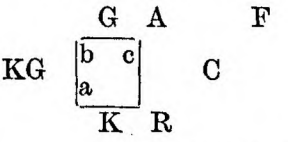
F: "Shall we meet again on Monday?"—"Yes."

8.45. "Good-night, friends."

Note.—The decanter experiment could only be performed artificially by taking up the decanter, pouring the contents into a receptacle and replacing the button together with another drop of mercury. This was possible under the conditions, but I did not then consider it at all likely.

The experiment of switching on the light was made as a preparation for taking photographs in which the 'operators' would make their own exposure.

5TH SITTING. June 6, 1921. 43 Chichester Street.
7.42 to 9.15 p.m. Hot, sunny.



M was absent on account of ill-health.

Sitting in total darkness except for occasional red torch used by F.

Apparatus : at (a) decanter containing button, bit of rubber, and sufficient water to submerge both.

At (b) flower vase with golf ball in cup.

At (c) same contact board as at last sitting. The space between (a) and (c) was free whereon to place a wooden board carrying sensitive plates.

A loop of stout string with ends sealed together hung from the table in front of the medium, with a view to the ' operators ' putting knots on the single cord.

Commencement 7.42 p.m. Hymn. Prayer by K. 7.52. Second hymn. 7.55. Third hymn (" Watchers "). 8 p.m. First raps.

F : " Will you try to work the telegraph ? "—" Yes " (raps).

After waiting several minutes, another hymn was sung, and signals by bell were given before it ended.

F : " I should like to know how many operators you are. Will you give a ring on the bell for each operator present ? "

A series of ' shorts ' were rung, amounting to 21.

F : " Is 21 right ? "—" Yes " (by three rings).

F : " Would you like to send a message by Morse alphabet ? "—No reply.

F : " Well, would you be willing to repeat the decanter experiment with a modification ? I have put some water into the decanter, and should like you to take out the button without inverting the decanter. Will you try ?—" Yes " (raps).

F then sat in the circle between A and C, and several hymns were sung. The button was heard several times knocking against the decanter.

8.15. A shuffling sound.

K : " Have you managed it, friends ? "—" No."

F : " Does the water interfere with the structure ? "—" Yes."

K : " Dissolve it ? "—" Yes."

F : " Will you try again to-night ? "—" No."

F : " Will you try some other time ? "—" Yes."

F : " Will you now try some disintegration experiments ? "—" Yes."

F : " There are two such experiments prepared. There is a stout cord with ends sealed together. The loop is hanging

in front of the medium. I want you to tie a knot in the string without breaking the seal. Something like this has been done before, I believe, and if it has I am sure you can do it. The other experiment is that of getting the golf ball into the flower vase. Would you like to try the cord experiment first? "—"Yes."

Another hymn was sung and then there was a shuffling sound.

K: "Anything wrong, friends? "—"Yes."

F: "Do you want anything differently arranged? "—"Yes."

K: "Perhaps you would like the string to be on the floor? "—"Yes."

The string was put on the floor under the table. We could hear it being pulled and twisted about, and a crack in the sealing-wax. This lasted perhaps for ten minutes, then a pause of perhaps another five minutes. Then some bangs against the flower vase as if it were hit with a pencil. After some more hymn-singing and waiting, the movements ceased entirely.

F: "May I go with my torch and see what has happened? "—"Yes" (feebly).

I looked under the table and saw that the decanter stood upright near the medium's right leg, with button and water undisturbed. The flower vase stood upright where it had stood before, but was turned upside down. The golf ball was under the medium's chair on her right. The string lay in a twisted heap, but no knot was tied in it.

The attempts had, therefore, all failed.

9 p.m. F: "Shall we now try some photographs? "—"Yes."

F: "Well, I shall put some plates under the table and shall ask you to make an exposure to photograph the shadow of the structure which turns on the light. Is that right? "—"No."

F (seated at his own table): "Would you like me to turn on the light first to see what it is like? "—"Yes."

A temporary connection was made between (a) and (b), flashing the lamp.

F: "Is that injurious? "—"No" (feebly).

F: "Do you approve of the arrangement? "—"Yes."

F: "Will you try it yourselves now?"—"No."

F: "Perhaps you would like to try the effect on a structure?"—"Yes."

F: "Well, if you will put one out and rap three times I shall flash the light from here."—Three raps, whereupon I flashed the light as before, three times.

F: "Was that all right?"—"Yes."

F: "Does the medium require any additional protection?"—"No."

F: "Will you now try a photograph?"—"No."

F: "Will you try next time?"—"Yes."

Sitting concluded at 9.15 p.m.

Note.—Observe the extreme cautiousness of the 'operators' in the presence of new apparatus. Putting water in the decanter made trickery by substitution impracticable. The advantage of shadow photographs is that the light need not be so intense as in camera photographs. The effect on a sensitive medium should, therefore, be much less trying.

6TH SITTING. June 13, 1921. 43 Chichester Street. 7.30 to 9.5 p.m. Cool, windy.

G A F
KG ta C
K R

7.35. Lights out. Dimmed red light. Hymn.
7.42. "Our Father" chanted. 7.45. Hymn.
7.46. Raps. "Good-evening, friends."

F: "I have arranged the telegraph a little differently tonight. It is a little nearer the medium, with the hinge away from her. If you can reach it, please ring."

After an interval, three rings.

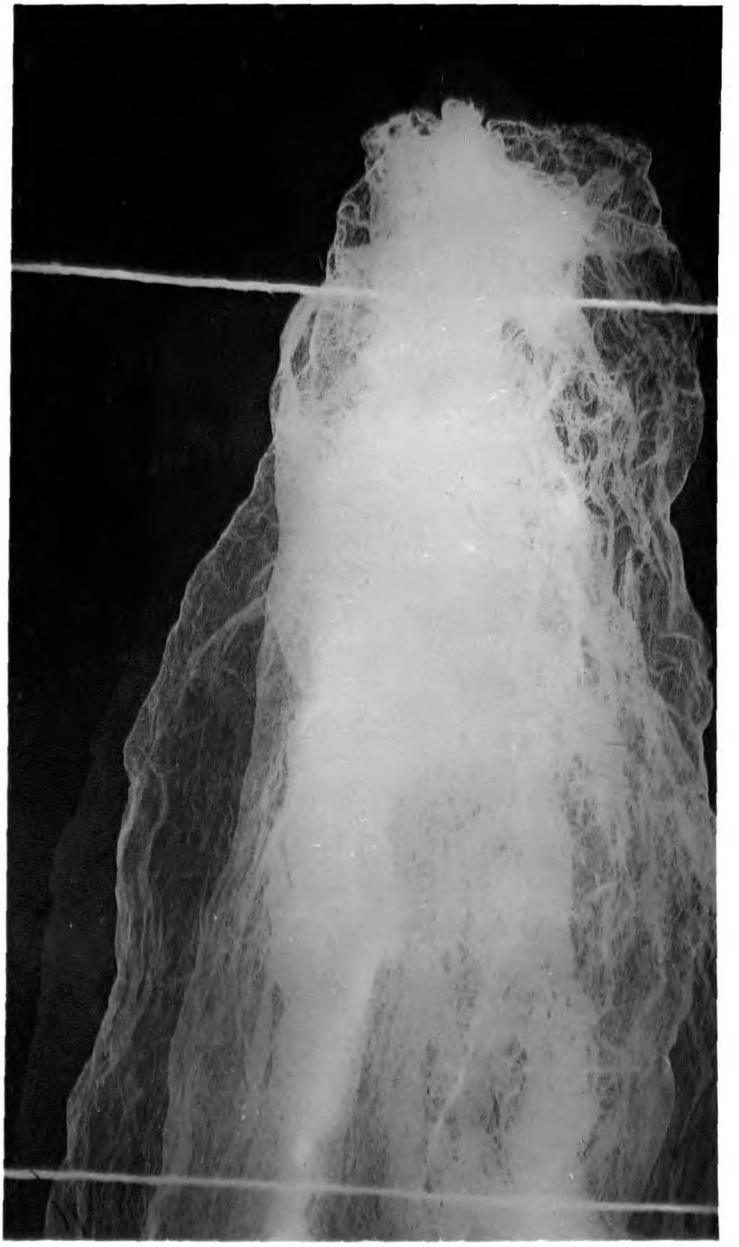
F: "Can you telegraph 'Yes' in Morse?"

After another pause, "— —. — . ..."

F: "Quite right, friends. Would you like to telegraph a message?"—No reply.

F: "Well, never mind. Perhaps you would like to try a photograph?"—Three raps (feeble).

F: "Very well, I shall arrange the apparatus like last time. Will you try making your own exposure?"—Three raps.

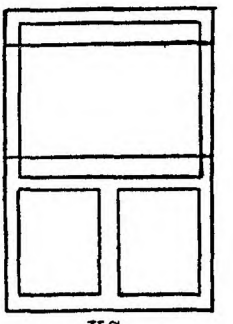


Shadowgraph of Ectoplasm by
Dr. Fournier d'Albe. Medium : K.G. (Belfast).
June 13 1921. Left side.
— No. 1 —



Shadowgraph of Ectoplasm by
Dr. Fournier d'Albe. Medium: K.G.(Belfast).
June 13 1921. Right side.
— No. 2 —

Placed a board under the table in front of KG. It had a sheet of bromide paper stretched on it with strings across to keep it down and two 'Imperial Ordinary' quarter plates (pp) were laid on the board side by side between the bromide paper and KG.



KG.

Two six-volt electric lamps were suspended from the table top over the bromide paper. They were 5½ inches apart and 12 inches from the paper.

The contact board was arranged to turn 34 volts on to the lamps, so as to produce an intense flash. The same effect could, however, if necessary, be produced from F's table.

Much time was taken up with hymn-singing and with interruptions from the 'operators.' These consisted of shuffling noises or showers of raps, upon which we put them through a course of questions until we hit upon their requirements and they could answer with three raps.

At 8.10 they asked in this manner that the sitters should release hands.

At about 8.20 they asked that the direct red light on the medium should be averted. I therefore turned the corrugated cardboard so that the perforation was at the top, and no direct light shone on the circle.

8.30. F: "Are you now ready to make the exposure?"—"No."

F: "Would you prefer me to turn on the light?"—"Yes."

F: "Well, please give three raps when you are ready."

In about a minute the three raps were heard and I said, "I shall flash when I have counted 'five.'"

At 'five' I gave an exposure of one second.

In about a quarter of a minute I touched the contact accidentally and the light flashed again, for which I apologised. The shadowgraph, if any, was thus spoiled.

After five minutes' pause:

F: "May I try another exposure?"—"Yes" (feebly).

I put in a new bromide paper and plates and made another exposure at 8.45 p.m. Two seconds exposure.

The medium shivered for some minutes after this and was allowed five minutes' silence to recover.

I then sat in the circle and put some questions to the 'operators.' They—

(1) Declined to try the experiments of taking a mould of a coin on the end of a structure and impressing it on clay.

(2) Promised to try and produce some self-luminous phenomena later.

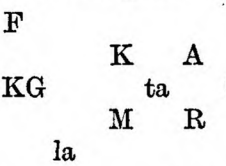
(3) Expressed their willingness to let me take a camera photograph next time.

9.5 p.m. End of sitting.

Note.—The photograph gives a strong suggestion of chiffon or other textile material.

The reason for using two lamps was in order to gauge the height of the material above the bromide paper. Both photographs were considerably over-exposed, but by suitably restrained development it was possible to bring out the second photograph satisfactorily. The fineness of the texture thus revealed is amazing, and could not have been expected by any member of the circle. The quarter-plates were even more over-exposed, and are practically useless.

7TH SITTING. June 16, 1921. 43 Chichester Street. 7.42 to 9.5 p.m. Hot, sunny.



Before the sitting, I showed KG the second bromide photograph taken at the last sitting; she only glanced at it casually.

7.42. Lights out. Dim red light (cardboard all round red lamp containing candle). Three hymns.

7.54. Raps. "Good-evening, friends."

F: "I congratulate you on the success of last sitting. The two structures in the second exposure are very well arranged. Can we try some more exposures to-night?"—"Yes."

F: "Very well, then. I shall put in some plates."

Two 'ordinary' half-plates ('fine grain') were put in a box with a slit at the top and open ends. One electric lamp was supended so as to shine through the slit on to the plates, whose edges adjoined.



Shadowgraph of Ectoplasm by
Dr. Fournier d'Albe. Medium : K.G. (Belfast)
June 16 1921.
— No. 3 —

The ' operators ' were asked to place the structures on the surface of the plates.

F : " Now all is ready. You can make the exposure yourselves by pressing the hinged board. But if you prefer me to do it, give three raps."

8.4 p.m. ' Operators ' signified that they would prefer me to make the exposure.

8.20. ' Operators ' asked circle to release hands.

8.22. Shuffling noise. F : " Anything wrong ? "—" Yes." F : " Circle ? "—" No." F : " Medium ? "—" No." F : " Light ? " —" No." F : " Apparatus ? "—" Doubtful."

I tested contacts by switching over to bell-ringing, but found everything in order.

F : " Would you like another hymn ? "—" Yes."

Another hymn was sung, at the end of which three raps were heard.

F : " Are you ready ? "—" Yes."

F : " Then I shall count to five and flash."

8.28. First exposure, half-second. Hymn.

I took out plates and found that the lamp was not centrally over the slit and that the plate nearest the medium had been pushed away until it was nearly hidden under the far plate. Both plates were put away in box.

F : " Do you think there will be sufficient power for another exposure ? "—" Doubtful."

F : " Well, I shall put in new plates and we can wait and see."

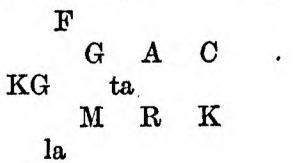
A long pause ensued, relieved by light conversation interspersed with hymns. Suddenly three clear raps sounded.

8.58. Second exposure, half-second. Medium greatly agitated.

Final hymn. 9.5. End of sitting.

This was the last time I was allowed to take a shadow photograph (*see subsequent sittings*).

8TH SITTING. June 20, 1921. 43 Chichester Street. 7.38 to 8.5 p.m. Cloudy.



Before the commencement of this sitting I showed M a proof of the second photograph taken at the last sitting.

7.36. Lights out. Dimmed red light as last sitting. Two hymns.

7.50. Raps. "Good-evening, friends."

F: "One of last sitting's photographs was successful. A portion of the structure appears to be lying flat on the plate. Was that so?"—"Yes."

F: "There seems to be a sort of detached piece, which may be either a projection or a branch which joins again further away from the medium. Was it a branch?"—"Yes."

F: "Shall we try some more photographs to-night?" "Doubtful." Shower of raps.

C: "Anything wrong, friends?"—"Yes."

C: "About the sitters?"—"No."

F: "About the apparatus?"—"No."

"About the medium?"—"No."

"About the light?"—"No."

Shuffling.

M: "Would you like to spell out a message?" —"Yes."

F: "Very well, I shall call out the alphabet."

The alphabet was called out, and raps were given when the proper letter was rendered. The message was:

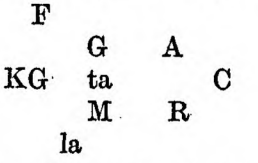
"We thi(nk) it bet(ter) to notsit fur(ther to-night)."

The letters in brackets were guessed by the circle and confirmed by raps.

8.5. The circle then adjourned in the usual way.

Note.—Having seen a copy of last séance's photograph M may have thought it best to adjourn for a consultation with the circle before taking further risks.

9TH SITTING. June 23, 1921. 43 Chichester Street. 7.36 to 9.5 p.m. Hot, sunny.



7.36. Lights out. Dimmed red lamp. Illumination by light reflected on red painted wall. Radiolite attached to back of KG, whose silhouette was also visible outlined against the

red background as seen from F Table in front of KG. Corrugated cardboard enclosing table on three sides, the fourth side open towards KG.

Three hymns. 7.30 Raps. "Good-evening, friends."

F: "May I ask a few questions about the photographs?"—"Yes."

F: "Well, I cannot make out this structure. In some places it appears as if woven. Have you a loom in your world?"—"No."

F: "Is any of the structure shown on the photographs of what we call a textile or woven character?"—"No."

F: "Is the apparent texture due to the way the substance emanates from the medium?"—"Yes." F: "In waves?"—"Yes."

F: "Is the fine film an outer skin?"—"Yes."

F: "Filled with some other substance?"—"Yes."

F: "Liquid?"—"Doubtful."

F: "Not what we should call liquid?"—"No."

F: "Of a nature unknown in this world?"—"Yes."

F: "Is there sufficient power to take another photograph to-night?"—"Yes."

F: "Well, I have got a board prepared. May I put it under the table?"—"Yes."

A board holding two pieces of bromide paper, each 8½ inches by 6½ inches, placed edge to edge, with a narrow piece of fine chiffon pinned on, for comparison with the structure, was put under the table, with the request that a structure be placed on either side of the 'division' (the chiffon).

The lamp was 16 inches above the bromide paper.

A prolonged pause, during which several noises were heard; creaking of leather, a tearing sound as of the chiffon being torn, and rattling of the board.

Several hymns were sung.

8.20. Three raps. Flash. Medium shivers violently.

Board removed. Hymn.

8.30. F: "Do you think there will be sufficient power for another exposure?"—"Doubtful."

M: "Would it be bad for the medium?"—"Yes."

After an interval loud raps were heard and something was drawn sharply across the inner corrugations of the cardboard enclosing the table.

Observing that the 'structure' was very active, I entered the circle and asked that it might touch my hand. I crouched between C and A close up to the table, and put three fingers of my right hand under the edge of the cardboard so as to protrude them into the space under the table on the level of the floor. The 'structure' fumbled about and pressed against the cardboard opposite R. After repeated requests, it flicked my hand several times, the last time (by request) rather harder. The contact resembled that of dry human skin, as of a large thumb or big toe.

F: "Did the 'structure' which touched me resemble a human finger or toe?—"No."

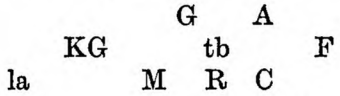
F: "Was it a projection from one of the ordinary 'structures?"—"Yes."

Sitting closed in the ordinary way at 9.10 p.m.

Result of Exposure

Nothing on the bromide paper except the shadow of the chiffon placed by me.

10TH SITTING. June 27, 1921. 43 Chichester Street.
(KG's birthday, 1898)
7.36 to 8.45 p.m. Cloudless, sunny, warm.



Everybody was in exceptionally good spirits.

A sort of tunnel box arrangement (tb) was built up in front of the medium's chair with a sliding section at the far end provided with an aperture. The (tb) itself consisted of a square table 2ft. 4½ in. in height and 3ft. 4 in. in length covered on two sides and the end with corrugated cardboard with an aperture in the end-piece to allow of the sliding section, which measured 18 in. high, 18 in. broad and 12 in. long. This sliding section consisted of a framework covered with a red cloth. A self-luminous Ingersoll 'locater' was attached to KG's forehead, which prevented her lowering her head without detection. KG's legs entered the (tb), the top of which pressed against her body. The other sitters had no access to the (tb), and were thus prevented from any action.

Good red light. Sitters and table seen distinctly.

7.36. Lights out. Hymns.

7.48. Raps. "Good-evening, friends."

F: "You will see that I have built you a little house of your very own. I have strewn the floor with rice, and as we want to try some writing later, perhaps you would try to trace some letters in the rice. Will you try?"—"Yes."

After a few minutes' pause, something was heard to move over the floor among the rice grains, which were shifted and occasionally dropped audibly. Then there was a shower of raps. Asked by Yes or No method, the 'operators' requested me to look under the table. I took out the telescopic section and illuminated the floor with a red torch. The rice had been disturbed and some of the spaces cleared, but I could not make out any design.

F: "Have you written any letters?"—"Yes."

F: "Will you let me spell them out?"—"Yes."

Spelt out by calling alphabet, the letters indicated were "T H A."

I looked under the table, and made out the A with its base towards the medium, but not the other letters. There was too little rice for clear writing.

F: "Now, friends, I should like you to explore this end section, covered with cloth. I shall hold my hand against the cloth, and ask you to touch it through the cloth. Will you try it?"—"Yes."

I held my hand over the cloth on top of telescopic section, and also against the curtain closing the end. After some ten minutes, I felt a push against the framework of the box, then a pull, which pulled it in (resisted by me), and the box was finally lifted up vertically.

F: "Well, you seem to be in great force. But please touch my hand through the cloth."

After some more minutes, my right hand was jabbed through the top cloth as if by a blunt pencil. This was done about a dozen times. Other jabs were made in other parts of the cloth. I laid C's and A's hand beside my own, and we all felt the jabs. Finally, by request, the 'structure' was drawn repeatedly across all our four hands (on top of cloth) from medium's right to left.

F: "I should like to take a photograph of this 'structure' now. Can I do so?"—"No."

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F: "Will you try a photograph next time?"—"Yes."

In answer to several questions about the result of the photograph of June 23, the operators agreed that the 'structure' had been exposed, but had been prematurely withdrawn.

8.30. F: "If I put my feet inside the cabinet, will you touch them?"—"Yes."

On removing the telescopic section and raising the cardboard at the back, I could put my feet inside. My right foot was pressed down and subsequently up, with considerable force, but not greater than a person could exert with a foot.

Then the rice was swept up in the region near the medium as with a soft pad (? stockinged foot) and collected in a heap near the centre of the area. Then, on request, an impression of the 'structure' was made in the heap.



It was like this, the longer piece being about the size of my index finger.

On request, a line was drawn straight down the heap with the end of the 'structure,' the result being a channel about 3 inches by ¾ inch in the fore-and-aft direction.

8.45. Sitting closed.

11TH SITTING. June 30, 1921. 43 Chichester Street. 7.30 to 8.45 p.m. Overcast, cool.

	G	A	F	
KG	r	tb	C	r = rod.
	M	R	K	

The tunnel box (tb) arrangement was again placed in front of KG. The telescopic section of the (tb) was removed, and the end closed by a double cloth curtain. A wooden rod (r) was screwed across the table legs forming part of the (tb) two inches below the level of the medium's knees, and between it and the table top a strip of corrugated cardboard was fastened with drawing pins; this was to make any acrobatic production of phenomena quite impossible.

By careful measurements I had found that all the results of sitting No. 10 could be produced by the medium leaning forward out of her chair, supporting herself with one foot on the floor, and using the other foot for producing 'phenomena.'

As this involved no lowering of the head, the 'locater' would not have indicated any displacement.

7.30. Lights out. Dull red light, chiefly on to the top of the (tb). No locaters. Hymns.

7.50. F: "Are you there, friends?" 7.52. Raps.

F: "I have arranged a number of experiments for to-night. There is white paper spread under the table and two black crayons for you to write with. Also a saucer with clay on which to make impressions of the structures. Lastly, two pieces of thread are tied to the far edge of the table, by which two short lengths of india-rubber are suspended. I want you to try to pull them off."

Note.—One of the threads had a strength of 1 lb., the other of 12 lb.

After two hymns had been sung there were some audible jerks and other noises.

On looking under the table with the red torch the following changes were observed:

(1) Both rubbers torn off, one lying under the table, the other (12 lb.) beside medium.

(2) The saucer was covered with clay impressions, all showing stocking marks.

(3) There was an illegible scrawl on the paper.

A bell contact was next placed 36 inches from the medium's feet, and the operators were requested to ring it. They succeeded towards the end of a hymn, and kept time with it.

A sheet of bromide paper was next exposed under the table for a photograph, but the 'operators' indicated that they wanted something.

On asking for a message the word FIRST was spelt out.

C: "Do you want the photograph to be taken first thing in the sitting?"—"Yes."

I then asked them, instead, to write something on the bromide paper by pressure with the end of a structure.

An illegible scrawl was produced, visible on development. (Pressure on a sensitised plate will have the effect that a mark is visible on development.)

During the final hymn time was beaten with something wooden. On final inspection it was found that the rod (r) had been torn off. It was lying under the table.

8.45. End of sitting.

12TH SITTING. July 4, 1921. 43 Chichester Street. 7.26 to 9.30 p.m. Very warm.

G A F
KG r tb C
M R K
la

Rod (r) reinserted.

7.26. Lights out. Dimmed red light.

7.34. First raps.

7.45. Four photographic quarter-plates were exposed under the table, arranged in the form of a cross.

Hymns.

8.0. Message from 'operators.'

"We would like U to dev(elop the plates as they are)."

The board holding the plates was pushed out at the far end of the cabinet, and I put away the plates.

I asked KG kindly to remove her shoes and stockings, so as to get clay impressions when her feet were bare.

After some hymns, the two clay saucers exposed were pushed towards the far end of the cabinet. One was found to have a skin mark (toe mark?), the other a plain indentation and a scratch.

I then entered the circle and placed a magnetic compass on the top of the cabinet, asking the 'operators' to bring the end of a 'structure' near it from below. This was done, the 'structure' touching various points of the board near the compass. There was no effect on the needle.

I then asked that the head of a hammer be brought near the needle from below. (Hammer placed under the table.) Several attempts were made to do this, but no effect was produced. The hammer fell repeatedly on to the floor.

I then asked that the bell be rung. This was done successfully at the end of the next hymn. I then removed the cardboard from the lamp and asked that the bell be rung again. All the sitters were well visible.

The bell could not be rung.

F: "I should like to ask a question about the photographs obtained three weeks ago. They resemble in many aspects

chiffon or ninon. Has this texture anything to do with the dress of the medium? "—" Doubtful."

F: "There is a sort of wavy outline in some of the details. Does this indicate that the substance issues from the medium in waves? "—" Yes."

F: "Can you tell me what I may expect to find on the plates exposed to-night when I develop them? "—" No."

F: "I would like you to try to draw something on the drawing-board, which I shall place under the table with a crayon. Will you try? "—" Yes."

A drawing-board was placed under the table, and after a while the sound of writing was heard.

On taking up the board a scrawl was seen on the edge next the medium's feet. It was indecipherable.

G: "Will you spell out the word you have written? "—" No."

F: "Will you give me the first letter? "—" Yes."

Alphabet called, and letter W fixed upon. Last letter given in the same way "K."

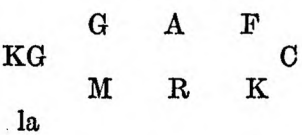
F: "Please rap how many letters there are in the word? "

Six raps given.

9.30. End of sitting.

Note.—Three of the plates were blank. The fourth contained a few scraping tracks which might have been made with a shoe.

13TH SITTING. July 22, 1921. 43 Chichester Street. 7.30 to 8.45 p.m.

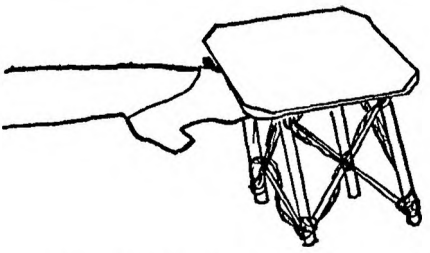


Candle in lamp. No cardboard screen. The wicker stool used by Dr. Crawford was placed in centre of circle. KG wore white blouse and black skirt. Could observe M's and R's legs, motionless throughout, against dimly lighted wall.

Asked for levitation of stool. Stool levitated. On bending

down head towards A's knee, I saw against the dim red background of the wall the stool held by KG's foot and portion of leg.

Attached a 'locater' to the stool. The phenomenon was repeated. Again I saw the procedure, but stool was abruptly dropped and foot withdrawn. KG's leg was quite straight, swinging from the hip joint, and her body seemed immovable.



The floor was in deep darkness. The stool was quite invisible until it 'floated.' My face, fortunately, received no direct light from the lamp, which was hidden from me by Mr. Morrison's head and shoulder. After the first levitation *he bent aside*, resting on his left elbow. The effect was to let direct light fall on my face, which (*a*) enabled him to control my movements; (*b*) prevented me from seeing clearly unless I bent down very far (which I did, whereupon the stool was dropped and the leg drawn in). I was inconvenienced at the time by M's action, but only saw its significance later.

Asked for levitation of 7-lb. weight, to which 'locater' was attached. Weight was pushed about violently and raised several times. A large piece of corrugated cardboard was roughly handled and crumpled up, apparently by G's legs. I felt the concussion of G's knees through A.

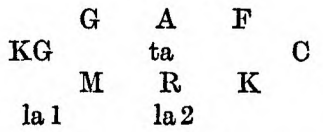
During a hymn the weight beat time beside G, whose knee could be seen moving up and down in unison.

Remainder of time was spent in questioning 'operators,' who approved of my procedure and promised camera photographs. M asked whether the sittings were not harmful to the medium's health, but got no reply.

About this time I noticed a tendency among several members of the circle to find an excuse for bringing the sittings to an end. On the hypothesis of trickery this would very naturally be attributed to an increasing nervousness regarding the possibility of detection.

For the purpose of the proposed camera photographs I did not stipulate for the medium and sitters to be searched, as experience has shown that such searches are incapable of guarding against trickery unless performed very thoroughly by a person of special experience in this matter.

14TH SITTING. July 28, 1921. 43 Chichester Street. 7.45 to 9 p.m.



Photography was intended, but lamps burnt out during trial of illumination, and a sitting was held for levitation with the table with perforated top (described and used by Dr. Crawford), which was placed in the circle in front of KG.

For about half an hour nothing happened except hymns. The floor in red illumination was visible through the top of the table, particularly M's legs.

R suggested there was too much light on the floor. M asked operators whether the light ought to be shifted, and, without waiting for a reply, rose and moved lamp to position la 2.

Still nothing happened, though several hymns were sung. K then suggested putting stool between lamp and high stool, thus raising it some eight inches. Floor in darkness.

About 8.30. Raps, and table shifted. R suggested my leaving the circle and standing near KG to observe table. I did so, and touched KG and G while table moved, but could not detect any synchronous movements in them. Resumed my seat.

Table shifted about violently. Hymn "O Mighty One!" At end of hymn I said, "There has been a Mighty One moving this table," and G laughed heartily.

The table was tilted towards KG until legs were horizontal. I held one of the upper legs to prevent my knees being bumped. When table stopped, I said, "There was a lot of power displayed that time." G said, "Were you holding it?"

R suggested I should take hold of the table and push it towards KG against the 'psychic force.' I tried to do so and the table tilted over towards her. "Push it straight," said M. I could not move it.

F: "How do I know she has not got her feet against the legs?"

R: "You are stronger than she is. We have had three strong men try and they couldn't do it."

F: "I wonder whether it would be the same if she changed chairs with M."

M and KG changed chairs. I pushed the table right on to KG's lap. The stool was then substituted for the table, but only a few movements were obtained.

Sitting ended at 9 p.m.

15TH SITTING. August 1, 1921. 43 Chichester Street. 7.30 to 9 p.m.

Before the sitting, M, K and G examined the photographic arrangements and made recommendations with regard to placing the camera and flashlight.

The camera used was a " Stereo Ideal."

The illumination was an electric lamp arrangement in which two 8-volt lamps were exposed to 26 volts for a short time, thus producing a bright actinic light of short duration, but not a blinding light, such as magnesium produces. The time required for exposure was two seconds.

The lamps, battery and contact were mounted on a drawing-board.

M, G and K asked me to show them the flash. I turned it on for half a second, and said I proposed to limit it to that duration. They expressed themselves as satisfied.

7.45. The circle sat as on July 28, but with nothing within the circle on the floor.

In the course of the second hymn M whispered to R and the sitters looked anxiously in the direction of KG. A, on being asked, told me, " She is sliding off her chair." Everybody was silent for about ten minutes. The medium then moaned slightly, and M moved her head and tried to set her up straight.

Another hymn was sung, in the course of which KG showed signs of revival.

M: " Is it all right for the photograph, friends? "—No reply.

F: " Can we now take the photograph you promised? "—" Yes."

The circle then unclasped hands and sat on their chairs against the wall. I put the camera and flashlight into the places marked out beforehand.

The ' operators ' signified their wish to spell out a message (shower of raps). On calling the alphabet, the message was:

" Try flash."

I flashed for half a second.

Then :

" Put out cand(le). Photo doub(tful)."

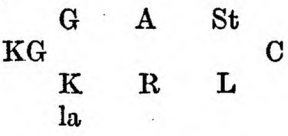
Total darkness was made, and I waited for the signal to expose. On hearing three raps I waited several seconds (at M's request) and then flashed half a second. I clearly saw the ' structure,' an object resembling a piece of white muslin or chiffon about the size of a man's handkerchief, caught between KG's feet and pulled out in front of her. My system of flashing enabled me to see that it was quite steady during the exposure, which is never the case with the ectoplasm of Madame Bisson's experiments.

After the exposure the medium shivered violently and was held for several minutes by M, at whose request everybody was silent, sitting in total darkness.

A hymn was next sung, and I then asked whether the ' operators ' would give another photograph. The answer was " No," but they gladly promised to give another next time.

16TH SITTING. August 4, 1921. 43 Chichester Street. 7.40 to 9 p.m.

Mr. Stephenson and Miss Lily Goligher (L) also present. Mr. Morrison absent.



Much hymn-singing, but no phenomena. When raps commenced permission was given to make preparations for a photograph. A message was given :

" If unsu(ccessful) try flash."

F : " Do you mean that if this photograph does not succeed I am to try magnesium flashlight ? "—" Yes."

" Do you want the light put out, friends ? "—" Yes."

Lamp-flash and three cameras (a vest-pocket Kodak, a quarter-plate, and a stereoscopic) were arranged in position. The lamp-flash contained four lamps in parallel instead of two. I demonstrated flash as before.

Total darkness was made, with the circle opened out against the walls as before. St sat near KG.

After prolonged waiting message came: "Want can't man(age)."

F: "Do you mean you would like to arrange a photograph, but cannot manage it?"—"Yes."

The apparatus was then put away and the circle closed again as before, and sat in total darkness, but no phenomena were given and the sitting terminated.

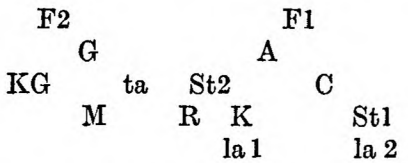
R remarked that the failure might be due to the absence of M.

C: "We got many phenomena in his absence before."

17TH SITTING. August 8, 1921. 43 Chichester Street. 7.40 to 9.20 p.m.

Mr. Stephenson was again present.

(Before this sitting M and R advised that F and St should not sit in the circle, but be outside or inside like the late Dr. C.)



Sitting commenced with St seated at St1, F at F1 and later at F2 (standing), and red lamp at la1. St said he would like to try some experiments with the table, as he had on a former occasion.

A scraping noise was made.

St: "Do you want anything, friends?"—"Yes."

St: "Do you want the lamp shifted?"—"Yes."

St shifted the lamp from la1 to la 2.

I went from F1 to F2, standing in the shadow thrown by K. The region round the table was now in complete darkness, and it commenced to move.

St took hold of the table by the top, standing on the side away from KG.

It was dragged to and fro. St pulled and it came loose in his hands.

St: "Oh! it has come away." He then sat on it with his back to the medium.

I knelt down on the floor and placed the forefinger of my right hand against KG's left thigh, and the forefinger of my left

hand against G's right thigh, taking care not to exert any pressure, but keeping always in light contact with the cloth of their garments. I felt distinct movements of both their thighs in unison with movements of the table. KG's upper body appeared quite rigid, but G moved about a good deal. KG, like A and R, wore a white blouse and black skirt. Her arms rested on the arm-rests of the chair.

After some evolutions, the table was thrown over away from KG, and St fell rather heavily near Mrs. C.

St then stretched his feet towards KG and asked to be tapped on the soles of his boots. This was done vigorously.

St then crouched on the floor hugging the table. After some struggling the table was kicked away and St fell sprawling on his back. At that instant I felt KG give a sharp kick.

St then crouched on the floor within the circle and asked the 'operators' to tap on his outstretched hands.

R: "You won't seize the structure, will you?"

St: "I would not do such a thing."

F: "You must not try. It is against the rules."

M: "You had better cover your hand with something black or red."

I got St a piece of black cloth, with which he covered his hand.

I stood up and watched from behind KG and G. The floor was in darkness, and the lower halves of KG and G were quite invisible. However, I noticed a slight displacement of G's left hand, which rested on his thigh towards the left. Simultaneously, St felt his hand being touched by an object 'resembling a dog's paw.' He asked that the 'structure' be made thinner, and after some time this was apparently done.

9.0 p.m. St got up and thanked the 'operators' for the display of power they had given.

St: "Will you give the Doctor a photograph to-night?"—"Yes."

Preparations were made as last time, the circle opening out. St sat between M and KG.

Hymns.

On three raps being given, I counted five and gave two seconds' exposure with the four lamps. I saw between KG's slightly separated feet a brown object resembling an inflated

sausage-skin with a pointed end. It looked about four inches long. I observed the important fact that it was quite steady during the exposure. After the exposure KG gave the usual shiver and all was kept quiet and dark for five minutes.

The circle ended with the usual "Good-night, friends." (After the meeting, St explained that he had invited Dr. von Schrenck-Notzing to a test séance on Tuesday week, and hoped all would go off well. M said, "Better not have that. Kathleen is not 'in the pink' and we cannot guarantee any sittings.")

St (to KG): "You are all right, are you not?"—KG: "Yes."

R: "She would say that on her death-bed."

St: "Well, shall we leave the final arrangement till Thursdsay?" This was agreed to.

(The photos were failures, the illumination being too feeble for the quarter-plate and vest-pocket cameras as arranged. The stereo camera was not in action.)

18TH SITTING. August 11, 1921. 43 Chichester Street. 7.45 to 8.30 p.m.

St

G A L F

KG ta C

M R K

la

KG and A arrived late. No raps before 8.15.

F: "Mr. Stephenson, you had better take charge."

St: "Well, friends, I should like you to repeat the experiments we had last time. I should like you to give to the Doctor some of the lively experiences you gave me then. Will you do that?"—"Doubtful."

St: "Is anything wrong?"—Shuffling.

M: "Have you a message?"—"Yes."

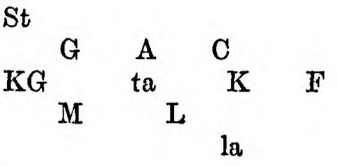
M then spelt out the alphabet, and the following message resulted:

"Sorry can't do anyth(ing) to-n(ight)."

St: "That is a great pity."

The meeting then adjourned.

19TH SITTING. August 23, 1921. 43 Chichester Street. 7.45 to 8.30 p.m.



Normal red light.

Miss Lily Goligher instead of R.

Note.—Dr. v. Schrenck-Notzing, Sir William Barrett and Sir O. Lodge had been invited to this sitting, but none of them could come. It was therefore decided to 'test the power' preliminary to a grand test sitting on Thursday, August 25, to which it was proposed to invite Mr. Hunter, Mr. Stoupe, Mr. Pollock, and Drs. M. and B.

Many hymns were sung before raps set in at 8.15.

K said there was too much light on the floor. (It was the ordinary ruby lamp, turned away from KG, but the light reflected by the wall shone in under the chairs of M, L and K, rendering the silhouettes of their legs visible to St.) I put in a few cardboard screens round the lamp, but K said there was still some light under the table. St then said Dr. C. often had light under the table when levitations were going on. "Not on the floor," said M.

I then obtained permission to enter the circle and try some experiments in holding the levitated table.

The table was somewhat feebly held by 'structures' while I grasped the table top on the side away from KG. I was always able to disengage it by a slight sharp twist. The experiment of resisting a push towards the medium failed. M said the table ought to be put in position some distance from the medium. 'Glueing' the table to the floor also failed.

The candle in the lamp having gone soft, total darkness had to be made for some time. I again stood inside the circle as before. St took my red torch and flashed it on the table. The movements immediately ceased. He held it shining on it for some time, but phenomena did not recommence.

After some minutes in total darkness, the movements became very violent, so that there was danger of the table being torn

to pieces. I asked the 'operators' to be less violent, but as they continued I threatened to light up with my red flash lamp. This I did on to the ceiling after a few seconds. The movements immediately stopped. L and A laughed, but G protested against my action as likely to injure the medium, and said I ought to ask the 'operators' whether they were ready.

The candle was then relighted and the sitting continued. St asked about Thursday's proposed test sitting. It was refused by the 'operators.'

St (after a pause): "Well, that is very disappointing, after asking all those people. Will you give a sitting next week?"—"Yes."

St: "On Monday?"—"Yes."

St: "And can I ask Mr. Hunter and Mr. Stoupe?"—"Yes."

St: "And Mr. Pollock?"—"Yes."

St: "And Dr. B. and Dr. M.?"—"Yes."

St: "Thank you very much, friends. I do hope it will be a good sitting."

The sitting then broke up. It was followed by a discussion on the evidence so far obtained. I said it was very disappointing, as none of it was capable of withstanding a searching criticism. I illustrated this by repeating the table-pushing experiment with A in the medium's chair, making her plant her feet (with her legs straight) against the legs of the table, and showing that it was impossible to move the table 'level' against such inflexible resistance. I also showed them some 'fake photographs' of 'structures' imitated with muslin. K said, "You have got nothing yet." M said: "You wouldn't get as far as the street with it." G said, "Dr. Crawford was four years working before he was satisfied. You will get what you want if you go on for some time."

20TH SITTING. August 29, 1921. 43 Chichester Street. 8.15 to 9.30 p.m.

Present: KG, G, A, M, R, K, C, St, F, and H (Mr. Hunter).

Table in front of KG.

Before this sitting took place, I had written to KG as follows:

43 *Chichester Street,*
Belfast.
August 26, 1921.

DEAR MISS GOLIGHER,

As I have already mentioned to you on several occasions (and as the circle admitted on Tuesday), the results of my three months' experiments with you and the Goligher Circle have not furnished any definite evidence in favour of the psychic origin of the numerous phenomena witnessed by me. They are, therefore, of no scientific value, and I have decided to have no more sittings.

If you have any ideas or proposals for restoring the opinion held of your phenomena in Dr. Crawford's time, I shall be glad to consider them.

Meanwhile, I enclose cheque in final payment for the series.

Yours very truly,
(*Signed*) E. E. F. D'A.

No reply was received; but Mr. Hunter, after seeing the Golighers, called on Mr. Stephenson and asked him to arrange with me for a test-sitting on the 29th, at which the medium would have her feet tied up and all the other sitters would sit with their backs to the centre of the circle.

It must be admitted that the conditions of this séance were very unfavourable. Mr. Stephenson arrived an hour late through a misunderstanding which may have disturbed the equanimity of the medium. In addition, there was the knowledge of the judgment I had formed of the phenomena: this was probably not conducive to good feeling and harmony.

F: "Do you mind having your feet tied to the chair, Miss Goligher?"

KG: "Not a bit."

K: "I would suggest tying her heels to the floor instead of tying her ankles."

F: "No, that would not be evidential. I am unable to tie up her heels so that I should be sure they would not come loose."

K: "Well, you can put screw eyes into the heels and twine through the screw eyes."

St: "I think, Mr. Kerr, you should let the Doctor conduct the séance."

F: "I want to tie her ankles, as screws are too easily unscrewed. I propose to tie a firm but loosely fitting loop of stout string round each ankle and the ends of the string to the upper leg of the chair (above the cross-bar), so that her feet are securely held. In addition, I propose to do the same with stout thread, as knots in string can be undone. If the knots are found intact at the end of the sitting, I shall be satisfied that the medium has not used her feet."

M: "If you then get a levitation, will you consider it evidential?"

F: "That depends upon how closely I can control the other sitters. I want to control everybody to-night. The rule of a test séance is that you should assume every one will play whatever tricks he can."

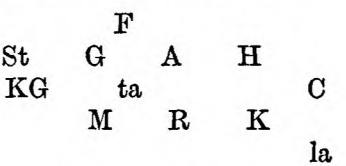
I then tied up KG as proposed, and St put the ends of thread through the eyelet holes of her boots.

KG: "But I can use my hands. Hadn't you better tie them up?"

St: "Each elbow with a handkerchief to the chair, like this——" (demonstration).

F: "It will suffice if Mr. St controls your arms and hands. He will sit near you outside the circle."

I then asked the other sitters to turn their backs. K suggested that they should first sit as usual. I agreed.



Red lamp screened on three sides. Light thrown on wall only.

Many hymns were sung beautifully, but no phenomena came, not even raps.

At 9.15 M said, "Will you tell us, friends, when we are to turn round?"—No reply.

St: "I wish they would tell us whether they are there at all."

G: "Perhaps the light is wrong."

M: "No, the light is all right."

At 9.20 some distant shots were heard, reminiscent of the street fighting in Belfast during the day.

R : " If they are not there by this time, they won't come at all."

F : " Well, Mr. Morrison, will you close the sitting when you think fit ? "

M : " Can't you give us a message, friends ? A tiny rap ? "—No reply.

The sitting broke up at 9.30.

In order that Miss Goligher and her family might have an opportunity of controverting my conclusion that all I had seen during the three months could be explained by normal means, a proposal was subsequently madé to Miss Goligher that she should give twelve test-sittings with another experimenter. Her answer was that on account of ill-health she could not entertain the proposal before a lapse of twelve months.

GENERAL COURSE OF THE SITTINGS

My general object was a threefold one :

(1) To confirm Dr. Crawford's results.

(2) To establish a better and quicker method of communicating with the ' operators.'

(3) To devise, with the ' operators' ' assistance, experiments which would be evidential in themselves, *i. e.* would be practically independent of any one's testimony.

During the first six sittings I had no doubt whatever of the good faith of the circle, nor of the thoroughness and accuracy of Dr. Crawford's investigations. In spite of this receptive attitude, I made no headway towards any of my objectives. The phenomena were plentiful but the results were inconclusive, and were not such as would silence criticism. There was one exception—the experiment of removing a button from a decanter containing a drop of mercury. As I did not then acknowledge the possibility of any sitter surreptitiously introducing a drop of mercury I regarded this as ' evidential.' My faith remained unshaken even by the first shadow-photograph showing a clearly marked chiffon texture (June 13). When I obtained the same texture on ' grainless ' plates (June 16) I made numerous attempts to discover some difference between the texture thus revealed and the texture of

well-known loom products. Not finding any, I attempted to take more shadow photographs. This attempt was gently but systematically resisted by the 'operators.' I had therefore to attempt to attain evidential results by other methods. The 'tunnel box' arrangement (June 27th) led to nothing conclusive, the controlling device being broken down by force (June 30).

Having failed in all these attempts to get evidence of genuine phenomena, I decided to repeat certain elementary simple experiments described by Dr. Crawford, using the objects used by him. The only result was the indication of trickery (July 22, August 8).

After repeated requests for further photographs, ordinary camera photographs (not shadow photographs) were promised, and two of these were given (August 1, 8). As, however, the method used enabled me to *observe* the 'structures' exposed for photography, the 'operators' suggested a magnesium flash (August 4), which allows of no such observation.

By this time I had come to a definitely unfavourable conclusion regarding the whole of the phenomena. I therefore called in the aid of other persons who had been convinced of the reality of the phenomena. The bringing in of expert psychical researchers having been discouraged by the circle, and having been found impracticable, a final sitting under test conditions was held on August 29. There were no phenomena, and the medium subsequently announced her intention of giving no more sittings for at least twelve months, either to myself or any other investigator.

CONCLUSION

Most mediumistic researches by scientific men have been undertaken with isolated mediums. D. D. Home, Florence Cook, Eusapia Paladino, usually sat alone with their investigators and persons chosen by them. In modern times, 'Eva C' always sits in the presence of Madame Bisson, her chief investigator and protectress.

Dr. Crawford sat with the medium and her whole family, as he was told that this materially enhanced the 'power' of the phenomena. He certainly found that levitations and the

larger phenomena generally were only obtained when the circle included some members of the family, though he obtained raps when sitting alone with Kathleen and his wife.

From the point of view of evidence, it is obviously much more difficult to control a whole family than it is to control a single medium. To make the results evidential, it would be necessary to eliminate the co-operation of every member of the circle.

The difficulty inherent in the composition of the circle is increased by the conduct of the sittings, which Dr. Crawford found established along certain lines, and which, for the sake of harmony, he was reluctant to change.

(1) The light used by the circle at home consisted of a batswing gas-burner of about one-candle power enclosed in a box of ruby glass with one side made of tin. The tin side is usually directed on to the medium so as to keep her in comparative darkness. Care is taken to keep the light away from the floor. I adopted this kind of illumination, and sometimes diminished it still further. Dr. Crawford introduced a modification which made control even more difficult. He suspended an electric lamp over the centre of the séance table. It shone in the eyes of the sitters and showed their upper halves, but left their legs and the floor in complete darkness.

(2) The practice of singing hymns drowns the noise of any mechanical preparations which the sitters may be inclined to make. Boots and shoes could be slipped on and off, and mechanical appliances put into place without the controller hearing any compromising sound.

(3) The joining of hands would enable the circle to transmit messages to each other preparatory to co-operation.

(4) The circle sits in a certain order which is rarely varied. A relative or close friend always holds the medium's hands on either side. There is a rigid rule against breaking the circle, and when the investigator is outside, this rule renders mechanical manipulations and apparatus safe from interference.

(5) Then there are the 'operators.' The circle never does anything to which the 'guides' or 'operators' object. It is the 'operator' and not the investigator, who controls the sittings and the experimental arrangements. This system of control is complete and effective. The sitters assent to any test conditions with the utmost generosity and good-humour.

But the investigator is advised to " consult the operators " before trying a new experiment. When he does so, they never consent outright, but say " doubtful." The investigator then gives details of the proposed experiment, and some of these may be approved. The experiment is tried, it fails. To find why it failed you ask the ' operators,' making various guesses. If you do not guess their meaning, they signify by a shower of raps that they want to spell out a message. You call out the alphabet and they give three raps on the letter they want. The message thus spelt out may be " total darkness " or " black cloth over medium " or " black stockings." It is always something which makes the experiment less evidential. The investigator consents and the experiment succeeds. If it does not, the ' operators ' promise to try again next time, after they have made their own experiments and preparations to meet the case.

If you insist on conducting your own experiments in your own way, the phenomena cease altogether, and a hint is given that there may be no more sittings.

Every new investigator, not fully vouched for by a friend, is carefully observed and tested before the phenomena happen in his presence. This precaution has proved so effective (and is in fact so reasonable in the case of genuine mediums) that there has been no case of attempting to ' expose ' the Goligher circle either by flashing an unexpected light or by seizing the ' psychic structures.'

(6) All the members of the Goligher circle are skilled workers. The circle studied by me consisted of one plumber, one textile engineer, one shirt-cutter, and two blouse-cutters.

Such is the circle to which Dr. Crawford was introduced in 1914, at a time when invitations to the séances were distributed as a great favour to innumerable applicants. With that circle he experimented for four years without giving them any remuneration for their services. Generous payment to KG and the family circle commenced in February, 1919, and was continued to the end. If the conditions described above are now insisted on in spite of a substantial remuneration, one can easily imagine the complete subservience exacted from an investigator who offered nothing except glory and the service of humanity.

I have no reason to doubt the conscientious and accurate

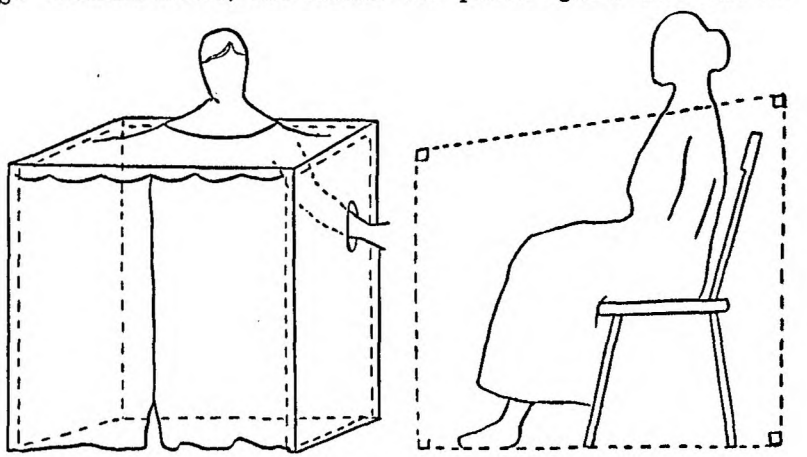
character of Dr. Crawford's observations and records. The tests to which he subjected the medium completely satisfied him as to her *bona fides*, so that he no longer thought it necessary to control the other sitters as well. He worked in an atmosphere of complete confidence, and seems to me to have established a habit of thought which became impervious even to fairly obvious evidences of artificiality. And so he produced the three books which have made the " Goligher Circle " world-famous.

SOME UNPUBLISHED REPORTS OF SÉANCES CONDUCTED BY DR. CRAWFORD

[THE following reports are taken verbatim from the late Dr. Crawford's notebooks, kindly lent to me by his Literary Executor. The original wording is unchanged, but I have put in italics certain passages the significance of which seems to have escaped Dr. Crawford himself.—E. E. F. D'A.]

6th October, 1919.

Medium sat in 'cabinet,' her chair being placed over electrical apparatus fixed to floor. Good raps soon, but from the scraping sound on boards of apparatus I opined that it was causing inconvenience. So medium moved, and cabinet was placed against wall *with no*



DR. CRAWFORD'S CABINET.

obstructions on floor. Rapping, etc., soon good, curtains rubbed and various noises, as though 'operators' exploring cabinet.

I put up the red electric light full, when everything was very light and all outside cabinet could be seen. Medium went into trance and remained thus for over half an hour. Some good phenomena occurred while she was in trance, which looks like a new development.

I put one of the sections before cabinet. Length 12 inches; 18 inches square.

A piece of cloth was hung over free end and a board placed loosely against the cloth. The 'operators' were soon pressing on the board and the cloth. Holding the board I found the pressure was at least 6 or 7 lb. They knocked the board over when we asked. All this time the medium was in deep trance, a thing which had not occurred before. I and the others put our hands against the cloth and were separately touched.

I added another section and put the board loosely against the cloth at the end of that. After some time the 'operators' were pressing vigorously on it and seemingly quite easily. They asked for further sections, which will be supplied later.

The effect of medium lifting her feet from floor while the 'operators' are pushing against board:—

Medium awake by this time. While 'operators' were pushing on board 'A' and keeping it vertical, I asked medium to lift one foot from floor. This she did and simultaneously pressure on A was removed. Asked 'operators' if the structure being used came from left foot of medium.—"No." From right foot?—"No." From both feet?—"Yes."

Told medium to lift toe of one foot and strike floor sharply with it while pressure was on A. Result: Pressure instantaneously relaxed. Explained to 'operators' to keep pressure on A while medium lifted one foot and tapped toe on floor. This after a while they succeeded in doing. Asked medium to raise both toes simultaneously and hit the floor with them together. This she did but *pressure on A relaxed.* Asked medium to raise one toe, strike the floor, quickly raise the other and strike the floor. This she did, but the first time she said she had difficulty in raising one foot as it felt heavy. But after a time she succeeded and the 'operators' simultaneously kept the pressure on A.

It seems likely—

1. That there is reaction on the medium's feet.
2. There is immediate *connection between medium's feet and end of structure.*

Touching end of structure. I placed my hand on cloth at back of second section and 'operators' pushed on it. Felt like a blunt pointed cone. Could feel all round the end. Felt softish. On one occasion the part I felt was *like bones, close together, like finger-bones bent over.* My wife said she felt either bones of fingers bent over *or toes of feet, and even the nails.* The touches were rather fugitive, but will improve later, no doubt.

I have reason to believe from former work that the top of structure has at least the outline of bones close together.

Immediately I had felt the softish cone-like end I asked the medium to tap her feet on the floor. The taps were shoe taps all right. She did not have her feet out of her shoes.

I asked the 'operators' to make the conical end more pointed. This they did, and I felt considerable elongation and thinning of the point. I asked them to make it as pointed as they could. This they evidently did, for they touched the *point of my little finger* with the point of the structure, which it just covered.

When I lit the gas quite a lot of raps and blows, etc., were given inside the cabinet. The method looks like being a great success.

Afterwards I sat in medium's chair and tried if I could stretch my foot the distance, but I was *short by three inches.*

It is certain the structure must come from below the knees of the medium, as there is no room for it to get into sections from higher up.

7th October, 1919.

The séance table was covered round with brown paper and added to the two section boxes. The 'operators' *did not succeed in reaching the far side of the table* nor in depressing the scale pan of the balance placed on floor under middle of table. But they moved the table once, evidently gripping it by the legs, and twisted it round (the section boxes did not move while this was occurring). Also they rapped once or twice on floor under table and moved the paper at front of table. The 'operators' evidently found it *very difficult to stretch beyond the end of the second box.* They said the narrowness of the section boxes was against them—no room to swing the structure about. The medium was in trance for about three-quarters of an hour.

11th October, 1919.

[See Exp. S, p. 121 of *Psychic Structures.*]

The two small section boxes were removed and a larger tunnel arrangement was made. Two strings were fastened to outside of cabinet and to end of table, the whole being covered in with red cloth and brown paper.

Trial of wet plates:—A flat piece of board was used to put the plates upon. Each plate was taken from its box singly, dipped in a basin of water and then put on board, and the latter was placed in the tunnel about 18 inches from the medium's knees. Each plate was developed by Mr. Stoupe as it was finished with.

The plates used were as follows in their proper order:

1. Wellington ordinary.
2. do. extreme.
3. do. X-ray.
4. do. art-screen.

When the box was opened it was found that (1) was broken in transit. However, it was put in the tunnel.

Result:—With the exception of (1) all the plates are marked. Stocking fabric plainly seen. In some parts the film has been removed, probably by pressure.

It seems that for good chemical action a long contact of structure is necessary. None of the contacts above probably exceeded 30 seconds. Also a very wet plate would seem to be necessary. The type of plate does not seem to be so material.

The little letter balance was placed on the floor 2 feet 8 inches from the medium's knees, and *this was the extreme distance at which it was moved.* But the under-surface of the table was struck quite hard at its centre, a distance of more than three feet from her knees.

It seems that the 'operators' can strike upwards much more easily at a far distance from medium than downwards, *i. e.* that the structure has difficulty in reaching the floor far out. The structure hit the sides of the tunnel alternately about a foot above the floor, probably to show us that this was its natural height. (When asked about this 'operators' said it was correct; there is no doubt that the structure requires a large space to move about in.)

It is probably true that the structure possesses nothing in the nature of a heel, and that it has to turn the *toe* downwards to press on balance, and that this is an unnatural position.

Holes were made in each side of cloth and cabinet and medium had her hands through. At first hands were joined in horseshoe order, *i. e.* there was a space at the front unjoined, but 'operators' asked that the complete circle of hands be joined, which was done.

Two flashlight exposures were made.

Medium had on the stockings she has had on since Séance 21. On one stocking about a foot above the heel at the front, many yellow particles from the broken films of the plate are sticking. A few go down the front and even one or two under the toes. There are even some particles high up the legs.

On the left of right shoe corresponding to above stocking particles of film are sticking.

A few particles on *under-surface of shoe* where no contact with ground.

Séances 25–28

[Film and plate experiments similar to above.]

1st November, 1919.

Medium had two X-ray photographic films inside shoes, one pointed at toe, and the other across the shoe. New stockings with large holes cut in both soles. The test-box was lined on floor, back and sides with X-ray films. Medium sat with her feet in it.

We had a lot of rapping phenomena and the small balance was rapped up and down. Then I told the 'operators' to do what they liked with the box for 20 minutes or so and to give three raps when finished. Judging by the rustling sound at her feet there was something doing all the time. Phenomena started very quickly at the séance and were very strong. The three raps were given and the films were removed.

A small wooden stool with a piece of luminous cardboard fixed to top was placed inside circle. The 'operators' soon levitated this. Maximum height 3½ feet approximately. On request they levitated it sideways with the luminous cardboard facing the medium. She remarked the levitation was the height of her knees.

Stool was tossed up and down at a great rate in air. Stool being levitated it was tossed up in air and caught as it came down by structure. Stool could be heard thudding on structure as it fell on it. The sound was soft.

The top of the structure must have been large and wide, not pointed, as the stool when it was tossed up and fell on it was well caught and did not fall off.

The 'operators' then put several kinds of ends of structure over the luminous cardboard on top of stool. One was an enormous flat kind with a radius of curvature of about four inches at the end.

We asked for a thin pointed structure to be placed over the cardboard. We could hear this structure scraping the paint for a long time, but though standing directly over it could not see it. This means that the thin structure must be translucent or transparent. It is only the big heavy ones that can be seen, owing to heavy materialisation. After the thin pointed structure had rubbed itself well over the luminous paint it must have rubbed itself on the floor, for after the flash of the magnesium (later) the floor was temporarily lit up just under where the stool had been.

2nd November, 1919.

[Séance for luminous paint experiments.]

Medium sat with her feet free. A large piece of luminous cardboard was tacked to top of stool. A good many levitations, but not so powerful or good as at previous séance.

I put two small pieces of luminous cardboard on floor between medium and stool. The structure went over it several times and moved the stool, but it did not levitate. Power seemed rather weak.

I put my hand (1) behind medium's calves; (2) her heels; (3) in

front of her ankles; and then I did the same with the wooden handle of a hammer. *The 'operators' could not rap in any of these cases,* but most peculiar twitching was going on in the muscles of medium's calves and in her feet and ankles. I put my hand on her knees and these were also spasmodically jumping.

I put medium's feet on top of a large sheet of luminous cardboard and asked for raps—none given. The medium said she experienced a terrific cold feeling all over her body *as soon as her feet were on the luminous cardboard. She asked her father to feel her hand.* She said the cold was quite sudden and lasted till end of séance, when her feet were removed from the cardboard.

Note.—This is important.

Seeing that no raps could be obtained when medium's feet were largely over the luminous cardboard, I arranged the cardboard so that only her two toes were on it. Faint raps were then given behind her heels. I placed my fingers on the toes of her shoes, and I am certain that neither heel moved at all when the raps were given, but *as each rap occurred there was a most peculiar squirming of the toes within the shoes.* This is unmistakable. It would seem that at each rap *the whole muscular system of the foot squirmed,* but the foot as a whole did not move.

I moved my hand gradually up her shoes. Raps could occur till about the region of the ankles was reached, *when they ceased.*

A peculiar vibratory noise of the wood of the chair was heard before a burst of phenomena. I put my hand under the chair and it seemed to be the far side cross-bar that was vibrating. I felt the medium's feet often, and her shoes were always on, though many soft ball-like raps were given.

The peculiar creaking noise of the chair:—I have experimented and find that this peculiar intermittent noise can only be produced by rubbing over the varnish of the chair with the bare hand. The fine skin of the hand grips the varnish and exactly duplicates the noise. The gripping surface may be the seat of the chair or the legs or cross-bars, but the movement of the clothing will not produce the noises. I think it is the seat of the chair. But the medium's hands were held all the time. When the structures came out at this séance they came *exactly from where the medium's feet were, and very low down near the floor.*

28th February, 1920.

Medium sat with her feet on small weighing machine.

There were some fluxes of weight, but weight never went below 9 lb. There was one short levitation, but weight was about 9 lb. during it.

On one occasion, just before a movement of table, there was a great sudden increase of weight (judging by the feel of lever a couple of stone at least), and then a sudden decrease to about 14 lb., and then table moved.

The demonstration high table was then put in circle. There was the red electric light burning and a strong red gas-light half behind the medium. Very fine levitations were obtained, some about thirty inches high. Light very good. I examined below table from every side—nothing to be seen. Light very good under table. I could see *under* the front legs, but nothing to be seen. I could see medium sitting *upright.* Table levitated quite far out at opposite side of circle to medium, and with the medium sitting upright it was absolutely impossible for a fraudulent levitation to happen. Also it is obvious that grip must be taken by front legs only. Indeed I tested this, for I went into circle, and when table was up felt it. I could swivel it a

little on front legs. Then I tried to raise table, but though I exerted all my strength I could not move it an inch. Also Mr. Jolly tried similarly and could not move table. 'Operators' said they had hold of table half-way up front legs.

Mr. Stoupe brought night glasses and examined every inch under table, but could see nothing.

My wife examined every inch under it—nothing to be seen.

Mr. Jolly's foot was treated [massaged by the structures for healing].

Black cloth put over medium's head and chest and a flashlight taken. Medium did not shiver so much as last time, but 'operators' could not rap in reply to questions for at least double the time after the flash than was customary, thus implying that their structure had been so broken by flash that it took longer than usual to reform.

'Operators' were most decisive that great results in the photographic line were imminent.

(Practically nothing on to-day's photographs.)

2nd March, 1920.

I put a strap round calf of medium's right leg at beginning of séance. It had not moved at end of séance, so it would appear that there is no appreciable contraction of the calf due to emergence of plasma, or the strap would have fallen down.

[Sittings for Photographs

In Dr. Crawford's posthumous volume, *Psychic Structures at the Goligher Circle*, no particulars are given of the circumstances in which the photographs were obtained.

One of the most important of these details is that, as a general rule, each exposure was preceded by several minutes of total darkness, which were terminated by a signal from the 'operators,' and the exposure was followed by a similar period of darkness "to allow the medium to recover."

I here give as examples three sittings for photographs from Dr. Crawford's notebooks.—E. E. F. D'A.]

2nd March, 1920.

The 'operators' began rapping almost at once. Said they would prefer to take three photographs. We did not know what they wanted and had to spell for it. Their instructions were to take three photos as follows:—

1. The cloth round medium's head to edge of dress in front, hands held.
2. Medium to sit in her ordinary manner with her hands on her knees—no cloth.
3. Cloth round medium like an apron; hands held and table in circle.

Practically no result. 'Operators' said on (3) that they had two structures out from legs of medium twisting round the table legs.

The medium shivered tremendously at all the three flashes, especially the last (this one was comparable to the shivering that took place with the photo of 1915). She shivered violently more than five minutes at the third.

'Operators' said they were pretty certain something would appear on the photographs.

6th March, 1920.

Medium took off her knickers, under-skirt and corsets for photography. The séance was held for photography only. *By raps the 'operators' told us to take three photos:*

1. Medium's head covered with cloth, which was to go right down her front to the floor. Her hands resting on chair.

2. Medium sitting on chair without cloth, hands resting on chair. A black cloth was to be held up in front of her while the match was struck, and was then to be thrown aside before the flash.

3. Medium on chair without cloth, hands held, and table in the circle.

The three photos above were duly taken.

In conversation after the photos were taken the 'operators' said as follows:

Photo (1): They said they had the psychic body of medium out on cloth. Said it was lying on the cloth and was not projected into the air.

The medium says her body jumped upwards when the flash occurred.

Photo (2): 'Operators' said they had plasma round the legs of medium.

Photo (3): 'Operators' said they had two structures extending from legs of medium to legs of table, touching the legs but not gripping them. They said the structures commenced between knees and ankles of medium, that they were not rigid but ought to be sufficiently dense to be photographed (medium shivered a lot after this photo). 'Operators' also said that in the last photo of previous séance they had these structures similarly placed. However, they were not visible in that photo.

'Operators' said the less clothing the medium had on the better for photography.

Results:

Plate (1): Slight indications of psychic legs.
Plate (2): Plasma appears between the feet.
Plate (3): Nothing.

Although there were no phenomena except raps, the carmine had gone up the medium's stockings just as usual and there was a lot of it on outside of shoes. *'Operators' very keen on photographs.*

13th March, 1920.

Three photographs taken exactly similar to last séance, except that in second medium lifted up her dress over her knees. The flashes were made with mechanical apparatus, thus doing away with lighting matches.

Result: In second photograph a thick band of plasma is seen hanging between medium's legs down to her ankles.

'Operators' say most of the plasma comes from body, but a small part also from the feet, *i. e.* it must also come from the feet.

['CONVERSATIONS' WITH 'OPERATORS'

Various references to 'conversations' with the 'invisible operators' occur in Dr. Crawford's works. The following extract from his note-books is an example of the actual process of 'conversation.'

The séance of 30th October, 1916, was held with only Miss Goligher, Dr. and Mrs. Crawford present, and the phenomena, consequently, were limited to raps.—E. E. F. D'A.]

30th October, 1916.

Séance to ask questions of the 'operators.'

How is the medium moved bodily backwards in her chair? Many questions were asked and the 'operators' were decisive in saying that the following was their method:

There are two rods. Each comes from an ankle of medium, slopes down to floor and is fixed to floor under table. A branch comes from each rod, grasps the leg of chair and pushes it back.

With regard to the above, *this was approximately the conversation that took place :*

Dr. C : "I wish to know how you push back the medium on her chair." Answer (three raps) : Yes. "Do you project a rod from her on to the floor ? "—No (one rap). "On to the wall ? "—No. "On to the table ? "—Yes. (It was obvious they could not push out the table or it would move, so I continued my questions.) "Do you attach the free end of the rod to the table ? "—No. "To the surface of the table ? "—No. "To the legs ? "—No. "To the ledge ? "—No. (It was apparent that the table had something to do with it, so I continued.) "On to the floor under the table ? "—Yes. "The rod extends from body of medium to the floor under the table and is fixed there ? "—Yes. "From the trunk of body ? "—No. "From her ankles ? "—Yes. "Is there only one rod ? "—No. "Two ? "—Yes. "One from each ankle ? "—Yes. "Do you extend the rods telescopically, pushing back on the ankles of medium ? "—No. "Do you push on the wood of the chair ? "—Yes. (A pause while I considered how a slanting rod, one end tightly fixed to floor and the other to ankle of medium, could be used to actually push the chair.) "Is there a branch coming off the long inclined rod which pushes on the chair ? "—Yes. "From each rod ? "—Yes. "A kind of secondary rod projects from each long rod and pushes on the chair ? "—Yes. "What part of chair, the seat ? "—No. "The legs ? "—Yes. When the theory was thus evolved I went over it with them bit by bit and made sure it was correct.

APPENDIX

[Dr. Crawford's Literary Executor has desired me in justice to the late Dr. Crawford to include this Appendix with my Report. I do so with pleasure, if only to enable the reader to see all sides of this important question. After a careful study of the late Dr. Crawford's books and the lengthy investigation on the spot which has been described in the preceding pages, I am satisfied that all the phenomena I witnessed myself were produced by normal physical means. I do not propose to deal on this occasion with the larger question as to whether *any* of the results obtained by Dr. Crawford were supernormal. I have no reason to doubt his integrity and conscientiousness in observing or recording the phenomena. But he failed, in my opinion, to make sufficient allowance for the possibilities of co-operation and practice on the part of the medium and the circle, especially the latter, should such have existed, and where miraculous claims are made even unconscious fraud must be allowed for. I cannot specify a single result of Dr. Crawford's which I could regard as definitely evidential. To avoid misapprehension, I may here state that nothing I saw in Belfast has changed my conviction of the genuineness of the phenomena described by Madame Bisson, which were obtained under much stricter conditions. —E. E. Fournier d'Albe.]

EXTRACTS FROM DR. CRAWFORD'S CORRESPONDENCE AND FROM REPORTS WHICH HAVE APPEARED IN PRINT OF OTHERS WHO HAVE BEEN PRESENT AT SÉANCES OF THE GOLIGHER CIRCLE

The reader desirous of coming to a conclusion on the phenomena of the Goligher Circle will naturally study the three books written by Dr. Crawford mentioned in the Introduction and the Papers read before

the S.P.R. by Sir William Barrett and Mr. W. Whately Smith (see Proceedings, Part LXXVII. Vol. XXX).

Both in Dr. Crawford's books and in the Papers referred to, the question of fraud has been fully discussed (see pages 10–21 in *R.P.P.* and the Introductory Chapter in *E.P.S.*).

It must be remembered:

That Dr. Crawford worked for six years continuously with the Goligher Circle.

That Mrs. Crawford was during the whole period on each occasion in the room assisting.

That the Circle worked for Dr. C. for four years without remuneration.

That Mr. Stoupe, Mr. Hunter and Mrs. Crawford's brother attended the séances frequently.

That other visitors attended from time to time.

That no one detected any fraud on any single occasion.

That Madame Bisson, Dr. von Schrenck-Notzing and Dr. Geley testify to similar phenomena with 'Eva C,' Franek Kluski and other mediums.

That psychic material of a textile character has been recorded frequently, and that webbing is seen in psychic photographs.

The following extracts from letters written by Dr. Crawford and by others, and references to reports which appeared in *Light*, are added as aids to those studying the subject.

With many inquirers the questions of motive and money will have weight, and such are entitled to know the position as regards the remuneration of the Circle. From 1914 to March, 1919, no payment was made to the Medium or the Circle. In March, 1919, liberal payment of Miss K. G. and each member of the Circle commenced, and was continued until the death of Dr. Crawford. Similar payment has been made for their services in Dr. Fournier d'Albe's researches.

"The Late Dr. Crawford and Physical Phenomena," by David Gow (Editor of *Light*), 6th March, 1922

Although I was personally acquainted with the late Dr. Crawford, and am familiar with the very painstaking and complete record given by him of his investigations into psychic phenomena, I have never sat with the Goligher Circle, and have no personal acquaintance with its members. My remarks here must, therefore, be in the nature of general observations.

When, in the earlier part of the year 1915, Dr. Crawford wrote to me from Belfast, telling me of his investigations into the phenomena obtained through the mediumship of Miss Kathleen Goligher, and offering a series of papers on the subject for *Light*, I readily accepted them. I had long been familiar both practically and theoretically with the resources of physical mediumship, and there was nothing strange or suspicious in the information he gave me as to the results he had then begun to observe. If I had had any doubts not of the reality of such manifestations but of the *bona fides* of the medium and those most closely associated with her, these would have been speedily set at rest by the independent testimony I received, some of it by persons eminently qualified as observers. I may mention, for instance, Sir William Barrett, who was thoroughly satisfied. There was also Mr. Whately Smith, a member of the Council of the S.P.R., of which Sir William Barrett is Vice-President. That there were many other witnesses of good standing is equally known to those who have made any study of the matter.

I claim, therefore, that, so far as volume and quality of testimony

are concerned, the genuineness of Dr. Crawford's experiments is well established. Had the manifestations been of a quite unique character, unprecedented and hitherto unknown, one might have to take up a less assured attitude. But, generally speaking, the Goligher phenomena have been paralleled in hundreds of other cases in all parts of the world. It is not reasonable to ignore collateral evidence in these cases.

I would like, in conclusion, to say a needed word upon the tragedy which terminated the career of the late Dr. Crawford. I am pained, but not at all surprised, to find that his untimely death has been mistakenly and venomously seized upon as an argument against psychic investigation. I say I am not surprised, being now inured to the spectacle of a new science having enemies who, rendered desperate by its advance, are ready to use any weapon against it. There is no doubt that had Dr. Crawford been more of a psychologist he would have known that his plaintively expressed dread of approaching mental breakdown was the best evidence that, although he was in need of rest, he was in no real danger. Repose and change of scene would have done all that was necessary. But he was worn down by overwork and the strain of the war conditions, and he was confronted with the prospect of an immense amount of work—literary engagements which he could have compassed with no great difficulty, and a lecturing tour which he contemplated with fear and dislike, for his gifts did not lie in that direction. There have been such cases many times before, quite outside the region of psychical research, where some weary student coming suddenly to success and being faced with a public position of responsibility has been so unnerved by the prospect as to take the last desperate step to avoid what seemed intolerable.

5 Queen Square,
W.C.

DAVID GOW.

EXTRACTS FROM DR. CRAWFORD'S LETTERS

23rd January, 1919.

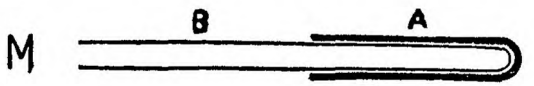
The first séance in my own house will be held on Saturday, 1st February.

24th January, 1919.

The arrangement is that all the séances are to be held in my own house. I have a large attic at the top of the house and I am gradually getting it into something like a laboratory.

29th January, 1919.

As a general rule the psychic structures issue from the ankles downward of the medium. A structure in its elements is as follows :



M is medium and B A the psychic structure. The latter consists of two parts, A and B; or rather there are two different kinds of coverings on the structure. The whole structure is a tube. The free, or working end, is covered, as shown, with a thin film of materialised matter. This film may be as thin as tissue-paper or as thick as, say, thin cardboard, but these are the limits. The materialised cover A covers the free end for varying distances, but never for a greater distance than

half the total length of the structure. The part B if it has a covering has an exceedingly thin one, and one of quite a different order of matter from A. The interior of the tube is filled with great quantities of matter existing in a totally unknown form. The matter for the covering A is materialised on the skin of the medium, if that is possible, and if it is not possible, the matter is driven through the interstices of the fabric of the clothing, where that clothing is of minimum amount, and is immediately materialised in a thin film. Thus the film is often formed on the outside of the stocking of the medium, is detached, and pulled out on to the floor in front of her, and is then, I have some reason to believe, actually built up round the framework or 'tube' of the structure. Once a structure is formed its end A can be changed in shape in various ways, into a big mushroom shape, or into a hard pointed shape. The end A can even bend round and take a grip on a table leg that way. The end A can be touched and the various changes of shape and hardness can be felt actually occurring. Finally, the end A has occasionally been seen.

14th February, 1919.

With regard to the loss of weight of 50 lb., I do not think there is the slightest possibility of the force being applied to any part of the machine which would multiply the reading. I have gone into this matter rather carefully and I am convinced that the loss of weight was real. Greater losses than this have before been noted in physical mediums.

I have discovered that Miss G. can discharge the electroscope by holding her fingers a couple of inches above the disc. I went about it like this:—The 'operators' levitated the table and I placed the charged electroscope on it. Miss G. then held the fingers of one hand an inch or two above the disc. Her fingers became deadly cold and an emanation seemed to jump from them, strike the disc, and discharge the instrument; this happened three or four times. Moreover, I (and others) could distinctly see the emanation. It resembled a nearly transparent twisted bar stretching from fingers to disc; it has a peculiar gaseous appearance and at the same time was like a liquid. It is hard to say what it was, but at any rate it was slightly visible. It seemed to come and go from the finger-tips. I got the medium to place her fingers on a photographic plate and asked the 'operators' to apply the emanation to the plate. Her fingers became icy cold and she held them on the plate for about a minute. The photographer who developed the plate tells me that there was a distinct appearance on the negative while it was being developed, but that the fixing solution completely took it out. I had also exposed a plate below medium's chair during the whole séance, and there were similar markings on this which were also removed by the hypo. It would seem that the emanation only slightly affects the plate.

A peculiar fact I discovered was, that after the emanation from the fingers had been 'out' once or twice it was impossible to charge the electroscope *in situ*, and it had to be taken to the other end of the room for that purpose.

Among other tests I made a pair of over-shoes for the medium out of glazed American cloth used for covering kitchen tables, fitted them over the feet, half-way up her legs and tied them with braid. A couple of narrow slits were left near the toe. A dish of soft clay was put within the circle space, and the 'operators' were asked to take a small rapping rod out through the slit and impress the clay. This they succeeded in doing and the mark of the returning rod was plainly visible by the trail left on the American cloth right up to the slit.

21st February, 1919.

ELECTROSCOPE EXPERIMENTS. The medium was unable this evening to discharge the electroscope when her fingers were held over it. The very wet weather may have had something to do with it.

VISIBILITY OF THE EMANATION FROM FINGERS. The emanations could be plainly seen. They came from the tips of the medium's fingers and resembled *straight* pencils of thin matter. They extended from fingers to disc of electroscope. When the fingers were bent towards each other the pencils could be seen issuing from each of them and meeting at the disc. Electroscope, however, unaffected both for + and − electricity. Medium's fingers while this was going on felt icy cold to the touch. After one test I took the temperature of her fingers with a thermometer, in this wise :—Medium placed two first fingers and thumb on bulb of thermometer (Temp. of room 52° F.) Hg. rose slowly to 64° F., where it remained nearly stationary for about ¼ minute. Then I placed my fingers on bulb, when Hg. immediately rose to over 80° F. Then medium put her fingers on bulb again and Hg. immediately descended to below 70°. This shows conclusively that just after the emanation has been issuing from medium's fingers, the low temperature of her fingers is a fact.

Sometimes I held medium's fingers above the electroscope. When the emanation seemed strongest her fingers got stiff and *straight* and *very cold*, and there was a strong tendency for hand to be pushed downwards towards disc.

LETTER BALANCE. Medium held fingers above pan but could *not* depress the balance.

X-RAY SCREEN. Medium placed her fingers on the screen and kept them there for about a minute while I carefully examined the screen in the dark. No sign of fluorescence.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATE. I explained to the 'operators' that the emanation did not sufficiently affect the plate, and asked them to try to increase the intensity of the emanation. They said they would. Medium placed her fingers on plate for several minutes; until, in fact, she was told to take them off by raps.

Result: Doubtful; possibly very slight marking.

CARDBOARD TEST. I smoked a piece of cardboard with turpentine smoke and the medium projected the emanation on to it.

Result: Doubtful; there are various abrasion marks, but insufficient to conclude anything. Test to be done again.

13th March, 1919.

I forgot to say that with the medium's feet locked up in the box the 'operators' levitated the table quite easily three feet in front of her.

20th March, 1919.

For instance, I could never understand why, when I cut across the structure with my hand close to the medium's ankles, the area of the structure there seemed to be quite half a dozen square inches, despite the fact that only tiny raps were being given on the floor near her.

29th April, 1919.

I have succeeded to a limited extent in actually watching the structures at work, *i. e.* moving the table about and so on.

4th May, 1919.

Olcott's description of the feeling of the materialised body, viz. 'damp and cold,' agrees with Schrenck-Notzing's account of the feeling given by his 'teleplasma,' and it also agrees with the feeling received

by the hand when the latter intercepts a Goligher structure. It is perfectly obvious that there is a basic something about all physical phenomena.

11th May, 1919

The soft, dull, heavy thud mentioned in the 'Annales,' heard at the end of one of the séances, is about exactly paralleled at the Goligher Circle at every séance, only in the latter case it happens at the beginning. I have not satisfactorily determined yet what it is.

24th May, 1919.

You will understand what an amount of preparation is needed even for the simplest of tests, how one little point has to be gone over again and again, how a great many people must co-operate in each experiment, and so on. No wonder psychic research is a slow affair. It would almost need the patience of Job. But results, such as they are, are sure, and I suppose it is better to lay solid foundations than to bother with the more showy parts.

The medium's mother, on the day on which I last wrote you, took a decided turn for the better and seems now to be recovering. The G. family put it down to spirit intervention, as the doctor said there was no hope.

15th June, 1919.

I have made a rather important discovery through an examination of 'Extras' in psychic photographs, which were lent me by Mr. William Jeffery of Glasgow; this has to do with the evolution of the 'Plasma' or 'Cryptoplasm' from the bodies of the sitters. In some of the photographs the substance can be seen coming through the clothing of the sitter and then twisting in spiral masses in the air; in several cases the plasma takes on a perfect fabric-like form, just as though it had been manufactured like a cloth. I have found that this 'woven' appearance is due to the substance as it comes through the clothing of the sitter contracting about the upstanding threads of the cloth and taking their exact form and retaining it afterwards. *The same thing sometimes happens with Miss G., only in a more intensified form,* for sometimes the end of the psychic structure has stocking marks upon it. It has happened with Madame Bisson's medium when the plasma issued from the medium's mouth through a veil; the substance retained the intimate structure of the veiling afterwards. So it would seem that there is a line of continuity through all phenomena of the physical order.

I have noticed that the plasma seems to avoid green and blue paint; *i. e.* if I paint the bottom of a stocking with these colours, that stocking is avoided and the other used.

3rd July, 1919.

About eight flashlight photos were taken of the medium. On these there is nothing or very little. I do not anticipate much for some time from the flashlights, as it is obvious the 'operators' are at work on the medium. The 'operators' are most insistent that the flashlight be continued.

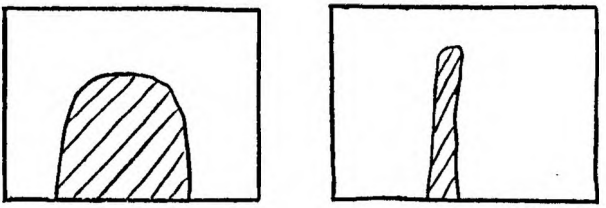
We have tried the panchromatic plate. The medium was placed on the test apparatus, a sheet of luminous cardboard was placed on floor within the circle some two feet from her, and the 'operators' were asked to bring out the structure and hold it steady over the cardboard as long as they could. The camera had previously been focussed on the

cardboard. The structure was brought out of shape A and held steady for 30 seconds.

The medium gave a convulsive shudder when it was withdrawn. We next asked the 'operators' to give us a pointed structure and to hold it out longer. Accordingly the structure was shaped as B.

Mr. Stoupe counted the seconds *mentally*, and on the 60th the structure withdrew and the medium gave a very strong convulsive shudder.

Our hopes were high that the sensitive plate would be impressed, but they were doomed to disappointment. The plate failed to record. This shows how much superior the human eye is for work like this. But I am not discouraged with this negative result.



A B

The next point is the effect of the structure touching a soaked photographic plate. I think there are positive results here. I have tried three or four times. On the first occasion I thought the effect on the plate might be due to the red light of the séance room or to other accidental sources of light, so during the last séance I worked entirely in the dark. The 'operators' showed that they were touching the plate by, at my desire, giving little audible taps on the glass. This plate is also marked. I have not seen it, but the photographer says there is an impression like a ringworm on it. It is being printed from. It looks—but you will understand that I am chary of saying anything definite yet, until all possible sources of error have been eliminated—as though the structure affects the soaked photographic plate, and hence that a chemical action is set up. I never could get the least action on a dry plate.

While on the subject of photography I may say that I have this last month taken some photographs of the marks left by the levitating structure upon soot covering the under-surface of the table, with the medium under test on electrical apparatus.

It has now been definitely established that the table can be levitated in the following ways:

1. From the under-surface, one structure used.
2. By the ends of the structures twisting round the front legs and then raising table.
3. By the ends of the structures twisting round the rear legs and then raising table.
4. By the structures: one each getting *under* a front leg and then elongating upwards, carrying the table up.

13th July, 1919.

I am enclosing for your inspection three photographs. Nos. 1 and 2 are marks left on the sooted under-surface of the table after it had been levitated, by the end of the psychic structure.

No 3 is the result of the structure resting for 30 seconds or so on a soaked photographic plate. You will notice near the top a peculiar shell-like mark, as though the structure had first found its bearings there and had afterwards spread itself over the whole plate. The white marks are where the plate has been affected, and the black where it has not been affected. I think I have already told you that under certain conditions the end of the psychic structure is covered with a simulacrum of stocking marks due to the fact that the cryptoplasm comes through and then spreads over the stocking. In this print, to a practised eye like mine, the configuration of the stocking marks is plain. You will notice that it is only where actual contact with the substance of the wet plate has occurred that the plate has been affected, and this shows that no radiation has been responsible, but only actual contact of the cryptoplasm with the surface of wet plate. The plate was exposed in absolute darkness and the medium under test.

I am very hopeful about this result, for it seems to me to indicate that the cryptoplasm has a chemical action on the soaked plate in that it reduces the silver salts. If this is so it follows that we have found a physical reaction for the cryptoplasm.

28th August, 1919.

You will be interested to hear that I have made some control experiments with photographic plates. A few days ago I took a dry plate, soaked it in water, and then rested my stockinged foot on it for a minute. I then developed and fixed it; but there was no result, the plate was absolutely unaffected. I tried again with similar want of result, and I also tried pressing the soaked plate with the stocking stretched over my thumb, but all in vain. I then took a wet plate and pressed two fingers into it (bare fingers). The result was that the emulsion took on the contour of the fingers, *i. e.* it crumpled and stretched under the pressure of the fingers, but there was no chemical action. After fixing, the plate was perfectly clear.

THESE RESULTS SHOW THAT IT IS NOT POSSIBLE BY COUNTERFEITING TO OBTAIN THE EFFECTS ON THE PRINTS I SENT YOU. These effects are genuine effects on the silver bromide analogous to the effects produced by light.

19th September, 1919.

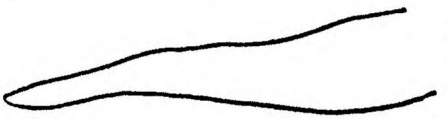
The 'cryptoplasm' appears very unstable in the earlier stages of its ejectment and very sensitive to light. Only when it is built up into forms does it appear able to withstand the disrupting effects of light.

15th October, 1919.

The séances have been chiefly for photographic results, and these have been abundant and interesting. I have obtained direct evidence that, in addition to the chemical action which occurs on the soaked plate when the structure is held for a time on it, there is a type of radiation present close to the medium which seems able to penetrate glass, wood and other substances. For instance, I have put an ordinary double side containing two plates on the floor and the 'operators' have acted on the top one; but as well as the top one being affected, the bottom was also acted upon. Moreover, on some of the plates there is the appearance of bands of different densities, these bands being separated by straight lines. On some of the plates both the action of the structure and the radiation seem to be apparent. At last night's séance I put on a dry plate inside the cabinet close to the medium, and asked the 'operators' to direct the radiation upon it (not the structure).

Before the raps came telling me to remove the plate there was an interval of about 20 minutes. On development this plate was strongly affected all over its surface, just as though some active radiation had acted on it.

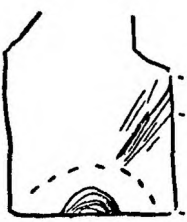
On one soaked plate the 'operators' have marked the outline of their most pointed structure, like sketch: and in addition they have scratched the plate with what is certainly the hard tip of this pointed structure. The scratching is such as could be made by something almost the size of a pin's head; and it shows that the tip of this very attenuated structure can be made as hard as metal. This result also shows that the 'operators' *write* on the sooted under-surface of a table, and it explains a lot of other phenomena.



Half-plate panchromatic. Medium's hands held and feet electrically controlled. Plate soaked. 'Operators' asked to place some part of their structure on the plate and keep it there for about a minute. The white parts show where plate was affected. In addition there was another panchromatic plate beneath this one in the slide, and though it was not exposed to the 'operators' it was affected to some extent by a nebulosity, as though a radiation had traversed the glass of both plates.

22nd October, 1919.

I have happened on another important discovery, at least it appears so to me. A couple of séances ago I had an inspiration to wrap the medium's feet in photographic films, or if that were not possible, to go as near to it as possible. I had in hand a couple of packets of ½-plate size X-ray films sent to me by one of the makers. At the commencement of the sitting the séance room was made absolutely dark and I opened a packet. The medium took off her shoes and I placed a film inside each shoe (chemical side next stocking), The medium then put on her shoes and the séance went on for three-quarters of an hour or so, when the films were taken out and developed. On both of them there was strong action. At the next séance I cut an end of a film tapered in order to fit into the toe of the shoe better, and on this one there was also strong action. (I am sending you a print of this one to give you some idea of the action. I printed it myself. The others I am having done professionally.) You will notice how comparatively strong the action on the film has been by the difference on the part of the print where the foot did not rest. At the bottom there is a darker patch where the medium's heel was partially resting, and in the space surrounding the heel, *i. e.* where there was not strong contact between foot and shoe, the chemical action has been the more intense. At K there originates a psychic path, which can plainly be seen slanting along the side of the foot to the region of the toes. The other films show a lot of other interesting things and I will send you copies later. At the last séance I put a film inside the medium's stocking at the ankle and another on the other ankle on outside of stocking; the only action on these was some spots about the centre.

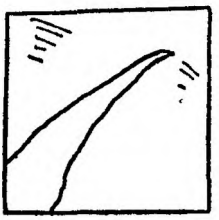


I am enclosing a few prints from other experiments.

A. An ordinary dry plate placed inside cabinet. 'Operators'

asked to apply their emanation to it, not the structure. (The 'operators' declare that there is an emanation as well as a structure.) The 'operators' were apparently acting on it for 20 minutes. Result: the plate was so intensely affected that it was hardly possible to print from it. This print was exposed in the frame for nearly four hours in the sun, and this is all that could be obtained.

B. Soaked plate. Very interesting, as it shows the outline of the very pointed structure used by the 'operators.' It is not very plain but can be made out all right. There are a lot of tiny scratches on plate, and these were evidently made by the tip of the structure, *i. e.* the 'operators' first did their best to give us the outline of this structure and then showed us what they could do with it. Also there are bands of varying intensity crossing the plate. I do not know what these can be due to yet, but they have appeared also on the films in the medium's shoes.



C & D. Soaked plates. Various parts of structure resting on them. Stocking marks can be plainly seen.

14th November, 1919.

I have been trying all sorts of tricks. For instance, I lined the box I sometimes use for confining the medium's feet with X-ray films, fixing them on to the wood with drawing-pins, and I also put films in her shoes. In the result every film was found to be affected, some more than others. I then cut out the soles of the M's stockings and tried the films under the feet again, and again they were affected. I have also tried hanging films loosely on the under-bar of her chair, again with a positive result, and films inside her stockings.

Another variation in the arrangement I have used was to deposit coloured oil paint thickly in the toe of M's shoe and then put an X-ray film inside her shoe. The path of the 'cryptoplasm' was clearly shown on the sole of the stocking and on the film by two effects:

1. The dragging of the coloured paint along stocking and film and up the stocking half-way to the knee; and—

2. By chemical action on the film where the psychic matter crossed it.

All these films were used in the dry state, and the effect of using them damp has yet to be determined. Also during the month many effects were obtained from the materialised end of the structure in its various shapes touching and pressing on different plates both in a wet and dry condition. In general I find that the photographic effect of the working and of the structure is proportional to the wetness of the sensitive surface and to the time of contact of structure with the plate. It is difficult to get any result on a dry plate by contact with the working end of the structure. At the other end of the structure, however, *i. e.* where the 'cryptoplasm' emerges from the medium's feet, there is, as I have indicated, usually strong chemical action on the dry plate; which would seem to show that in proximity to the medium, where the 'cryptoplasm' may be supposed to be in an unfashioned state, or in other words not built up into structures, it has much greater chemical power than when it is actually built up.

There are indications of two sets of phenomena occurring simultaneously around the feet of the medium. There seem to be indications on the films of a radiation effect which has some penetrating power and a chemical effect due to the 'cryptoplasm' itself. These two effects are mixed up, and I am trying to separate them, *i. e.* to get each component by itself and study its particular action.

12th December, 1919.

During the month we have had successes and failures. In spite of many apparent failures with the flashlight photography I pushed on with it at the instigation of the ' operators,' and at last a certain measure of success has come. On one of the films taken with the small camera the materialising stuff can be seen issuing from the foot of the M, in the vicinity of the top of the shoe, going up the outside of her stocking a little way and down over the toe of the shoe. It hangs in folds just like the stuff in Madame Bisson's photographs with the medium Eva C, and, as I have surmised, *it has the stocking fabric marks upon it.* It is very faint—almost like a spider's web—and it requires considerable magnification to make it out clearly, but it is there all right. I have been looking for it for a long time, and you can imagine how pleased I am to have got it at last. I am having the print enlarged. A casual observer will say there was nothing there at all, but nevertheless the plasma is really there and accords exactly with my own idea as to what it would be like. Strong magnification and good light put its presence beyond doubt. I am continuing the flashlights in the hope that the O. may be able to thicken the stuff and make it more visible to the eye of the camera.

Regarding the imprints of stocking fabrics, seams, etc., on the clay, of course I am perfectly familiar with these. In some of the prints the M's feet were free, in others tied to the floor with whipcord, and in others electrically controlled. I have even gone the length of tying up the feet of every member of the circle and the feet of the M. But it makes no difference; the type of impression is always the same. Moreover, it is easily shown that every impression is due to the M only. The apparent heel marks, etc., are only one type of mark. Also, although the impression of the stocking fabric to a casual glance is apparently the same as would be made by actually impressing the stocking in the clay, this is not in reality so. *Countless tests show that there is an important difference* in the psychic fabric marks and actual marks made by a stockinged foot.

12th December, 1919.

There was nothing on the two plates, at any rate of outstanding visibility. They were focussed about the medium's knees.

15th January, 1920.

With my own investigations the strictest test conditions are always employed. I have devised apparatus which, going over the medium's knees, prevents fraudulent levitation of the table. The table itself has a large rectangular hole cut in the top of it to prevent a foot getting under the centre of gravity. With this apparatus it is impossible to levitate the table by normal means. I, myself, have tried for half an hour on end, and have never succeeded in getting it off the floor one inch. Also many other persons have tried to levitate it, but in spite of all efforts no one has yet succeeded in doing so. Yet, although the medium had never seen it, a few minutes after she sat down levitations commenced quite easily. The other night there were more than twenty-five of them.

13th February, 1920.

Personally I am not bothered as to priority or anything of that nature. It is of comparatively little importance who makes the discoveries as long as they are made and psychic research put on a sound footing.

I carefully put damp carmine on inside of legs of drawers, the M having on clean shoes and stockings. The result was that the carmine

came right down the legs of the drawers, down stockings and into shoes right to toe. This established the fact that there was a flow down from the join of the legs as well as a flow back. Moreover, this experiment solved one of our difficulties. I had often wondered where the plasma went temporarily after a burst of phenomena or when we struck a light. The O. said they did not take it right back into M's body. Well, the carmine put on inside leg of drawers was found on the drawers, pulled right into the whole space available between her buttocks as she sat on her chair. It was even pulled right round behind the base of spine; showing that the plasma is hidden from external disturbance by being pulled up the leg of M and sequestered in all the available dark space.

During the last month or so I have been getting impressions of *three* fingers on soot placed in inaccessible places on the table. I told you I had a long rectangular hole made in table top and that M's legs are enclosed in a framework. Well, round the edge of this hole, perpendicular to the edge, impressions of three fingers with skin marks well developed have occasionally appeared, as though a hand were assisting with the levitations. Needless to say the M's hands and all the hands of the sitters can be seen quite plainly all the time, all clasped together, and there is no soot on any of their fingers. Further, the experimenter can put his foot inside circle and these three fingers will press on it, separately or together. They can put on an enormous pressure, and one finger will stay on one side of toes and the two others go round to the other side and give the experimenter a jocular pinch.

Another development is that we are getting photographs of M seated on weighing machine showing a decrease of her weight. This method is only beginning, but seems likely to be very successful. This is how it is done:—M's weight balanced, then a couple of pounds taken off, so that lever presses tightly on top-stop. If M's weight is then reduced sufficiently the lever will come down and press on bottom stop. O. asked to reduce M's weight accordingly. A photo has been obtained showing the lever thus pressed on bottom stop, while M can be seen seated quietly on machine.

24th March, 1920.

For many months nothing came of the photography, but I kept on with it at the instigation of the 'operators.' About a month ago an improvement was noticed, and the print I sent you in my last was the first fruits. Ever since then development has been proceeding until at last Saturday's séance the extraordinary results of prints 6, 7, 8 (numbered on the backs) were obtained.

When the flash occurs it hits the M like an explosion and she nearly jumps out of her skin, but the O. are now controlling this reaction much better.

I have not permitted the medium or members of the circle to see the photos, in order to do away with direct mental action. They do not know what I am getting and I have explained the reason to them.

8th April, 1920.

I have carried out a series of tests by the sense of touch to try to discover from what part of the M's body the stuff ultimately comes. WHILE IT IS BEING EJECTED THE FLESHY PARTS OF HER BUTTOCKS CONTRACT, and this also occurs on the fleshy parts round the outside and under the thighs. When the stuff is returning the fleshy parts mentioned above can be felt to swell out *gradually* to normal. So it would seem that the flesh of the M is converted into the plasma by some extraordinary process.

16th April, 1920.

As regards trickery there is no possible chance. On arrival at my house the M goes with my wife to a bedroom, removes her shoes, stockings, skirt, under-skirt, knickers, corsets, blouse, etc. She is then dressed in shoes and stockings I provide, a special blouse, her knickers remain off and, likewise her under-skirt, and my wife then accompanies her to the séance room and returns with her to the bedroom at the conclusion and assists her to dress. The M laughs and talks usually while the plasma is being built up, and is absolutely unconscious of what is going on. I sometimes take the photos in the red light and sometimes in the dark (in the latter case the results are more powerful). The plasma cannot be seen except occasionally in swift movement.

However, over the luminous cardboard I have watched most of the processes which the flashlights have now rendered familiar. None of the G's have seen a single print yet and know nothing of what is occurring.

B. Plasma exuding from the right breast. In the middle-sized print the breasts of the M can be seen expanded. I have felt the breasts during phenomena and they are *hard and tense.*

G. A most important result. It shows plasma exuding from the right shoe of M. Thus another and rather baffling mystery is solved. The plasma uses the M's foot in the process of building up structures.

I. A large lump of roughly moulded plasma being *pushed* from behind by a plasmic bar. Note how the pushing bar tends to take a cylindrical form, as though the stress in it were due to some kind of fluid.

7th June, 1920.

With the new camera I have already obtained a near view (18 inches from medium) of the plasma. It shows it moving down to her feet just like an avalanche.

(3) A peculiar method of action of the plasmic rods on the table. There is a big amorphous mass of plasma in medium's lap, and from the upper end of this there rise *two* bars of plasmic substance to the inner ledge of the table (the smaller photograph shows this best). Owing to the shadow of the table the two rising bars are not so plain, as they might be, but if you use a glass of small magnifying power you will see them distinctly. For some reason or other there was tremendous reaction upon the M when this photograph was taken. She shivered violently and kept shivering for more than five minutes. I think this was due to the fact that she was wearing a new dress at this séance, a thick kind of a skirt of a sort of moleskin, and that the plasma had difficulty in returning to her body. This picture is very suggestive of the point of origin of the plasma.

I HAVE BEEN MAKING SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE MOVEMENTS OF THE PLASMA, AND HAVE SUCCEEDED IN WATCHING IT WRIGGLING UP HER LEGS ON THREE OCCASIONS UNDER HER SKIRT. ALSO I HAVE FELT IT ONCE MOVING UP THE LEGS UNDER THE SKIRT. It appears to wriggle up with the sinuous movements of a serpent.

Concerning the dark plasma :—In some of the experiments I have provided the M with a pair of white drawers which she put on at the beginning and took off at the end of the séance. Particles of excreta have been carried over the drawers here and there almost up to the top. Their significance did not appeal to me till your letter suggested one origin of the plasma, although I certainly wondered at the time.

16th June, 1920.

I got a lady doctor to come along. She stripped the medium before the séance and examined her clothing and body. There was nothing

concealed. In the middle of the séance the doctor gave the medium a surprise overhaul, feeling up her legs and round her body—result negative. At end of séance the M was medically examined again and her clothing subjected to close scrutiny—result negative.

In spite of the above, however, the levitations and phenomena were as strong as ever. Three photographs were taken, with the results enclosed.

22nd June, 1920.

With reference to tracing the dark plasma to the rectum. Your remark about the disagreeableness of the plasma's appearance suddenly caused the thought to pass through my mind that it might be due to passage through the rectum, especially when I remembered that particles of excreta were drawn along the drawers of the M.

I am sending you a couple of prints. (A) shows a small quantity of plasma between the legs of the M. This does not seem of much importance after the larger results obtained, but it is really of great interest. This photograph is the first attempt to see what could be done with the medium alone, *i. e.* without the support of the sitters. After the séance had been going on for about an hour, I suggested to the 'operators' that we should try a flashlight of the medium after all the sitters had left the room. They assented to this, with the proviso that, while the sitters were leaving the room, the door should be opened as slightly as possible so as not to let light break up the conditions within the séance chamber. Accordingly, a large black cloth was held up in front of the medium while the sitters were leaving the room. The usual photograph was then taken with the result shown.

3rd July, 1920.

I got the services of a local lady doctor, who thoroughly searched the M before and after the séance in order to see that she had nothing concealed. The result I have already given you. She had nothing concealed, yet three good photographs were obtained (already sent you). The doctor is willing to give me a statement to this effect.

Not content with this, I asked a different lady doctor to be present at another séance, and also a friend of mine, a medical man. My instructions to both of them were to search thoroughly every member of the circle, the lady doctor taking the women and the male doctor the men. I may say the M and sitters were quite willing that this should be done. The search and examination were made in two different rooms simultaneously, and another assistant escorted each member of the room to the séance room, where I took charge and allowed nobody to leave once he or she had entered. There was no cloth or apparatus on the body or clothing of the M or any member of the circle. Nevertheless when a photograph was taken, a very fine plasmic column was found under the table. You will notice how thick and dense the plasma is in the picture, showing that the O. had made special efforts to get as much stuff as possible from the M in view of the importance of the test. This test clinches the matter —the phenomena are absolutely genuine. If necessary, the M and sitters are willing at any time to submit to the most severe scrutiny.

Also I had a special table made to prevent fraudulent levitation. You would be surprised to know how difficult it is to construct a table that cannot be raised by the feet. After many trials the proper thing has been obtained at last. My new table has only two legs and it has nearly all the surface cut away.

The open part faces the M. The table is either laid on the floor

when the O. pick it up and levitate it, or it is held up by the experimenter till the O. grip it. It is impossible to levitate this table by the surface, because if one leg is placed over the other and an attempt made to use the toe of the boot, the table simply rolls over; there is no material centre of gravity upon which to place the toe. Then the table cannot be raised by means of its legs because it requires four legs to get a grip with the human legs. In fact nothing can be done with it fraudulently. Yet the O. held it well up for 45 seconds, and during this time the M held her hands up in the air, and at my request leaned her body well over the top of the table until her head nearly touched it, while I shone a red light upon her. Even with an ordinary table, in order to levitate fraudulently with the feet it is necessary to lean back in the chair and grip the sides; so you will appreciate the value of this test.

I had a false top made to one of the tables and placed it over the hole in the top. The O. levitated the false top *per se*, through the hole. Also, the table being removed, they levitated the false top by itself, horizontally and vertically.

I have further developed the photography in relation to measuring instruments. Photograph (B) shows the Spring Balance supporting part of a column. There is a small piece of dark cloth on the pan weighing about half an ounce. The reading of the balance is a little over 1 lb.; so that approximately the stuff in the pan weighs a pound. An interesting point in connection with this is that before the gas was re-lit, I asked the O. how much the balance read when the column was in it, and they said 1 lb. by raps.

Experiments have been made this month on the effects of light and the improvement of the light; these have been so far successful that on one occasion my wife, who was sitting in a particularly favourable position, actually saw the column under the centre of the table during levitation. It was white just as in the photographs, but did not reach to the floor, *i. e.* it was a cantilever instead of a strut.

When I review the work of the year I am satisfied. The development of the power to photograph the plasma and the structures has been wonderful. I persisted with the photographs for six months or more without any success to speak of and then suddenly it came. Also, the use of luminous screens has been a great advance.

Meantime we have decided to stop for some holidays. I feel a bit 'done up' and need a rest.

14th July, 1920.

My own impression is that there will be more séances. However, for this and next month there will be a blank, so that everyone concerned may have a good rest.

26th July, 1920 (received in August).

I have been struck down mentally. I was perfectly all right up to a few weeks ago. . . . It is *not* the psychic work. I enjoyed it too well. I am thankful to say that work will stand. It is too thoroughly done for any material loopholes to be left.

On the 30th of July Dr. Crawford died.

Extracts from Letters and Reports from Mr. F. McC. Stephenson

January, 1918.

I DO not think that I can express in words my feelings at the present moment or give you any adequate idea of what I have seen and heard to-night.

This evening I have spent with Dr. and Mrs. Crawford at the Goligher's'. I have been present at a séance and have seen and heard the most extraordinary phenomena. I am convinced that what I have seen and heard is impossible by fraud. I saw the table levitated and turned over. I sat on the table and was thrown off. I felt the psychic force on my ankles, and raps were given 'by request' on the soles of my boots while I was sitting on the table. I tried with all my strength to push the table (which weighs only 12 lb.) towards the medium. I then tried to pull it away, but in each case the force was stronger than mine, although the perspiration rolled off me in the attempt. The force appears to take the form of a series of rods with suckers at the end of them. You can hear the suckers grasp and slide along the table.

The whole situation was most wonderful and beyond my power to describe.

THIS ALL TOOK PLACE IN GOOD RED LIGHT SUCH AS IS USED IN A PHOTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPING ROOM.

6th September, 1920.

Mr. Stephenson held a test-sitting for photographs at Belfast shortly after the death of Dr. Crawford, namely, on the 6th of September, 1920. The medium and sitters were all searched, the ladies by two lady doctors who were present and the men by Mr. Stephenson. Mr. Stephenson placed himself quite close to the medium. (See photograph No. 7.) A statement was drawn up at the end of the sitting and signed by all those present, namely, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Stoupe, Mr. Pollock, Mr. Hunter, Dr. B. and Dr. M. In this statement appears the following:

"When the fourth exposure was made the visibility was clear enough to enable everyone in the room to detect any movement of Miss Goligher or any member of the Circle, all of whom were sitting at some distance from the medium." (See photograph 7*a*.)

The plasma returns at once. It seems as if the light causes it to withdraw immediately, and you can feel and *see* Miss G shudder as the plasma returns to her body.

"We unhesitatingly affirm that this séance has been conducted under strict test conditions, that the phenomena we have seen and the photographs which have been taken are results which it is an absolute impossibility for any human being to have engineered or produced."

For a full account of this test séance see the *Psychic Research Quarterly* of October, 1920.

28th January, 1922.

Notwithstanding my having seen Dr. Fournier's photographs, and notwithstanding the absence of all phenomena at the test-séance held on the 29th August, I am of opinion that the levitations and turning over of the table at the Goligher Circle, which I have witnessed on several occasions, could not have been done by normal means without my detecting it, and I am confident that the placing of any chiffon or such substance under the table or elsewhere could not have been done without detection at the test sitting of the 6th September, 1920.

F. McC. STEPHENSON

LETTER FROM MR. ARTHUR HUNTER

10th February, 1922.

FROM April, 1917, until 1921 I was often present at the Goligher séances—experimental and otherwise—and I have no doubt whatever that genuine supernormal phenomena occurred.

I was present during the tests described by Dr. Crawford in his book *Experiments in Psychic Science*, Experiment 31, being the visitor mentioned as H.

I was also present when Experiment 39 (same book) was carried out, and in a very favourable position to see what was taking place.

In March, 1919, Miss K. Goligher stayed at my house for four weeks, during which time I held three séances. The Circle was made up with my wife's relations and my own, five persons and the medium. My wife held the medium's left hand, whilst I held her right, throughout the length of each sitting, and not only did levitations occur, but on one occasion each person was very definitely touched by 'psychic rods' at points indisputably beyond the reach of the medium.

That part of the room used on these occasions was lighted by a red lamp.

I now answer your various questions.

Question: Do you think it possible that members of the circle introduced instruments for producing raps?

Answer: No, I do not think it possible.

Question: Have you ever seen all round and under the table while it was up in the air?

Answer: Twenty times at least.

Question: Was the medium's chair placed against the wall while the table was being pushed?

Answer: The medium's chair was never against the wall at any séance at which I was present.

Before anyone attempts to push the table it invariably moves away from the medium to the opposite side of the Circle so far that the medium could not place her feet against its legs. I have lowered my body and pushed straight all I was able, but the table never gave the slightest movement. Others have done the same with the same result. I have struggled with it in the air and on the floor even until I strained a wrist tendon; and I am decidedly of opinion that no one in the room could have beaten me so badly as the table did. I have seen similar struggles on the part of stronger men than I am and all failed; yet during these struggles I was observing not only the medium but the other sitters, and on one occasion they all held their hands breast high.

Report from "Tankist" referred to by Mr. Arthur Hunter

(see p. 80)

(This gentleman's *bona fides* is vouched for by Mr. A. Hunter)

February, 1922.

I have been asked by Mr. Arthur Hunter to write down my experiences at a meeting of the Goligher Circle. This meeting was described by him in *Light* of 31st July, 1920. As I made no notes I give the following account from memory, but am, nevertheless, quite clear in my mind regarding it all.

I went to this meeting in a rather sceptical frame of mind, accompanied by a soldier comrade.

The light used was an ordinary gas-jet behind red glass on a level with, or perhaps a little higher than, the tops of the sitters' heads. To me this light appeared quite sufficient to enable one to detect an arm or leg in contact with the table, as, from my position in the Circle, I could see the feet and arms of those opposite me and also those of the medium.

I saw the table raised until its top was above the level of my head. I could then see its under-side distinctly, also the legs, and am quite convinced no human being was in contact with it. While in this position the table turned a somersault and remained with its legs pointing upwards. It then commenced turning and twisting in every conceivable way, finally coming to rest on the floor in its normal position.

It was raised a second time and I was invited to try my strength against it. I failed to push it to the floor. I also 'wrestled' with it to try to prevent it turning and twisting. The table won. I finished with perspiration breaking on me. It seemed as if a very strong man was holding the other side of the table. As I could see all that was going on about that table, I am quite sure that if there was such a person present he was not in the flesh.

While the table was raised I was allowed to walk around three sides of it, and made sure no one touched it. The fourth side was that towards the medium, and I understand no one is allowed between the medium and a raised table. I could see her and the space between her and the table quite distinctly, so that I satisfied myself she was not in contact with it.

The table was placed on the floor a little farther from the medium than its general position. I was invited to try to push it towards the medium. I placed one foot against the wall, the other being placed to take the weight of my body when I leaned forward. I placed the palms of both hands against the edge of the table and pushed as hard as I knew how, but failed even to *budge* the table. While I may have exerted a downward pressure on the table, I am of opinion that such downward pressure must have been extremely slight, and certainly not enough to cause an appreciable amount of friction between the legs and the floor nor to prevent the table tilting. The distance between the medium (whom I could see distinctly) and the table was such as to make ridiculous the suggestion that she could have placed her feet against the table legs. She couldn't reach so far. Assuming she could have done so, and that her physical strength and weight were the forces I was contending with, I should have moved the table, the medium and the chair she sat in, as her chair was placed clear of the wall.

I think I can vouch for the statement that there were no projections from the floor against which the table legs could have been placed, as, while I did not specially examine it, I walked over it at different times during this sitting and came against no obstructions.

I was invited to sit on the table, which I did. The side next the medium tilted upwards and I was thereby removed from my seat. I looked around as the table tilted, but couldn't detect anyone acting suspiciously.

I also tried to lift the table from the floor on invitation, but failed to do so. The table seemed as though screwed down to the floor. Afterwards I was allowed to feel the 'pull' on the table, and could feel a resistance as of strong elastic while the table was raised in the air and while I pulled upwards on it.

My soldier friend was also allowed to make the tests I had made, with similar results.

While he sat on the table it was noticed that the rowels of his spurs were revolving at an extraordinary speed. On request they were stopped and the direction of rotation reversed. This occurred within four feet of the red light, was examined closely by myself and others, and formed, in my opinion, the most convincing proof of an unseen intelligence.

Report from Mr. William Jolly (Mrs. Crawford's Brother)

Mr. William Jolly suffered from rheumatic gout and attended seven sittings with the Goligher Circle for treatment of his foot by the 'operators.' The treatment consisted of massage of his foot and toes by the 'Psychic Rods.'

Mr. Jolly claims that he received great benefit from the treatment and is now nimble on his feet though not quite cured, whereas previous thereto he could not walk a mile.

He states: There was no possibility of contact with me on the part of the medium or sitters. I took good care of that. Dr. Crawford said I was one of the most confirmed sceptics he had ever encountered. The light was always red, but sufficient for me to see my extremities under the small table, and I always had my hands passing round to detect possible fakes.

Extracts from Mr. Jolly's Notes written down after each Attendance

14th February, 1920.

I was nearly toppled over backwards on account of the extreme pressure being applied to the under-side of my middle toe joint.

17th February, 1920.

A small table was being levitated and was careering in mid-air. I touched the table with my hand; the atmosphere surrounding the top of the table to a depth of four inches was icy cold. I commented upon this to the Circle immediately; Dr. Crawford said they had had experiences similar to that previously.

28th February, 1920.

The 'operators' did not seem pleased with the position of my foot to begin with, and took a slight grip of my big toe, with the idea of moving it to their own position, which I just let them do. Soon they got satisfied and one finger or rod proceeded to apply the most soothing rubbings to the tendons on top of my foot leading to the big toe. They rubbed these tendons for about half-a-minute and then rubbed the great toe: this for another half-minute or so.

After that the application of the power completely changed, and they tapped, tapped on the top of my foot until they got me with it flat on the floor. Then what seemed to be like two knuckles bunched commenced to apply a great pressure with a circular motion to the root joint of the great toe and the second toe, and this they persisted in very firmly, until I could bear it no longer.

A point worthy of note here is, that while these two bunched knuckles were boring into my joints, there seemed to be a third finger or rod as a trailing guide, which never left the periphery of my small toes, that is to say, as the two knuckles turned and twisted, grinding my bones, this trailer never left the tips of my small toes.

After that treatment, the operating fingers or rods lifted the front of my foot from the floor and got in below it and commenced a vibratory treatment with one finger all over the sole of my foot on the bad part, as I described in my report on a previous sitting.

Report from Mr. William Jeffery

(President of the Glasgow Society of Conjurers)

5th January, 1922.

I had two sittings with Miss Goligher in Glasgow, 1918, and I had a sitting with her in 1919 at her home in Belfast; Dr. Crawford was not present. On each occasion the other members of her family were present.

It was a very wonderful experience. I was much struck by the way the 'operators' could fix on to a tin trumpet such as is used in a trumpet séance. This trumpet was in two pieces and telescopic. From under the table and near the floor they poked the trumpet at me. I got a fair hold of the small end, which was as rigid as a rock. I could not move it one way or the other. The large end was quite slack and was not wide enough for anyone to get his hand into it so as to get a grip of the small end. It was strange that the narrow portion was so rigid while whenever I touched the larger end this wobbled about.

A ruby light was burning all the time.

The table was lifted into mid-air and I could not pull it down for the life of me. Again the table was fixed to the floor, a plain wooden floor with no carpet or linoleum upon it. On a signal being given (three knocks) I did my best to move it towards the Medium, but without avail. I am a big strong man accustomed to moving heavy weights, and I could have pushed the table and all the folk sitting upon it (six in number) with the aid of my knees jammed in between the legs of the light table and my feet upon the floor. The boards were laid in the direction of the Medium, making it easier. I examined the floor afterwards for obstructions, but nothing was to be seen. I had been allowed to place the table upon the floor myself; all was fair and square and above board.

These facts may interest you, but seeing is believing.

Report from Mr. Seamus Stoupe, Belfast

(A colleague of the late Dr. Crawford at the Technical Institute)

8th February, 1922.

I was a frequent attendant at the Goligher séances in Dr. Crawford's time and assisted him with the photographic work.

Reviewing my many experiences with this Circle, I cannot conceive how the phenomena witnessed by myself and Dr. Crawford on those many occasions could have been the result of trickery or fraud. The light was such that suspicious movements of any member of the group would certainly have been observed.

As regards the levitation of the table, I have not the least hesitation in asserting with all the emphasis I can command that I have seen the table rise on many occasions, when any assistance given to it by any member of the Circle either by their hands or by their feet or by a cord stretched between them is quite out of the question.

With reference to the staining experiments by means of carmine, these could not have been faked by KG.

I am confident that fraud was out of the question.

With reference to the attempt I made to photograph the structure which came over the luminous cardboard:—Having seen the psychic force coming from the medium over the luminous cardboard, I thought a photo of it might be possible, so I placed my camera between the medium and her father, to the medium's left, and focused for the

luminous cardboard and waited, prepared on my part to take if I could. After waiting a short time this black object came across my vision of the luminous cardboard. I spoke to the 'operators' to hold the object steady for one minute; this was done and I exposed a plate on it. I then asked to have the shape altered; this was done and I exposed a plate, but when developed there was no result. The shape of the object was very like a stockinged foot; the second shape was like a long banana—black over white. Placed as I was so near the medium, she could not move nor do any trick without my knowing it. Did you ever watch a fish in water from above and notice its sinuous movement? The movement of the object was of a similar undulatory character.

On one evening, sitting opposite the red lamp with the Circle between me and the light, I saw the psychic substance projected through the hole in the table waving about. I saw it distinctly. The table had a square hole cut in its top.

Letter from Mr. W. G. Mitchell, Darlington

(Vice-President of the Society for the Study of Supernormal Pictures)

17th November, 1921.

It is several years since I met Dr. Crawford, but I have a very distinct recollection of what happened at the sitting we had with the Goligher family; the event left a very deep impression on my memory.

I gather from your letter that Dr. F. complains that "the light is always poor, especially below the surface of the table."

As to the séance I attended, I must say I was exceedingly surprised to find so much happening in so bright a light. The illumination was located on the left-hand side of the chimney-breast, approximately about six feet from the floor, over the mantelpiece. An ordinary bats-wing gas-burner was used enclosed in a crude lantern, made I believe from a biscuit tin; the lid (facing into the room) was glazed with ruby glass and measuring (I speak from memory) about nine inches square. The gas was turned about three-quarters on. The pictures on the walls were quite discernible, the sitters were well under observation.

I was particularly interested in the matter of lighting. I was much gratified to find Dr. C.'s séance room so well lighted. I had a long conversation with him about it and I clearly recall all that he told me. He explained that he was puzzled about the effect that the light apparently had on the phenomena. He told me he had experimented by moving the light a few inches from its usual position, only to find that the phenomena *ceased*. Just as soon as it was readjusted the phenomena again took place, and the 'intelligences' intimated that the light must be in no way altered or they could not work.

I, together with Dr. C., stood at the farthest distance from the light and read some writing that I had with me; this to test the quality of the light in the room.

Regarding the levitation of the table, I can solemnly assure you that not only did it leave the floor without contact, but remained in space, well over the heads of the sitters. I did not time the period it was suspended; I should estimate about two minutes.

The table whilst suspended rocked from side to side, turned quite over several times, and when requested by Dr. C. to alter its position, it did so. Dr. C. then grasped the table whilst it was suspended, and demonstrated that his strength was insufficient to pull it down. The table then quietly descended to the floor.

I saw Kathleen, together with the chair in which she was sitting, raised about nine inches from the floor and carried, or I might say *floated*,

about till the exact spot was located where the chair was desired to be placed.

The ringing of electric bells placed on the floor and the demonstration of the pressure of psychic rods to the soles of the feet were other experiments on this most memorable evening.

I can, therefore, testify from personal experience that, whatever the quality or quantity of phenomena now obtained, on that particular evening there was absolutely convincing demonstration of super-normal forces in operation, and that there was apparently some intelligence or intelligences behind it all that could understand and respond.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO MR. HUNTER BY A BACHELOR OF LAWS, 1922.

I deeply regret that I was compelled to leave Belfast and so was unable to continue my investigations with the Goligher Circle.

The phenomena I witnessed were undoubtedly genuine and as far as ordinary language has any meaning in these matters they have psychic origin. Any theory of fraud is absolutely untenable.

I am confident that the reality of these phenomena can be established by scientific methods beyond all possibility of doubt.

REPORT ON THE GOLIGHER CIRCLE FROM A GENTLEMAN (B.SC., LONDON), HOLDING AN IMPORTANT PUBLIC POSITION, WHO ATTENDED THE CIRCLE FIVE OR SIX TIMES

April, 1922.

THE Goligher Circle is a private and family one. A trumpet takes part usually; it is in two pieces, and being of conical shape, the two parts can be tightened into one trumpet of about fourteen or fifteen inches long. This trumpet as a rule nestles under the table; but when it is being operated on, the smaller end peeps from beneath the table ledge, beating time to any tune that is hummed, whistled, or sung. It allows itself to be touched and handled, but not to be pulled out. The resistance made by it is just as if it were being held playfully by some human hand.

There are many and varied manifestations while the members of the circle sit, hand in hand, each a distance of a foot or more from the nearest point of the square-topped table. The table itself now and then rises, and remains suspended, without any physical visible means of support, for several seconds or indeed a few minutes in the air; it turns right over in the air; it tilts at an angle of 45°; it fastens itself to the floor, so that a strong man's pull cannot raise it from the floor; it raises itself notwithstanding that a fourteen-stone man sits on it, and tilts him off; all these and many more movements at the request of one of the circle. It indicates its willingness to undertake the doing of something requested, by the usual three taps, and with two if it is doubtful whether it can accomplish the given task; or with one if it cannot or will not attempt it.

All these and many more things I have seen at the Goligher Circle on several occasions; and I consider myself favoured by having been permitted to witness these phenomena and to have heard the 'sawing of wood,' the 'bouncing ball,' the 'ringing bell' and all the rest, and to be able to say that all this took place in a room where there was a lighted gas-jet surrounded with red glass, enabling everything to be seen—the relative positions of the sitters, the movements of the table, the bell, the trumpet—with three times the clearness, at least, with which one can see the objects in a photographic dark room. Once or twice an illuminated slate was put on the floor under the

table, that being the least lighted spot in the room, and I saw the movements of the small hand-bell as it jumped and tilted and rang, silhouetted against the phosphorescent surface on the floor. On one occasion I was privileged myself to be one of the circle, the little brother being absent. The 'operators' welcomed me by many taps, indeed a fusillade. The trumpet was tightened to full length, and leant against the wall of the room about three and a half or four feet from the table. Some one—I forget who—asked if the trumpet could be brought into work. Immediately the trumpet slid away from the wall; its base was apparently pulled towards the table and its top slipped gradually down the wall. I watched it do this, and heard the metallic clink of it as it finally fell the last five or six inches on to the floor. It then disappeared from my view; I was on the opposite side of the table; and all the circle had hands joined. I could hear a sort of shuffling, tinny, rubbing sound, and sooner than I have taken to write these words, the two parts of the trumpet protruded themselves from under the ledge at different sides of one of the table's legs. The table rose and the trumpets followed it upwards without touching it, but waving about as if looking to attract attention. Then both parts fell to the floor, and the table was lowered most gently, touching the floor without the slightest sound. The bell then tinkled near the floor. I asked if it could raise itself on to the table; and in about five or six seconds, from the semi-shade of the table the bell was seen coming up in the full red light to the edge of the table, which it touched. We spoke some encouraging words to it, but it soon disappeared, and we heard it fall on the floor. Again it tinkled, showing it was in the air, and made a second and better attempt, with the same result. But on a third attempt it placed its open edge over the outside edge of the table, and, with a sudden apparent access of strength and a directive shove, threw itself right over on the table. The table at the same moment raised itself from the floor some six or eight inches, and with a swaying, levelling movement—such as would be given by one with a practised 'muscular sense'—balanced the table surface in such a way that the impetus of the tilted bell was countered and the bell brought to rest. The table was then rapidly tilted to the side, the bell thrown off, and lo! the trumpet, now whole again, appeared over the edge of the table and pitched itself cleverly on to the surface, to be itself balanced and prevented from rolling off just as the bell had been.

The outstanding feature of all these happenings was that they were done in response to requests of some of the sitters. They were, so far as one could form an impression (which was a cumulative one after ten hours' experience), manifestations by intelligences.

I cannot conceive any possible physical explanation of these occurrences.

EXTRACTS FROM '*LIGHT*'

Horace Leaf (24th July, 1915)

Recently I had the good fortune, for the second time, to witness the phenomena produced through this Circle. They must be witnessed to be properly appreciated. The power exceeds anything one would think possible without previous experience of such manifestations. Sufficient light is admitted to make all objects in the room visible, a fact which adds greatly to the scientific value of the proceedings, although too much light perceptibly weakens the energy.

The raps or knockings are varied in both volume and tone, the loudest being only comparable to blows made by a sledge-hammer, causing at times distinct vibrations on the floor. Indeed, they are so

powerful one is more concerned with desiring them to cease than to continue, for fear of disturbing the neighbours.

I have seen several heavy men sit successively upon the table, which has continued to move freely without any contact from the other members of the Circle, whilst several times on the last occasion it rose to the height of a tall man's shoulders and remained suspended in the air for several minutes, defying all efforts to press it to the floor again.

DR. CRAWFORD'S EXPERIMENTS (12th February, 1916)

WE have attended some of these séances, and beg to be allowed to state that on each occasion on which we have been present the phenomena have occurred in sufficient light to observe clearly all the sitters, including the medium.

We vouch for the fact that the table is levitated in an approximately horizontal plane to the extent of at least eight inches, and without physical contact with either medium or sitters.

Yours, etc.,
ERNEST W. OATEN,
President.
HANSON G. HEY,
Secretary.
Spiritualists' National Union.

MRS. ALICE JAMRACH (1st April, 1916) gives an account of a séance of the Goligher Circle she attended.

SIR W. F. BARRETT, F.R.S. (24th March, 1917)

I CAN testify to the genuineness and amazing character of these physical manifestations, and also to the patient care and skill which have characterised Dr. Crawford's long and laborious investigation.

. . . . . .

The table then inverted itself, its four legs being in the air and the top resting on the floor. Grasping two of the upturned legs, I found the table resisted my strongest efforts to lift it, or even displace it, from its position. I could see that none of the feet of the sitters rested on the table, which appeared glued or bolted to the floor. After I had returned to my place outside the Circle, I distinctly saw the table rise from the ground and return to its normal position with its legs on the floor. If the medium, or any of the sitters, had attempted to lift the table and replace it in its original position I should have seen their hands grasping the upturned legs of the table, but this was not the case.

The rapping and blows that occurred were so noisy that they sounded like a sledge-hammer on the floor, and I fully expected the ceiling of the room below would have fallen from the concussion. Other extraordinary physical phenomena occurred which I have described in my book, *On the Threshold of the Unseen.*

MR. ARTHUR HUNTER (6th October, 1917)

MR. H. J. POOLE (17th March, 1919)

On the 2nd inst. Mr. H. J. Poole, of Edinburgh, in a lecture gave his own account of a visit to the Goligher Circle (so well known in connection with the experiments of Dr. Crawford of Belfast), and stated that there were present that night hard-headed business men who had been with him at the Circle, and who were willing to testify personally that his account was correct.

MR. C. C. POUNDER (14th April, 1920)

Mr. C. C. Pounder of Belfast says that he was closely in touch with Dr. Crawford and can vouch for the accuracy of his psychic work.

MR. A. HUNTER (31st July, 1920)

In March, 1919, I attended a Goligher séance with two friends who were somewhat critical. They were volunteer soldiers belonging respectively to the Canadian Field Artillery and the British Tank Corps. Artillerist was six feet in height, and thirteen stone nine pounds in weight. Tankist was six feet one inch in height, and weighed twelve stone three pounds. Both were in the pink of condition, and of opinion that either could force the levitated table to the floor. The opportunity to try soon came along, when Artillerist tried his best, and failed utterly either to force it back to the floor or to raise it from the floor when placed with the top resting thereon. Tankist also tried his best, with the same result. Then each in turn sat upon the table, grasping the nearest edges of the top with both hands, when it levitated angle fashion with such force that they were ejected off it and had to save themselves from falling. The table returned to normal position in easy fashion without a ' bump ' on contact. An attempt to push the table towards Miss Goligher also ended in failure, although each in turn had the advantage of ' feet purchase ' against the wall of the séance room.

Whilst Artillerist sat upon the table a curious noise was heard, and upon examination we saw that the rowels of his spurs were revolving at a fast rate; the revolutions were alternate—backwards and forwards—and the changes were effected without a break.

The foregoing took place in the light of a gas-jet enclosed in moderately red-coloured glass.

See *Notes by the Way*, 9th October, 1920.

EXTRACT FROM '*SEEN AND UNSEEN*'

BY E. KATHARINE BATES

(GREENING & COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, 1907

The first spirit who came (the daughter of an old gentleman sitting near me) intimated through him that she would like me to go up and help her to materialise the white veil which all in turn wore, and which, though perfectly transparent, is considered a necessary shield between them and the earth's influences; on the same principle, I suppose, that we put on blue spectacles to protect us from the blinding rays of the sun.

She came out from the alcove, held both her hands in front of her, turning them backward and forward that I might be satisfied that nothing was concealed in them. The soft clinging material of her gown ended high up on the shoulders, so there were no sleeves to be reckoned with. I stood close over her, holding out my own dress, and as she rubbed her hands to and fro a sort of white lace or net came from them, like a foam, and lay upon my gown, which I was holding up towards her.

I touched this material, and held it in my hands. It had substance, but was light as gossamer, and quite unlike any stuff I ever saw in a shop.

The very softest gossamer tulle that old ladies sometimes produce as having belonged to their grandmothers is perhaps the nearest approach to what I then lifted in my hands, but even this does not accurately describe it.

When long enough she took up the veil, unfolded it, covering her head with it, and saying very graciously "Thank you" to me.

NOTES FROM A LONG ARTICLE BY DR FREIHERR VON SCHRENCK-NOTZING,

THE GREAT AUTHORITY ON ECTOPLASM, WHICH APPEARED IN THE "PSYCHISCHE STUDIEN" OF JULY, 1921, ON THE RESEARCHES OF THE LATE DR. W. J. CRAWFORD AND THEIR RELATION TO CONTINENTAL MATERIALISATION PHENOMENA.

THIS article was illustrated with a number of half-tone reproductions of flashlight photographs of emanations from Kathleen Goligher, Eva C of Paris and Stanislawa P.

As regards Dr. Crawford's observations on loss of weight on the part of Kathleen Goligher, Dr. Schrenck-Notzing remarks that the French Commission which investigated the phenomena with Eusapia Paladino in 1905 and 1906 reported an increase in weight in her case when the table rose without contact. He also remarks that a plasma-like emanation was already known from the experiments with Eusapia Paladino and Stanislawa Tomczyk, so that the theory of an invisible link seems indisputable, as the results with the three mediums are complemental. . . .

Dr. Schrenck-Notzing quotes from his classical work, *Materialisation Phenomena*, the following points of similarity between the phenomena seen by him and those occurring with Kathleen Goligher:

"The Ectoplasm on further condensation becomes white and transforms itself into amorphous coagulated masses or packets, or assumes the structure of the finest web-like filmy veils. Sometimes the veil-like forms are doubled over at the margin, so that the first impression is that of a stitched hem. THE VEILS NEVER SHOW THE CHARACTERISTIC SQUARE THREAD-WORK OF REAL VEILS. . . .

"The pieces look like torn shreds of fabrics, or like ribbons, strings, or long fibres, or again like low organisms. . . . The mass seems to pass freely through the lighter materials of the dress, penetrating them, perhaps in a vaporous form, and subsequently condensing in the form of grey flakes.

"The experiences with Eva C show many correspondences with the phenomena of Eusapia Paladino. The symptoms of mediumistic labour and its muscular accompaniments were found in both persons. The same utterances of pain, the same moaning and pressing, the same effort of will."

[In the case of Kathleen Goligher there are no such symptoms; there are no utterances of pain and no moaning and pressing and no such distressing reactions as are reported in the case of Eva C.]

EXTRACT FROM AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE "REVUE METAPSYCHIQUE" (OF PARIS), MARCH–APRIL 1922.

MATERIALISATION OF GHOSTS.

A REPRINT of a pamphlet by the late Dr. Paul Gibier has just been published. This was presented to the fourth National Congress of Psychology and contains a report of séances at which materialisations took place in New York, where Dr. Gibier acted as Director of the Pasteur Institute.

These séances were held under the best test conditions. The medium was confined in a wooden box held together by wire netting and locked. In addition to this the medium was tied to the framework of the cage, the knots being placed outside.

ONE APPARITION CREATED AN ABUNDANT FLOW OF LIGHT TISSUE (CHIFFON), which she arranged above her head and then on the knees of those present. At the moment when hands were put forth to take hold of it this whole phantasmagoria fell to pieces and re-entered the floor.

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY RICHARD CLAY & SONS, LIMITED, BUNGAY, SUFFOLK.

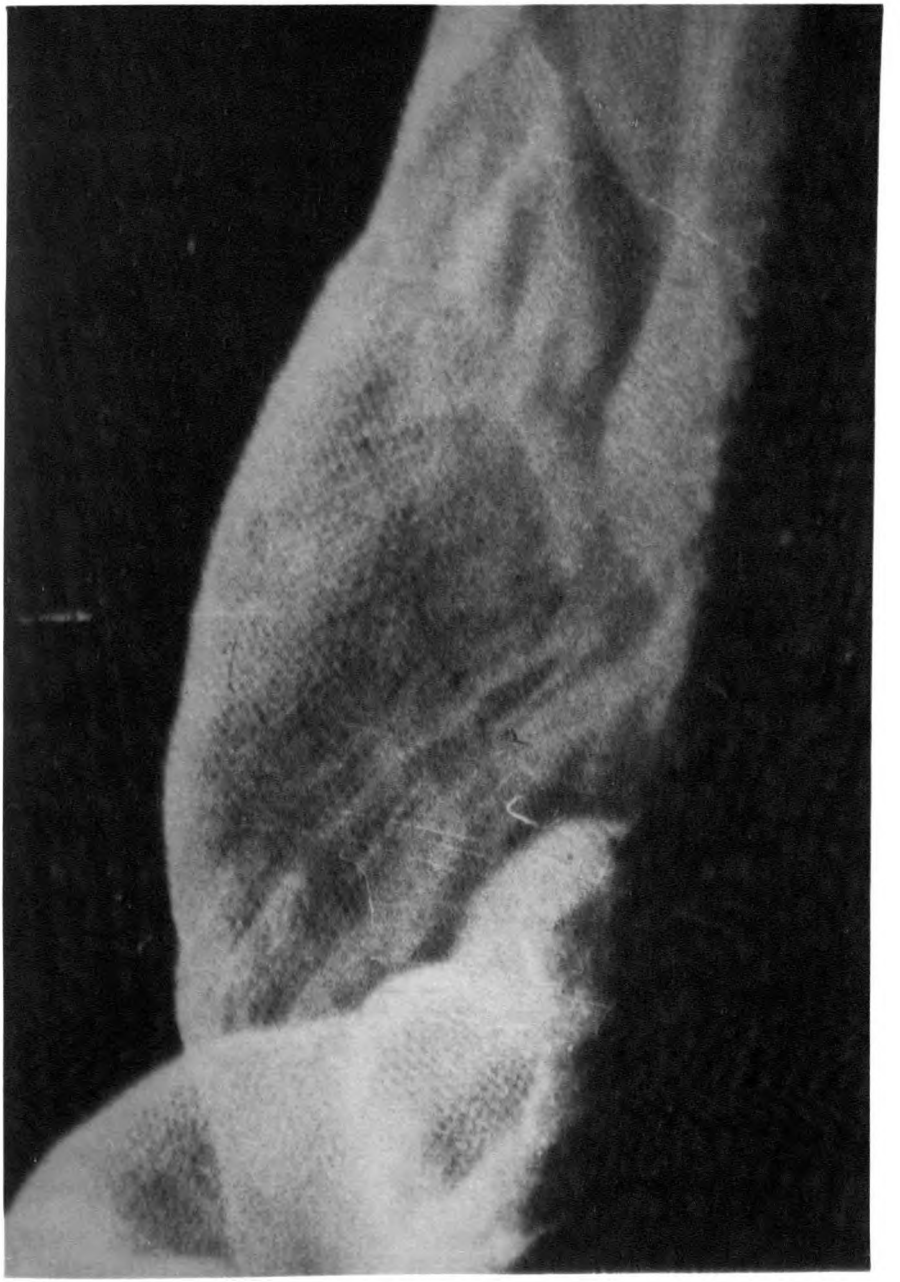




Enlargement of a portion of two of Dr. Crawford's photographs. Medium : K.G. (Belfast).

No. 4. (x 22 linear) Ectoplasm.

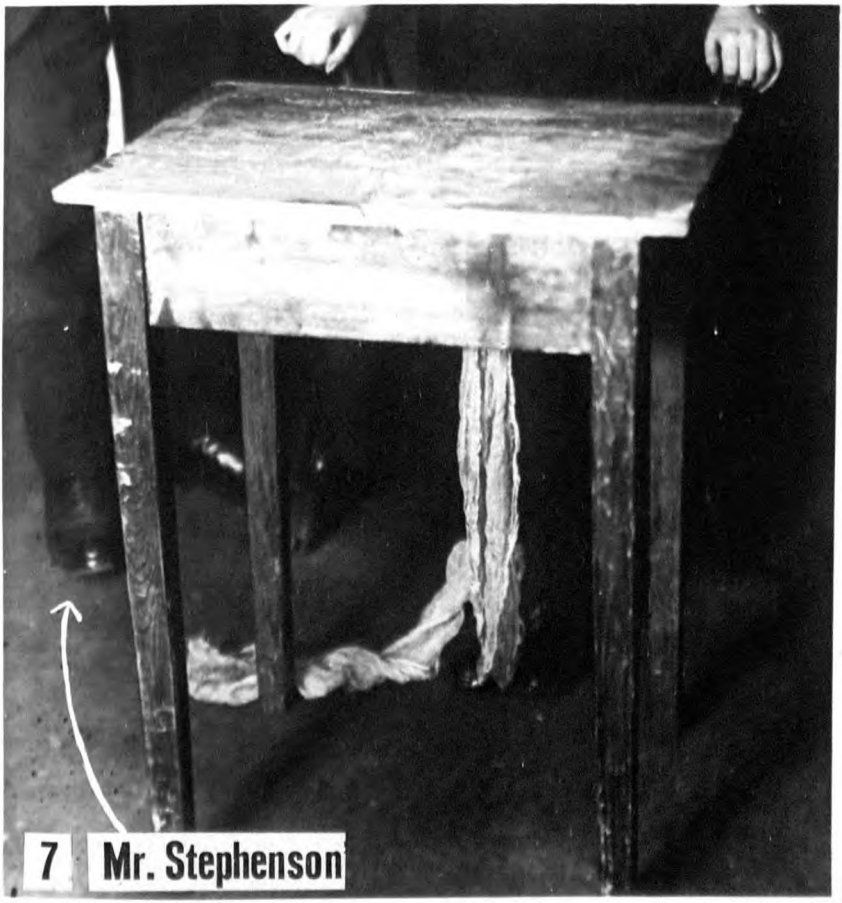
No. 5. (x 24 linear) Ectoplasm.



Enlargement (x 15 linear) of a portion of one of Dr. Crawford's photographs. Medium : K.G. (Belfast). Light : Ectoplasm. Dark : Stocking.

— No. 6 —

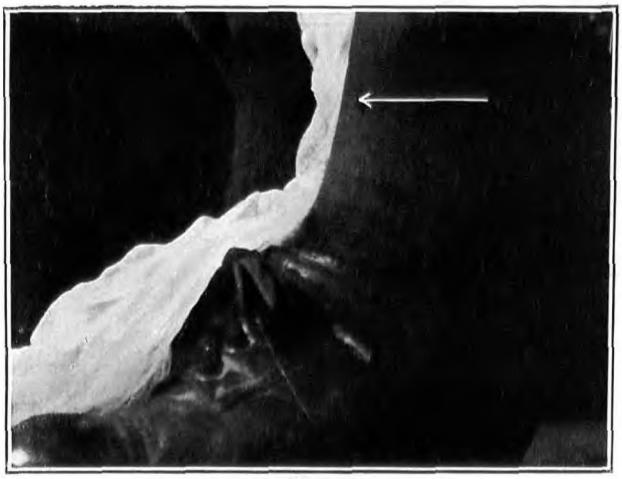




Photographs produced at Mr. Stephenson's test séance September 6 1921 at Belfast. Medium: K.G. (Belfast).

At top—Ectoplasm (enlarged x 2 linear) which appeared on K.G's. lap—(by flashlight while red light was on, Mr. Stephenson standing over Medium).

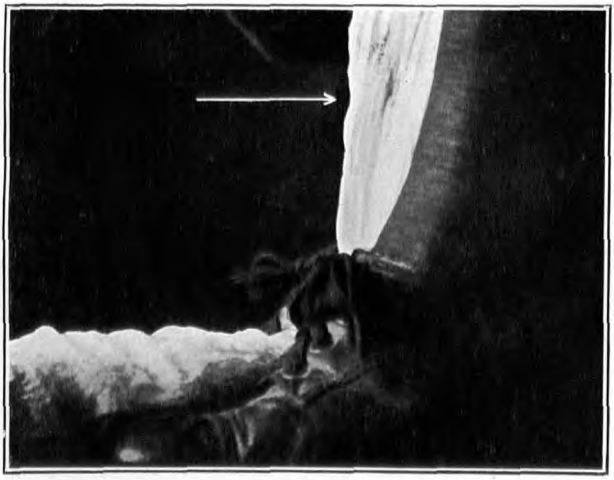
— Nos. 7 and 7a —



— 8a —



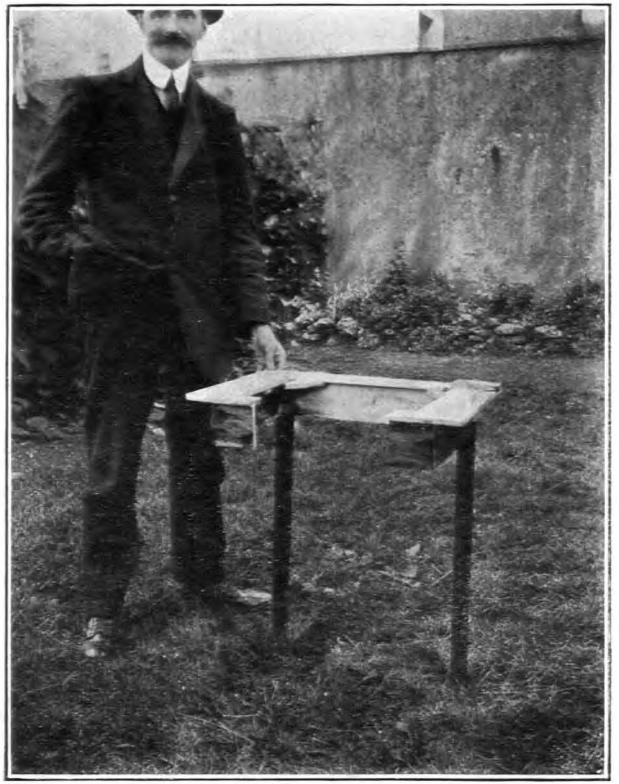
— 8b —



— 8c —

Dr. Crawford's Photographs. Medium: K.G.

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Dr. Crawford and his two-legged table.

— 9a —



A Photograph
taken at Mr. Stephenson's Test Séance,
September 6, 1921. Mr. S. on left.

— 9b —

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'PSYCHIC STRUCTURES'

W. J. CRAWFORD, D.Sc.,

Published by JOHN W. WATKINS, London.

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