

JOURNAL

OF THE

SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

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NEW MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES.

MEMBER.

STANLEY, HENRY M., D.C.L., LL.D., 2, Richmond-terrace, S.W.

ASSOCIATES.

ALLEN, REV. W. O. B., 140, Cambridge-street, S.W.

BATES, COLONEL CHARLES ELLISON, 35, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, W.

CLAYTON, CHARLES E., "Hillcote," Highcroft Villas, Brighton.

SLOMAN, SAMUEL GEORGE, JUN., 39, West-street, Farnham.

SMITH, GEORGE M., Custom House, Amble, Northumberland.

SPEHLING, ARTHUR, J.P., Lattenbury Hill, St. Ives, Hunts.

VORES, ARTHUR, M.R.C.S., 8, Mansfield-street, Cavendish-square, W.

WITTIG, GREGOR C., 22, Kernerstrasse, Leipzig.

ASSOCIATES OF THE AMERICAN BRANCH.

COOK, MRS. ELLEN K., Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A.

JENKS, MRS. P. A., 290, Marlborough-street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

LIVERMORE, MISS MARY A., Box 565, Melrose, Mass., U.S.A.

TUTTON, MRS. SARA, 203, S. Main-street, South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A.

WALLACE, MRS. MARIA, Murray Hill Hotel, New York, U.S.A.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

A Meeting of the Council was held on the 31st of October, at the Westminster Town Hall, previous to the General Meeting. Colonel Hartley was voted to the chair. The following Members were also present:—Dr. A. T. Myers, and Messrs. T. Barkworth, F. W. H. Myers, and R. Pearsall Smith.

One new Member and eight new Associates were elected, whose

names and addresses are given above. The election of five new Associates of the American Branch was also recorded.

Various matters of business having been disposed of, the Council agreed to meet at 19, Buckingham-street, W.C., on Friday, December 5th, at 4.30 p.m.

GENERAL MEETING.

The 41st General Meeting of the Society was held at the Westminster Town Hall, on Friday, October 31st, at 4 p.m. Mr. Pearsall Smith presided.

MR. T. BARKWORTH read a paper on "Some Recent Experiments in Automatic Writing," in which he described experiments carried on with a member of his own family circle, a young lady about 15 years of age. Justice can hardly be done to them in an abstract. Among them were interesting examples of unconscious memory and association of ideas, and of apparently greater skill in mental arithmetic exhibited by the unconscious as compared with the conscious self. Mr. Barkworth said that he brought these experiments before the Society largely in the hope that they would arouse sufficient interest to induce others to embark in this line of investigation. He regretted that his appeal for assistance in the *Journal* for July had only resulted in two answers, and these, unfortunately, from gentlemen neither of whom would use the planchette.

In reply to several questions from members of the audience, Mr. Barkworth stated that the young lady concerned in his experiments enjoyed quite normal health, and that the planchette was not a necessary element in the process, an ordinary pencil, which she sometimes held between the two hands, serving equally well.

MR. MYERS read an account of a recent experience of Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood's in planchette writing, which is printed below. (M. 676. Page 319.)

The CHAIRMAN quoted an instance of the automatic writing of a whole volume and its subsequent almost exact reproduction while temporarily lost, in the life of Madame Guyon. He also spoke of the danger of believing information obtained through automatic writing, exemplified in the case of a lady he knew, who had wrecked her whole fortune by following planchette's advice as to investments.

COLONEL HARTLEY referred to the automatic writing of Mr. Stainton-Moses, which was executed with an ordinary pen or pencil. He believed that anyone who sat long enough would obtain automatic writing.

MR. EDWARD MAITLAND gave an instance of automatic writing

within his own experience, when a question in a sealed envelope, unknown to the sitters, was appropriately answered by the writing.

After a few words of introduction by the Chairman, MR. HENRY JAMES then read a paper by his brother, PROFESSOR WILLIAM JAMES, of Harvard, on experiments with Mrs. Piper. This paper will appear in the forthcoming number of the *Proceedings*.

PROFESSOR LODGE made some appreciative comments on the paper, especially with reference to those experiments related which were rather different from what had been tried in England. He expressed the hope that more experiments would in process of time be tried by the deposition of sealed documents, which documents, when posthumous, might be deciphered, if possible, by the aid of a clairvoyant, thus raising the improbability of thought-transference from living persons to a high power if the experiment were successful. He then read a short communication, discussing how far thought-transference will explain the facts in Mrs. Piper's case, a paper which, in the forthcoming number of the *Proceedings*, is to form an introduction to a list of those statements made by Phinuit during the English series of sittings which thought-transference from the sitter will not explain. Finally, he indicated the difficulty he felt in forming any conception as to the mechanism whereby the information detailed by Phinuit was obtained, and stated that the net result, so far, of the investigation on his mind was to make the universe look more idealistic and less materialistic than it had formerly appeared.

CASES RECEIVED BY THE LITERARY COMMITTEE.

M. Aut. 676.

This is another interesting case of planchette writing communicated by Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood, the operators being himself and the same lady, whom we will call Mrs. R., who shared in the experiences recorded in the *Journal* for December, 1889, p. 174, and February, 1890, p. 208.

Extract from Mrs. R.'s Journal.

October 10th, Friday, at ---, Mr. Wedgwood and I sitting. The board moved after a short pause and one preliminary circling.

"David—David—David—dead 143 years."

The butler at this moment announced lunch, and Mr. Wedgwood said to the spirit, "Will you go on for us afterwards, as we must break off now?"

"I will try."

During lunch Mr. Wedgwood was reckoning up the date indicated as 1747, and conjecturing that the control was perhaps David Hume, who he thought had died about then. On our beginning again to sit, the following was volunteered:—

"I am not Hume. I have come with Theodora's sister. I was attracted to her during her life in America. My work was in that land, and my earthly toil was cut short early, as hers has been. I died at thirty years old. I toiled five years, carrying forward the lamp of God's truth as I knew it."

Mr. Wedgwood remarked that he must have been a missionary.

"Yes, in Susquehannah and other places."

"Can you give any name besides David?"

"David Bra—David Bra—David Brain—David Braine—David Brain."

Mr. W. : "Do you mean that your name is Braine?"

"Very nearly right."

Mr. W. : "Try again."

"David Braine. Not quite all the name; right so far as it goes . . . I was born in 1717."

Mr. W. : "Were you a native of America?"

"(Illegible) My native land. The Indians knew many things. They heard me, and my work prospered. In some things they were wise."

Mr. W. : "Are you an American?"

"America I hold to be my country as we consider things. I worked at ——" (sentence ends with a line of D.'s).

Here Mr. Wedgwood felt tired, and Miss Hughes proposed that she and I should go for a walk while he rested. When we came in Mr. Wedgwood said he thought it had come into his head who our control was. He had some recollection that in the 18th century a man named David Brainerd was missionary to the North American Indians. We sat again, and the following was written :—

"I am glad you know me. I had not power to complete name or give more details. I know that secret of the district. It was guarded by the Indians, and was made known to two independent circles. Neither of them succeeded, but the day will come that will uncover the gold."

It was suggested that this meant Heavenly truth.

"I spoke of earthly gold."

Mr. Wedgwood said the writing was so faint he thought power was failing.

"Yes, nearly gone. I wrote during my five years of work. It kept my heart alive."

Mr. Wedgwood writes :—

I could not think at first where I had ever heard of Brainerd, but I learn from my daughter in London that my sister-in-law, who lived with me 40 or 50 years ago, was a great admirer of Brainerd, and seemed to have an account of his life, but I am quite certain that I never opened the book and knew nothing of the dates, which are all correct, as well as his having been a missionary to the Susquehannahs.

In another letter Mr. Wedgwood writes :—

I see the name is Brainerd, not ard, as I had supposed, and this removes a difficulty in the writing. Planchette had written Braine, and said that was right as far as it went, which it would not have been if the name had been Brainerd. My daughter has sent me extracts from his life, stating that

he was born in 1718, and not 1717 as planchette wrote. But Mrs. R.'s *Biographical Dictionary* says that he died in 1747, aged 30.

Mrs. R. writes that she had no knowledge whatever of David Brainerd before this.

Extract from *Biographical Dictionary* sent by Mr. Wedgwood:—

Brainerd, David. A celebrated American missionary, who signalled himself by his successful endeavours to convert the Indians on the Susquehannah, Delaware, &c. Died, aged 30, 1747.

It is perhaps noteworthy in connection with the last sentence of the planchette writing that in the life of Brainerd by Jonathan Edwards extracts given from his journal show that he wrote a good deal, e.g., "Feb. 3, 1744. Could not but write as well as meditate," &c. "Feb. 15, 1745. Was engaged in writing almost all the day." He invariably speaks of comfort in connection with writing.

L. 850. Experimental Apparition.

Obtained for us by Miss B. Porter, who is acquainted with both agent and percipient, and has talked over the incident with both of them. Compare the experiments of Mr. S. H. B. and of Mr. Godfrey recorded in *Phantasms of the Living*.

THE AGENT'S ACCOUNT.

From Miss Edith Maughan.

September, 1890.

One night in September, 1888, I was lying awake in bed reading. I forget what the book was, but I had recently been studying with interest various cases of astral projection in *Phantasms of the Living*, and I distinctly remember making up my mind that night to try whether I could manage to accomplish a projection of myself by force of will-concentration.

The room next to mine was occupied by a friend of mine [Miss Ethel Thompson], who was an old acquaintance, and not at all of an excitable turn of mind. This room had formerly been used as a dressing-room, and there was a door connecting it with mine. For some years, however, it had been absolutely separated by the locked door, on my side of which stood a very heavy wardrobe, which would require two strong men to move it away. The only available exit from my room was the other door which opened on to the landing, as was also the case with the dressing-room. That night I perfectly recall lying back on my pillow with a resolute but half doubtful and amused determination to make Miss Thompson see me. The candle was burning on a chair at the side of my bed, and I heard only the ticking of the clock in my room as I "willed" with all my might to appear to her. After a few minutes I felt dizzy and only half conscious.

I don't know how long this state may have lasted, but I do remember emerging into a conscious state and thinking I had better leave off, as the strain had exhausted me.

I gave up, and changing into an easy position I thought I had failed

and needlessly fatigued myself for an impossible fancy. I blew out my candle ; at the instant I was startled by hearing an indistinct sound from the next room. It was Miss Thompson's voice raised slightly, but I could not distinguish more than the actual sound, which was repeated, and then there was silence. I wondered whether she had had a bad dream, and listened a short time, but did not seriously imagine that it was more than an accidental coincidence. Soon after my clock struck 2 (a.m.) and I fell asleep.

Next morning I noticed that Miss Thompson looked rather tired at breakfast, but I asked no questions. Presently she said, "Had I gone into her room to frighten her during the night?" I said I had not left my room. She declared that I seemed to her to come in and bend over her. From what she said I concluded it must have been between 1 and 2 a.m. Her own account is in the possession of the Psychical Society. All I have to add is, that I was in my ordinary state of health, and not at all excited, but merely bent on trying an experiment.

In a letter accompanying this, Miss Maughan says :—

I can't find the fact noticed in my diary for 1888. I only keep a very tiny one, just for the sake of entering letters, &c., and have no allusions to what happens as a rule. I fancy, though, that it was on the night of September 10th. Does Miss Thompson give any exact date, for if it approximates to that it would be the correct one? I know it was just at that time, because it was during her last visit at this house.

THE PERCIPIENT'S ACCOUNT.

The Chimes, Grove Park, Chiswick.

December 30th, 1889.

During the summer of 1888 (end of August) I was staying with the Miss Maughans in Lincolnshire. We were interested in Theosophy, and had been discussing the phenomena of people leaving their bodies and appearing in their astral forms. I am not a good sleeper, but not at all of a nervous temperament. I stayed awake one night until two or three. I was perfectly wide awake, when suddenly I saw Miss Edith Maughan standing by my bedside in her ordinary dark dressing-gown. The moonlight came in at the window sufficiently for me to distinguish her face clearly, and her figure partially. I sat up in bed, and said, rather crossly, "What do you want here, Edith?" I thought she had come for some joke. As she didn't answer I *immediately* struck a light, but she was gone. It is a mistake that I screamed out. I may have spoken sufficiently loudly to be heard in the next room. I thought she had got out of the room with astonishing rapidity, but I didn't trouble much about it. The next morning I asked why she came into my room. She denied having done so, but said she had thought of coming, but that as it might disturb me she decided not. She said she sat up in bed, and for the sake of something to do was willing herself to go out of her body and come to me, and mentioned about the time I saw her. I think I have answered all your questions. Although it is more than a year ago I remember the incident clearly, as it made a distinct impression upon me.

ETHEL THOMPSON.

L. 851. Experimental Thought-transference. Visual.

The following is a case from America. Compare with it Case L. 845 in the *Journal* for July, and an experiment of Baron von Schrenck-Notzing recorded in the *Journal*, Vol. III., p. 307.

242, W. 4th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

November 14th, 1887.

About three years ago, or less, my brother, in his letter to me, endeavoured to interest me in some phenomena which had come to his observation, but as my reading had thus far not recognised such ideas, I gave his statements a cool reception.

My employment is that of "book pressman," running two large book-presses (Adams) printing school books. The lady is one of two female "feeders" directly under my charge, one feeder for each press. She has held that position for the last four or five years. She is about 45 years old and intelligent, right-minded, and kind-hearted, morally above suspicion.

One of the experiments which my brother had suggested for me to try to satisfy myself was to try what the effect might be of looking at and thinking of a person at the same time.

This is the history of the first experiment.

Date, early March, 1886; time of day, middle of forenoon; place, press-room. Both of my presses stopped at the time and the lady sitting with her back turned toward me, at a distance of 15 feet, myself engaged on the second press, in inspecting and carrying away a heap of printed paper, she reading the fashion column of a newspaper (as I afterwards learned). Suddenly the idea occurred to me, "Why not try that experiment now?" Instantly I turned toward her, concentrating my look upon the centre of the back of her head and mentally calling her first name. I remained in that position for five or six seconds, then turned to my work, thinking that experiment a failure, as I saw no signs otherwise. Between 25 and 30 minutes (by the clock) afterwards, she arose, and coming toward me with a hesitating step and a perplexed half smile on her face, said, "Warner, were you trying to make me look at you a while ago?" "Well, how long ago?" said I. "About half an hour ago," said she. "Perhaps I was," said I. "How did I appear to you?" "Well," said she, "I wasn't much interested in what I was reading, and all at once the letters seemed to run together, and your form and face appeared in a wavering, unsteady way, just to the left, in front of me. You had a smile on your face, a piece of waste paper in each hand, and your arm seemed to be resting on a table or something." This was an equal surprise to both of us at the time, although since then I have verified it with somewhat similar experiments upon other ladies, and repeatedly with this one.

In a later letter Mr. Warner adds:—

The description which Miss Mallou gave of my attitude, "You had a half smile on your face, a piece of waste paper in each hand, and your arm seemed to be resting on a table or something," was in most exact accord with the actual facts. Very many times since then she has actually seen me,

without use of the eyes, while in her vicinity, and when my attention was not specially turned towards her ; at other times, at my will, she would "sense" me that I was looking at her by a perception as of a flood of light coming over her eyes, but I cannot at present hope to offer such positive and well vouched for evidence to your Society as would be accepted on such a matter. I personally know of other people with as curious experience, but until all such can be induced to make public matters which ordinarily they keep very much to themselves, I cannot expect my unsupported testimony to have any great weight.

Mr. Warner also says, in answer to inquiries :—

There was no understanding between Miss Mallou and myself that I should try any experiments upon her or any other lady at any given time or place. In making this experiment I only hoped to call her attention, by causing her to feel me or my influence. The projection of my personal appearance was an equal astonishment to us both, and only occurred, as it seems, because she was in a very passive condition, mind not excited by work or pleasure. Both she and myself have since then experimented as we were working, upon other persons (ladies generally), with the result that (generally) they would seem "nervous," "fidgety," &c., and look around towards the person experimenting. "I can feel when anybody is looking at me," said one lady to me. Miss Mallou was long ago familiar with the latter phase.

In reply to your question "whether I have met this peculiarity of 'projection' with any other person besides Miss Mallou?" I have, in my limited experience and opportunities, not, so far, to my knowledge, succeeded in projecting my personal appearance on any other subject than Miss Mallou. Both Miss Mallou and myself have, too many times to enumerate, succeeded in sending out a "force" to others, who were not aware at the time that they were being experimented with, to leave any lingering doubts in our minds as to the fact of such a force. Had some of our subjects at the time of the experiment not had the excitement of the care of work upon steam power machinery upon their minds, I am quite satisfied that such force as was sent to them would have been still more evident to themselves (as to us), perhaps even to the point of a "perception of form."

We have somewhat abbreviated Mr. Warner's account of his second experience :—

My second startling experience took place, as nearly as I can remember, about five weeks later, and within 25 feet of the same location.

Month, April ; time of day, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon ; weather clear and bright. Both machines running, both feeders employed, the lady mentioned on the first press in the row. Of course, considerable noise, &c., but we are so used to it that we never notice it. I should have mentioned that this lady had told me that she had at times seen forms and faces about her, none of them familiar to her, but which she had often proved by indirect questioning of those by whom the forms seemed to stand to be relatives, &c., of such persons. More than this she knew nothing, but the faculty seemed to annoy her a little.

While the presses are in motion, and I am walking about them, I often stand still near one of the feeders and have a little talk for a moment. On this occasion, after a moment's conversation, I moved away from her, and at a distance of seven or eight feet from her (back towards her) a loud, heavy sound, as of a man's voice, yet somewhat as if spoken into a barrel or hog's-head, came especially to my left ear. I looked sharply round and upwards, as the sound seemed to come from a large belt and pulley almost over me. My idea was that somebody was "guying" me for talking to the "girl," as the impression given by the tone and inflection of the voice was, "Here, that's enough of that now, that will do for you" (just about that number of words, &c., &c.). Indignantly I turned towards the lady. "Who was that?" said I. "Who was what?" said she. "Who was it that hollered at me?" said I. "I heard nobody," said she. Then a sort of painful smile came over her face. "Did you see anybody?" said I, just "catching on" to the "situation." "Did you notice me rubbing my hand up and down my left arm?" said she. "Yes, but I thought it only a woman's whim," said I. "Well," said she, "while you were speaking with me a man stood at my left, with his hand on my arm and hindering me about my work. He had dark eyes, a long black moustache, a good-natured face, with a teasing smile, but I was annoyed, and just as you left me I said to myself, 'Must I be troubled in this way? I wish you would go away,' and just then he left me and went towards you, his hand passing against my shoulder as he moved towards you; and the next thing you asked, 'Who was that?' I thought you had seen him." "No," said I, "I saw nothing." "Well, I heard nothing," said she. Of course my curiosity was excited by such a thing, so foreign to all my previous experience, never having had a spiritual communication before this experience. I should have stated that this lady informs me that the difference between the appearance of an earthly form, as in my experiments, and those of a spiritual nature, to her vision, is simply that the colours and impressions are strongest from myself. I have often had occasion to know that, without any special exertion on my part, she could see me as well with her eyes closed as open.

Miss Mallou writes as follows:—

Cincinnati, O., November 30th, 1887.

Mr. Warner kindly let me read letter and printed matter he received from you, and asked if I would be willing to write about the experience we had in the office, but as he has written his version, and let me look over it, I do not think it necessary to write more, only to say that what he has written is correct, and I could not explain more fully than he has done. If there is any point that needs any explanation from me, I will be pleased to give it as plainly as I can.

LIZZIE A. MALLOW.

December 16th, 1887.

In answer to your questions of the 8th, I can only say I have always thought what I have seen has been clairvoyantly. Mr. Warner has written you and I think has given you a better explanation than I could. I have always (it seems so to me) had this power of seeing, but when I have told things I have seen, I have been laughed at and told it was my imagination.

The face I saw I had never seen until the day spoken of, but on the day following, and about the same hour, I saw the same face again.

I think the reason I did not turn and look at Mr. Warner was, I was annoyed, I felt he was looking at me, and when I saw the form come round from my left side (I was leaning with left arm on window sill) I did not know what to think or do, so I said to myself, "I won't turn, or let him know anything about this," but the more I thought, I was annoyed, and to satisfy myself (or, as he says, woman's curiosity) I asked him if he had been trying any experiments on me, and told him why I thought he had been.

LIZZIE A. MALLOU.

The coincidence in this case would, of course, be considerably weakened if Miss Mallou had been in the habit of seeing a phantasm of Mr. Warner before his experiment was tried. We therefore made special inquiries on this point. In reply Mr. Warner writes to Mr. Hodgson on October 11th, 1890:—

Miss Mallou, I am *entirely certain, never distinctly saw me without the use of her eyes before date of said experiment, and since then, as a rule, only by momentary glimpses.* Her will seems somehow to unconsciously aid and direct her powers in this direction. As, for instance, being curious to know the contents of a letter just delivered, and opened by a lady standing on a machine in her (Miss Mallou's) rear, she saw several of the lines with the signature, afterwards comparing notes with the holder of the letter, and with much surprise to the latter.

When I have *tried* to "force" myself upon her as she stood at her work facing me, and at some distance away, it has often appeared to her as a blinding white light in her eyes—this only for the instant.

L. 852. A^o Pⁿ Auditory.

The following case, sent by Dr. E. W. Symes, is of a somewhat unusual type. It would be interesting even were there not the reason there is for thinking that the doctor's impression may have been due to his patient's desire for his presence.

It was in the early morning of a Christmas Day, about 12.30 a.m., when I heard a ring at my night bell, and speaking down my speaking tube (which is close to my bed)—my wife heard me conversing—I was told by a gentleman, whose voice I well knew and recognised, that I was to go at once to see his wife, who was in labour, and urgently needed my assistance. I got up, dressed, and went to the house, knocked with my stick several times on the back door, but failing to get an answer returned home to bed. I went to church the next morning, Christmas Day, at 7 a.m., and shortly after 9 the same gentleman called again and said I was to go at once to his wife. I asked him whether he came in the night and he said, "No, but I *nearly* did at 12.30 this morning." I said nothing, but went and attended the lady, and then asked for particulars, *without putting any leading questions.* They told me she had been much worse at 12.30 a.m., and had wanted me to be sent for, but that the nurse didn't think it necessary. They also said they heard my knocks on the

back door, but being Christmas morning they thought it was "the waits," and so did not answer.

The only remarks I should like to make about the case are these :—

As an actively engaged doctor it not infrequently happens that I fancy I hear the night bell ; but in this case I certainly had a conversation with the gentleman down my tube. I was much interested in this lady's case, and she was about due, and I was daily thinking of her and she probably of me, and I cannot help thinking that it was no delusion on my part that made me get up and go to attend her. She told me afterwards that she was "very bad" at 12.30, and did so *long* that I might be sent for and be with her.

Hope Hall, Halifax.

E. WEST SYMES, M.D.

April 23rd, 1890.

Mrs. Symes corroborates as follows :—

I perfectly well remember the events of the night in question, which are exactly as my husband states. I was awakened by hearing him speaking down the tube, and said, "Who are you talking to, the night bell has not rung?" He said, "Yes, it has ; I have to go to Mrs. S." As I *always* hear the bell, I thought this curious, and I listened carefully while he spoke down the tube. He answered several questions (apparently) though I could hear no voice but his own ; which surprised me, as I can always hear the voice but not the words unless they are very loudly spoken. I said to my husband, "I think you are mistaken, there is no one there," but he said, "Nonsense, it is S. himself, and I must go immediately," which he did, returning in a short time, and saying that S.'s house was all in darkness, and he could make no one hear.

May 16th, 1890.

M. EVELYN SYMES.

In a later communication Dr. Symes adds :—

The date was December 25th, 1884. Certainly no other husband came to me, or I should have heard of it afterwards, and, besides, I know Mr. S.'s voice so well, and had no doubt who was speaking to me.

We talked three times, I think, through the tube. . . . They are all clear, by the bye, on the point that Mr. S. was at home all the evening, and all night, and did not go for me till 9 something the next morning.

P. 135. Dream.

From Mr. W. N. Evans, through Professor Claypole, of Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio.

The following incidents occurred in the autumn of 1854, though the precise date has not been preserved.

The memoranda were written out by me in the form of a story a few years ago, partly from notes preserved and partly from memory. My recollections of the event are perfectly clear to this day.

I was living at the village of S. in the Derbyshire potteries. My father kept the flour mill near the village, and I used to go about from town to town selling our product to the retailers.

Our nearest neighbour was Mr. H., the station-master, a man of about middle age, and a great friend of my father's.

On the day now alluded to I started on one of my regular journeys at about 7 o'clock in the morning, intending to visit Barton-under-Nedwood, Alrewas, and other villages, and to return home by way of Burton-on-Trent.

Shortly after my departure, Mr. H. came over to our house, making anxious inquiries about me. On being told that I had left home early in the morning, he returned to the station, but during the morning he came over to our house two or three times, evidently very nervous and anxious about me. On being pressed for a reason for his anxiety he told my father that he had had a very realistic and unpleasant dream about me, the effect of which he could not throw off. He said that in his dream he had distinctly seen me driving up a steep hill; and on reaching the top my horse began rearing and plunging, at last falling and throwing me to the ground, where I lay stunned and covered with blood from a wound in the head, and that when I was lifted life was extinct. So deep was the impression made upon Mr. H.'s mind by this dream that his anxieties during the day only increased, nor could he rally under my father's repeated assurances that dreams were of no value whatever, and that doubtless I should come home all right in the evening.

In the afternoon, on the road between Barton and Burton, I had to drive over a railway bridge, with a very long and gradual approach to it. As I reached the top my horse, excited by the galloping of a pair of fine horses in the field beside and below me, reared and plunged, and threw me out upon my head, cutting and bruising me; and I lay there stunned—for how long I cannot say, but perhaps a minute or two. My horse was hurt, my shafts were broken, and I had to employ a man to wheel the broken gig some miles into Burton, whither I led my lame horse. There I had a wash and some tea, and then walked home to S., five miles. I arrived very late. Aroused by Mr. H.'s continued anxiety, my father had informed some of his friends of the circumstances. They had assembled with horses, gigs, &c., to go and search for me, when I walked into the midst of them, tired and dirty, and with many marks of my unpleasant adventure.

W. N. EVANS.

In answer to inquiries Mr. Evans writes:—

Montreal, August 1st, 1890.

Your letter of July 21st, with enclosure, addressed to our mutual friend, Prof. Claypole, has been forwarded to me.

The account of my accident I have duly signed as requested. You are quite at liberty to use my name, but I think it better not to mention any others, though probably there are none of Mr. H.'s family there now. Mr. H. and his wife have long since died; my father and mother are both dead, and probably no one is living except myself who has any recollection of the event. I just remember that my eldest sister *may* have been there, and if so, she will remember it. I will write and ask her. After so long a time it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain corroborative evidence.

ON PSEUDO-MEMORY.

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CASE 58 IN THE AMERICAN
"PROCEEDINGS," AND TO P. 135.

We are glad to print the following remarks with which Professor Claypole, of Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, (an Associate of the American Branch) introduces a premonitory dream which we have

received from him. We hold that the hypothesis developed by Professor Royce in his "Report on Phantasms and Presentiments" in the American *Proceedings*—that in certain cases a hallucination of memory may produce an impression that an event of which the news has just come has been previously dreamt of—is one that deserves careful consideration: and we think that in one or two cases it affords at least a plausible explanation of apparently striking presentiments. But it seems to us that the hypothesis is stretched to extravagance when it becomes necessary to assume a double memory hallucination—one of the dream and another of having told it—with further memory hallucinations on the part of the persons to whom it was told.

In sending the accompanying narrative (P. 135 printed above, p. 325) I desire to remark on some criticism on a similar case that I forwarded to the American Society about two years ago. In both cases a forecast of an event by parties not immediately concerned is apparently implied. Such forecast involves an enormous psychical difficulty. Telepathy, if proved, may explain an impression following an event or even one contemporaneous with it; but an impression antedating an occurrence falls in a different category. This difficulty was perhaps the motive that led Mr. Royce to seek other means of explaining the fact.

By reference to the *Proceedings* of the American Society for Psychological Research, pp. 475-478, it will be seen at once that Mr. Royce's explanation does not conform to the evidence. He asserts (*Op. cit.*, p. 523) that the case there related is one of pseudo-memory, and that the relation before the event occurred did not really take place. Now this is evidently contradicted by the evidence. It is utterly impossible that the writer could within twelve hours have imagined having told the story of the dream at breakfast whose exact fulfilment took place during the day. Further, it is, if possible, more incredible that the rest of the family should have recalled the fact of the relation of the dream at breakfast.

Had the whole narrative been based on memory much of Mr. Royce's criticism might have been justifiable. But when it was supported by a letter written on the day on which the whole took place his method of explanation appears to me, at the very least, utterly irrelevant.

It would be possible to explain away the most positive and well-supported statements if such treatment of evidence could be allowed. The strictest and severest investigation is, of course, proper and necessary. The more so as an event is more strange and mysterious. But to assert or to imply that a competent witness writes in the evening deliberately that she had related to the family at breakfast a dream when she had not done so, and by inference had not dreamed it at all, is simply to deny her truthfulness—mistake on this point being out of the question. If this course is adopted in the examination of similar cases it is useless to quote any when they cannot be verified by written testimony before the fulfilment; a requisition obviously almost impossible. I say "almost impossible" because even the most ardent advocate of such presentiments must admit that they pass unfulfilled more often than fulfilled. But it would be a very erroneous assumption to deny the validity or value of a *detailed* and *circumstantial* narrative, such as that now referred to, because others equally circumstantial had been followed by no result. The possibility of coincidence must be kept in mind, but until mathematicians have indicated to us the exact value of the probability we may safely assume that it is almost zero, and diminishes to a vanishing quantity very rapidly with every added item of detail, so that it may safely be neglected.

On one other point I wish to remark. Mr. Royce adds: "It is evident that the witness is one who attaches much importance to dreams." So far is this from the truth that it is exactly opposed to it. The witness was in early life discouraged from paying any attention to them, and in fact continued in that mental state, so that she seldom even mentioned them except in such cases as those related. This is the reason why no record exists of the presentiment before fulfilment. Unless they related to some member of the family they passed unnoticed; except of late years for scientific purposes.

Regarding the narrative now forwarded, of which some few further details may perhaps be obtainable, there is no discrepancy between the forecast and the event except that the boy was not killed, and this really does not invalidate the story because if the mental vision ceased at or about the moment of the fall the impression would naturally be that the boy was dead. In the dream he is represented as being picked up. The narrative implies that he got up himself. Which of these is correct, may perhaps yet be determined.

The nature and strength of the evidence in these and many other similar cases compels me to totally reject Mr. Royce's explanation from pseudo-memory as quite untenable and illogical. It merely attacks the testimony without the slightest reason for so doing. I cannot see any alternative but to accept the opinion that forecast is one of our mental possibilities and that the forecast may be sometimes startlingly correct even in detail while at other times it may be partly erroneous or even wholly fallacious. How the mind exerts this power is for such societies as this to discover, and also to find out how or why it sometimes works right and sometimes wrong in its presentiments. But to deny or to explain away as pseudo-memories cases so strongly attested as some of these that have appeared on the records of the Psychical Society is not only unphilosophical but adapted to discourage investigation. Difficulty in a problem, especially in mental science, is the worst excuse possible for denying its existence or resorting to the Gordian method of solution.

E. W. CLAYPOLE.

CATALOGUE OF UNPRINTED CASES.

(Continued from the October JOURNAL.)

Further information improving the evidence in any of these cases will be gratefully received.

B L 36 is the anonymous case of apparently spontaneous telepathic communication on several occasions between two persons not specially connected with one another, mentioned in the *Journal*, Vol. IV., p. 215.

B L 37. A^e Pⁿ Visual.—Mrs. Botterill, about 50 years ago, sees an apparition of her sister when the latter, ill in the next room, is wishing for her. Date of narrative, 1889.

B L 38. A^d Pⁿ Auditory.—A copy of a paper by the late Major Valentine Hale Mairis. About the time of his son's death in India, of which he was unaware, he heard a knock at his bedroom door, and rustling as of linen garments outside. Similar phenomena were repeated on the two following nights. He was greatly impressed. Mrs. Mairis on the same night dreamt of their son. Date of experience, September, 1843; and of record, January, 1844.

B L 39. A^e Pⁿ Mental vision.—Mrs. Hunt has a mental vision of a friend and ascertains that it was probably on the same night that he was wishing for her advice in a crisis of his life. Exact coincidence of time cannot be proved.

B L 40. Ad Pn & s.—Mrs. Sinton has a vague dream and feeling of restless uneasiness on the day of her son's death in India. Date of experience, 1882; and of record, 1889.

B L 41. Ad Pn —Raps at the time of death. From Dr. Cadwent, who was told by the percipient of the raps and of the inference drawn from them before the news of the death was received. Date of incident, 1834. Date of record, 1890.

B L 42. Simultaneous dreams.—Miss Rosamund Curtis and Miss Jessie Curtis both dream of soap having been taken from the former's room. There is good reason to think that Miss R. Curtis, as agent, may have caused Miss J. Curtis's dream.

B L 43. A° P^s—Miss Rosamund Curtis dreams that her uncle is ill the night after the illness commences, and before she hears of it.

B L 44. A° P^s—Mr. Foster dreams of the birth of a grandchild. 1st hand account written the day after the dream. Sent by his daughter, Mrs. Clark. They were, for special reasons, very anxious. On the night of the birth he dreamt that all was well, was convinced that his dream was veridical, and mentioned it before the news came. He was not a habitual dreamer, nor teller of dreams. Date, May, 1847.

B L 45. Dream.—Mrs. Moul dreams twice on the same night that a certain friend has bought a hanging lamp for the nursery. She calls upon her friend the next day, and finds that she has just been out to buy such a lamp, having been made anxious by the upsetting of a table lamp the evening before. Date of dream, February, 1889. Recorded same year.

B L 46. Visual. Borderland.—Mrs. Barrett, in India, wakes up and sees her mother (then in England) sitting in the room with someone standing beside her. Her mother seems to faint. Next mail brings news of her mother's illness—commencing with "seizure" of some kind, coincident with vision. Date of vision, February, 1867. Recorded February, 1889.

B L 47. Simultaneous dreams.—Mrs. Crawford relates that when a child of 7 she in common with a brother, a sister, and their mother, all dreamt on the same night of an "Uncle John" (mother's brother) who was abroad and lost sight of by the family. The children did not know they had such an uncle. Nothing followed. Recorded October, 1889.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIBRARY CATALOGUE.

Additions since the last list ("Journal" for July).

THE EDMUND GURNEY LIBRARY.

- OSGOOD (Hamilton, M.D.), The Therapeutic Value of Suggestion during the Hypnotic State, and Report of 35 Cases. (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, May 1st and 8th, 1890.*) 1890*
- PRINCE (Morton, M.D.), Revelations of Hypnotism, Post-Hypnotic Suggestion, Automatic Writing and Double Personality. [Also report of discussion on this Paper.] (*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, May 15th and 22nd, 1890.*) Boston, U.S.A., 1890*
- AZAM (Dr.), Amnésie Périodique ou Dédoublement de la Personnalité.....*Bordeaux, 1877*
- BONJEAN (Albert), L'Hypnotisme et la Suggestion Mentale (2 copies)*Paris, 1890+*
- CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL DE PSYCHOLOGIE PHYSIOLOGIQUE (1889) (Compte Rendu du)*Paris, 1890*

* Presented.

† One copy presented by the publisher.

- DELBEUF (Prof. J.), L'Hypnotisme appliqué aux Altérations de l'Organe VisuelParis, 1890
- BRÜGELMANN (Dr. W.), Über den Hypnotismus und seine Verwertung in der Praxis.....Berlin, 1889
- DEBAY (A.), Die Mysterien des Schlafes und Magnetismus. 2 vols. (From the French.)Stuttgart, 1855
- DESSOIR (Max), Erster Nachtrag zur Bibliographie des Modernen HypnotismusBerlin, 1890
- KERNER (Dr. Justinus), Erinnerungen an F. A. Mesmer...Frankfort, 1856
- LAMBERT (F.), Hypnotismus und Elektrizität im alten Aegypten (*Sphinx*, January, 1888), 1888
- LUDWIG (Dr. Wilhelm), Spaziergänge eines Wahrheitsuchers ins Reich der Mystik.....Leipzig, 1890
- MESMER (Dr. F. A.), Allgemeine Erläuterungen über den Magnetismus und den SomnambulismusHalle, 1812
- MOST (Dr. G. F.), Die Sympathetischen Mittel und Curmethoden Rostock, 1842
- MÜNSTERBERG (Dr. Hugo), Die WillenshandlungFreiburg, 1888
- Beiträge zur Experimentellen Psychologie.....Freiburg, 1889
- REICHENBACH (Freiherr von), Odische Erwiederungen ...Vienna, 1856
- SANTANELLI (Prof. Ferdinand), Geheime Philosophie oder Magisch-Magnetische Heilkunde. (From the Latin.).....Stuttgart, 1855
- SARLO (Francesco de), Sull' Inconsciente, Ipnatismo, Spiritismo, Lettura del Pensiero (*Rivista sperimentale di Frenatria*, Vol. XVI., Fasc. iii.).....Reggio-Emilia, 1890

THE GENERAL LIBRARY.

- [R] ADARE (Viscount), with introductory remarks by the Earl of Dunraven. Experiences in Spiritualism with Mr. D. D. Home. (Printed for private circulation.) (2 copies)..... N.D.**
- CARUS (Dr. Paul), The Ethical Problem.....Chicago, 1890*
- GODFREY (Rev. N. S.), Table-moving tested, and proved to be the Result of Satanic Agency (*5th edition*)London, 1853
- WALLACE (Alfred Russel), The Scientific Aspect of the SupernaturalLondon, 1866
- YORKSHIRE SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH, Vols. I. and IV....Keighley, 1855-7
- CONGRÈS SPIRITE ET SPIRITUALISTE INTERNATIONAL (1889)...Paris, 1890
- D'HÉNIN DE CUVILLERS (Baron), Le Magnétisme Éclairé ...Paris, 1820
- GOVLART (Simon), Thésor d'histoires admirables et memorables de nostre temps.....Geneva, 1610†
- HOFFMANN (Jean), Discours au Congrès International des Spirités à BarceloneRome, 1888§
- ENNEMOSER (Dr. Joseph), Geschichte der MagieLeipzig, 1844
- HELMONT (J. B. von), Die Morgenröthe [*Reprint*]Sulzbach, 1683
- HOME (Intorno alla Vita di Daniele Dunglas), Revista dei Signori Professori W. F. Barrett e Frederic W. H. Myers. (From the English.) (3 copies)Pesaro, 1890‡
- LUX, Vol. III., Nos. I—Rome, 1890‡

** One of these was presented by Lord Emlý.

* Presented by the publisher.

§ Presented by the author.

† Presented by Professor Richet.

‡ Presented.

[R] It is not allowed to take these books out of the Library.