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E.V.P. “Electronic Voice Phenomena” Part – 1

“The Players”

By Andrew Underwood

The definitions of EVP are as varied as the methods that are used to capture this phenomenon. The definitions range from *“It is the subconscious mind imprinting itself within the magnetic matrix of the recording device being used”* to *“Aliens trying to communicate with us from another dimension.”* It is not my intent to prove one way or the other as to the authenticity of these claims, but to provide you with a brief history of EVP, the tools that have been used, and the techniques that have been applied. If you decide that exploring the realms of EVP is the direction you wish to go, then let this research be your guide.

For over 100 years mankind has been trying to create a mechanical way to communicate and record conversations with the dead. Over the last 50 years experimenters all over the world have been recording 'paranormal voices', voices that cannot be heard when the recorder is playing but which can be heard when it is played back.

Sarah Estep,
founder of the AA-EVP has developed a classification system for these recordings.

Class A: Recorded message that people usually agree upon, also headphones are not required.

Class B: This recording requires the use of headphones; also people tend to hear different messages.

Class C: This recording requires amplification, the use of headphones are required yet still seldom heard by others.

NOTE: "Class B - C" EVP's are the most common. It is rare to record a message that does not require headphones to understand, and that everyone can agree upon.

EVP History (Players)

1852 Jonathan Koons

1890's Baron Hellenbach

1901 Waldemar Bogoras

1910 Roberto Landell

1920's Count Centurion Scotto

1925 Oscar d'Argonell

1928 Thomas Edison

1930,s John Butler

1930` s Hereward Carrington

1930` s The Swedish & Norwegian military

1936 Attilz Von Szalay

1936 Gordon Cosgrave

1949 Marcello Bacci

1950,s Electronic Communication Society

1950 John Otto

1952 Father Ernetti and Father Gemelli

1956 Raymond Bayless

1959 Friedrich Jurgensen

1965 Dr. Konstantin Raudive

1967 Franz Seidel

1968 Father Leo Schmid

1970 Scott Rogo

1971 Colin Smythe

1971 Paul Jones

1971 Pye Records Ltd.

1972 Gilbert Bonner

1972 Peter Bander

1973 Josephand Michael Lamoreaux

1975 William Addams Welch

1978 George and Jeannette Meek

1978 William J. O'Neil

1981 Manfred Boden

1982 Hans Otto Koenig

1984 Kenneth Webster

1985 Klaus Schreiber

1986 Jules and Maggie Harsh-Fischbach

1987 Fritz Malkhoff and Adolf Homes

1989 Samuel Alsop

1990 Judith Chisholm

1995 INIT formed (International Network for Instrumental Transcommunication, ITC)

2003 Alexander MacRae

1852 Jonathan Koons

It was around 1852 that Jonathan Koons was trying to build a machine that would allow him to communicate with the dead. There is neither record of this machine nor any other information as to his success in building and using it.

1890's Baron Hellenbach

It was Austrian psychic researcher Baron Hellenbach whom predicted in his book Birth and Death that there would be an evolution of electromechanical means of communication with other dimensions.

1901 Waldemar Bogoras

US ethnologist Waldemar Bogoras traveled to Siberia to visit a shaman of the Tchouktchi tribe. In a darkened room, he observed a spirit conjuring ritual. The shaman beat a drum more and more rapidly, putting himself in a trance state. Startled, Bogoras heard strange voices filling the room. The voices seemed to come from all corners and spoke English and Russian. After the session, Bogoras wrote, "I set up my equipment so I could record without light. The shaman sat in the furthest corner of the room, approximately 20 feet away from me. When the light was extinguished the spirits appeared after some 'hesitation' and, following the wishes of the shaman, spoke into the horn of the phonograph."

The recording showed a clear difference between the speech of the shaman, audible in the background, and the spirit voices which seemed to have been located directly at the mouth of the horn. All along, the shaman's ceaseless drum beats can be heard as if to prove that he remained in the same spot.

This was the first known experiment in which voices of "conjured spirits" were recorded on an electrical recording device

1910 Roberto Landell

A Catholic altar boy in Brazil often saw his priest, Roberto Landell do Moura, communicating with a small box. The priest would speak to the box, and it would speak back. Fr Landell was reluctant to share details of the box with anyone, as the Church did not approve of any forms of spirit communication other than such traditional Christian techniques as prayer. The reports of the altar boy were officially recorded, however.

1920's Count Centurion Scotto

In the early 1920's Italian aristocrat and medium Count Centurion made gramophone recordings at Miles Castle of the 'Direct Voice'.

1925 Oscar d'Argonell

Brazilian researcher Oscar d'Argonell wrote the book, *Voices from Beyond by Telephone*, which reported details of his long telephone dialogs with spirit friends, including many interesting verifications and explanations of how the spirit collaborators made the calls.

1928 Thomas Edison

There are conflicting reports as to just how much of a roll Thomas Edison had to play in the developing science of EVP. As one of the world's most respected scientists, Thomas Alva Edison, believed that it would one day be possible to build a machine that would help humans communicate with the dead.

An interviewer from *Scientific American* asked Thomas Edison about the possibility of contacting the dead. Edison, a man of no strong religious views, said that nobody knows whether "our personalities pass on to another existence or sphere" but it is possible to construct an apparatus which will be so delicate that if there are personalities in another existence or sphere who wish to get in touch with us in this existence or sphere, this apparatus will at least give them a better opportunity to express themselves than the tilting tables and raps and ouija boards and mediums and the other crude methods now purported to be the only means of communication.

1930`s Hereward Carrington

Although Carrington admits that the evidence of person will to survive after death is strong, but as far as the existence of the spiritual world he was unprepared to give a final verdict. As he summand up his research in *The Story of Psychic Science*, 1930, he says:

"I may say that I have never, in all that time, witnessed any phenomena which have appeared to me undoubtedly spiritualistic in character - though I have, of course, seen many unquestionably supernormal phenomena. At the same time, I realize very fully that other very competent investigators have seen and reported manifestations far more striking than any it has been my good fortune to witness: and these findings have duly impressed me. I, therefore, maintain a perfectly open mind upon this question, while continuing my investigations and shall probably continue in this state of mental equilibrium until some striking and convincing phenomena turn the scales in one direction or in the other."

This striking phenomenon that he mentions came about in 1933 while testing Mrs. Eileen Garret at the American Psychical Institute. This is perhaps the earliest mention of using an electrical recording apparatus in deciding whether the communicators are separate and distinct from the medium. Based on those test he came to the following conclusion:

"I can now say that our experiments seem to have shown the existence of mental entities independent of the control of the medium, and separate and apart from the conscious or subconscious mind of the medium."

1930`s The Swedish & Norwegian military

It was during the 1930's that the Swedish & Norwegian military began picking up what was probably the first ever "EVP" based messages. It was initially believed that they might be some type of code from the Germans, these transmissions abruptly ceased in March of 1934. After the war and the German archives we searched, no evidence was found of German involvement. It was American writer John Keel who detailed these incidents taken from press reports of the 1930's in his book *Operation Trojan Horse*, which was written in the 1950's.

1930,s John Butler

John Butler, writing in his book *Exploring The Psychic World*, published in 1947, describes a psychic event at the Wigmore Hall in London in the 1930's, in the presence of six hundred people, when some forty or fifty disembodied voices spoke through a microphone placed some considerable distance from the medium on stage and wired to loudspeakers throughout the hall. No one was standing near the microphone and two technical representatives of the installers - a well-known firm of electrical engineers specializing in public address systems - also heard the voices and publicly stated they must definitely have come through the microphone. They equally stated they could not have had a human source as no one was standing near enough to be within recording distance. Both these men later signed a statement, published in *Psychic News*, that they had become Spiritualists as a result of their experiences on that occasion.

1936 Attilz Von Szalay

Attilz Von Szalay started to experiment with a Pack-Bell record-cutter and player, trying to capture paranormal voices on phonograph records.

1936 Gordon Cosgrave

Gordon Cosgrave a London based ham radio operator picks up Morse code messages between the 'Titanic' and the 'Carpathia'. These coded messages were sent approximately 24 years earlier in 1912. Ghostly echo's of the past?

1949 Marcello Bacci

Marcello Bacci of Grosseto, Italy, began experimenting in the paranormal. Soon he began recording voices using an old vacuum tube radio. A spirit team developed around his work, and they spoke to him through the radio sounds. People would visit him in his lab at home, and very often their departed loved ones would talk to them through Mr. Bacci's radio. Today, Marcello Bacci still uses the vacuum tube radio.

1950 John Otto

John Otto, patent engineer and radio ham together with a group of local radio amateurs in Chicago, USA detects unusual signals of unknown origin on undisclosed frequencies. Lyrical voices using what we now know as polyglot (a mixture of

languages] sing and speak in rapid bursts, which the group recognised, were unlike anything transmitted by regular sources.

1950,s Electronic Communication Society

An 'Electronic Communication Society' is formed in Manchester, England where serious attempts are made to amplify by electronic means the pervading energies of the séance room. George Hunt Williamson author of *Other Tongues - Other Flesh* published by the Amherst Press logs reports of intrusive voices of unknown origin on tape while another American John Keel, investigating UFO reports world wide, comes up with dozens of reports of voice intrusion culled from military and civilian sources. In his book *Our Haunted Planet* Keel devotes an entire chapter to these rogue transmissions.

1952 Father Ernetti and Father Gemelli

Two of the earliest investigators were Italian Catholic priests, Father Ernetti and Father Gemelli, who came upon the phenomena by chance while they were recording Gregorian chants in 1952. Father Gemelli heard his own father's voice on the tape calling him by a childhood nickname saying 'Zucchini, it is clear, don't you know it is I'.

The Pope reassured them: *"Dear Father Gemelli, you really need not worry about this. The existence of this voice is strictly a scientific fact and has nothing to do with spiritism. The recorder is totally objective. It receives and records only sound waves from wherever they come. This experiment may perhaps become the cornerstone for a building for scientific studies that will strengthen people's faith in a hereafter."*

[Italian Journal *Astra*, June 1990 quoted Kubis and Macy, 1995: 102].

1956 Raymond Bayless

In the early 1950's Raymond Bayless joined forces with Attilz Von Szalay continuing Von Szalay's research into the EVP phenomenon. Their initial attempts with a 78-RPM Pack-Bell record-cutter and player were disappointing. Not to be deterred Bayless devised and constructed a device, it consisted of a cabinet with an interior microphone resting inside a speaking trumpet. The microphone chord led out of the cabinet and was connected to a tape recorder and a loud speaker. Within a short period of time they began to hear whispers originating from inside the cabinet and recorded them. In 1956, they produced an article documenting their research for the *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*.

1959 Friedrich Jurgensen

1959, Jürgenson, and his wife Monica went to visit their country house to enjoy the warm summer. Jürgenson brought his tape-recorder to record the singing of wild birds, especially the chaffinch.

Listening to the tape he "heard a noise, vibrating like a storm, where you could only remotely hear the chirping of the birds. My first thought was that maybe some of the tubes had been damaged. In spite of this I switched on the machine again and let the tape roll. Again I heard this peculiar noise and the distant chirping. Then I heard a

trumpet solo, a kind of a signal for attention. Stunned, I continued to listen when suddenly a man's voice began to speak in Norwegian. Even though the voice was quite low I could clearly hear and understand the words. The man spoke about 'nightly bird voices' and I perceived a row of piping, splashing and rattling sounds. Suddenly the choir of birds and the vibrating noise stopped. In the next moment the chirping of a chaffinch was heard and you could hear the tits singing at a distance - the machine worked perfectly!"

"I was outside with a tape recorder, recording bird songs. When I listen through the tape, a voice was heard to say, "Friedel, can you hear me. It's mammy...." It was my dead mothers voice. 'Friedel' was her special nickname for me."

At this point Jürgenson abandoned painting for his audio recordings and in 1964 he published 'The Voices From Space' (Rösterna Från Rymden, Saxon & Lindström Förlag, Stockholm):

In spring 1960 one of the voices told him to "use the radio" as a medium and this was the technique he used until his death. He connected a microphone and a radio receiver to the tape recorder and in this way he could have a real-time conversation with his "friends". Usually he set the radio reception in between the frequencies where there's generally a variation of noises. Later he fixed the receiving frequencies to around 1445-1500 kHz (1485.0 kHz is now called the Jürgenson Frequency).

1965 Dr. Konstantin Raudive

In 1964, Raudive read Jurgenson's book, *Voices from space*, and was so impressed by it that he arranged to meet Jürgenson in 1965. He then worked with Jürgenson to make some EVP recordings, but their first efforts bore little fruit, although they believed that they could hear very weak, muddled, voices.

However, one night, as he listened to one recording, he clearly heard a number of voices- and when he played the tape over and over, he came to understand all of them - some of which were in German, some in Latvian, some in French. The last voice on the tape - a woman's voice - said "Va dormir, Margarete" ("Go to sleep, Margaret").

Raudive later wrote (in his book *Breakthrough*): "*These words made a deep impression on me, as Margarete Petrautzki had died recently, and her illness and death had greatly affected me.*" Amazed by this, he then started researching such voices on his own, and spent much of the last ten years of his life exploring electronic voice phenomena. With the help of various electronics experts, he recorded over 100,000 audiotapes, most of which were made under what he described as "strict laboratory conditions."

He collaborated at times with Hans Bender, a well-known German parapsychologist. Over 400 people were involved in his research, and all apparently heard the voices. This culminated in the 1971 publication of his book *Breakthrough*, mentioned above. His impact was such that these phenomena are now often referred to simply as "Raudive voices."

Raudive developed several different approaches to recording EVP, and he referred to:

Microphone voices: one simply leaves the tape recorder running, with no one talking; he indicated that one can even disconnect the microphone.

Radio voices: one records the white noise from a radio that is not tuned to any station.

Diode voices: one records from what is essentially a crystal set not tuned to a station.

Raudive delineated a number of characteristics of the voices, (as laid out in

Breakthrough):

"The voice entities speak very rapidly, in a mixture of languages, sometimes as many as five or six in one sentence."

"They speak in a definite rhythm, which seems forced on them."

"The rhythmic mode imposes a shortened, telegram-style phrase or sentence."

Probably because of this, "... grammatical rules are frequently abandoned and neologisms abound."

Of course, to the skeptic, these characteristics are what one might expect if indeed the "voices" are simply misinterpretations of random, "white" noise.

1967 Franz Seidel

Developed the "psychophone". Theodore Rudolph developed a goniometer for Raudive's experiments. Thomas Edison spoke through West German clairvoyant Sigrun Seuterman, in trance, about his earlier efforts in 1928 to develop equipment for recording voices from the beyond. Edison also made suggestions as to how to modify TV sets and tune them to 740 megahertz to get paranormal effects. (Session recorded on tape by Paul Affolter, Liestal, Switzerland).

1968 Father Leo Schmid

The Vatican also gave permission for its own priests to conduct research into the voices—Father Leo Schmid, a Swiss theologian, collected more than ten thousand of them in his book *When the Dead Speak* which was published in 1976, shortly after his death.

1970 Scott Rogo

Two Americans, Scott Rogo and Raymond Bayless conducted extensive documentary research and published a book, *Phone Calls From the Dead* (1976). Rogo and Bayless were parapsychologists, psychic investigators, and authors of numerous books dealing with a variety of paranormal topics. They heard about their first case involving a "phantom phone call" in 1967 and soon began a thorough search of the literature available at that time. Finding just enough bits and pieces to confirm the phenomenon and pique their curiosity for more, they began actively soliciting case reports through magazine articles as well as through other personal connections. After several years of developing and investigating leads, they wrote a book that I think stands as one of the most unique, fascinating, and truly significant works ever to be produced by paranormal investigators.

Phone Calls From The Dead contains dozens of well-documented cases from credible sources. Often more than one person witnessed the phone call in question. Once for example, two people on different phones in the house apparently conversed simultaneously with a deceased individual. In other cases, one person answered the phone then turned it over to someone else whom the phantom caller asked to speak with.

Although Rogo and Bayless's book doesn't attempt to answer all the challenging questions that naturally arise from their research, they did present some interesting

phenomenological conclusions. Quoting directly from the 1980 Berkley edition of the book:

"...As our work continued, we discovered that just about all of our cases have fallen into one of three basic and very different categories:

- 1. Apparent phone calls from the dead: . . .the witness receives a call - usually brief - from a person who has just recently died or who has been dead for some time. Occasionally the person receiving the call does not know at that time that the caller is dead and believes he/she is talking to a living person.*

- 2. Intention cases: The witness usually receives an urgent message by phone from a friend or relative, or even from an unknown individual who explains that he is placing the call for the former. Later, the witness learns that the friend never made the call, although he or she thought intently about doing so. The phone voice will often mimic that of a living person perfectly. However, a few witnesses have described these voices as "mechanical" or "drunk sounding", although this was rare.*

Answer cases: Rarely, the witness himself places the call and carries out a conversation with a person whom he later discovers either (a) was dead at the time the call was placed or (b) could not possibly have been home to receive it. . . . By far, the vast majority of the cases we have collected fall into the first category."

1971 Colin Smythe,

Publisher Colin Smythe of England is handed a copy of Dr. Raudive's book at a German Book Fair and after experimenting and, much to their surprise, record the voice of the mother (who had died some time before) of one of their company's Directors. They decide to translate and publish the book in the UK renaming it: "Breakthrough: An Amazing Experiment in Electronic Communication with the Dead". They coined the term 'Electronic Voice Phenomenon (EVP) in the same year,

1971 Paul Jones

Paul Jones, G.W. Meek and Hans Heckman opened a laboratory in America where the first serious research to create a two-way voice communication system was undertaken. This was to be a far more sophisticated piece of equipment than that used before in E.V.P. research.

1971 Pye Records Ltd.

Chief engineers of Pye Records Ltd. decided to do a controlled experiment with Konstantin Raudive. They invited him to their sound lab and installed special equipment to block out any radio and television signals. They would not allow Raudive to touch any of the equipment.

1972 Gilbert Bonner

George Gilbert Bonner studied the Electronic Voice Phenomenon for over 20 years. He started researching EVP when he was in his mid 40's. As a psychologist and artist George subjectively approached the EVP with great passion.

As a psychotherapist he knew the power of the mind yet at no stage did he ever doubt the voices on the tape. Paranormal voices can be demonstrated by voice print analysis that identifies both male and female with their individual characteristics clearly

charted but in listening tests spanning over several years Bonner could hear the same voice coming through countless times on his tapes. Bonner also points out, when a voice is captured on a tape and can be played over and over again this cannot be halucinary voices.

As with many of the great EVP researchers, Bonner had no interest in psychic activity or the paranormal until he had listened to the Raudive tapes and captured voices himself. He worked 7 days a week and was once called a 'Voice Hunter'.

1972 Peter Bander

Peter Bander from England, wrote "Carry On Talking", which was published in the United States as "Voices From The Tapes: Recordings from the Other World",

1973 Joseph and Michael Lamoreaux

Joseph and Michael Lamoreaux, Washington State, had success with recording paranormal voices after reading Raudive's book.

1975 William Addams Welch

Hollywood scriptwriter and playwright, William Addams Welch, wrote "Talks With The Dead".

1978 George and Jeannette Meek

George and Jeannette Meek met with a gifted medium called William O'Neil, who was both clairvoyant and clairaudient. The Meeks provided funding and direction for a project relating to advanced spirit communication with O'Neil providing the necessary mediumistic and electronics skills.

O'Neil collaborated with several spirit friends on the project, including the spirit of Dr George Jeffries Mueller, a deceased university professor and NASA scientist. Mueller appeared as a semi-materialized apparition one day in O'Neil's living room, and announcing that he would help in the project. It was a most unusual and bizarre collaboration between the two dimensions: Doctor Mueller in spirit helping Bill O'Neil on Earth to design a new piece of electro-magnetic equipment capable of converting spirit voices into audible voices. This piece of equipment became known as the Spiricom, and was a device that had a set of tone generators and frequency generators emitting 13 tones that spanned the range of the adult male voice.

The autumn of 1980 saw the progress of the Spiricom advancing to a point where Doctor Mueller's spirit voice, although still quite distorted, was gaining volume and become more defined. Meek and O'Neil had a catalogue of 20 plus hours of communication with their ghostly teammate. For more details of these conversations, please look at George Meek's book "After We Die, What Then?"

George Meek made a trans-global journey in 1982 distributing the tape recordings of sixteen excerpts of the dialogues between William J. O'Neil and an American scientist who died fourteen years earlier, also distributing a one hundred page report giving technical details such as wiring diagrams, photographs, technical specifications and guidelines for continued research by third party groups.

1978 William J. O'Neil

William J. O'Neil, using a modified side-band radio, had brief, but evidential contact with an American medical doctor said to have died five years earlier.

1981 Manfred Boden

Manfred Boden obtains unsolicited computer printouts from "spirit" communicators. Before that he received telephone calls.

1982 Hans Otto Koenig

Developed new spirit communication technologies from, employing extremely low frequency oscillators, as well as lights in the ultraviolet and infrared range. In 1983 he appeared on a popular radio program on Europe's largest radio station, Radio Luxembourg. The host, Rainer Holbe, had Koenig set up his equipment under close supervision of the station engineers. One of the engineers asked if a voice could come through in direct reply to a question, and a voice quickly replied, "We hear your voice. Otto Koenig makes wireless contact with the dead." Stunned, Rainer Holbe addressed the millions of listeners across Europe, "I tell you, dear Listeners of Radio Luxembourg, and I swear by the life of my children, that nothing has been manipulated. There are no tricks. It is a voice, and we do not know from where it comes."

1984 Kenneth Webster

Kenneth Webster received some 250-spirit messages in his computers from a 16th-Century Englishman named Thomas Harden who was apparently "haunting" Webster's house. Harden claimed that he had owned the same house some four centuries earlier. Harden in spirit was apparently rather stuck in time, referring to Webster's computer as a "light box" and typing a message to Webster onto the screen on one occasion, "*What strange words you are speaking, although I must admit that I had only a poor school education myself. You are a good person and you have a fantastic wife. But you live in my house. It was a big crime to steal my home.*" The many messages from Harden were in Old English dialect and contained extensive details of Harden's personal life, as well as life of that era, which were later confirmed through research at Oxford Library. Webster's book, *The Vertical Plane*, documents those ITC contacts.

1985 Klaus Schreiber

Klaus Schreiber began to receive spirit images on his TV set including the faces of scientist Albert Einstein, Austrian actress Romy Schneider, and various departed family members, especially his two deceased wives and daughter Karin, with whom he was particularly close. His technique, set up by his colleague Martin Wenzel, involved aiming a video camera at the television and feeding the output of the camera back into the TV, in order to achieve a feedback loop. The result was a churning mist on the screen out of which the spirit faces would slowly form over a period of many frames. Schreiber's spectacular results were the subject of a TV documentary and book by popular radio-television commentator Rainer Holbe in nearby Luxembourg, in 1985.

1986 Jules and Maggie Harsh-Fischbach

Jules and Maggie Harsh-Fischbach and her husband Jules Harsch of Luxembourg began to get spectacular voice contacts through radio systems early in their experiments in 1985. A high-pitched, computer-like voice came through their radios with growing frequency to announce the beginning and end of experiments and

to share amazing insights with the couple. The entity producing the voice identified themselves as an ethereal being who was never human, never animal, and never in a physical body. "I am not energy and I am not a light being. You are familiar with the picture of two children walking across a bridge, and behind them is a being who protects them. That's what I am to you, but without the wings. You can call me Technician, since that is my role in opening up this communication bridge. I am assigned to Planet Earth." The small flat inhabited by the Harsch-Fischbach couple became a place of miracles, as visiting scientists and reporters saw spirit-world images flash across the TV screen and heard long discourses by various deceased personalities through radio sounds. The spirit of Nelson D. Rockefeller told German physicist Ernst Senkowski, "The Mahatmas are a reality." Nineteenth-Century chemist Henri Ste. Claire de Ville told American and German researchers, "It is our job as well as your job to set fire to minds—to set fire to minds in your world, and in that moment to try to master time." When I visited the couple in 1994, spirit friend Konstantin Raudive told us in English, through the radios, "It can only work when the vibrations of those present are in complete harmony and when their aims and intentions are pure." He then went on to address the five of us individually, with a very personal message for each of us.

1987 Fritz Malkhoff and Adolf Homes

Fritz Malkhoff and Adolf Homes began ITC experiments independently in 1987, and each began to get spirit voices on tape rather quickly. In a few months, they learned of each other's work, and they became colleagues and friends. During their experiments, small voices on radio quickly developed long, clear voices. Then they began to receive phone calls from their spirit friends, and in 1988 they set up Malkhoff's computer in the house of Adolf Homes, where they did most of their experiments. They posed a short question, and two days later a short answer appeared miraculously on their computer screen. As years passed, Malkhoff received many phone calls from spirit friends, including nature spirits. Homes received spirit images on his television and messages on his computer screen rather routinely. One morning in 1994, Homes climbed out of bed in a trance, aimed a video camera at his television, and received the first color picture from the spirit worlds. It was a picture of deceased EVP pioneer Friedrich Juergenson. At the same time, a message from Juergenson printed out of Homes's computer, stating, *"This is Friedel from Sweden. I am sending you a self-portrait... The projection since January 17, 1991, has been in the quantum of spacelessness and timelessness. All your and our thoughts have their own electromagnetic reality, which does not get lost outside the space-time structure... Consciousness creates all form...."*

1989 Samuel Alsop

Samuel Alsop publishes his book *Whispers of Immortality*.

1990,s Judith Chisholm

The EVP & Transcommunication Society headed by former *Psychic World* Deputy Editor Judith Chisholm was formed in the early 1990's after she had received and recorded verbal messages from another dimension. In her excellent book: *'Voices From Paradise: How The Dead Speak To Us'* Judith details how, in despair at the premature death of her son Paul, she set out to discover if he was alive in spirit in another world. Her search led her to experiment with the EVP using a tape recorder with inbuilt and open microphone. After recording various voices, some of which she

recognized, Judith did manage to record a number of short messages from her physically deceased son Paul.

2003 Alexander MacRae

Scottish researcher Alexander MacRae made a number of attempts to capture EVP in a specially designed laboratory belonging to the Institute of Noetic Science, Petaluma, California. The laboratory was described as being "double-screened"; Shielded against electromagnetic radiation; to prevent interference from radio transmissions or near by electronic devices, and insulated against sound; to prevent contamination of recordings by external noise sources. Over the course of the experiment, MacRae reported capturing a number of anomalies, which were subsequently isolated and analyzed. Based on this analysis, and the level of screening against outside interference, MacRae concluded that the anomalies represented distinct speech from a source that could not be explained through conventional means.

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