

The History Of Spiritualism

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Delve into the rich history of spiritualism, tracing its origins from ancient practices to its significant rise in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Discover the evolution of mediumship and spirit communication as a cultural and religious phenomenon, impacting society and thought across various eras.

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The History of Spiritualism, Vol. I

"The History of Spiritualism, Vol. I" is a book by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, most famous for stories about the brilliant detective Sherlock Holmes. Doyle had a wide sphere of interests, including spiritual phenomena and life after death. This book is a detailed account of how spiritualism developed historically until the beginning of the 20th century.

The History of Spiritualism

Many of the earliest books, particularly those dating back to the 1900s and before, are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive. We are republishing many of these classic works in affordable, high quality, modern editions, using the original text and artwork.

The History of Spiritualism

Arthur Conan Doyle discusses how the spiritualism movement began and grew, and how he himself came to believe that talking with the spirits of the deceased was possible. The core tenet of spiritualism is the belief that the spirits of the deceased can communicate with the living. In order to establish contact, a person can attend a seance, or privately consult the services of a spiritualist medium. Mediums are persons deemed consistently able to attain communication with spirits, and receive messages from the spirit realm. Doyle's history recounts a number of incidents and people pertaining to spiritualism, and the growth of interest over the years. Many of the events date to the 19th and early 20th centuries, and Doyle quotes various testimonies in support of spirit manifestations. The behaviors and messages of spirits are described, while the author's own personal journey toward adherence is likewise alluded to.

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Since its birth in 1848, Spiritualism as a religion, science, and philosophy has experienced great highs and lows. At the center of this purely American-made modern-religious movement are "mediums"--the people who are able to communicate, in some way, with spirit entities that are no longer on the earth plane. Based on three years of on-site investigation, and a plethora of data and research collected on the modern Spiritualist movement in America, *Talking to the Other Side* focuses upon the ethno-religious aspects of the religion, mediumship, and the mediums themselves. The first four chapters offer an expansive review of the history of religion in America, mediumship, and the Spiritualist movement. Chapters 5-7 comprise the research and data that were compiled and analyzed based on fieldwork analysis, a comprehensive questionnaire, personal interviews, and published literature on the topic of Spiritualism and mediumship. According to Spiritualist mediums, "people don't die, bodies do." *Talking to the Other Side* offers a contemporary look into the lives and backgrounds of the mediums who bridge this world and the Spirit world, connecting those who have passed over with those they left behind.

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The History of Spiritualism, Vol. I

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle published *The History of Spiritualism* in 1926, offering a thorough account of the movement which began in 1848 with the Fox Sisters, but had been brewing since long before. Doyle was one of the loudest and best-known evangelists for the religion in the early twentieth century. He, and its millions of followers, believed that we never die-we merely move on to another plane. Doyle's evidence, and the Spiritualist mediums who led the way, are all to be found within these pages. This hardcover re-publication is unabridged and maintains all of the author's British English spellings.

History of spiritualism

This peer-reviewed study represents a culmination of years of research into the history of the Theosophical Society. In this unique project which combines biographies with source analyses, Jeffrey D. Lavoie records a detailed history of the early Theosophical Society and examines its relationship with the modern Spiritualist movement between the years 1875-1891. Special attention has been paid to some of the neglected figures associated with these organizations including Arthur Lillie- the Gnostic-occultist and early critic of the Theosophical Society; the Davenport Brothers- the Spiritualist mediums who developed many of the standard elements which became associated with modern Spiritualism; Alfred Wallace- the prominent scientist, Spiritualist, and supposed member of the Theosophical

Society and many others. This work will appeal to a wide array of readers including those interested in modern religious movements, Western Esotericism, South Asian history, and Victorian studies.

The History of Spiritualism..

Historians of modern British culture have long assumed that under pressure from secular forces, interest in spiritualism had faded by the end of the Great War. Jenny Hazelgrove challenges this assumption and shows how spiritualism grew between the wars and became part of the fabric of popular culture. This book provides a fascinating and lively insight into an alternative culture that flourished--and continues to flourish--alongside more conventional outlets for spiritual beliefs and needs.

The History of Spiritualism (Volume 2 of 2) (EasyRead Super Large 18pt Edition)

Arthur Conan Doyle's very well received story of Modern Spiritualism, acting as a spokesman for the cause. One of Doyle's last literary efforts, this work traces the history of spiritualism through the early 20th century, and includes profiles of such prominent spiritualists as Emmanuel Swedenborg, Edward Irving, D. D. Home, Sir William Crookes, and Eusapia Palladino. Best known as the creator of Sherlock Holmes, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930) dedicated himself to the cause of spiritualism in later life. His passion for the paranormal led Doyle to such excesses as the ill-advised endorsement of Elsie Wright's and Frances Griffith's clumsily faked photographs of the "Cottingley fairies" in 1922.

The History of Spiritualism (Volume 2 of 3) (EasyRead Super Large 20pt Edition)

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Talking to the Other Side

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The History of Spiritualism

The statesman and reformer James Oglethorpe was a significant figure in the philosophical and political landscape of eighteenth-century British America. His social contributions—all informed by Enlightenment ideals—included prison reform, the founding of the Georgia Colony on behalf of the "worthy poor," and stirring the founders of the abolitionist movement. He also developed the famous ward design for the city of Savannah, a design that became one of the most important planning innovations in American history. Multilayered and connecting the urban core to peripheral garden and farm lots, the Oglethorpe Plan was intended by its author to both exhibit and foster his utopian ideas of agrarian equality. In his new book, the professional planner Thomas D. Wilson reconsiders the Oglethorpe Plan, revealing that Oglethorpe was a more dynamic force in urban planning than has generally been supposed. In essence, claims Wilson, the Oglethorpe Plan offers a portrait of the Enlightenment, and embodies all of the major themes of that era, including science, humanism, and secularism. The vibrancy of the ideas behind its conception invites an exploration of the plan's enduring qualities. In addition to surveying historical context and intellectual origins, this book aims to rescue Oglethorpe's work from its relegation to the status of a living museum in a revered historic district, and to demonstrate instead how modern-day town planners might employ its principles. Unique in its exclusive focus on the topic and written in a clear and readable style, The Oglethorpe Plan explores this design as a bridge between New Urbanism and other more naturally evolving and socially engaged modes of urban development.

The History of Spiritualism (Vols. 1 And 2)

Kate, Leah, and Margaret Fox were three young sisters living in upstate New York in the middle of the 19th century who discovered an apparent ability to communicate with spirits. When this became known, they quickly found themselves at the core of an emerging spiritualist movement, and their public séances in New York City were attended by many. The movement gained considerable popularity, although Margaret would later admit to producing rapping noises by cracking her toe joints and both she and Kate eventually died in poverty. Spiritualism nonetheless became something of a Victorian phenomenon, both in the United States and Britain, with figures such as James Fenimore Cooper and Arthur Conan Doyle amongst its adherents. This account of the lives of the Foxes is a fascinating and informative look at the birth and early days of spiritualism, a belief that remains popular to this day.

The Theosophical Society

A product of the "spiritual hothouse" of the Second Great Awakening, Spiritualism became the fastest growing religion in the nation during the 1850s, and one of the principal responses to the widespread perception that American society was descending into atomistic particularity. In *Body and Soul*, Robert Cox shows how Spiritualism sought to transform sympathy into social practice, arguing that each individual, living and dead, was poised within a nexus of affect, and through the active propagation of these sympathetic bonds, a new and coherent society would emerge. Phenomena such as spontaneous somnambulism and sympathetic communion with the dead—whether through séance or "spirit photography"—were ways of transcending the barriers dissecting the American body politic, including the ultimate barrier, death. Drawing equally upon social, occult, and physiological registers, Spiritualism created a unique "social physiology" in which mind was integrated into body and body into society, leading Spiritualists into earthly social reforms, such as women's rights and anti-slavery. From the beginning, however, Spiritualist political and social expression was far more diverse than has previously been recognized, encompassing distinctive proslavery and antiegalitarian strains, and in the wake of racial and political adjustments following the Civil War, the movement began to fracture. Cox traces the eventual dissolution of Spiritualism through the contradictions of its various regional and racial factions and through their increasingly circumscribed responses to a changing world. In the end, he concludes, the history of Spiritualism was written in the limits of sympathy, and not its limitless potential.

Spiritualism and British Society Between the Wars

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The History of Spiritualism, Volume I

From the podcast host of *The Witch Wave* and practicing witch Pam Grossman—who Vulture has dubbed the "Terry Gross of witches"—comes an exploration of the world's fascination with witches, why they have intrigued us for centuries and why they're more relevant now than ever. When you think of a witch, what do you picture? Pointy black hat, maybe a broomstick. But witches in various guises have been with us for millennia. In *Waking the Witch*, Pam Grossman explores the impact of the world's most magical icon. From the idea of the femme fatale in league with the devil to the bewitching pop culture archetypes in *Sabrina the Teenage Witch* and *Harry Potter*; from the spooky ladies in fairy tales to the rise of contemporary witchcraft, witches reflect the power and potential of women. Part cultural analysis, part memoir, *Waking the Witch* traces the author's own journey on the path to witchcraft, and how this has helped her find self-empowerment and purpose. It celebrates witches past, present, and future, and reveals the critical role they have played—and will continue to play—in the world as we know it. "Deftly illuminating the past while beckoning us towards the future, *Waking the Witch* has all the makings of a feminist classic. Wise, relatable, and real, Pam Grossman is the witch we need for our times" (Ami McKay, author of *The Witches of New York*).

Spiritualism

Published in 1885, this was one of the first works to attempt a complete psychological explanation of all occult phenomena.

The History Of Spiritualism Vol I

"The History of Spiritualism, Vol. II" is a book by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, most famous for stories about the brilliant detective Sherlock Holmes. Doyle had a wide sphere of interests, including spiritual phenomena and life after death. This book is a detailed account of how spiritualism developed historically until the beginning of the 20th century.

The History of Spiritualism

Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle (1859 – 1930) was a Scottish physician and writer who is most noted for his fictional stories about the detective Sherlock Holmes, which are generally considered milestones in the field of crime fiction. He is also known for writing the fictional adventures of a second character he invented, Professor Challenger, and for popularising the mystery of the Mary Celeste. He was a prolific writer whose other works include fantasy and science fiction stories, plays, romances, poetry, non-fiction, and historical novels.

The History of Spiritualism

First published in 1969, this title explores the origins of Spiritualism as a religious movement. The first part is a history of Spiritualism, with a focus on its origins within America and the development of the organisation within itself. Next, Nelson considers the rise of Spiritualism in Britain, using evidence taken from contemporary journals, other publications and interviews. Finally, the Spiritualist movement is analysed in terms of sociological theory, looking at the Church and the definition of a Cult, as well as concepts of authority and leadership. This is a fascinating work, which will be of great interest to students researching the origins and development of the movement of Spiritualism and its relationship with society.

Body and Soul

Talking to the dead and communication with 'the other side' is often presented as a taboo in an increasingly technological and medically advanced world. However, practices of spiritualism and mediumship continue to remain popular and in high demand within contemporary Western societies. This book analyses the practices of today's mediums, who insist on standing at the threshold between life and death, interpreting signs and passing on communications, and asks how such concepts and practices are perceived by contemporary society. Using first-hand material gathered from alternative fairs, mediumistic congresses, séances, and interviews with both practitioners and clients, as well as thorough textual analysis, Anne Kalvig provides a clear overview of the various forms of consumption of mediumship in Western society and places these within a socio-cultural, religious and historical context. She also raises questions as to the controversies surrounding spiritualism and its representation and relationship with popular culture and the media. This book will be of interest to researchers in the field of sociology, religious studies, folklore, media studies and anthropology as well as to anyone interested in the upsurge of contemporary spiritualism, psychic phenomena and the paranormal.

People from the Other Side

In an age when church attendances are falling across the world, a church in the small West Midlands town of Stourbridge continues to defy those national and international trends, as it has done since its founding in 1926. Why should it be that the Spiritualist religion is thriving in a quiet suburb when many city cathedrals are unable to boost their congregations? Eric Hatton, the author of this book, would no doubt say that it is because Spiritualism proclaims a message of crucial importance to everyone - that we cannot die, and that those in the next world who love us find joy, and in turn bring joy to us, by communicating from beyond the so-called grave. While no doubt agreeing with Eric's view, those who know him well would surely add that Stourbridge National Spiritualist Church has become the beacon it is today as a result of his inspirational involvement and leadership over almost seventy years. Here, he tells the full story of Spiritualism's most successful church with the characteristic openness and gentle humour for which he is known and loved throughout the movement.

Body and Soul

The growth of modern Spiritualism with its mysterious working demands a thoughtful investigation from the standpoint of the Bible. In this book Christianity is asked to vindicate itself in the face of the evidences which Spiritualistic powers have produced.

The History of Spiritualism Vol I - Primary Source Edition

"Braude has discovered a crucial link between the early feminists and the spiritualists who so captured the American imagination." —Los Angeles Times In *Radical Spirits*, Ann Braude contends that the early women's rights movement and Spiritualism went hand in hand. Her book makes a convincing argument for the importance of religion in the study of American women's history. In this new edition, Braude discusses the impact of the book on the scholarship of the last decade and assesses the place of religion in interpretations of women's history in general and the women's rights movement in particular. A review of current scholarship and suggestions for further reading make it even more useful for contemporary teachers and students. "It would be hard to imagine a book that more insightfully combined gender, social, and religious history together more perfectly than *Radical Spirits*. Braude still speaks powerfully to unique issues of women's creativity—spiritual as well as political—in a superb account of the controversial nineteenth-century Spiritualist movement." —Jon Butler, Howard R. Lamar Professor Emeritus of American Studies, History, and Religious Studies at Yale University "Continually rewarding." —The New York Times Book Review "A fascinating, well-researched, and scholarly work on a peripheral aspect of the rise of the American feminist movement." —Library Journal "A vitally important book . . . [that] has . . . influenced a generation of young scholars." —Marie Griffith, associate director of the Center for the Study of Religion, Princeton University "An insightful book and a delightful read." —Journal of American History

Waking the Witch

Arthur Conan Doyle had a longstanding interest in mystical subjects and remained fascinated by the paranormal. At the height of the Great War a change came over his beliefs. The deaths he saw around him made him rationalize that spiritualism was a "New Revelation" sent by God to bring solace to the bereaved. Doyle found solace supporting spiritualism and its attempts to find proof of existence beyond the grave. He wrote many books and papers on the subject: *The New Revelation* *The Vital Message* *The Wanderings of a Spiritualist* *The Coming of the Fairies* *The History of Spiritualism* *Pheneas Speaks* *The Spiritualist's Reader* *The Edge of the Unknown* *Stranger Than Fiction* *Fairies Photographed* *The Mediumship of Florence Cook* *The Houdini Enigma* *The Uncharted Coast* *The Law of the Ghost* *A New Light on Old Crimes* *The Shadows on the Screen* *An Old Story Retold* *The Absolute Proof* *A Worker of Wonders* *Memories and Adventures: An Autobiography* Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930) was a British writer best known for his detective fiction featuring the character Sherlock Holmes. The Sherlock Holmes stories are generally considered milestones in the field of crime fiction. Doyle is also known for writing the fictional adventures of Professor Challenger and for propagating the mystery of the Mary Celeste. He was a prolific writer whose other works include fantasy and science fiction stories, plays, romances, poetry, non-fiction and historical novels.

Spiritism

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The History of Spiritualism, Vol. II

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The History of Spiritualism, Vol. I and Vol. II

Spiritualism and Society (Routledge Revivals)