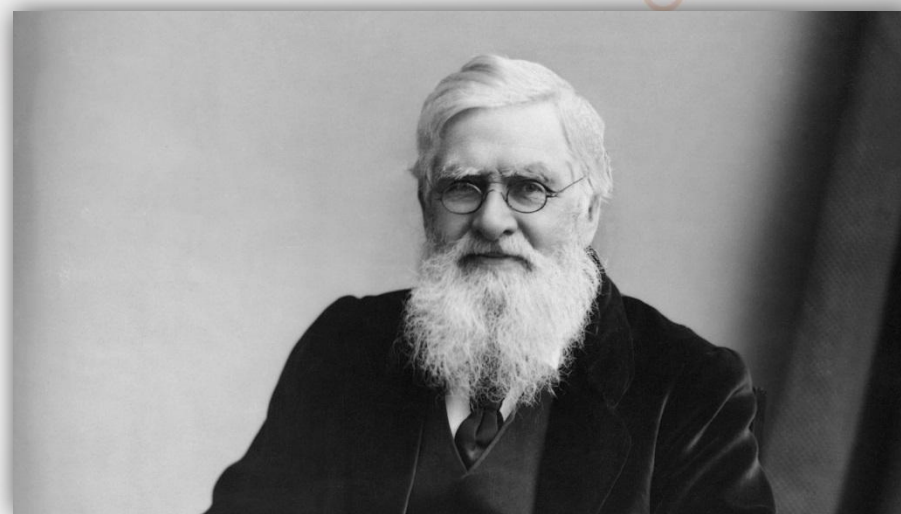


# Homenagem a Alfred Russel Wallace



**Encontro Nacional da  
Liga de Pesquisadores  
do Espiritismo**



**1823**

Alfred Russel  
Wallace  
nasceu no  
País de Gales  
em 1823.  
Seus pais  
tiveram quatro  
filhos e duas  
filhas.



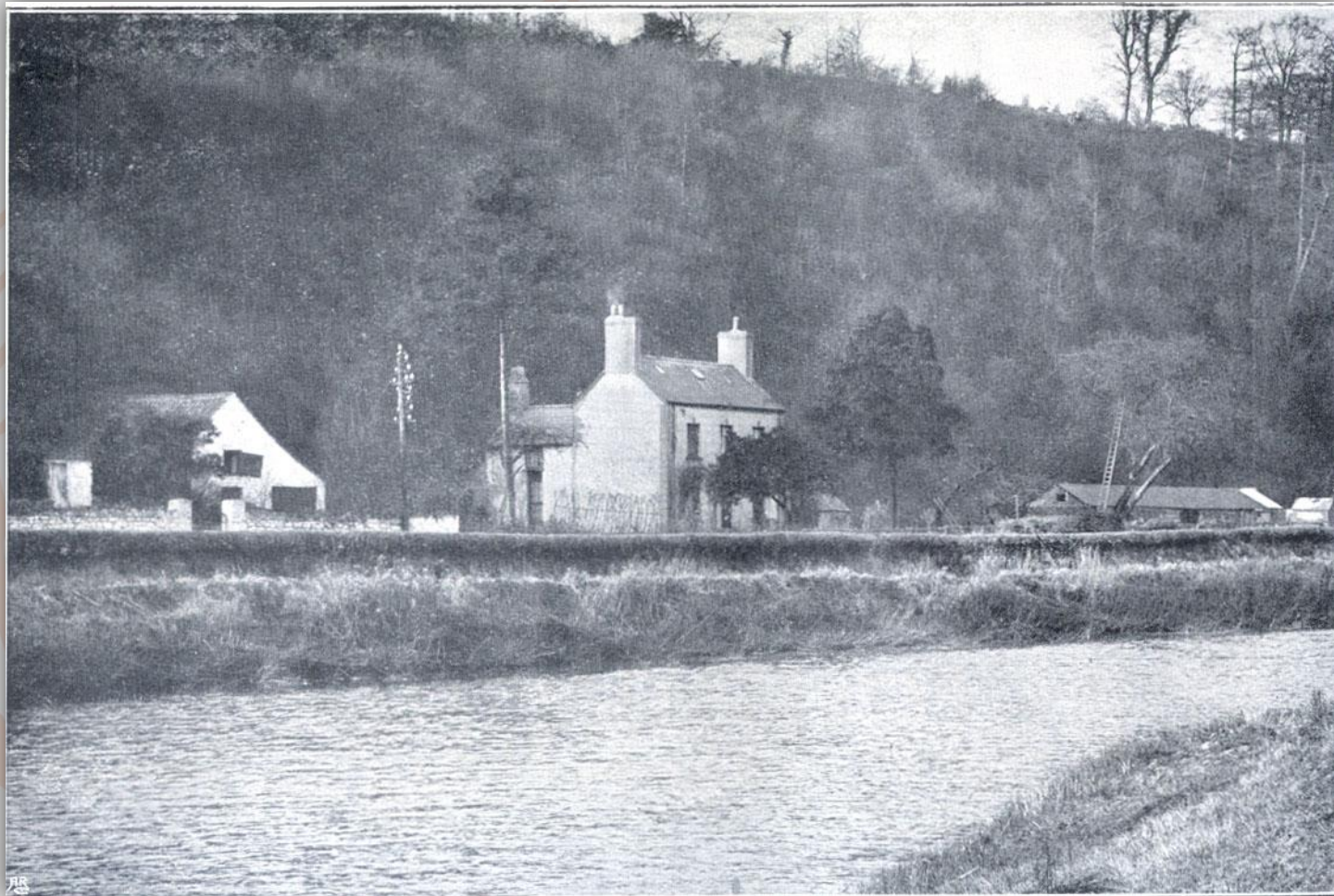
Pais de Alfred R. Wallace



**Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo**



# Wallace nasceu em Usk



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

1828 - 1837

Estudou na  
Hale's  
Grammar  
School de  
Hertford



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# 1837 – Londres

Vivia como aprendiz na casa do Sr Webster  
Frequentava o *Hall of Science* à noite, onde  
assistiu palestras de Robert Owen, que se  
tornou espiritualista anos depois.



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

... “Eu sempre considerei Owen como meu primeiro professor na filosofia da natureza humana e meu primeiro guia através do labirinto da ciência social.”

A. R. Wallace – Minha Vida



Robert Owen



**Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo**

Trabalhou como agrimensurador na firma do irmão por 8 anos, e escreveu, durante as noites, seu primeiro livro, ao invés de beber com os colegas.

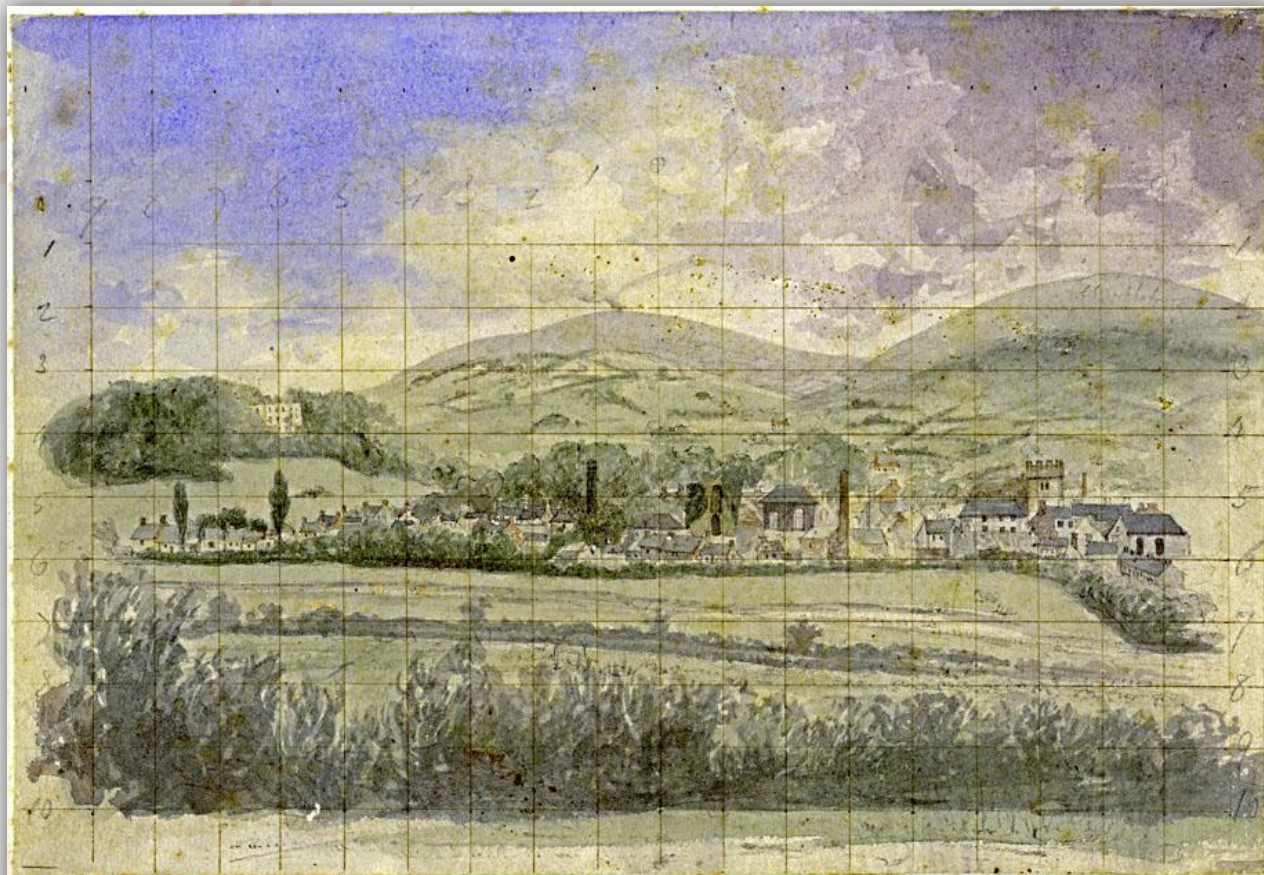


Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo



1841

William e  
Alfred  
mudam-se  
para Neath,  
no País de  
Gales



*Neath, Glamorganshire.  
Sketch by W. G. Wallace.  
(about 1845.)*



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo



“Institutes of Mechanics” eram lugares nos quais se ofereciam palestras noturnas sobre temas científicos, acesso a livros, jogos, revistas e café.



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Alfred e William  
projetaram e  
construíram o Neath  
Institute of Mechanic's.  
Wallace lecionou Física,  
Geologia, Geografia,  
Astronomia e Ciência  
para trabalhadores  
adultos.

([www.visitnpt.com.uk/4082](http://www.visitnpt.com.uk/4082)) (1846?1847?)



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1847

Wallace,  
aos 24 anos



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# 1848 – Viagem ao Brasil

Wallace queria coleções maiores de animais, insetos e plantas para poder teorizar sobre a evolução das espécies. Escolheu o Brasil por sua diversidade, e pelo desconhecimento de sua flora e fauna pelos cientistas europeus.



# 1848

Alfred, seu irmão mais novo e Bates vieram ao Brasil colher espécies e pagaram as despesas vendendo coleções para o Museu Britânico.



Nazaré – Belém



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# 1851 (?)



Herbert, irmão  
de Alfred,  
desencarna de  
febre amarela  
no Brasil

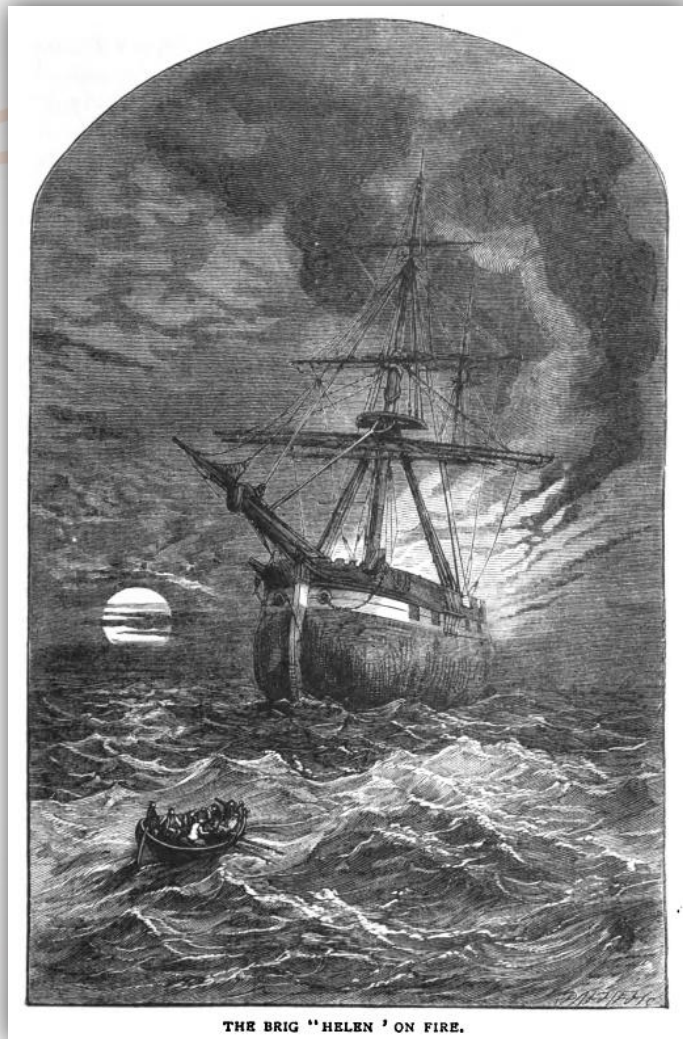


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1852

Voltando para a Inglaterra, seu navio Helen, afunda e ele perde suas coleções feitas no Brasil.



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

1852

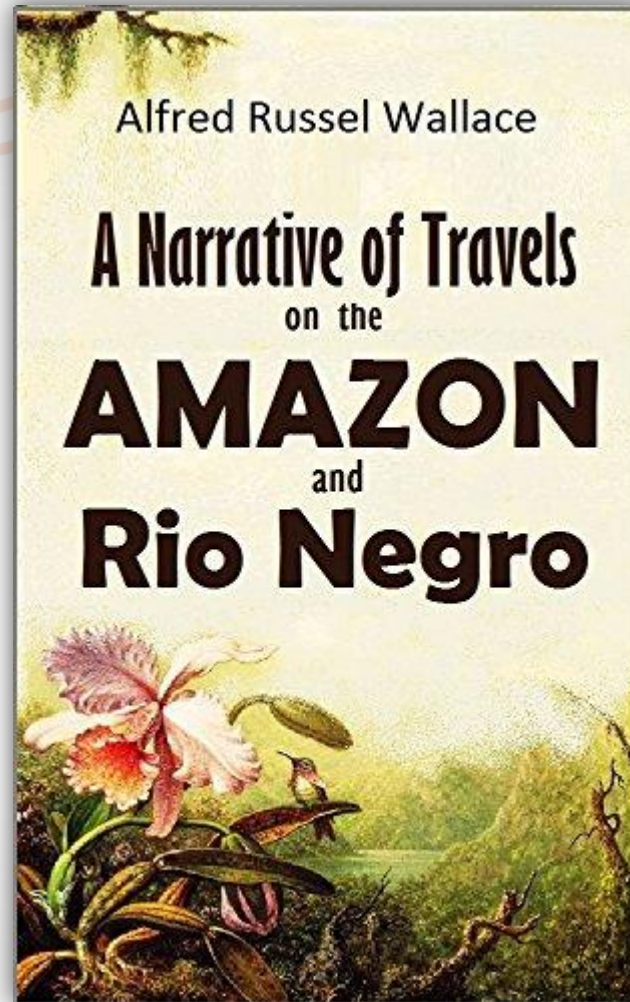
De volta a Londres,  
Wallace deseja  
morar com a mãe e  
a irmã, Fanny



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

1853

Publica o livro  
Viagens no  
Amazonas e no Rio  
Negro



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**1854**

Robert Owen  
converte-se ao  
espiritualismo  
após observar os  
fenômenos  
produzidos pela  
Sra. Maria  
Hayden, médium  
americana.



Robert Owen - espiritualista



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# 1854 – Viagem ao Arquipélago Malaio

Fêmea do  
orongotango  
desenhada por  
Wolf. Gravura  
do livro “The  
Malay  
Archipelago”  
de A.R.Wallace



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

**1858**

Wallace envia para Darwin o artigo “Sobre a tendência das variedades a afastarem-se indefinidamente do tipo original”



Sede da Linnean Society of London  
Burlington House



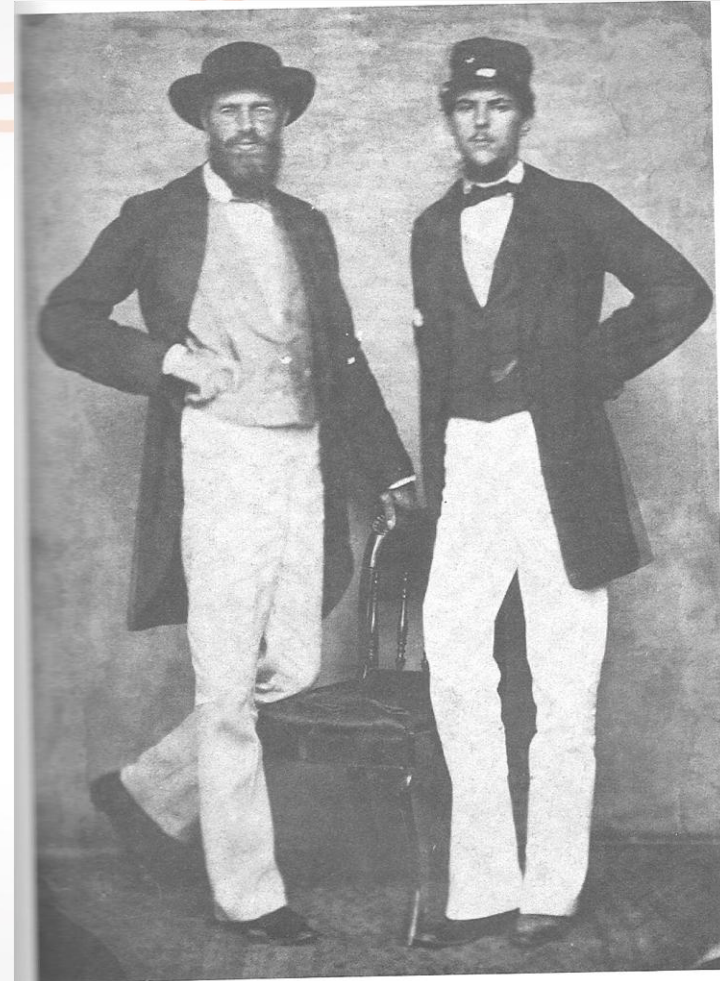
**Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo**



**1862**

Wallace e  
Geach em  
Singapura.

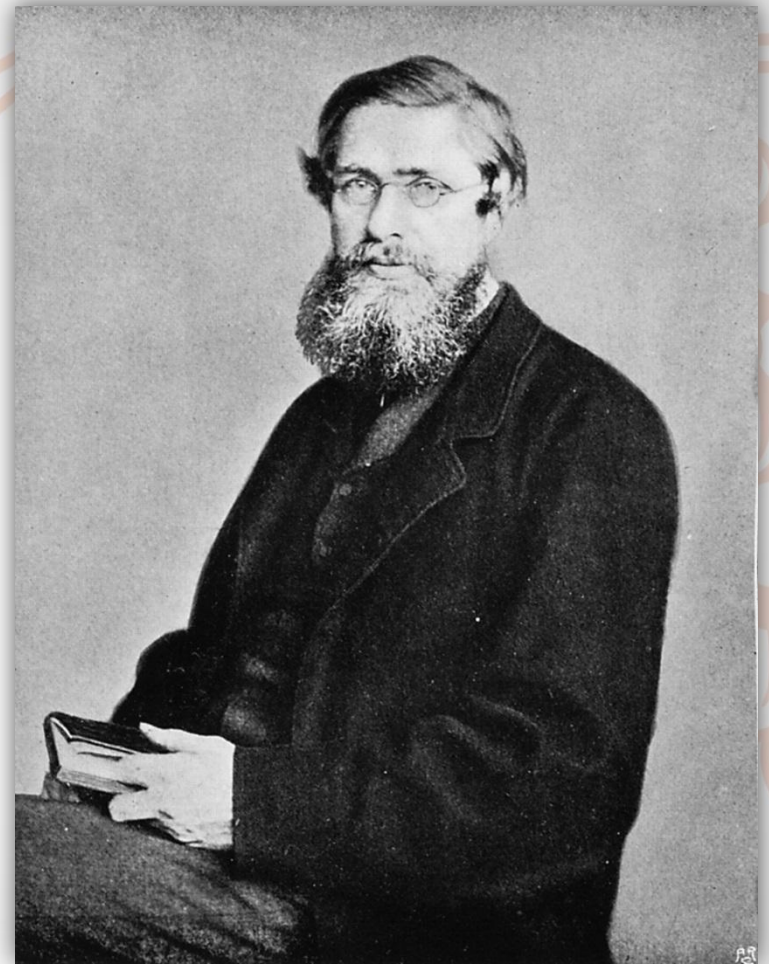
Retorno à  
Inglaterra



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

# 1865-66

Wallace observa os fenômenos da Sra. Mary Marshall. Obtém uma comunicação por raps do irmão Herbert, que fala do Pará e de H. Walter Bates, que o viu logo antes de desencarnar.



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

**1866**

## Casamento de Alfred e Annie Mitten



Annie Mitten em 1895



**Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo**



1866

Wallace observa os  
fenômenos  
produzidos pela  
Srta. Nichol em  
casa.



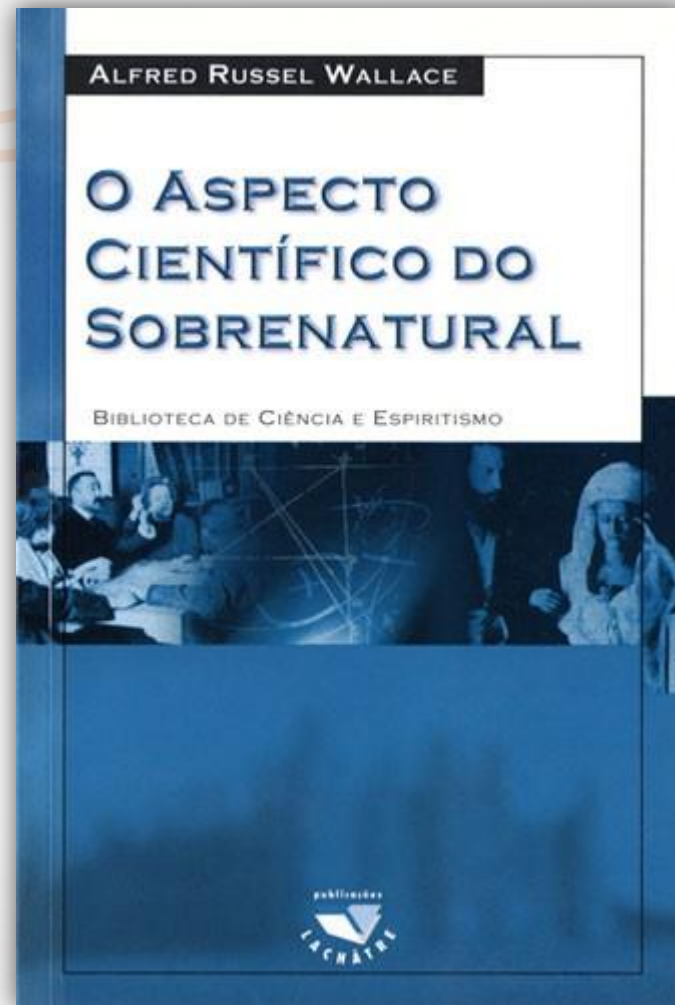
Mrs Tebb, Mrs. Houghton e Mrs Agnes  
Guppy-Volckman (Miss Agnes Nichol)



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

1866

Publica “O Aspecto científico do sobrenatural”.



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

1868



Premiado com a *Royal Medal* por seus trabalhos em zoologia prática e teórica.



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo



1870



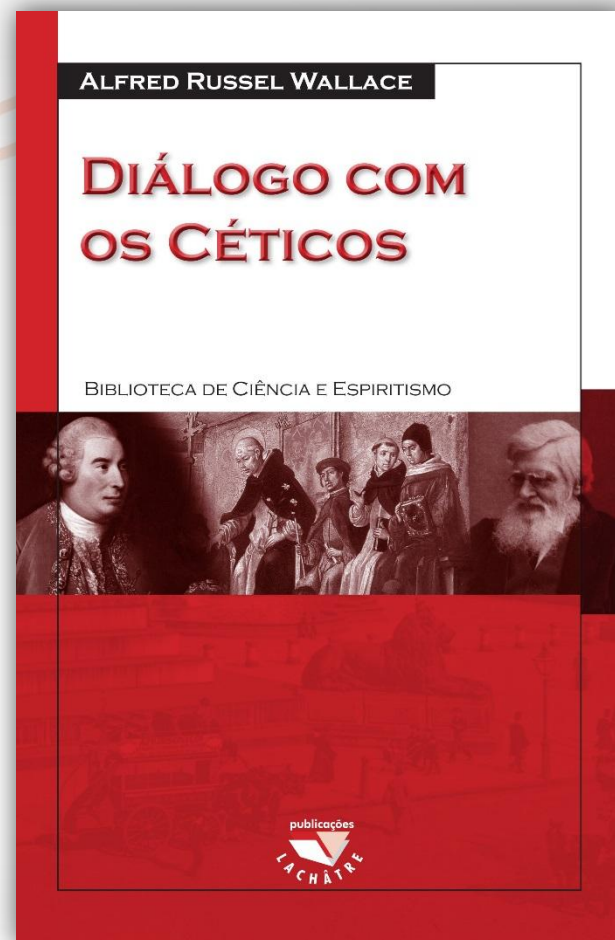
Recebeu a Gold Medal,  
da Sociedade de Geografia de Paris



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

1871

Publica “An answer to the arguments of Hume, Lecky and others, against miracles”.



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

1874

Obteve uma foto da mãe desencarnada com o fotógrafo Frederick Hudson. Considerou a foto genuína.



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo



1874

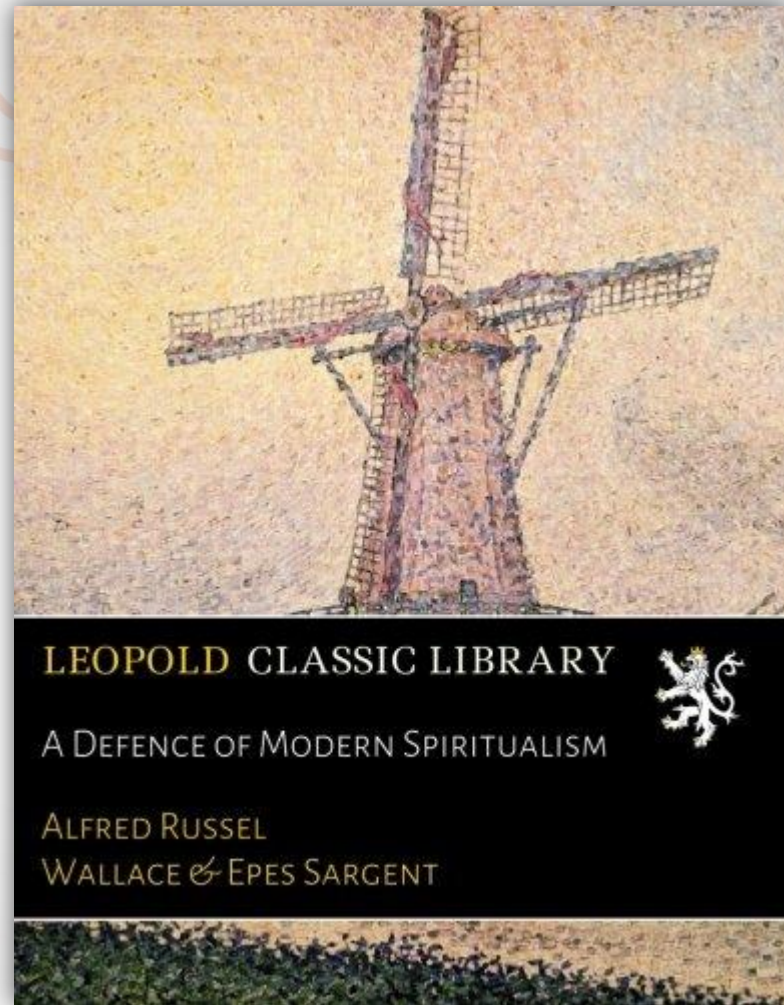
Morre o primeiro  
filho de Wallace:  
Herbert  
(6 anos)



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

1874

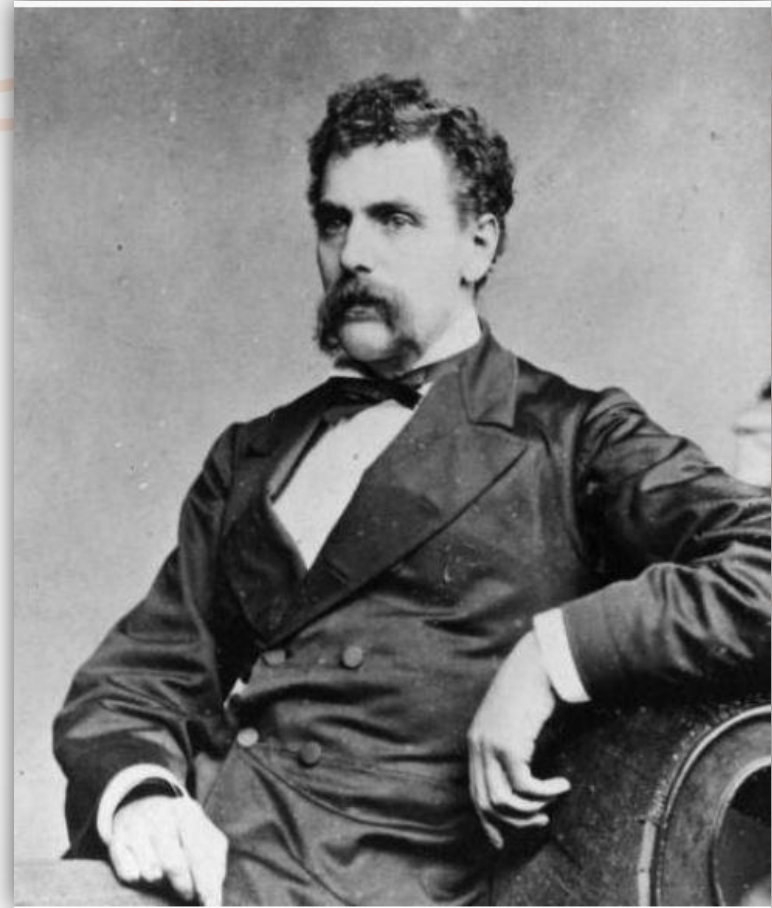
Publica  
“A Defence of  
Modern  
Spiritualism”  
(Uma Defesa do  
espiritualismo  
moderno)



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

1876

Defende nos tribunais o médium Henry Slade das acusações de fraude feitas por Lankaster. Slade é condenado por vagabundagem.



Henry Slade



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo



1876

Aceita artigo do prof.  
William Barret para a  
Sociedade Britânica  
para o Avanço das  
Ciências sobre  
transferência de  
pensamentos.



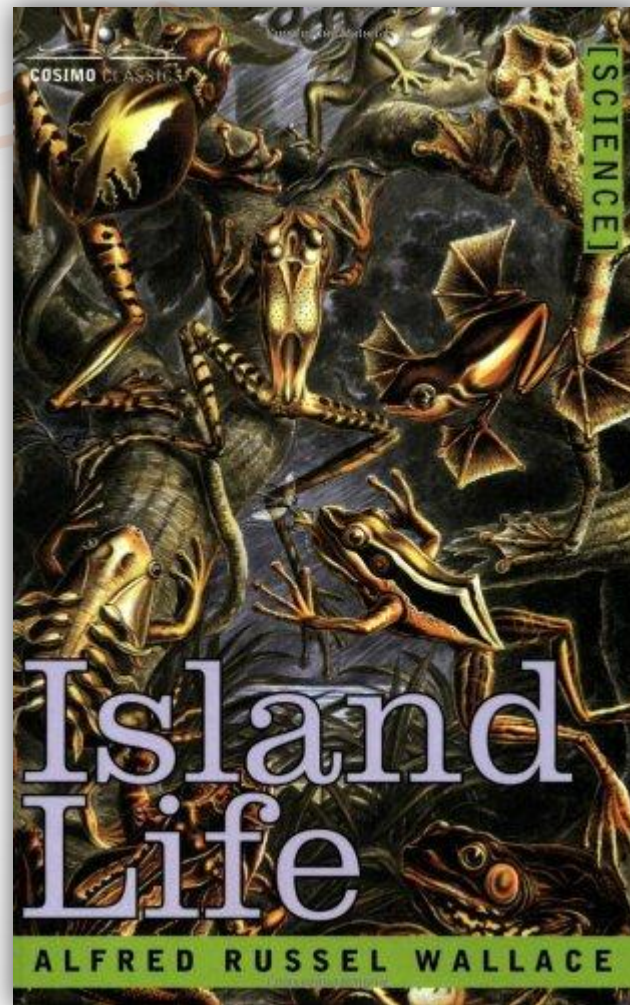
William Barret



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

1880

Publica  
Island Life



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo



# 1881

## Barrett publica um artigo sobre Leitura de Pensamentos e de Músculos na Nature em 7 de julho de 1881.

212

NATURE

[July 7, 1881

We are told by newspaper correspondents that to this physical gift Mr. Bishop has added the power of reading and getting pictures of his subjects' thoughts, and now Dr. Carpenter endows him with the power of controlling the wills of his subjects, or—"may" tests—with some unnamed power still more mysterious. To Mr. Bishop as the successor of the Westminster whaler or of Master Pongo, no one can have the slightest objection. Mr. Bishop as a *great* scientific phenomenon will, I fear, require better backing than the *careful testing* of Dr. Carpenter, and letters of introduction from scientific and medical men in Edinburgh who received Mr. Bishop, and in their turn gave him letters of introduction as a clever conjuror who performed by mechanical means feats of strength and agility attributed by spiritualists to their immaterial familiars.

THOMSON WHYTE

Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, July 2

### Mind-Reading versus Muscle-Reading

SEVERAL years ago I had the opportunity of witnessing in a private circle of friends some experiments on so-called "thought-reading," even more striking than those recently described in your columns and elsewhere. An attentive observation of these experiments led me to question the accuracy of that explanation of the phenomenon with which Dr. Carpenter has made us so familiar, namely, unconscious muscular action on the one side, and unconscious muscular discernment on the other. After making the most extravagant allowances for the existence in some persons of a muscular sense of preternatural acuteness, here still remained a large residuum of facts wholly unaccounted for on any received hypothesis. These facts pointed in the direction of the existence either of a hitherto unrecognised sensory organ, or of the direct action of mind on mind without the intervention of any sense impressions. Such startling conclusions could not be accepted without prolonged and severe examination, and it was solely in the hope of stimulating inquiry among those who had more leisure and more fitness for the pursuit than myself that I published the brief record of my experiments which, some years ago, brought derision and denunciation upon me. As no physiologist came forward to give the subject the wide and patient inquiry it demanded, I went on with the investigation, and for five years have let no opportunity slip which would add to the information I possessed. A letter addressed to the *Times*, asking for communications from those who had witnessed good illustrations of the "willing game," brought me in, at the time referred to, a flood of replies from all parts of England, and down to the present time fresh cases are continually coming under my notice. Each case that seemed worthy of inquiry was, if possible, visited and investigated either by myself during the vacation, or by a friend on whom I could rely. It is true that many long journeys have been taken and much time has been spent without a commensurate reward, but this was to be expected. Still, after casting out cases which might or might not have been due to "muscle-reading," there remained abundant evidence to confirm my belief in the insufficiency of Dr. Carpenter's explanation. Until this evidence is published, which it will shortly be, and the accessible cases are examined and reported upon by a competent and impartial committee, I simply ask the public to suspend their judgment on this question. And to show that this is not an unreasonable request on my part, I here give a few particulars of a remarkable case which reached me only a few months ago, and was carefully investigated by myself last Easter.

A clergyman in Derbyshire has five young children, four girls and one boy, aged from nine to fourteen years, all of whom are

One of the children, Maud, a child of twelve, was taken to an adjoining room, and both the doors between fastened. I then wrote on paper the name of some object *not in the room* (to prevent unconscious guidance by the eyes of those who knew the thing selected), and handed this paper round to those who were present. Not a word was allowed to be spoken. I myself then recalled the child, placed her with her back to the company, or sometimes blindfolded her before bringing her into the room, and put her in a position where no whisper or other private communication could reach her undetected. In from two to twenty seconds she either named the object I had written down (the paper, of course, being concealed) or fetched it, if she could do so without difficulty. Each child was tried in succession, and all were more or less successful, but some were singularly and almost invariably correct in their divination of what I had written down; what was more curious, the maid-servant was equally sensitive. This led me to try other experiments with those who knew the words chosen; and the father was found to be pre-eminently the best willer, and to be in fact almost as necessary for success as the sensitive "guesser"; further experiments showed that a battery of minds, all intently fixed on the same word, was far more successful than one or two alone. Apparently *no* induction of the dominant idea in one who took place on the passive mind of the child, and the experiments recalled the somewhat analogous phenomena of electric and magnetic induction. There seemed to be a veritable exorcist action of the mind.

I am quite prepared for the chorus of sceptical laughter which will greet this statement. That there should be disbelief is quite natural; a desire for further inquiry is all I ask for. To those who, with a single eye for truth, even if it be in collision with received opinions, are anxious to know if every possibility of error or deception was removed, permit me to add the following additional experiments. Instead of allowing the child to return to the drawing-room, I told it to fetch the object as soon as it "guessed" what it was, and then return with it to the drawing-room. Having fastened the doors I wrote down the following articles one by one with the results stated: *hair-brush*, correctly brought; *orange*, correctly brought; *wine-glass*, correctly brought; *apple*, correctly brought; *floating-fork*, wrong on the first attempt, right on the second; *knife*, correctly brought; *smoothing-iron*, correctly brought; *tumbler*, correctly brought; *cup*, correctly brought; *sauce*, failure. On being told this object the child said, "Saucer came into my head, but I thought you would never ask for that after asking for a cup, so I wasn't sure who it was." Then names of towns were fixed on, the name to be called out by the child outside the closed door of the drawing-room, but guessed when fastened into the adjoining room. In this way Liverpool, Stockport, Lancaster, York, Manchester, Macclesfield were all correctly given; and Leicester was said to be Chester; Windsor, Birmingham, and Canterbury were failures. I might give many other similar trials, for I spent three long evenings testing the children; but these results and the attempts made to answer the many questions that at once started to the mind, such as the effect of distance, &c., must be left for the present. Meanwhile, at the suggestion of Mr. Komares, I have arranged for a small committee of scientific experts to visit the family, and verify or disprove the conclusion to which I have arrived, which is certainly opposed to that drawn by Mr. Komares from his experiments on Mr. Bishop (NATURE, vol. xxiv, p. 172). Whether Dr. Carpenter will find in this case "a precise confirmation" of everything he has said on the subject I cannot say.

July 3

W. F. BARRETT



## Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo



**1882**

Barrett e outros  
notáveis fundam a  
“*Society for  
Psychical Research*”.



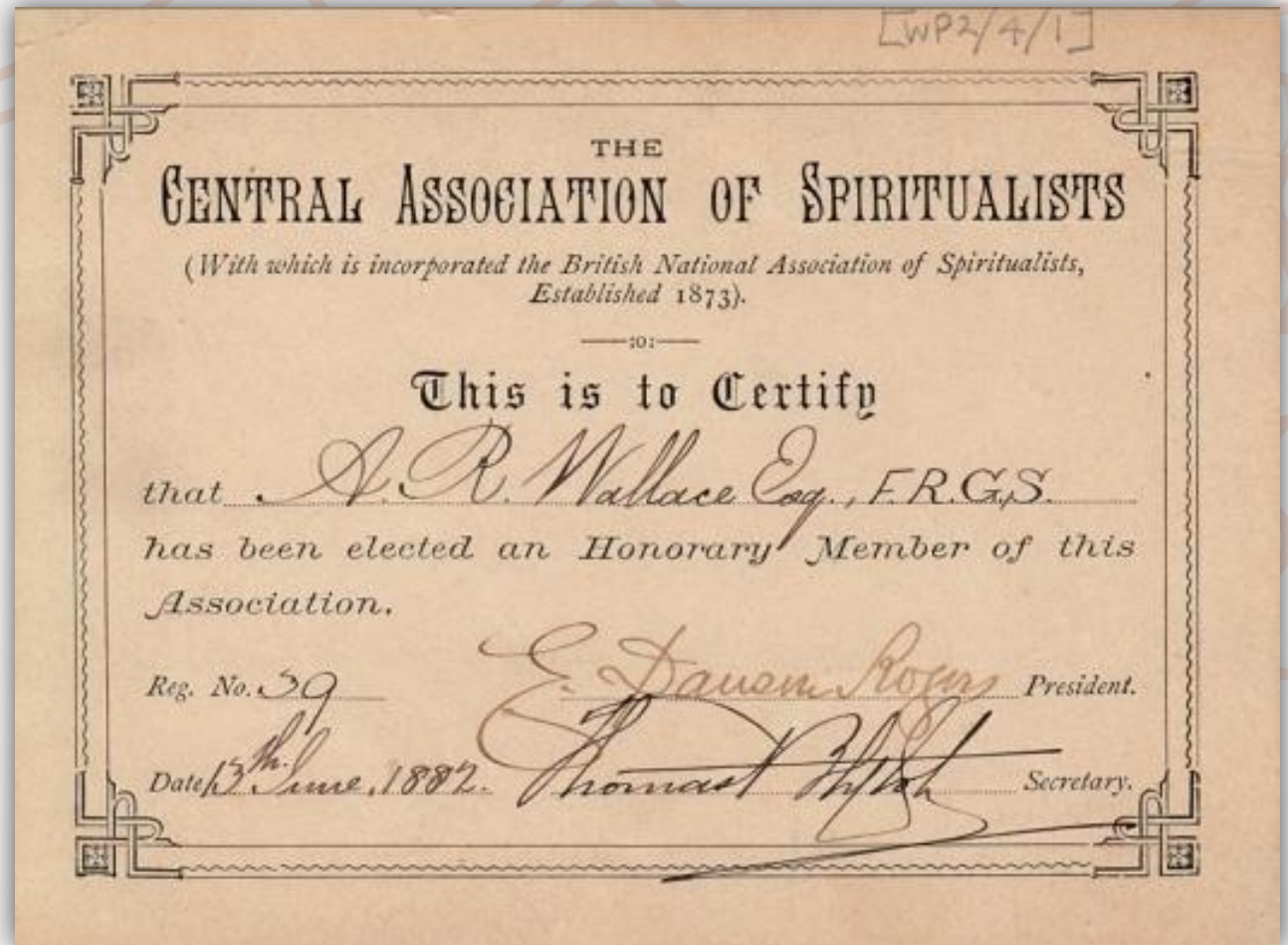
Trinity College, Cambridge



**Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo**

1882

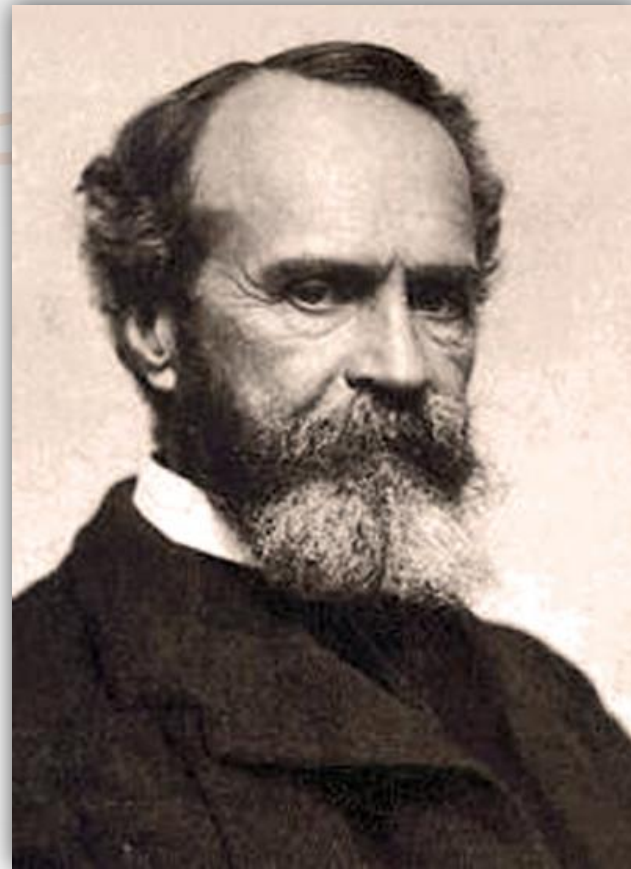
Membro  
honorário da  
Associação  
Central de  
Espiritualistas



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

**1886**

Viaja aos Estados Unidos e visita médiuns em três cidades, alguns deles com o filósofo e psicólogo William James.



William James

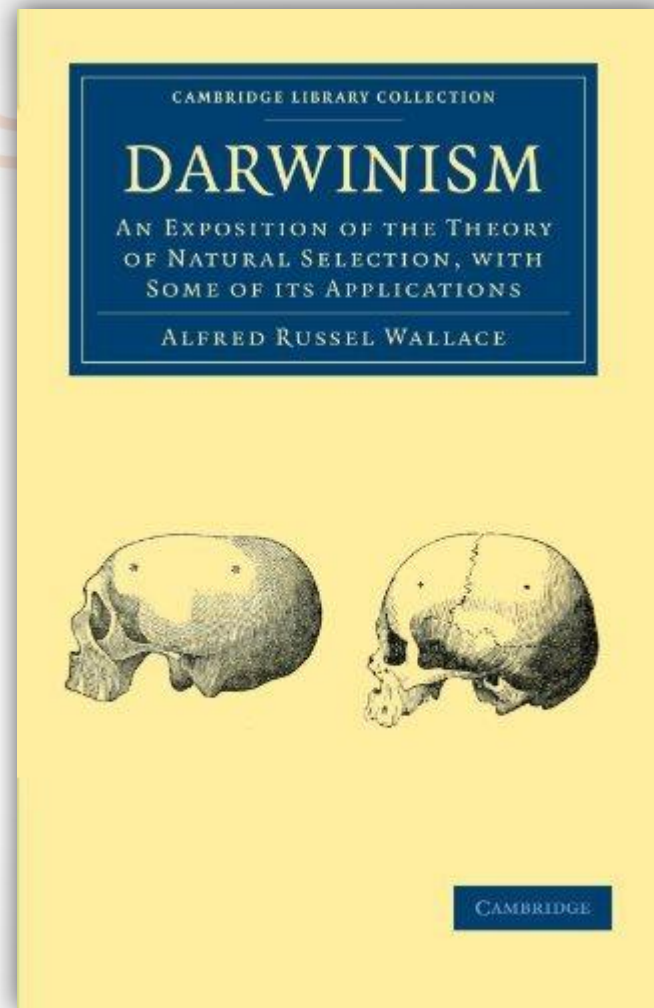


**Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo**



1889

Publica o livro  
Darwinismo



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

1890



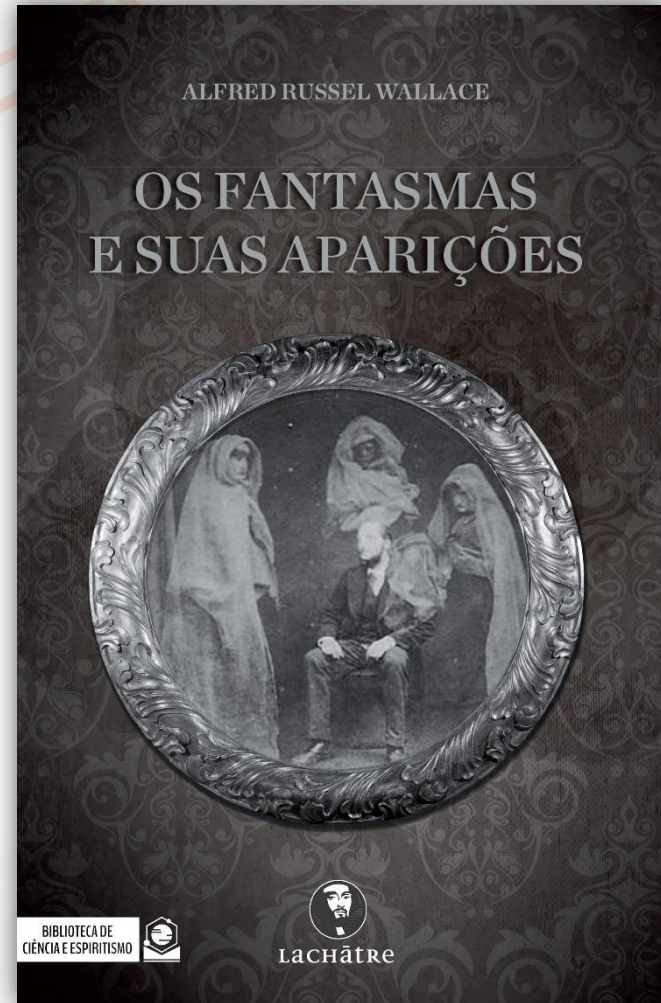
Primeiro a receber a *Darwin's Medal*,  
da Royal Society



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

1891

Publica “Are there objective apparitions?” e “What are phantasms and why do they appear?” em resposta ao livro “Os fantasmas dos vivos.”



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo



1892



Recebe a *Golden Medal*,  
da Linnean Society



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# 1908

Wallace recebe a Ordem do Mérito, a maior honra da Grã-Bretanha. Somente 24 pessoas vivas a têm e são pessoalmente escolhidas pelo monarca.



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

# 1913



Exéquias de Alfred



**Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo**



Alfred escreveu, ao longo da vida 22 livros e cerca de 700 artigos. Ele acreditava na liberdade, no indivíduo e no progresso.



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo



Ele recebeu outras honrarias além das mostradas nesta apresentação. Foi membro-honorário de cerca de 30 sociedades científicas em sua época.



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

**1916**

Annie  
desencarnou três  
anos depois de  
Alfred.



**Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo**



**2001**

Restauração do túmulo de Alfred Russel Wallace no cemitério Broadstone, Dorset, Inglaterra. Em cima, um tronco de árvore fossilizada de 146 milhões de anos.



**Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo**

# Estátua de bronze no Museu de História Natural, em Londres



© Anthony Smith



Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo

**Texto e pesquisa de imagens:**

**Jáder Sampaio.**

**Slide e acabamento final:**

**Área de Comunicação Social Espírita  
(ACSE) da União Espírita Mineira.**

**Esta apresentação não tem fins comerciais.**



**Encontro Nacional da Liga de Pesquisadores do Espiritismo**