

minutiae; while nearly 70 can be counted in the left thumb print. Even the most conservative expert will unhesitatingly agree that these wax prints had their origin in the same digits that made the ink prints.

Since the "Walter" prints have been identified as those of a living man, without any prior indication that such might be the case, it follows that other unidentified patterns may be of similar origin. While some of the last-named prints are so incomplete or so poorly impressed as to make identification improbable, there are 7 wax prints and 2 casts of paraffin gloves which present identifiable patterns. Only four of these patterns have been published at this writing: the prints attributed to Mark and John Richardson (deceased sons of Dr. and Mrs. Richardson) illustrated in *Psychic Research*, October, 1928, p. 566, and November, 1929, p. 575, respectively; and the "children's" prints depicted on pp. 655 and 658, respectively, of the December, 1929, issue. The three last named were also presented as very fine half-tone reproductions in *Psychic Science*, April, 1930, as Figs. 16, 11 and 12, respectively.<sup>7</sup> There are three examples of another unidentified pattern, first presented at the séance of June 2nd, 1928, and referred to in *Psychic Research*, November, 1929, p. 582, column 2. This was listed in the summary, in the next issue, as the print of "X." Wax imprints of this pattern were given to Dr. Tillyard and Sir Oliver Lodge. Still another pattern was presented on three occasions, and one of these prints (that of December 8th, 1929) was left in the custody of Dr. V. J. Woolley, at the S. P. R., London.

In conclusion (using the first personal pronoun for emphasis) I reiterate that the prints which for years have been claimed and published as the right and left thumb prints of Walter, the deceased brother of the

<sup>7</sup>With the exception of Fig. 7, all the photographs in this article, as well as those specifically cited above, are the work of Mr. W. H. Kunz, who has generously cooperated in the difficult task of presenting this evidence.

medium, Margery, are in fact of the right and left thumbs respectively, of a man now living, and could not, in accordance with the mathematics of dactyloscopy, also correspond with those of any other person, living or dead. The proofs of this conclusion are summed up as follows:

(1) I have in my possession the prints of all the fingers and thumbs of a living man, here referred to as "Mr. Kerwin," made in my presence on March 7th, 1932, on a sheet of paper marked with his letterhead. I also have a complete set of his finger and thumb prints in ink, both rolled and direct impressions, made in my presence on March 9th, 1932, and signed by "Mr. K" himself, and by the writer as a witness. Also, I obtained on the last-named date, simultaneous prints of his two thumbs on a better medium for recording impressions.

(2) On May 5th, "Mr. K" refused to make his prints in the presence of witnesses for filing with the A. S. P. R., and again, on June 6th, he refused to make them for a Trustee of the Society, in the presence of witnesses; nevertheless, he admitted, in the presence of Mr. Goadby and three witnesses, that he did make his prints for me, and that his signature on the sheet of record prints is genuine.

(3) There have been produced in the Margery séances many prints of a pattern which "Walter" claims as of his right thumb, and more than 36 examples of these right thumb prints have been depicted as half-tone reproductions in the Journal of the A. S. P. R., in the year 1928, and subsequently. Every official and accredited expert to whom this problem has been presented states that these prints correspond exactly in pattern with the right thumb print of the living "Mr. K." The prints implied, published and illustrated as being of "Walter's" left thumb, by the same judgment prove to correspond with the left thumb prints of

"Mr. K." The experts were kept ignorant of the issue involved in this identification, consequently prejudice could have played no part in their decision. Moreover, the evidence is so clearly presented by the photographs in Figs. 3-4, and Figs. 5-6, that the correspondences can be easily traced by any intelligent layman who will take the time and pains.

(4) If a finger print undergoing examination presents as many as 10 clearly defined characteristics which are identically related as in a record print, and no clearly defined differences, dactyloscopic science regards the identity as established. But several scores of such correspondences could be indexed in either of these pairs of prints shown in

Figs. 3-4, or 5-6. This means that there is not one chance in billions of billions that the ink prints and wax prints of the above figures did not belong to the same person.

(5) The citations in this article, and their accompanying texts, establish the fact that the wax impressions represented in Figs. 3 and 5 were published by text and illustration as those which "Walter" claimed in one case, and plainly implied in the other, as of his thumbs. That the ink impressions in Figs. 4 and 6 are from the right and left thumbs, respectively, of "Mr. Kerwin" can only be disputed by impugning not only my testimony but that of "K" himself, given before witnesses, and also his signature which he himself acknowledged.