



Thomas Burton Kinraide - 18" x 22" Electrographs

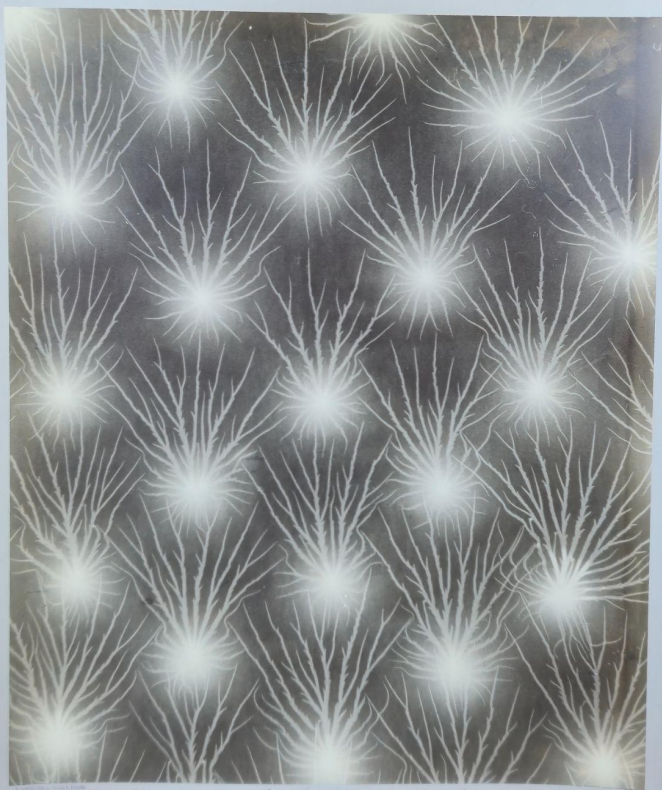
© 1899 - 1900 Photographed 11. Sept. 2026 by Stephen Hadley and Jeff Behary



FIG. 2. SURFACE DIFFUSION OF ELECTRICITY, Positive Phase. 100000x
 Branching of electricity from a number of points on a positive phase of a crystal surface. The branching is due to the negative charges of a charged surface.



FIG. 1. SURFACE DISCHARGE OF ELECTRICITY. Positive Phase. (Source: *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 1911, Vol. 4, p. 100.)



Negative End of Electrical Comets.-Enlarged.





Positive Electricity with Negative Oscillation, Enlarged.

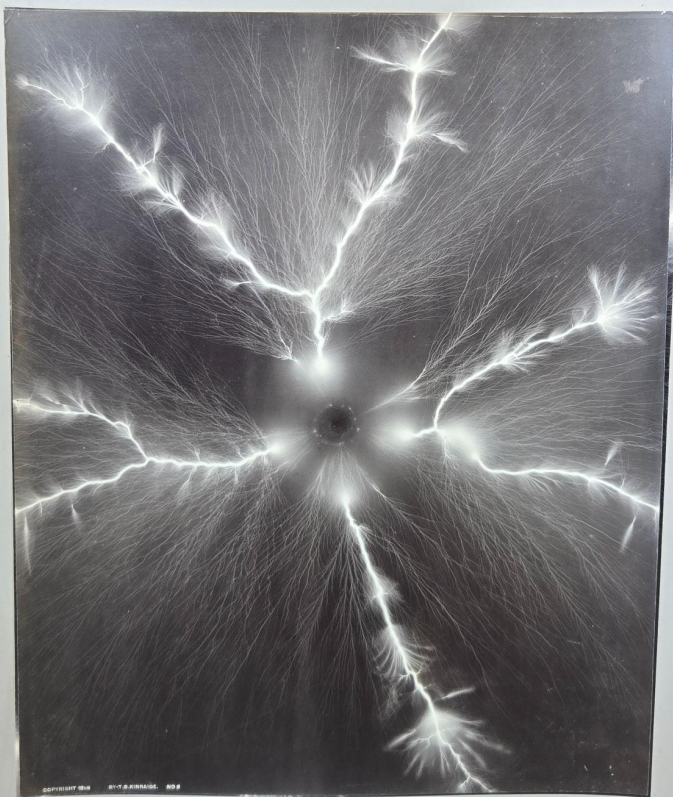


Fig. 5. High Potential Oscillation of Positive and Negative Electricity.
 Showing the Electric Lenses.
 The positive streamer on the left shows evidence of the characteristic oscillations of the positive streamer of electric
 discharge. The positive streamer on the right is the negative streamer.



*Very High Potential Oscillation of Positive and Negative Electricity.
Showing the Electric Comets. Not Enlarged.*



PL. 6.

NEGATIVE PHASE OF ELECTRICITY.

See Catalogue.

The photograph shows the negative phase of electricity. A glass plate, when charged with a negative charge, attracts a mass of carbon particles, which form the filaments of the lightning, but in the photograph, the filaments appear to be attracted to the plate. The filaments are attracted to the plate by a positive and repelled from the plate by the negative charge.



Negative Electricity, Not Enlarged.



Enlarged.



Enlarged.



PURE POSITIVE – The Filiciform.



Pure Negative Filiciform Enlarged from 11X14 Plate.



NO. 18.

POSITIVE ELECTRIC PLUME.

See page 101.

For description of the plume, see page 101. The plume, being a very fine discharge, is visible only when the camera is focused on the plume. The plume is a very fine discharge, and is visible only when the camera is focused on the plume. The plume is a very fine discharge, and is visible only when the camera is focused on the plume.



*The Negative Plume accompanied by an Oscillation of the Positive Electricity.
Low Potential Form of the Filiciform. — Not Enlarged.*



NO. 18.

POSITIVE END OF ELECTRIC COMETS.

Discharge of electric energy from a small battery, not in its greatest force, but the end of a prolonged series of sparks, from the negative terminal of a Wagner induction.

Enlarged.



Negative End of Electric Comets.



Electric Comets in Flight. The Negative end of the Comets in advance. So called Spherical or Ball Electricity. The Positive and Negative Electricity as always and inseparably united. Enlarged.



No. 16. SURFACE DIFFUSION OF ELECTRICITY, Negative Phase. (discharge)
 (discharge in 1/100 sec.)
 (Photograph of surface taken in most regular and in its progress over the film side of a photograph plate, giving here the
 greatest positive feature of charged surface.)



COPYRIGHT 1902 BY H. S. EDWARDS. NO. 15

No. 15

POSITIVE PHASE OF ELECTRICITY.

1902-1903

Shown in connection with the 12. Showing the positive phase of electric energy. The structure is a dense and intricate web of fine lines, resembling a lightning bolt or a highly branched biological specimen. The structure is composed of numerous fine, interconnected lines that form a dense, tree-like or coral-like pattern. The overall shape is roughly triangular, with a central vertical axis from which many smaller branches radiate outwards. The texture appears delicate and intricate.



SCOTT & BOWEN

Negative Electricity Enlarged.



FIG. 11.

PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

Illustration of electricity by the action of a luminous substance on a primary plate has the same effect as a primary, highly charged capacitor plate. The phenomena of the action of electricity on glass lenses indicate uniformity.

See page 100.



No. 14

NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY.

The Pluvious.

Observed in No. 14.

Designed.

Engraved.



Copyright 1900 by Thomas B. Downes

Negative Electricity Enlarged.



FIG. 45.

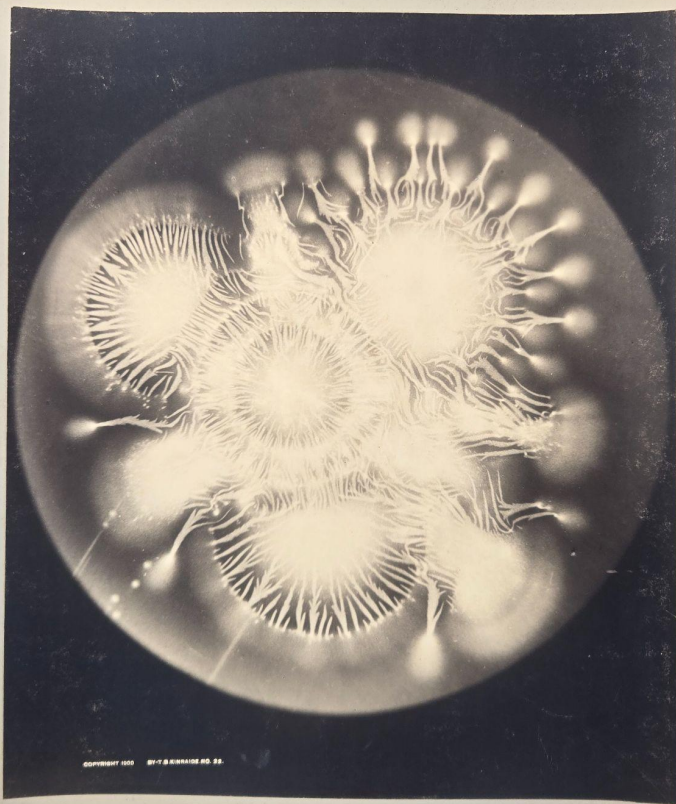
THE ELECTRIC COMET.

W. H. W. W.

The Electric Comet. Photograph of a series of rapid discharges in a vacuum which show the branching of the electric discharge. The branching is caused by the electric field in the positive side of the discharge region. The Electric Comet.



So called Spherical or Ball Electricity. Positive and Negative. The Electric Comet, Enlarged.



SEPTEMBER 1905 20-7-2 BIRMINGHAM NO. 55.

No. 25.

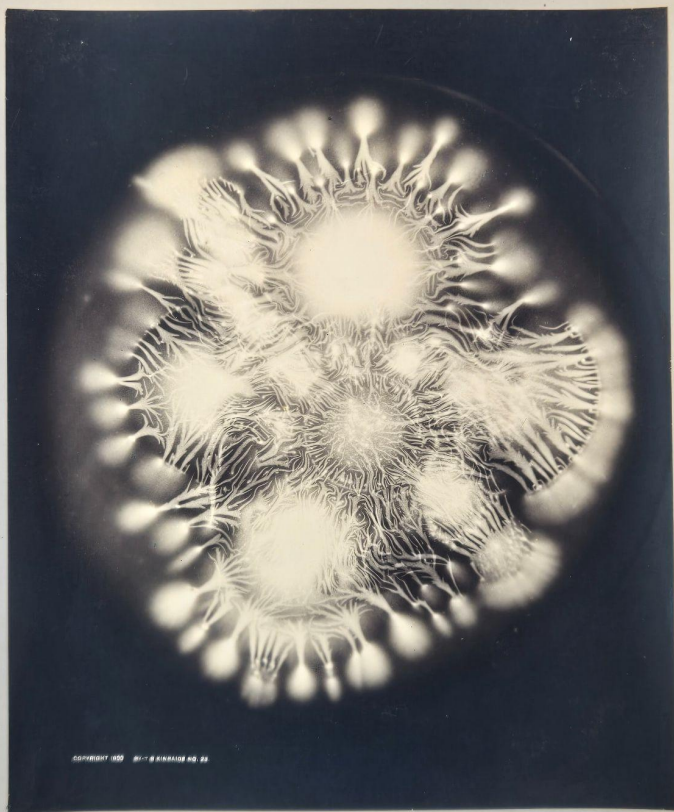
PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

Discharge

Discharge of electricity through a fine hole upon glass upon a photographic plate and the plate upon a positively charged circular conductive surface. The discharge of the fine stream of electricity is seen between conductive surfaces. Another view.



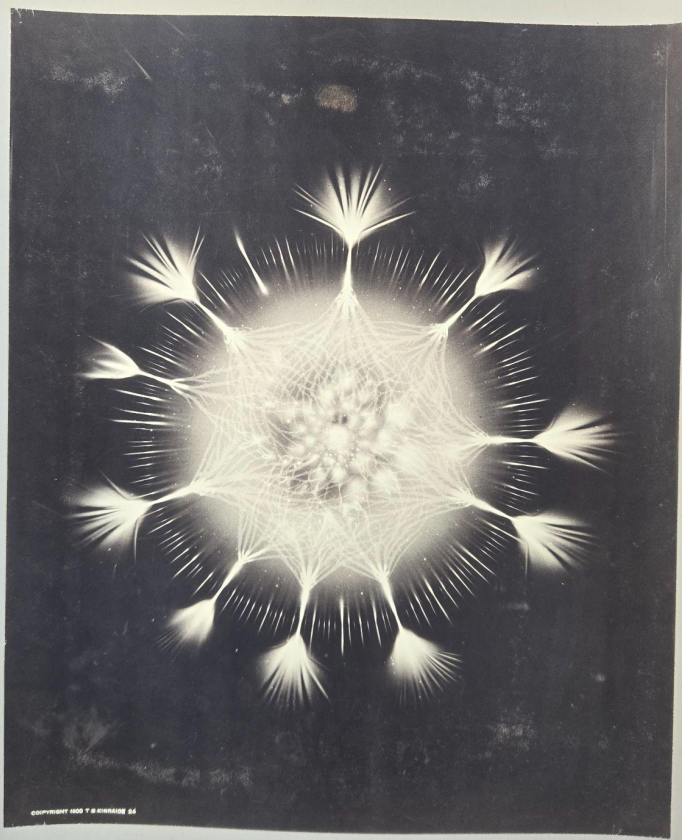
SEPTEMBER 1952 BOTT & BOWMAN NO. 26



GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1900. 2017-8 KINBAIRD NO. 28

FIG. 10. PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY. FIG. 11. FIG. 12.

Exhalation of electricity through a fine tube under partial vacuum a photograph film and the side shows upon a positively charged metallic conductive surface. The phenomena of the two plates of electricity in action between conductive surfaces under vacuum.

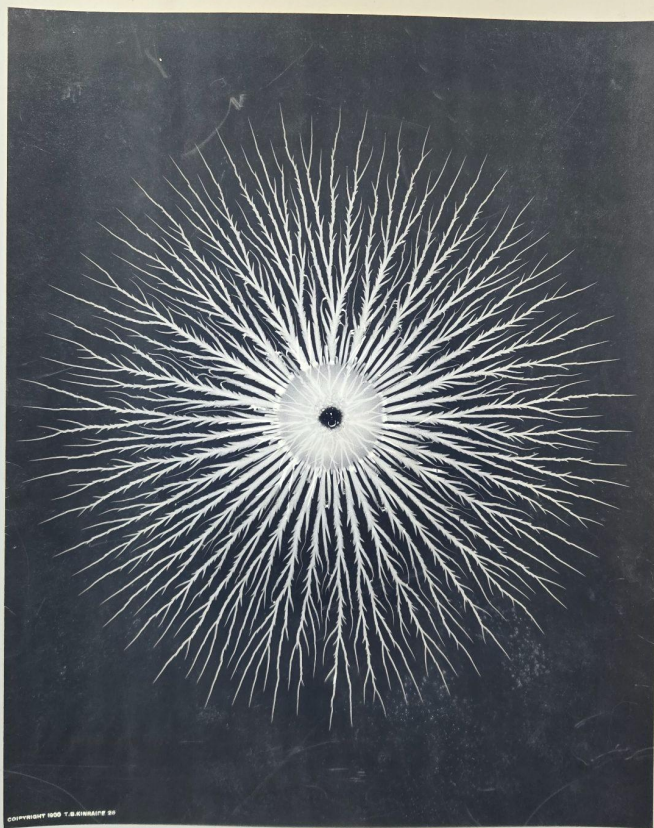


No. 26.

A Symmetrical Group of Entities of Electricity.

A series of electric discharges from a source in a vacuum. The figure shows the discharges from the source in the center, with the positive plate being the source of the discharges. A discharge of electric discharges from a source in a vacuum is shown in the figure. The discharges are shown in the figure.

discharge



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No. 26.

ANODOS.

Reproduced from No. 26.

Law of the Positive Phase of Electricity.

When Electricity changes from a solid to a liquid, the direction of flow is carried through the Positive Phase.

A change of Electricity from the Negative to the Positive is carried through a two inch sphere connected to the Positive surface.

Reproduced from No. 26.



No. 25. **STRUTED SPIRAL DISCHARGE.** Not Enlarged.
 A discharge from a metallic point upon a horizontally suspended photographic plate. Transformer from
 3. American, 110° volts.





Copyright 1905 by Thomas A. Edison

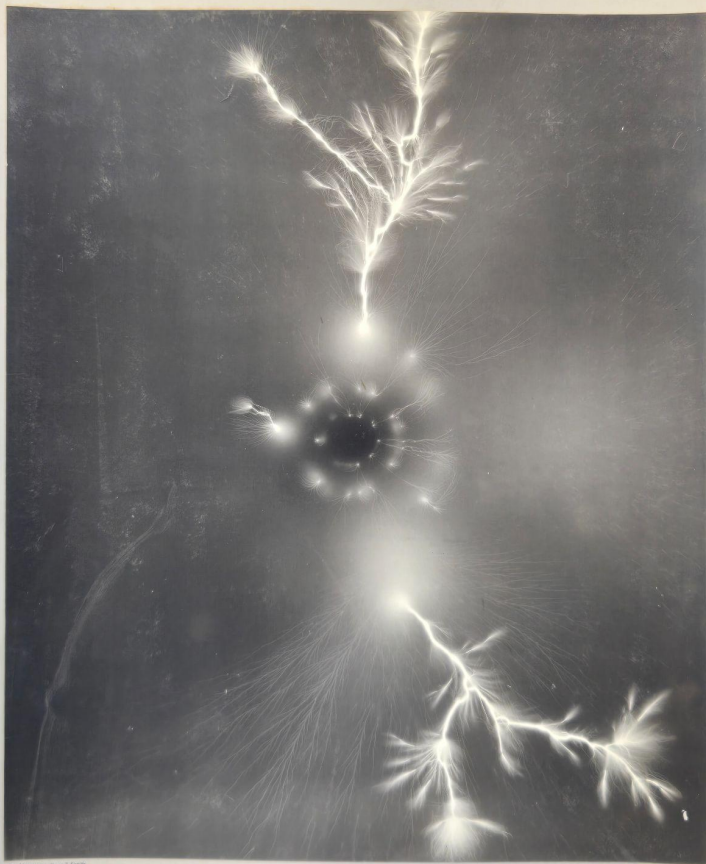
FIG. 31.

ABSORBENT ELECTRICITY.

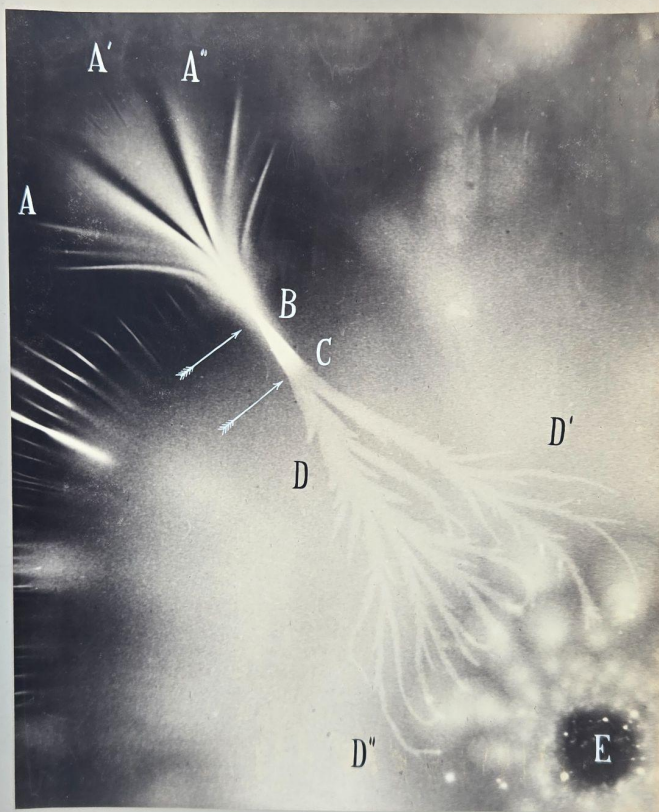
WILL EDWARDS.

The following figure shows a series of bright, branching lines, the most important being the large one in the center, which is the main branch. The lines are the result of the absorption of electricity by the body of the figure.

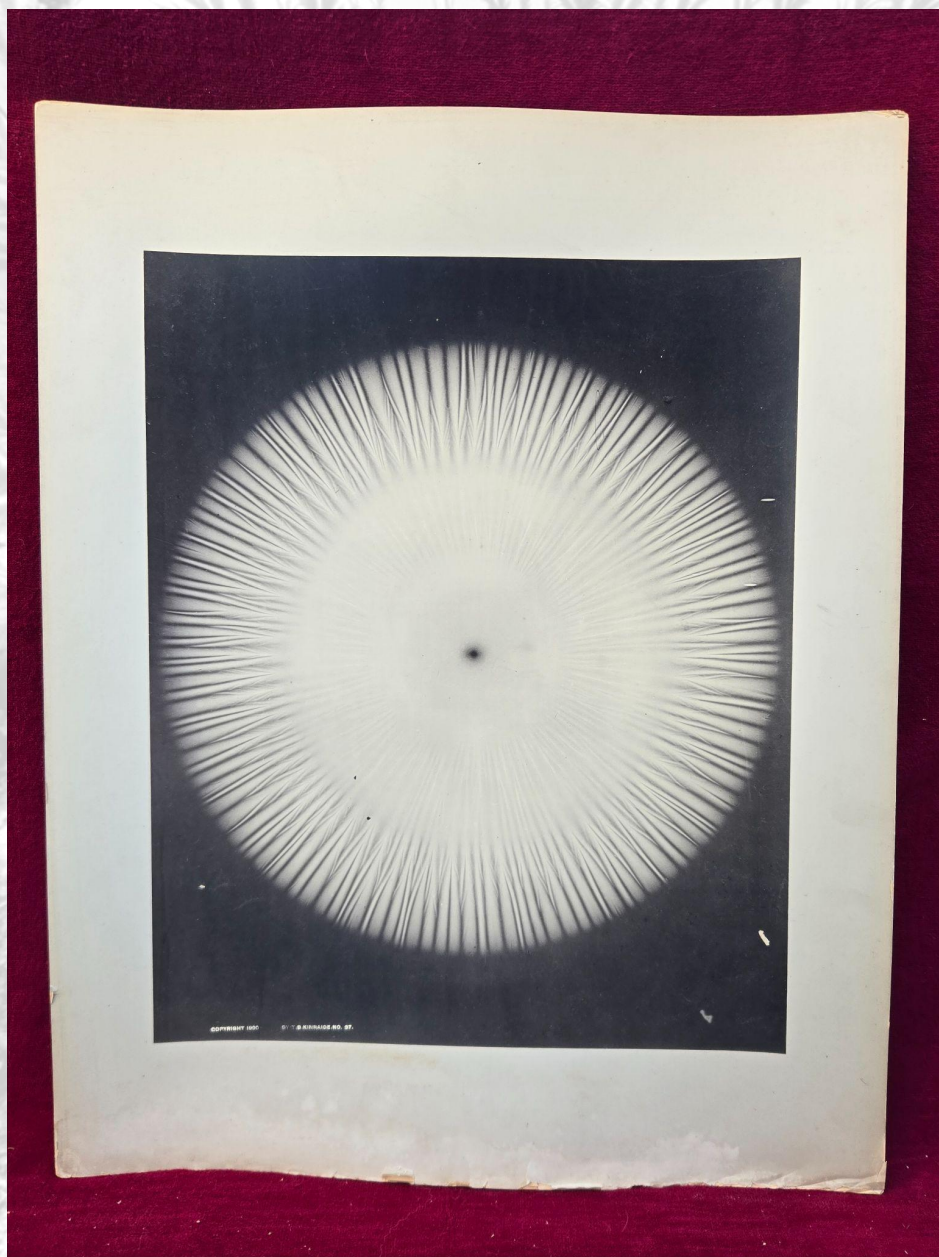
WILL EDWARDS.

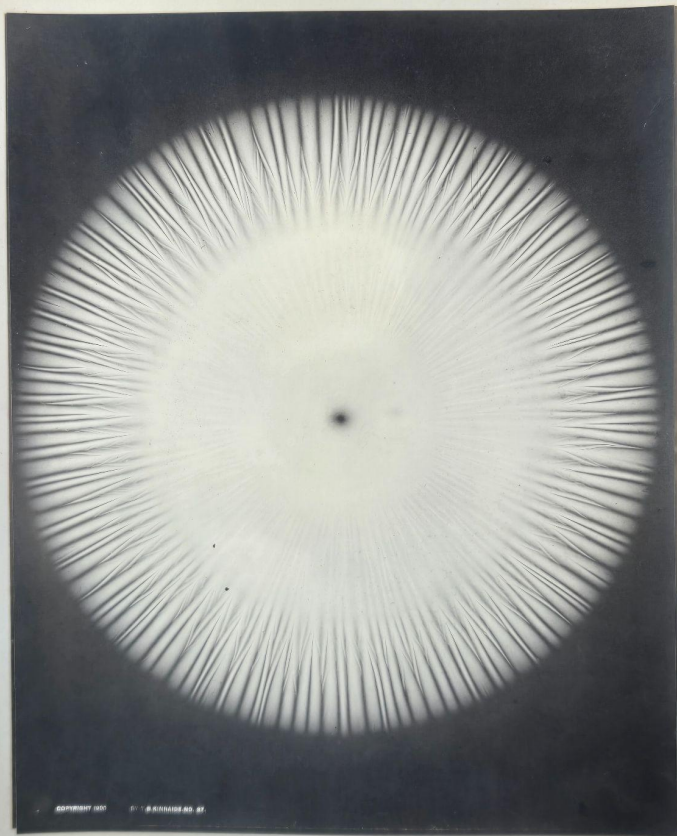






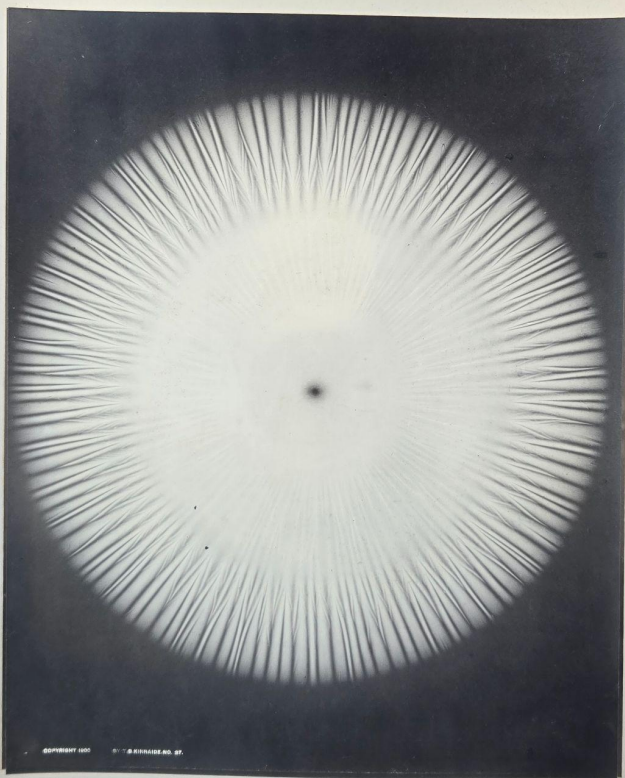






EDMUND 100 21. 8. 1910. 80. 81.

ANODOS.
 When electricity changes from a solid to a liquid, it is a condition of intense tension through the positive phase.
 A discharge of electricity from the negative surface of a conductor, gives a low dark space, bounded by the positive
 surface.



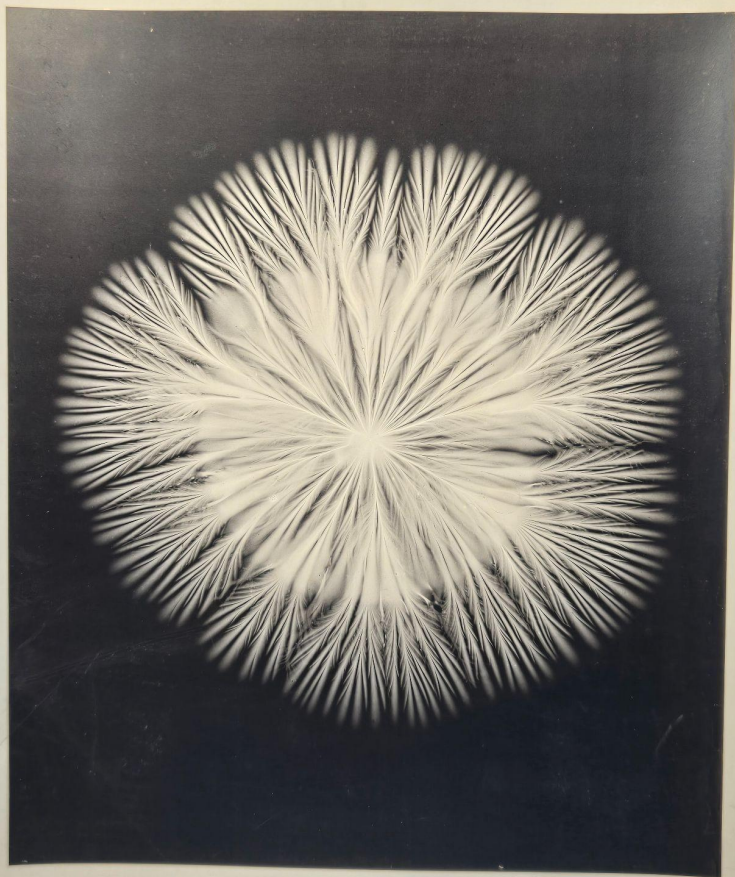
EXPERIMENT 100. T. S. RICHARDS, M.D., ST.

NO. 10.

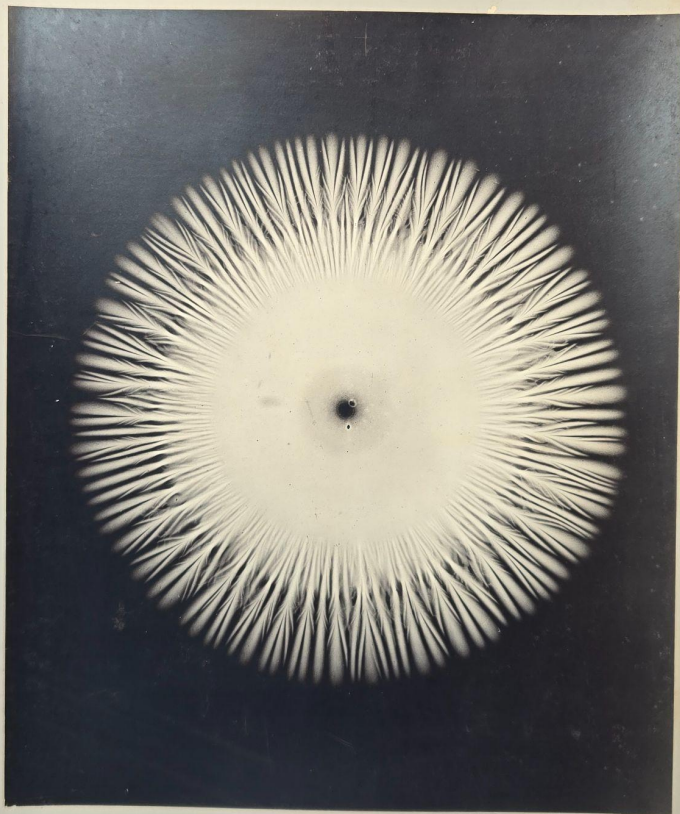
ANODOS.

When electrical charges flow in a circuit, the lines of the electric field of electricity, a condition of electricity over the surface of a conductor, form a star-like shape, resembling the radial pattern.

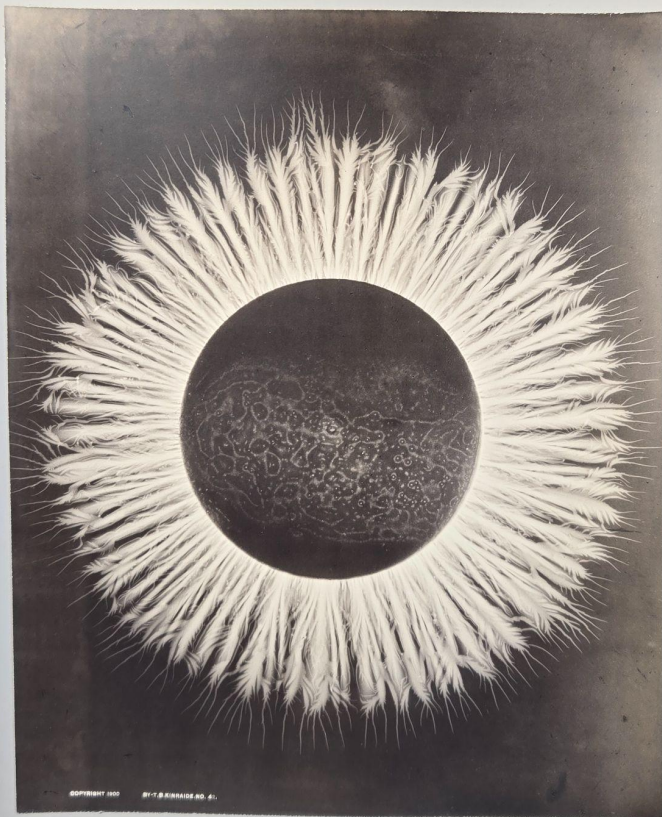




No. 43. THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF ELECTRICITY. Groomer
A discharge of electricity from a small machine, under a glass jar, in the air of a laboratory.
1880.



No. 41. THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF ELECTRICITY. B. 1880.
A discharge of electricity from a small pointed rod, placed at the top of a glass globe, on the side of a photograph plate.



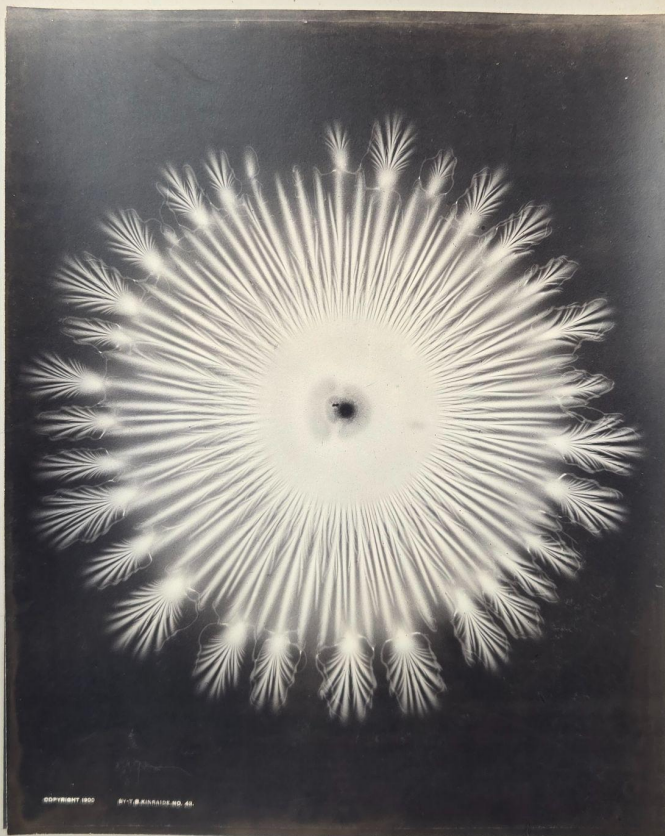
No. 42

Autograph of the Positive and Negative Phases of Electricity.

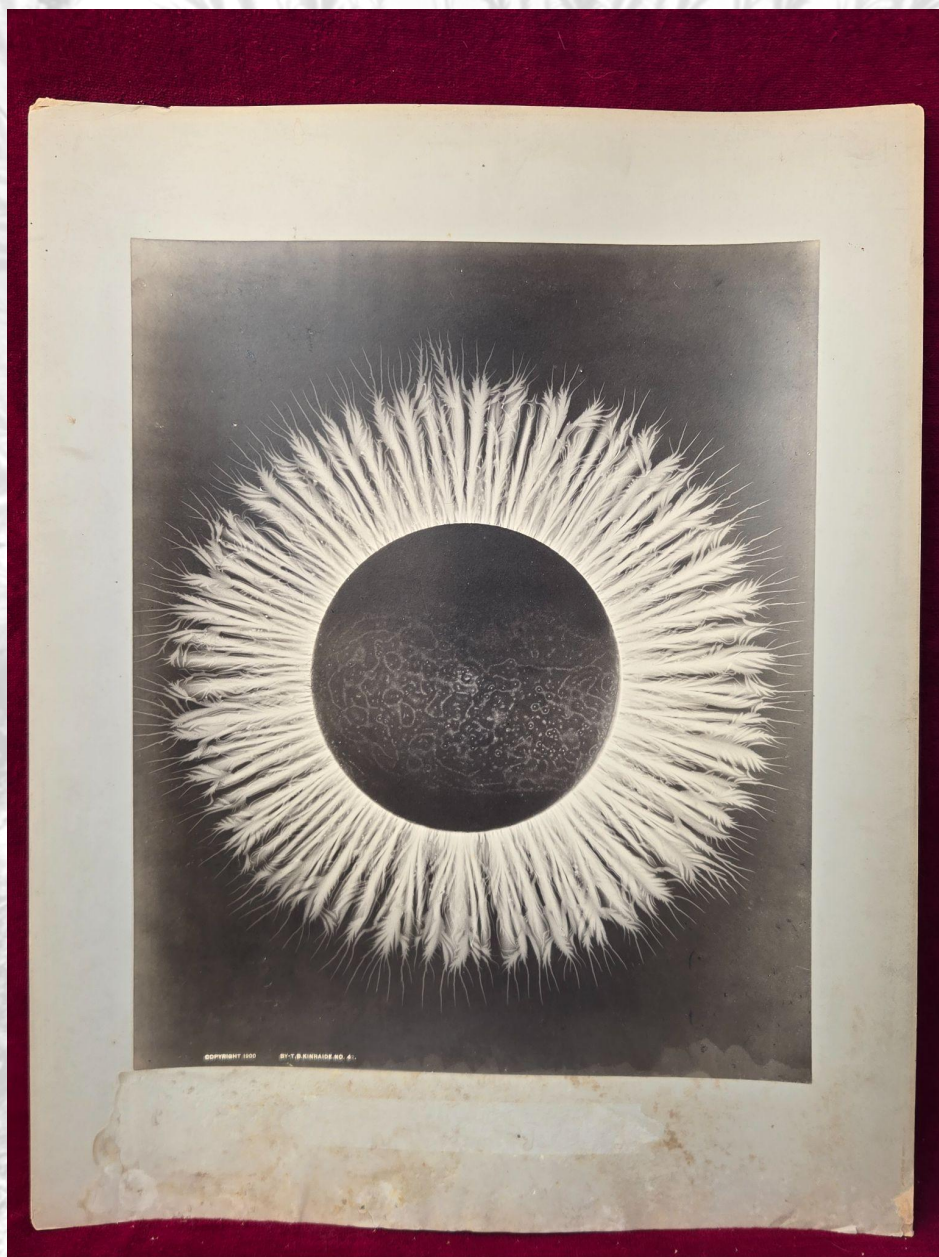
Stenograph

A discharge of Electricity over a neutral uncharged surface around the edge of a glass plate upon the fine side of a glass plate after producing the negative phase. The superimposed positive phase resulted from the minor discharge of the fine back over the plate from the edge of the disk.

Uncharged plate.



No. 48. A Study of the Negative Phase of Electricity. Annotated.
 A discharge of electricity from a central electrode within a vacuum tube, the point of a sphere placed upon the line and it is a discharge
 gas decomposed by a discharge towards the surface of the sphere. General form.





10-51

A STUDY OF THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF
ELECTRICITY.

Wetzel
Columbia, Mo.



No. 10.

A STUDY OF THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF
ELECTRICITY.

W. J. G. S.
1891



SEPTEMBER 1907 H. C. BARRETT AND CO.

Fig. 25.

A STUDY OF THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF
ELECTRICITY.

(Copyright)
Charles Dyer.



No. 10.

PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

Discharge.

Exhibition of electrical discharge in the form of primary entities of electricity, showing the discharge of a primary charged substance, showing the phenomena of the discharge of electricity in the form of primary entities.

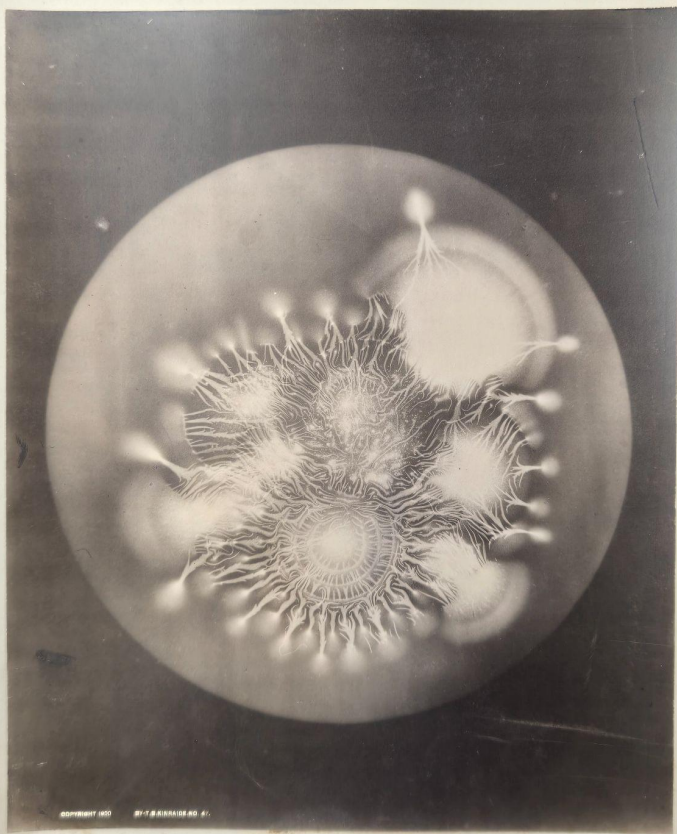


EXHIBIT 100 2178 BUREAU NO. 61

NO. 61
PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY.
A photograph of electricity discharges in a vacuum tube, showing the primary entities of electricity in action. The discharges are arranged in a symmetrical pattern, resembling a star or a flower. The central part of the image shows a dense cluster of fine, radiating lines, while the outer edges show more distinct, flame-like tips. The overall effect is one of dynamic energy and complex structure.

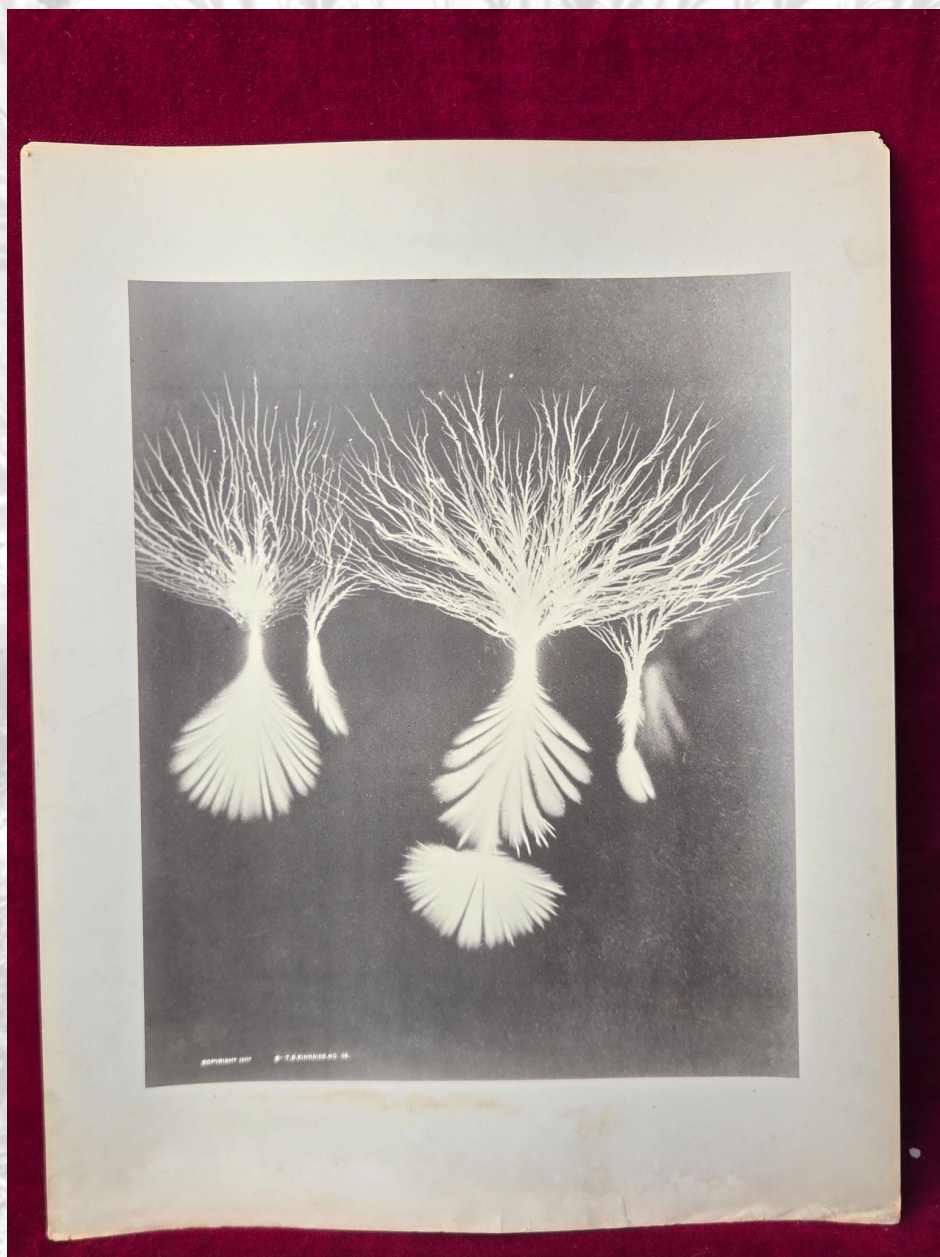


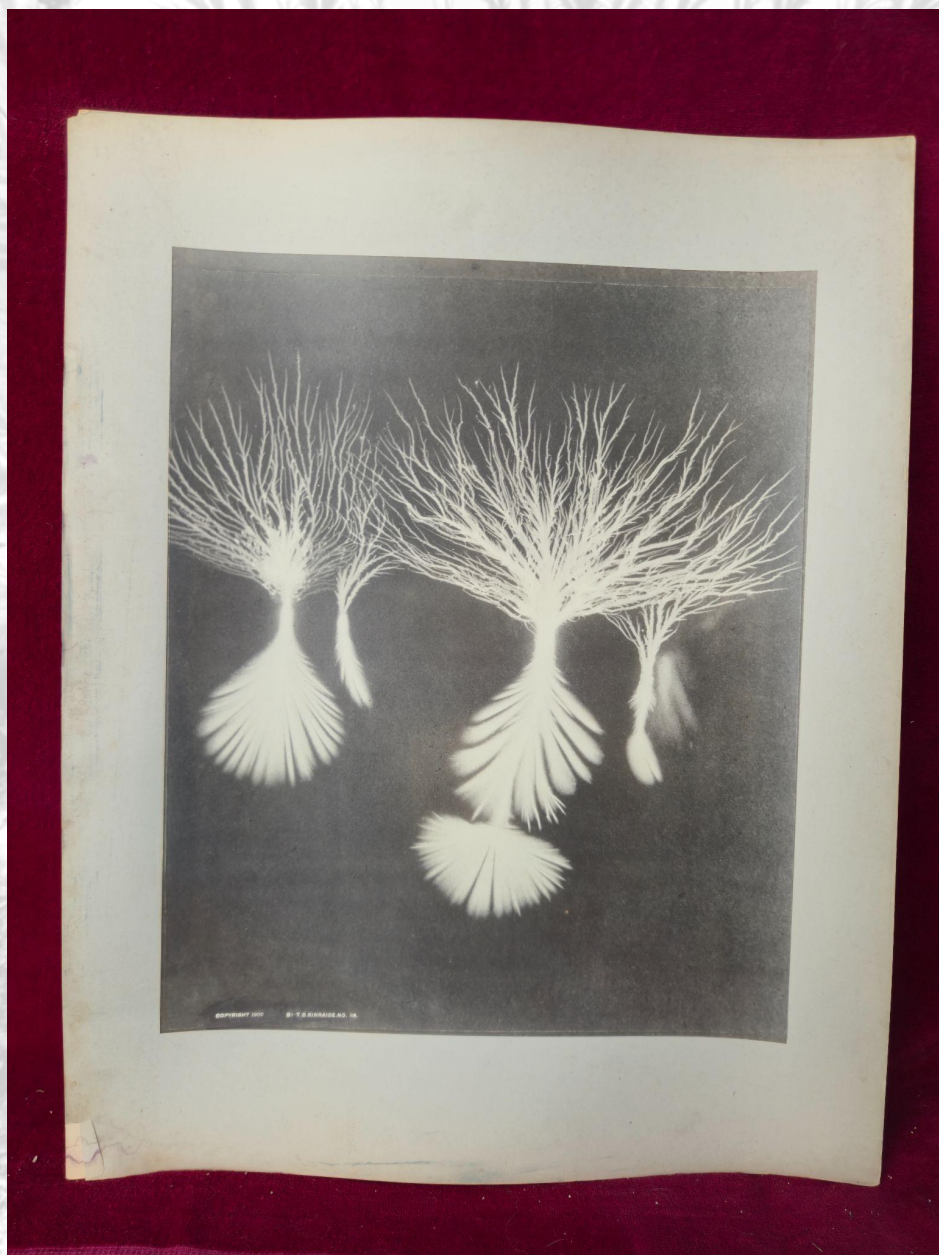
No. 47.

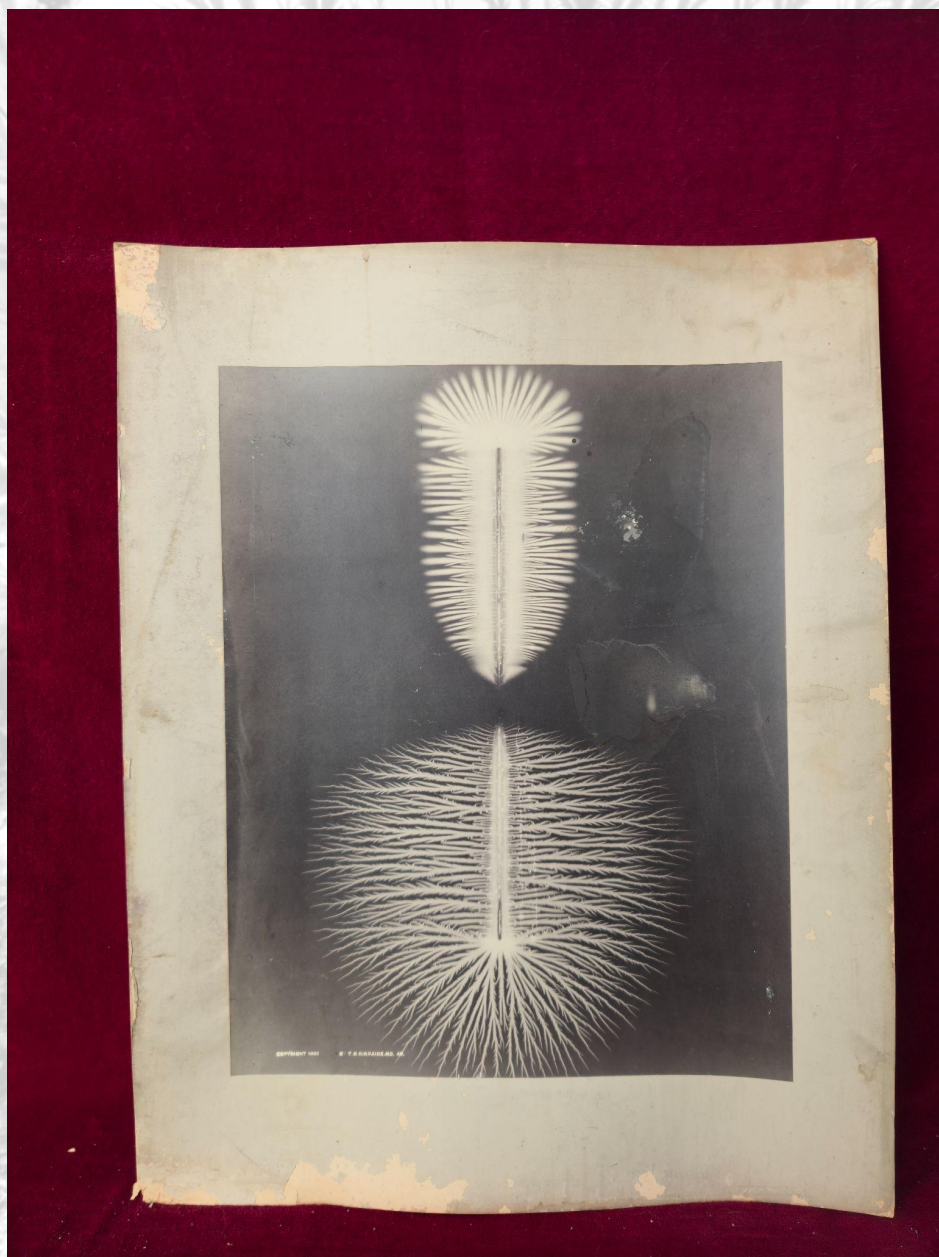
PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

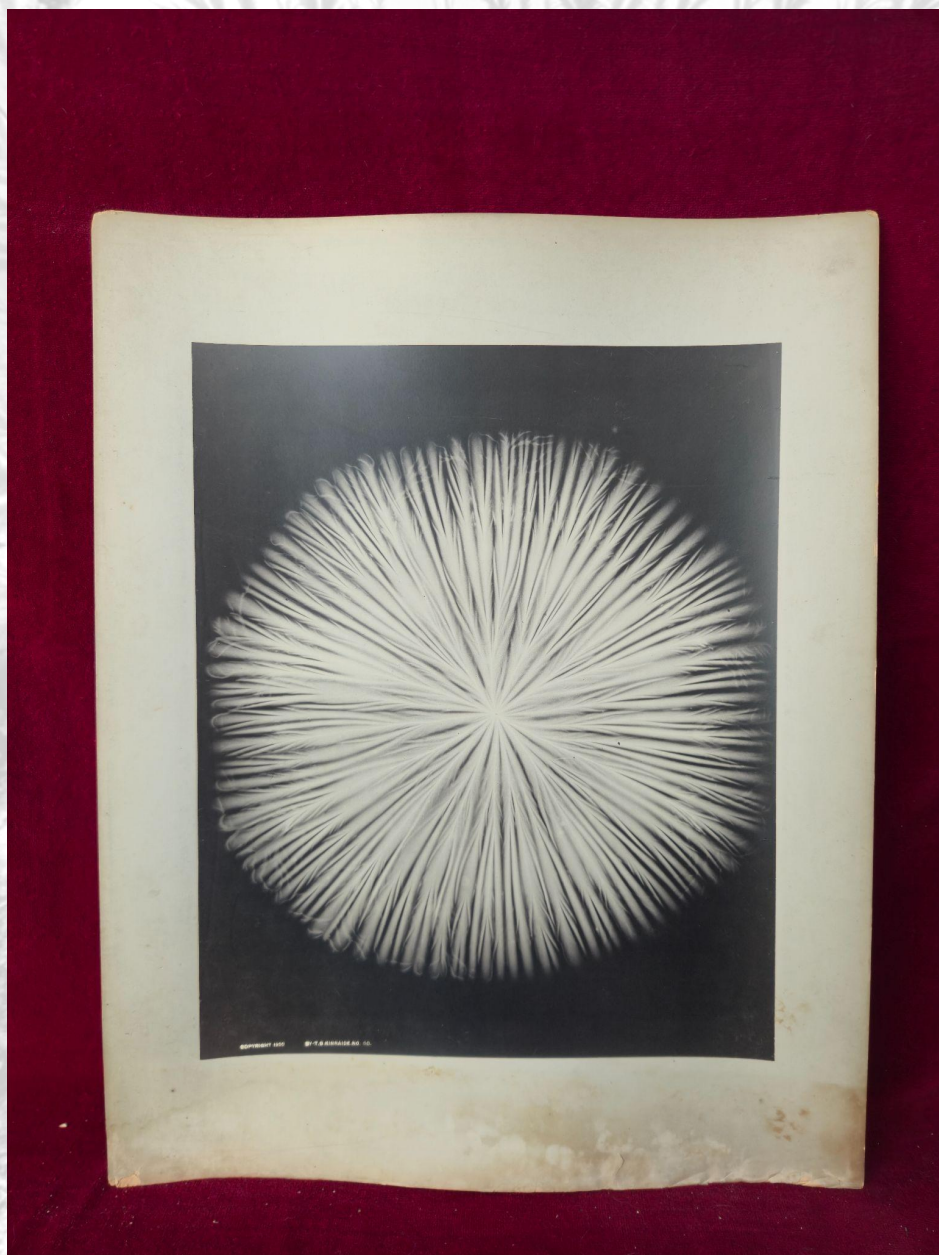


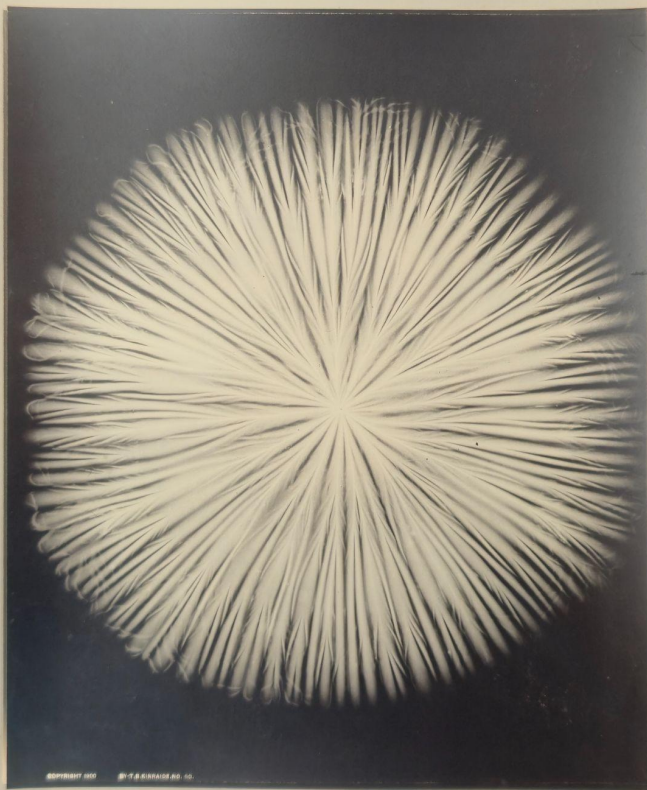
30-30. **COMPLEX ELECTRIC ENTITIES.** 30-30-30
 Electric entities obtained from a certain electrically divided gas in Fluorine and Hydrogen mix. The Fluorine is Negative
 end of the battery is bound up in the Fluorine gas. The Hydrogen and Fluorine in the Hydrogen mix. The entities are during the
 the above named the line of electric entities the 30-30-30.











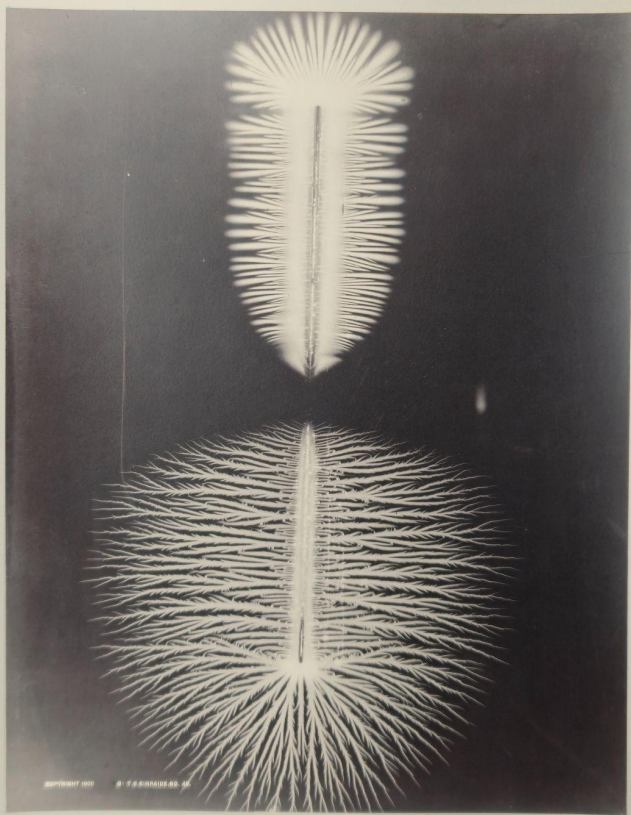
SEPTEMBER 1900 THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF ELECTRIC ENERGY.

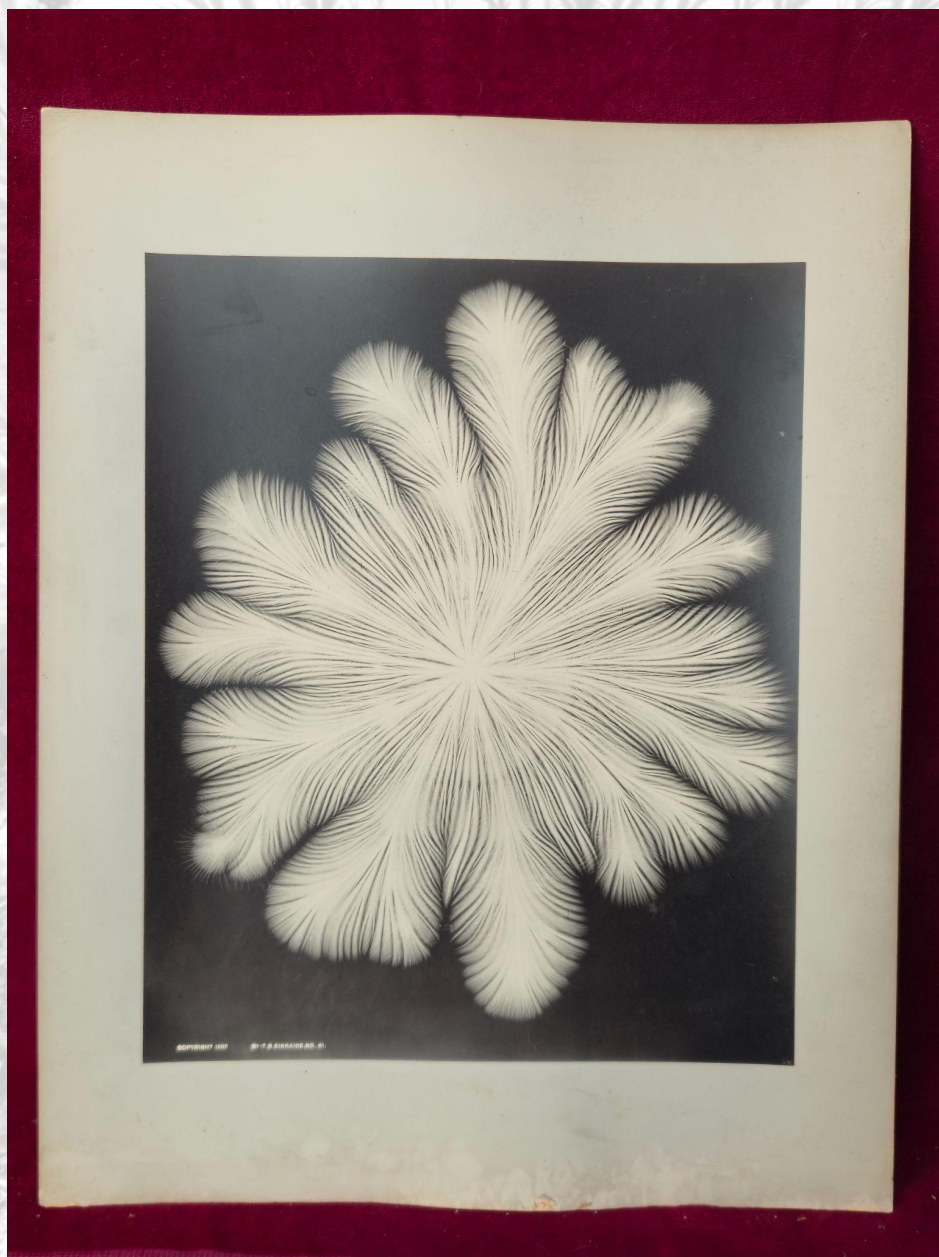
A number of "Hollow" lines from a source not changed to a "Negative" phase in the image.

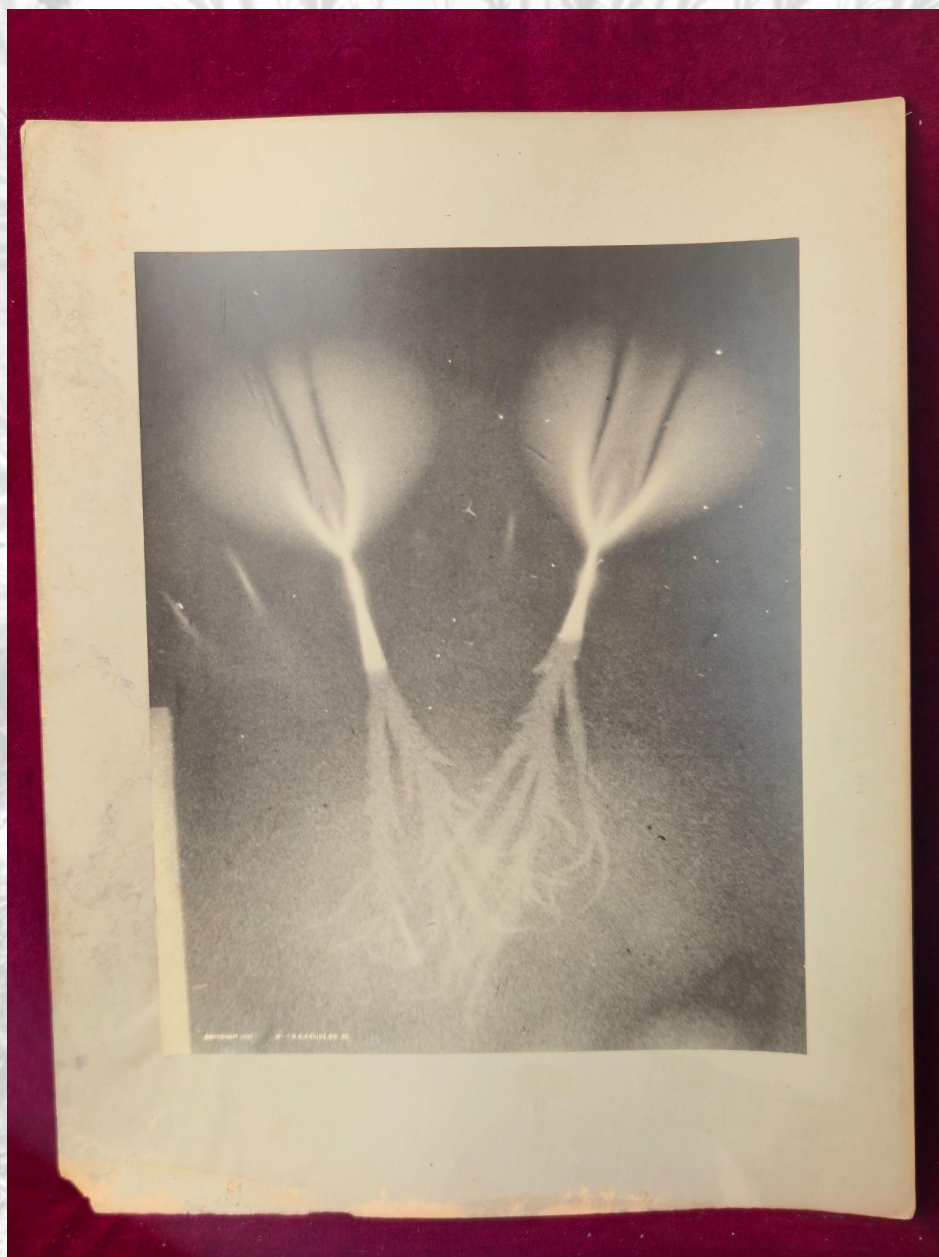
Amperage

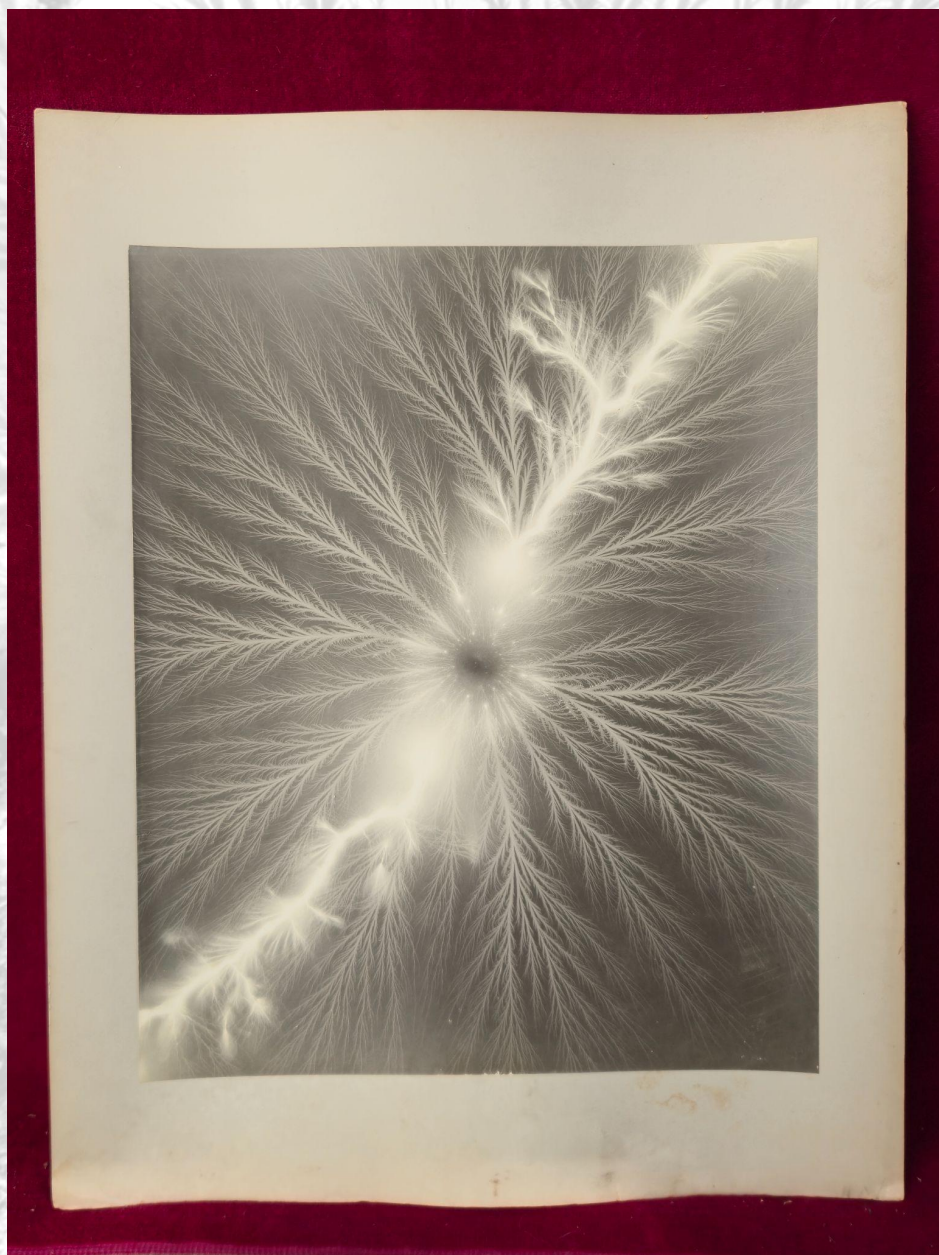
Current 100

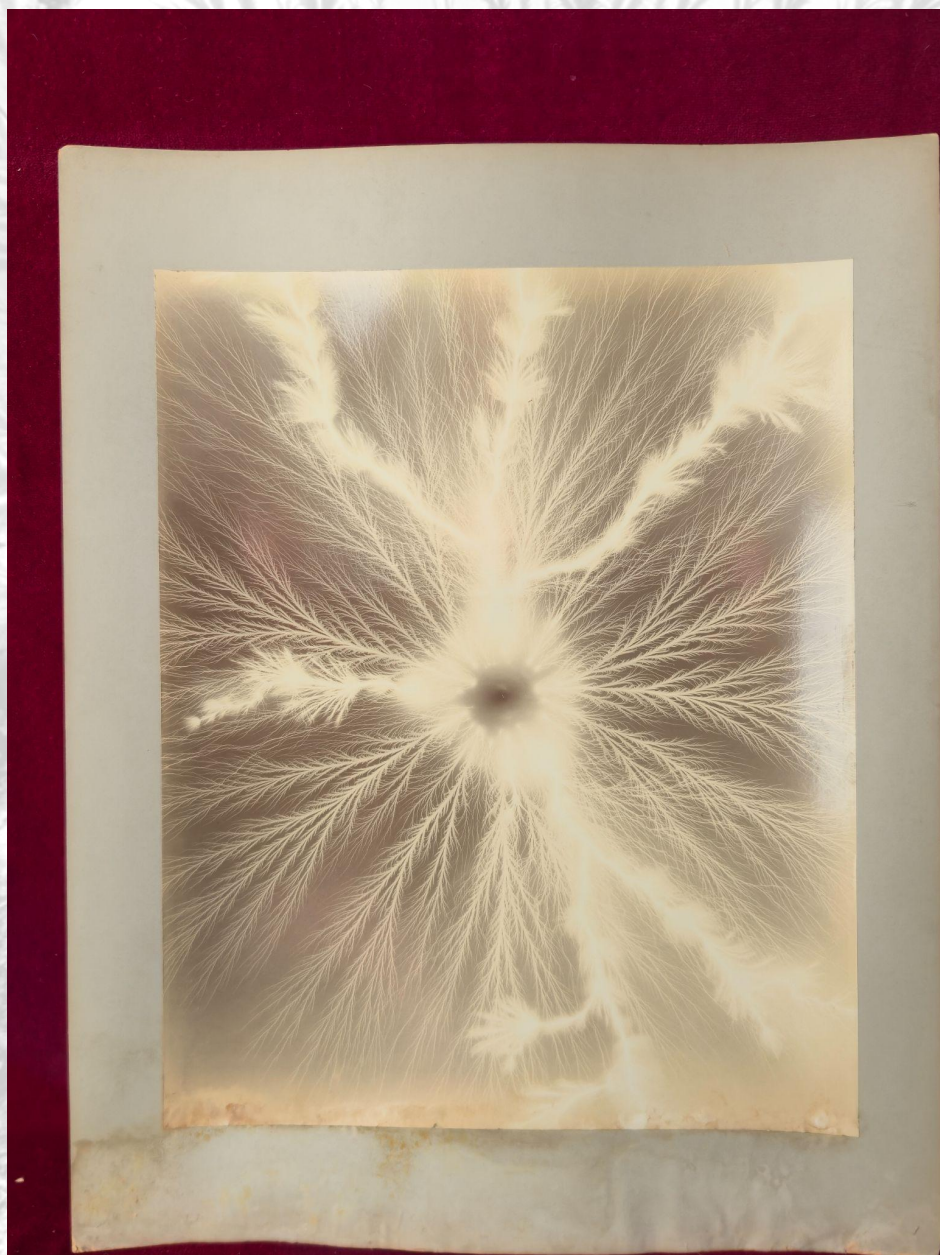


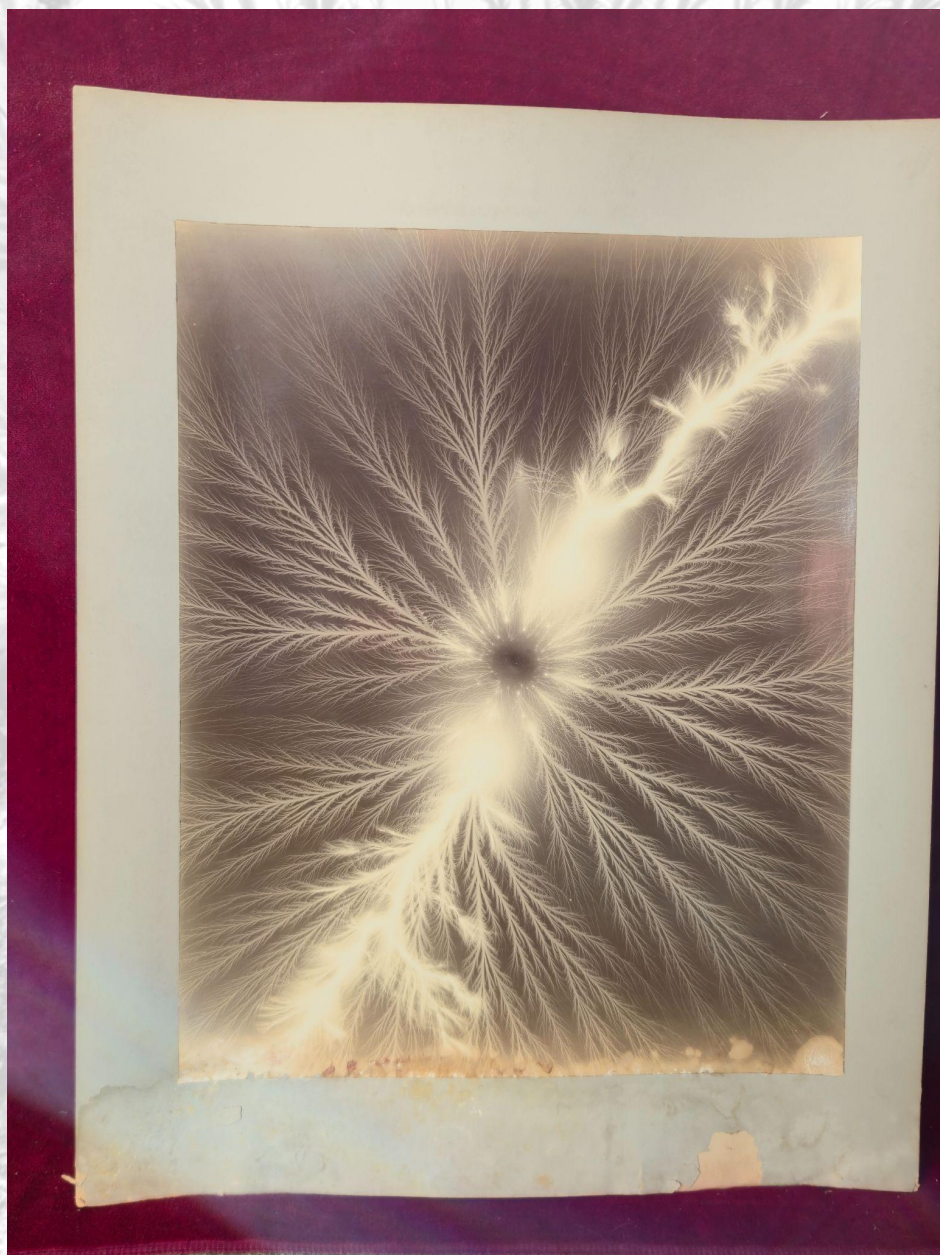
No. 25. *OF A FEATHER* *OF A FEATHER* *OF A FEATHER*
 (The text is mirrored and appears to be a title or description of the specimen.)

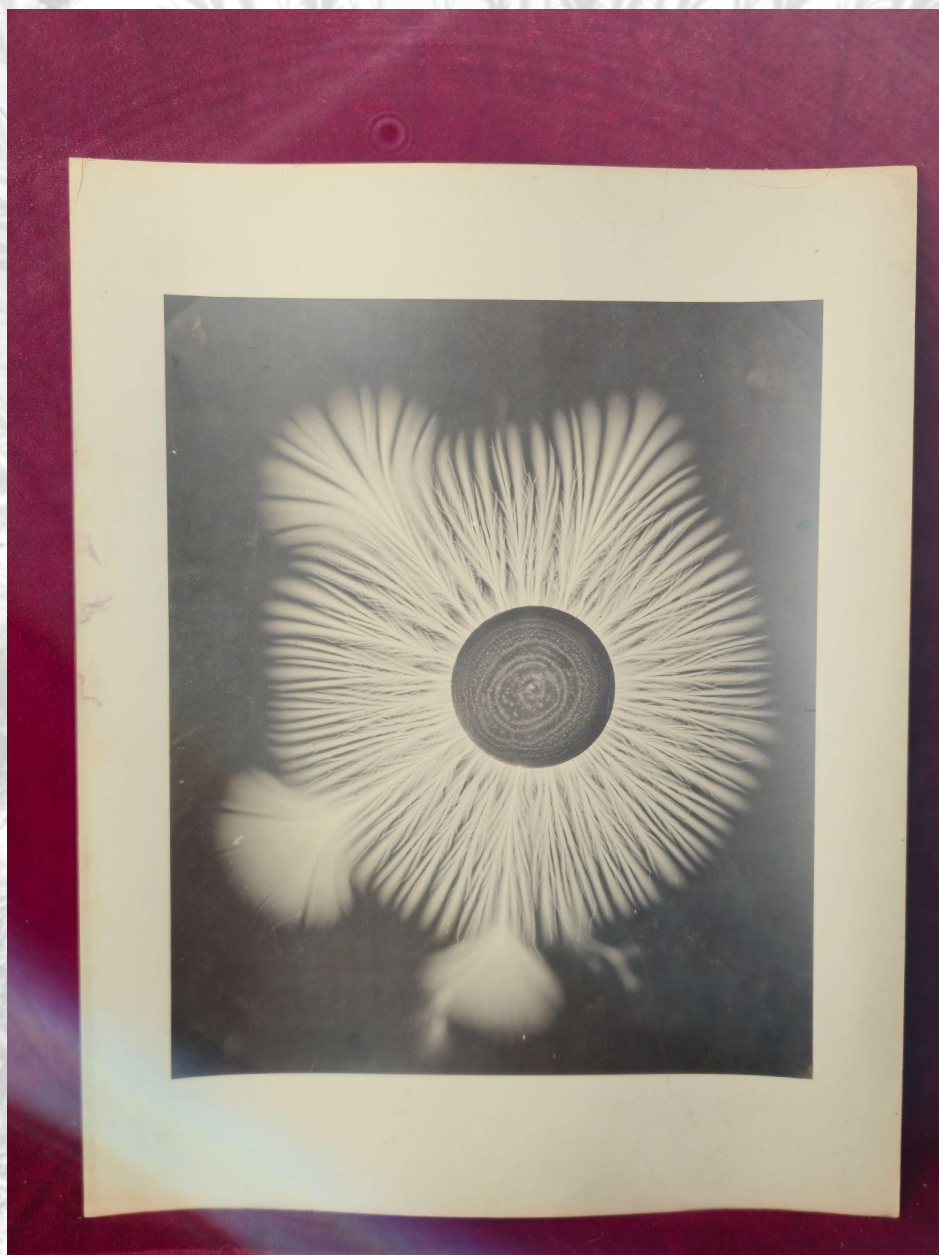


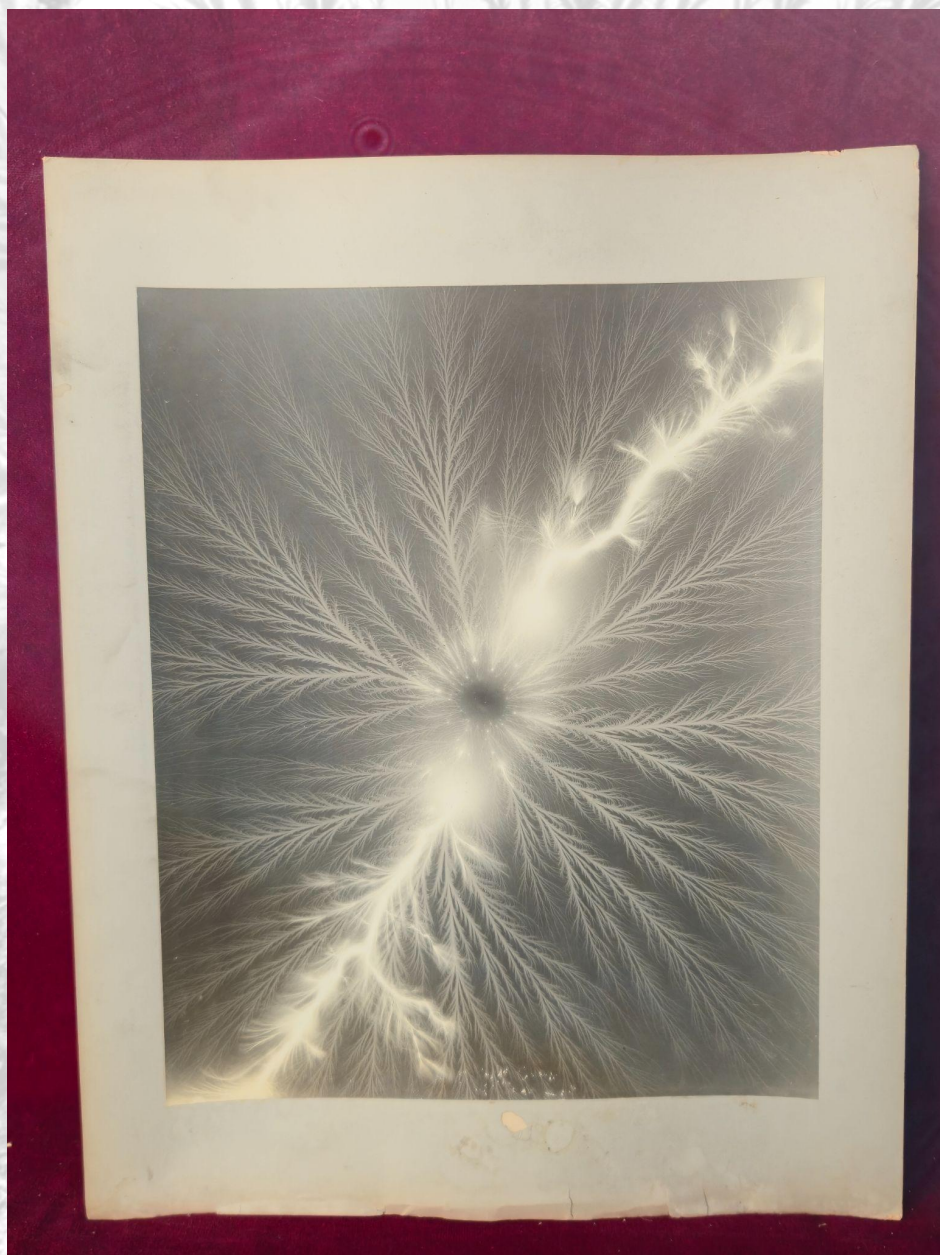


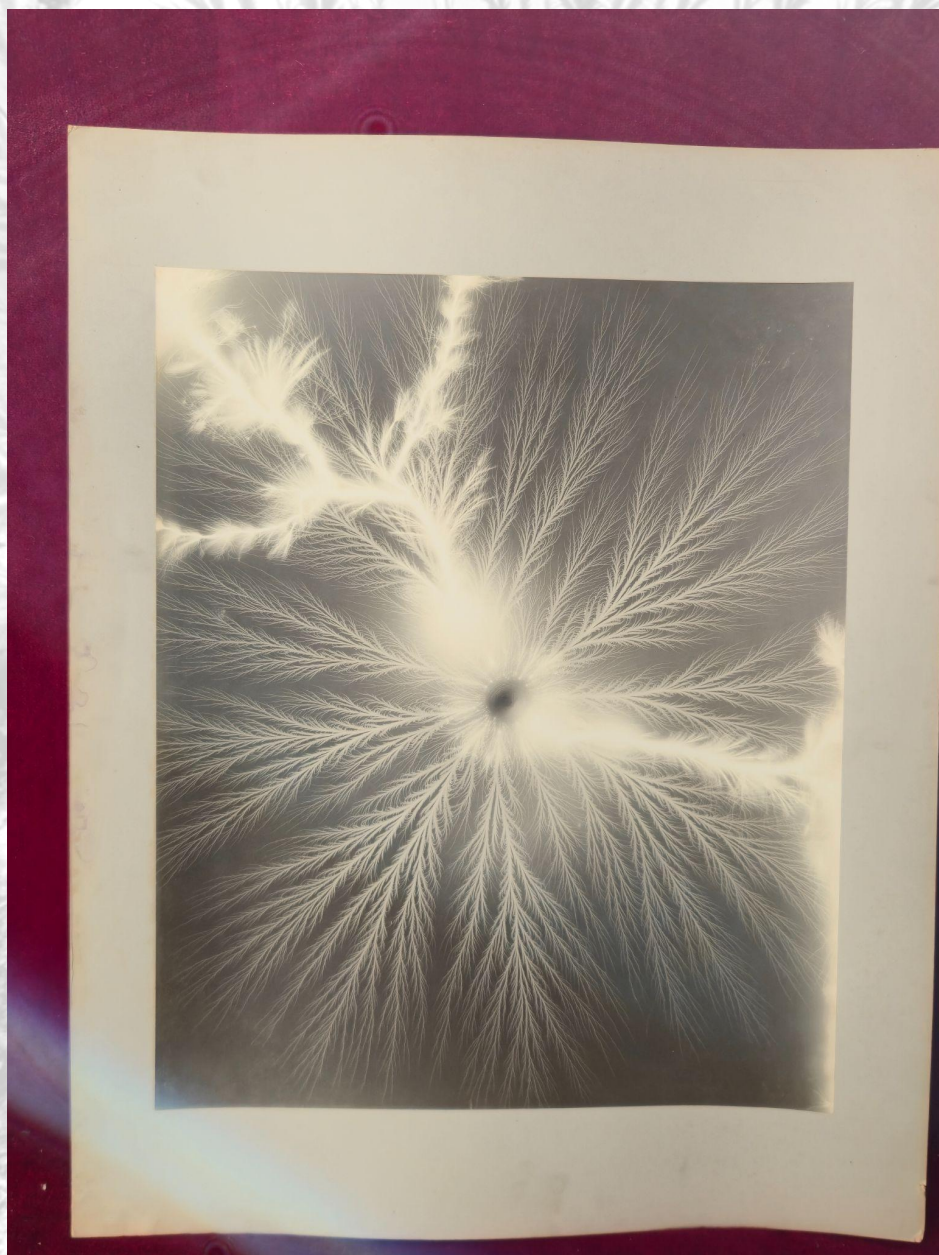


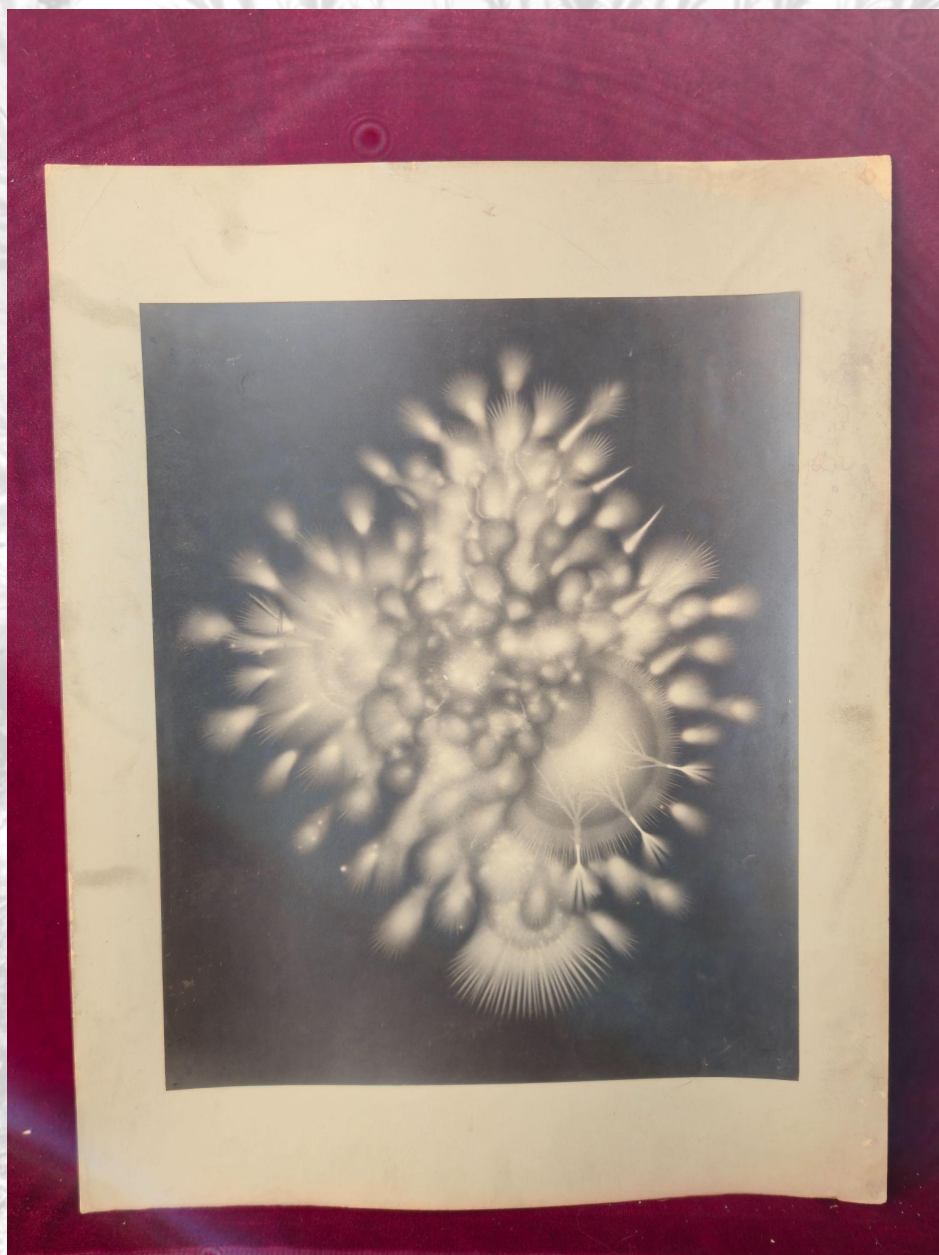




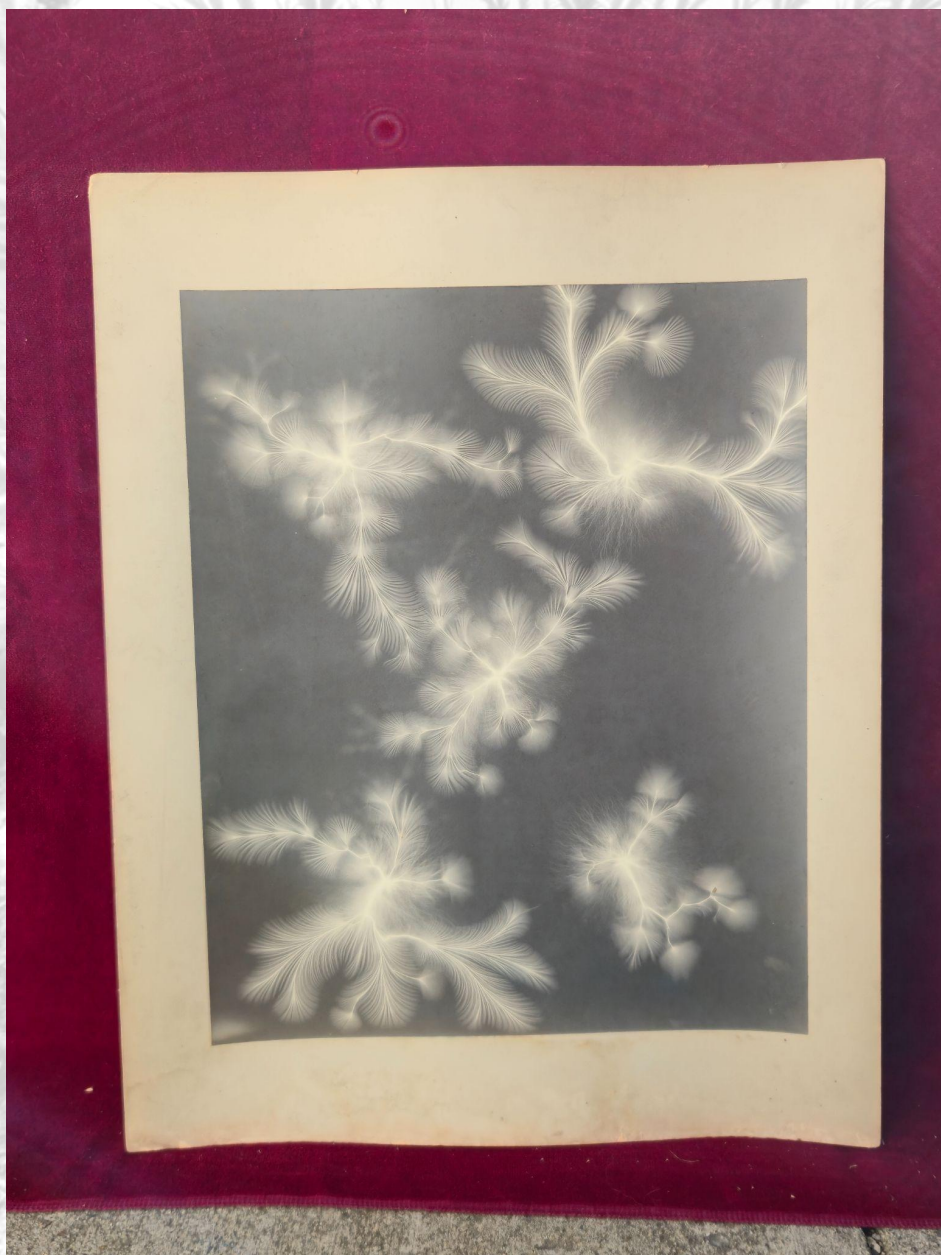


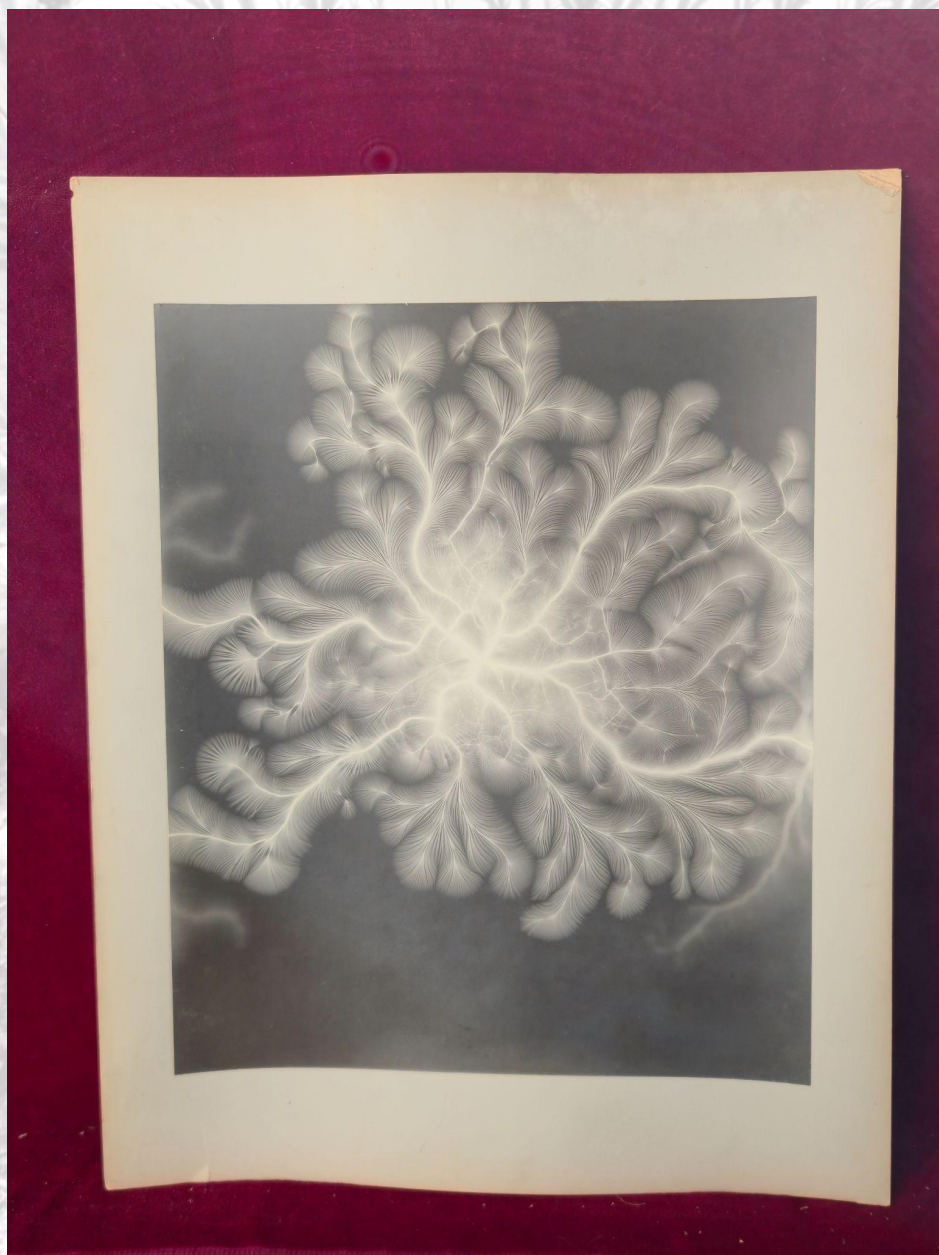


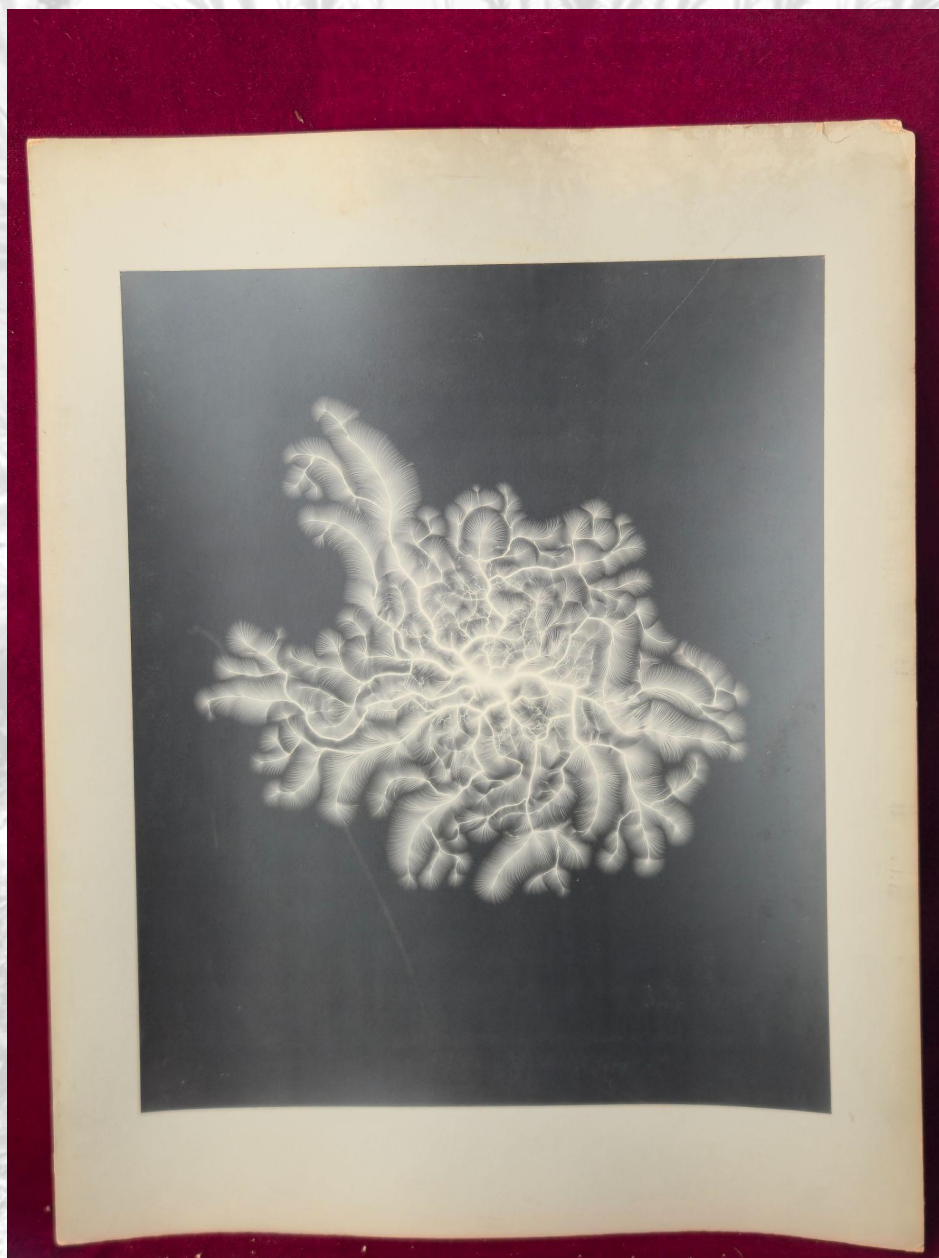


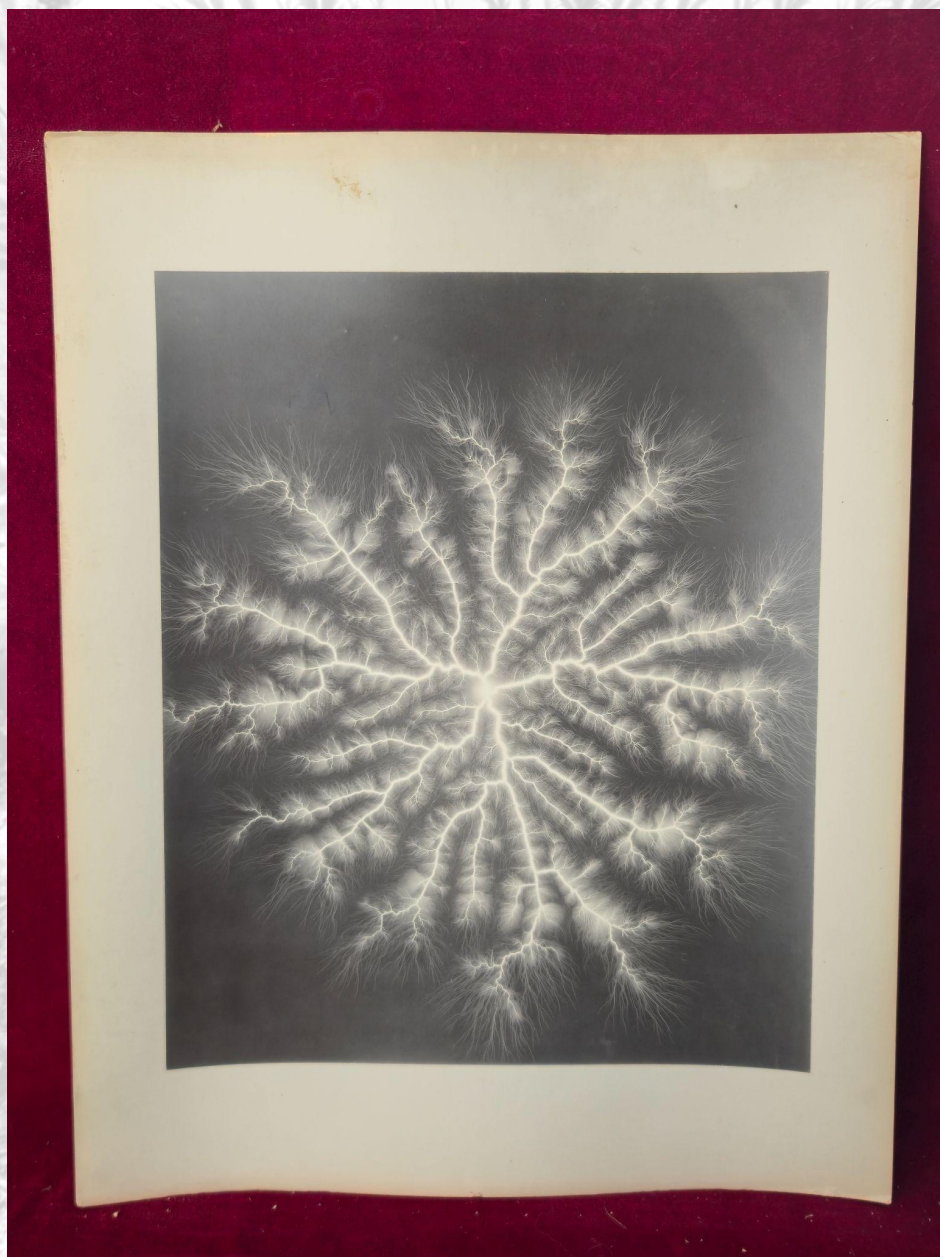














Electric Comets in series and parallel. Enlarged.

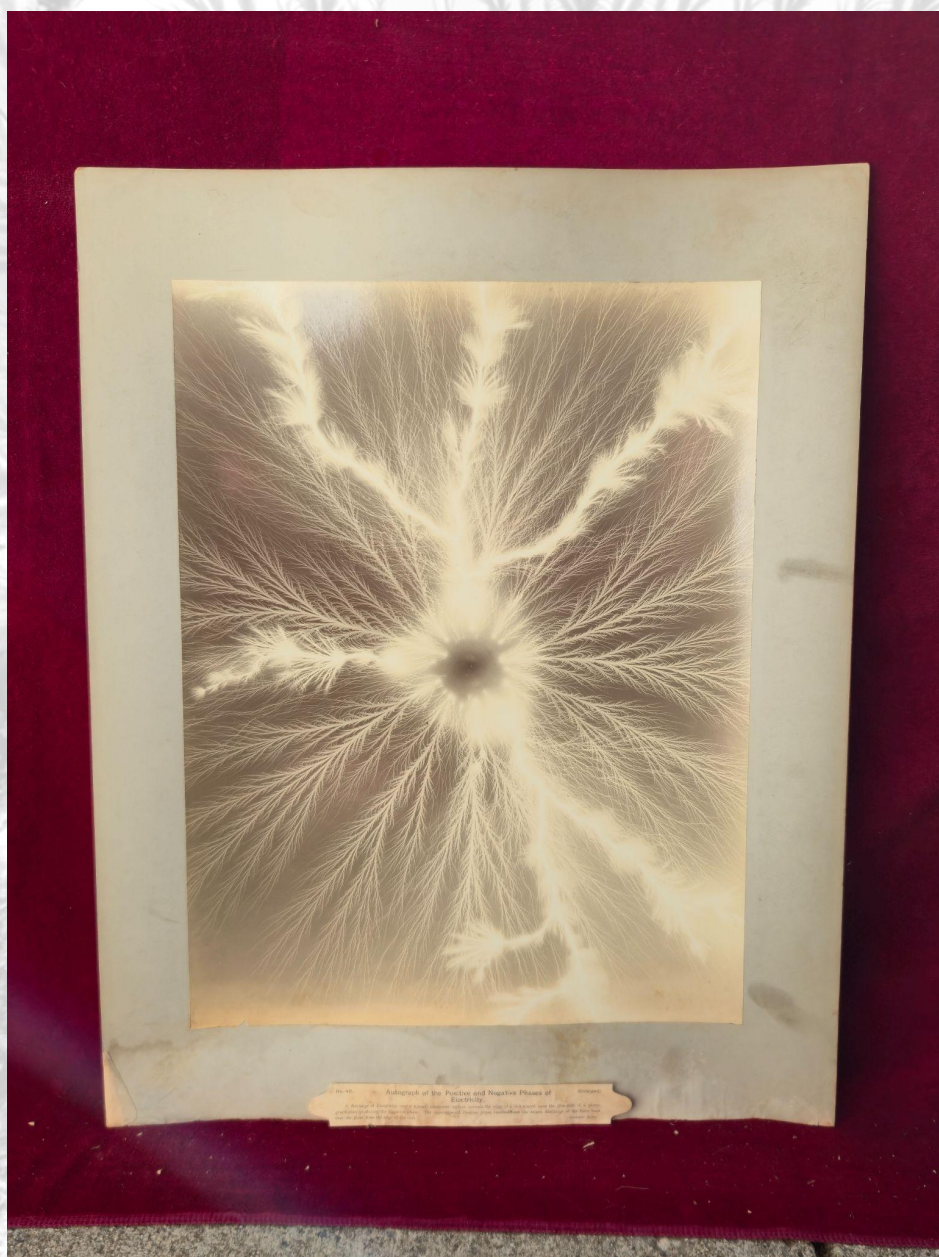
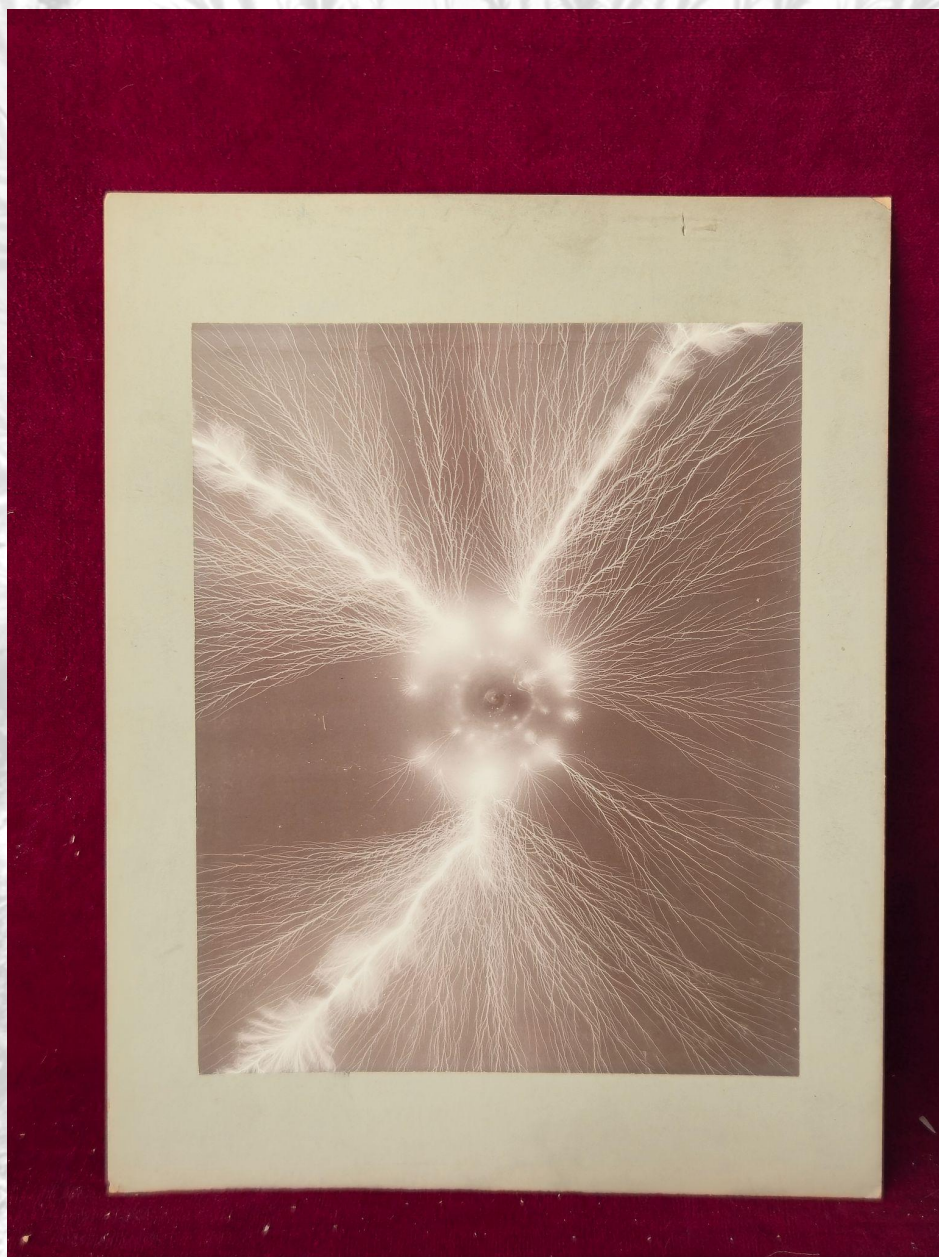
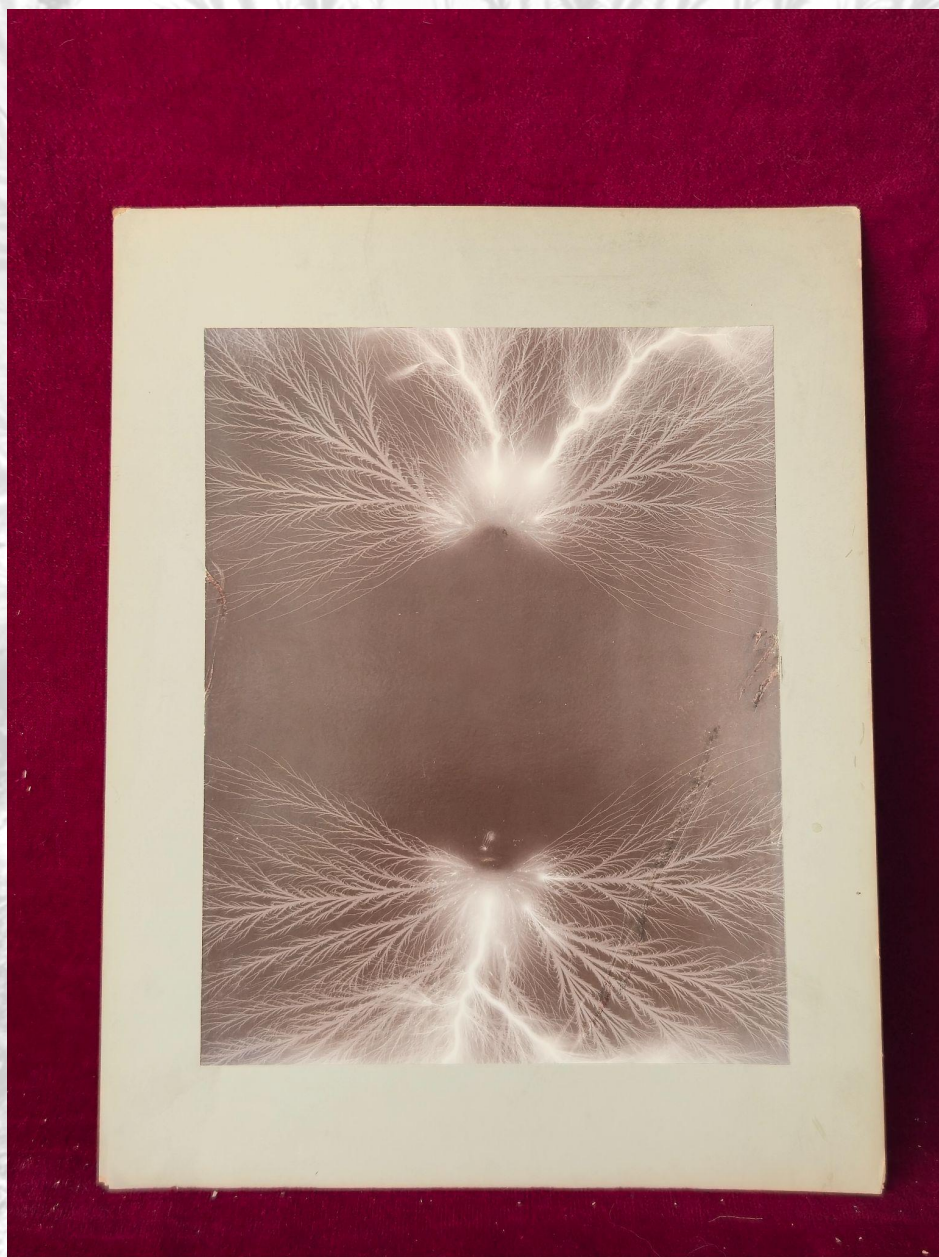
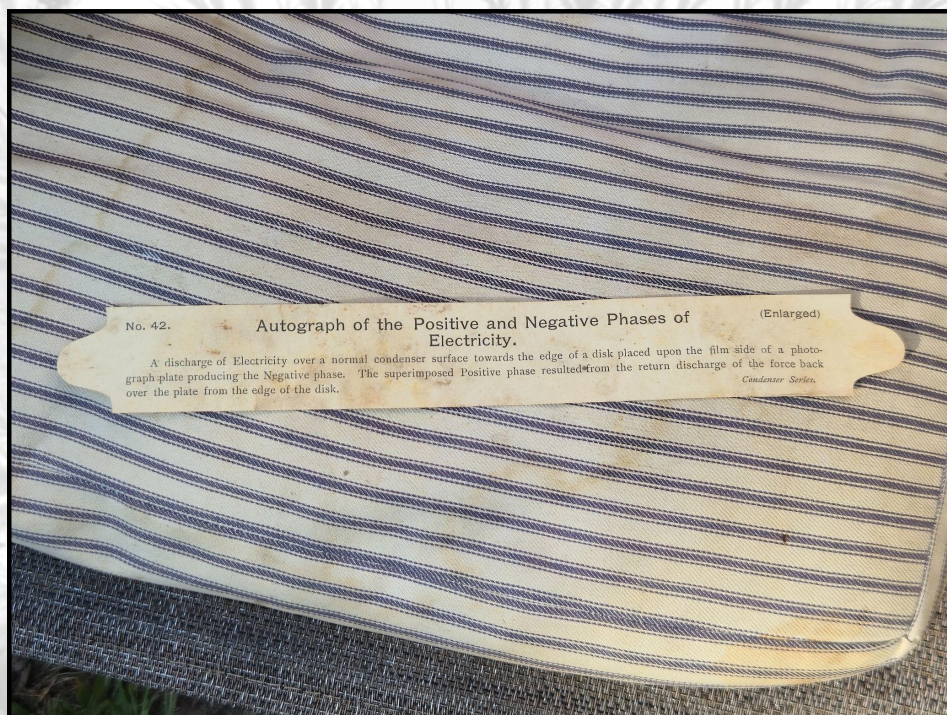


Fig. 10. Asymmetry of the Positive and Negative Phases of
Electricity.
A mineral of the same kind as that shown in Fig. 9, but with a different
arrangement of the fibers. The mineral is shown from a different
angle, and the fibers are more numerous and more distinct.



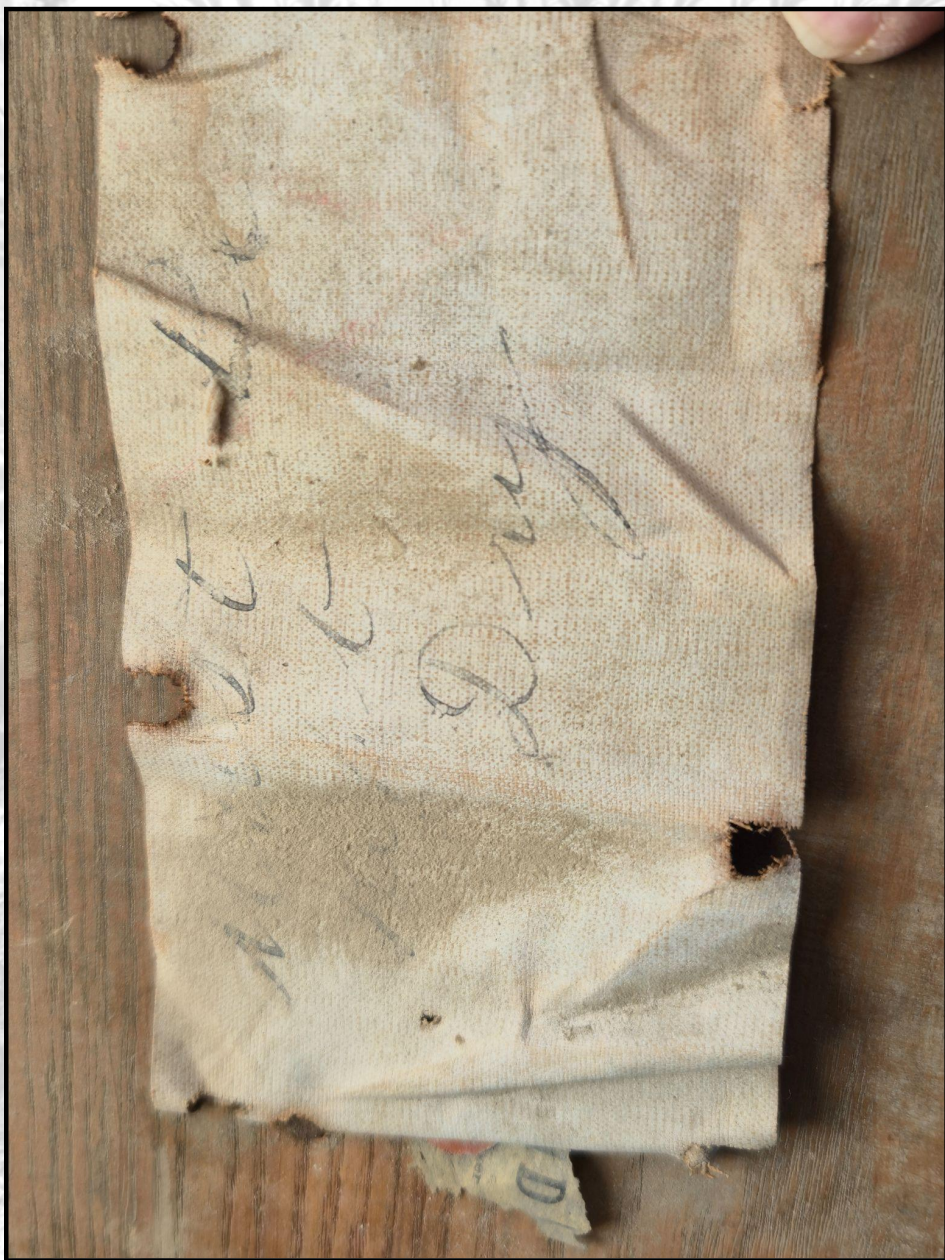






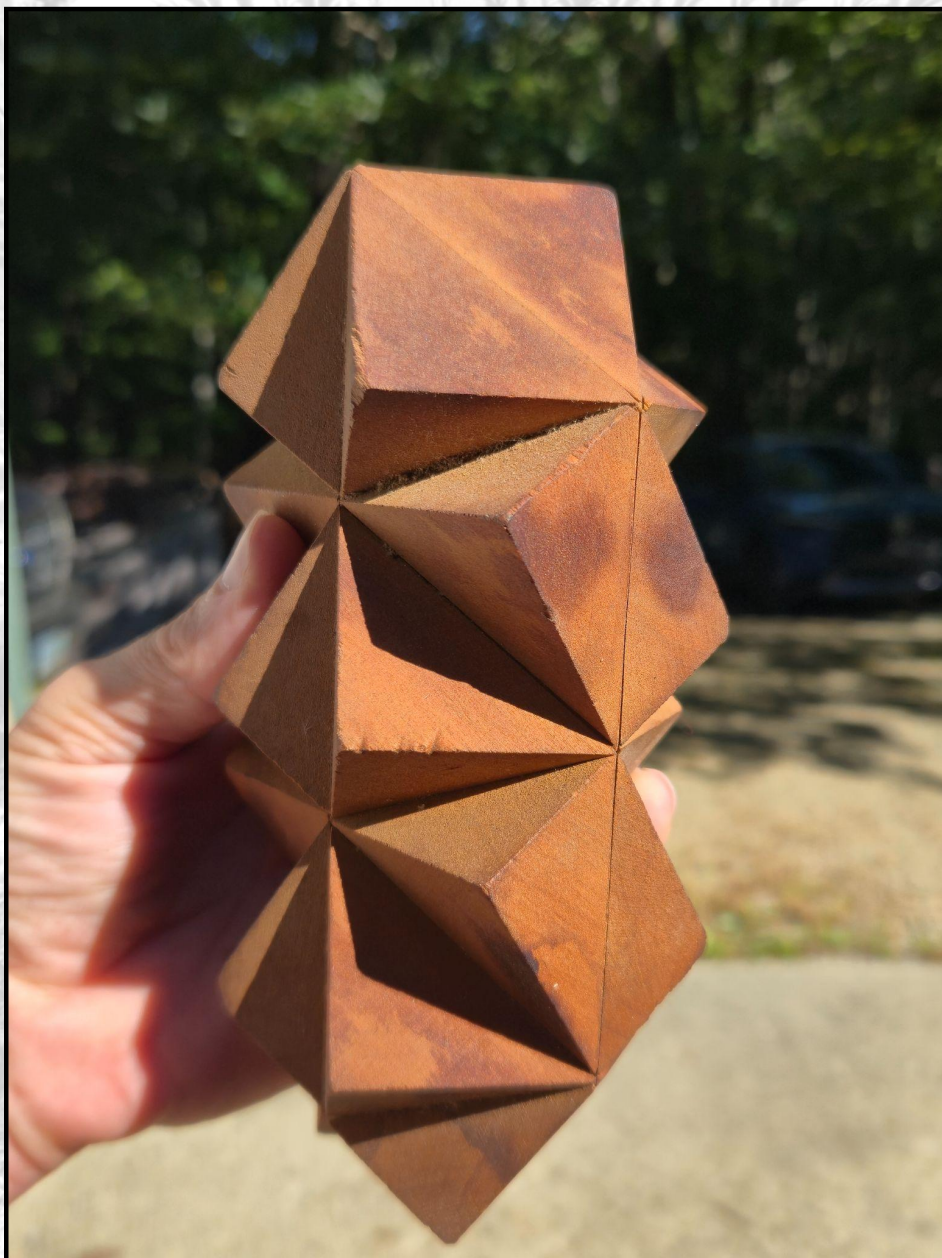








Must be kept dry

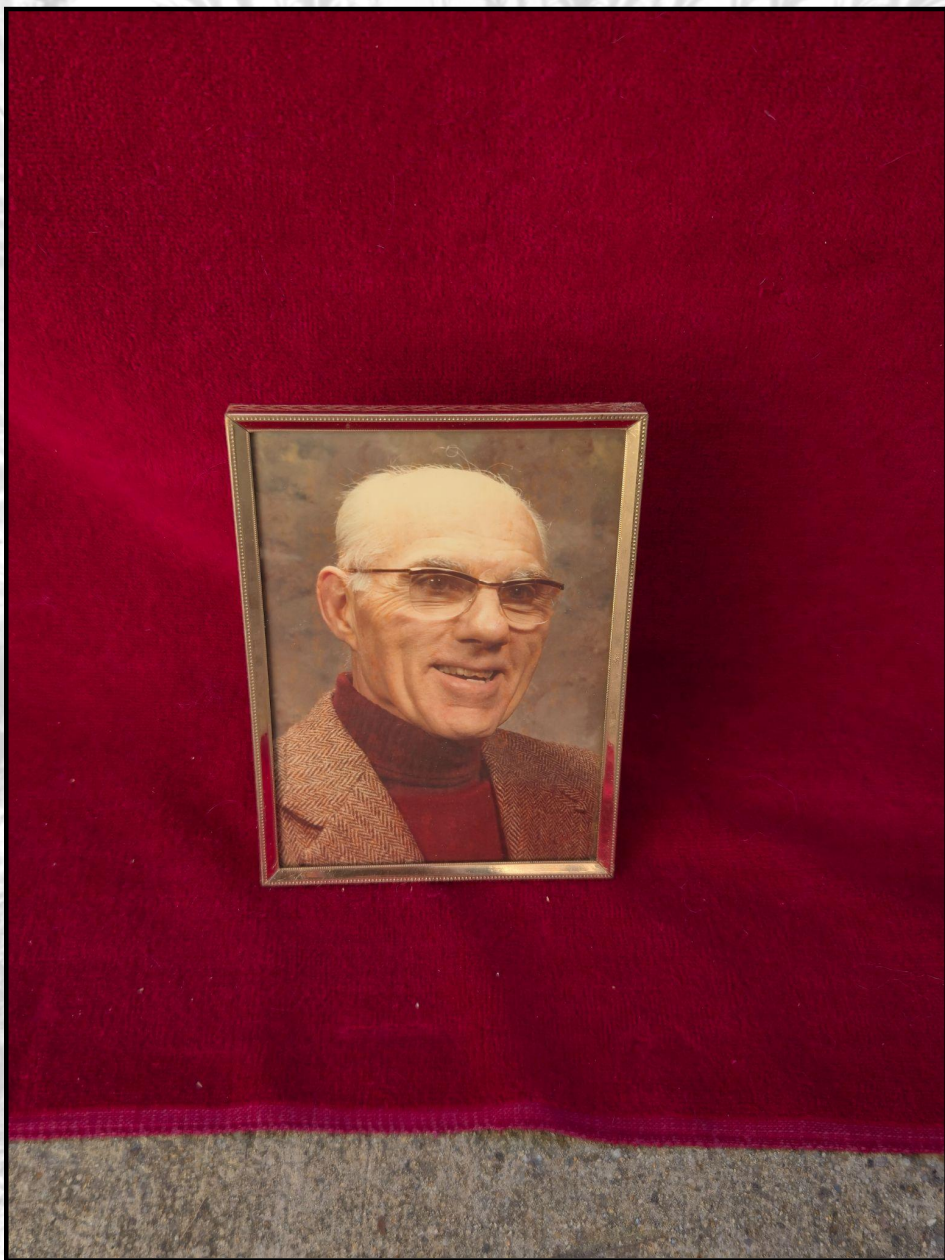


Sculpture, part of Thomas Burton Kinraide's Fourth Dimensional Space work





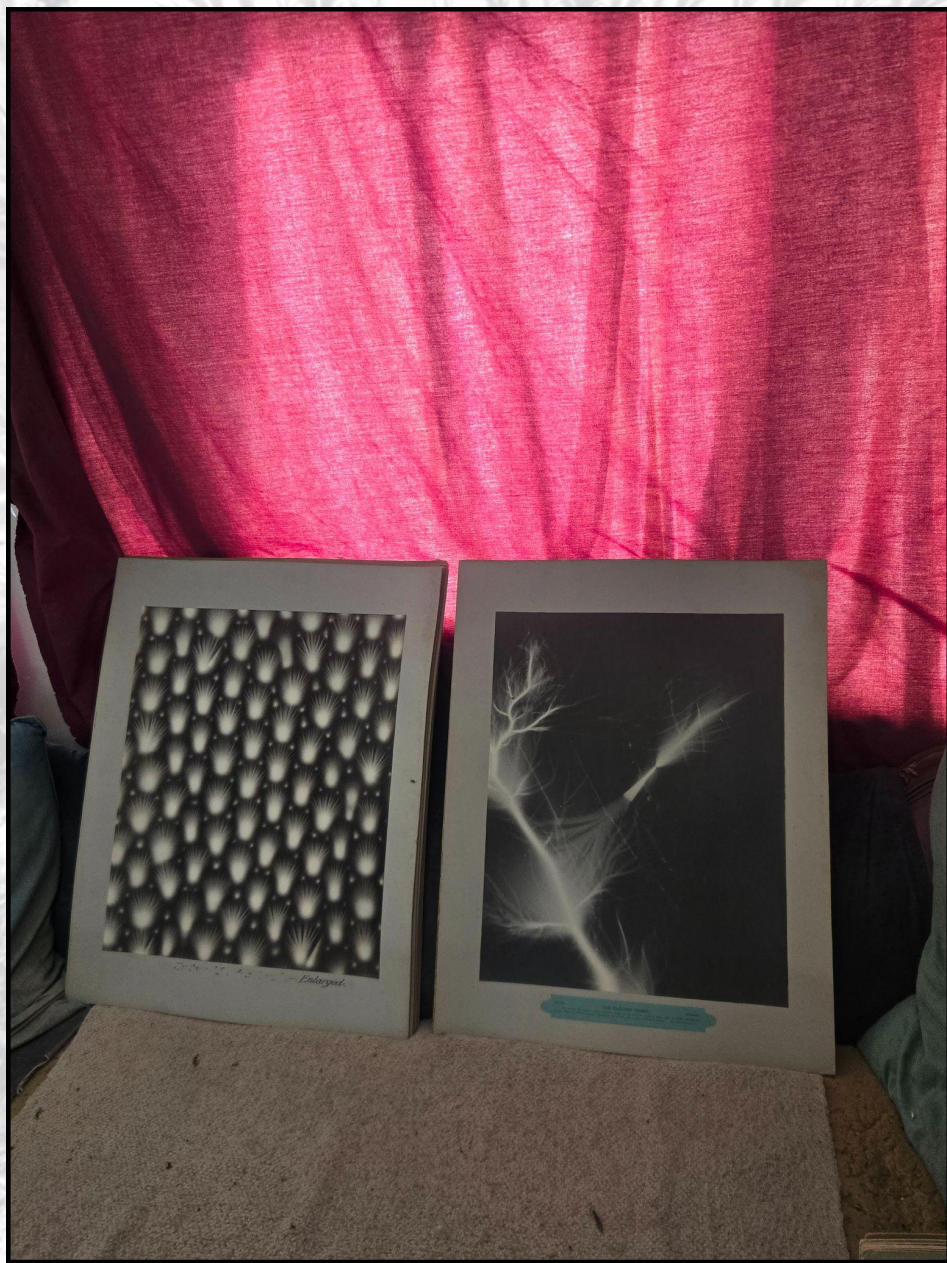


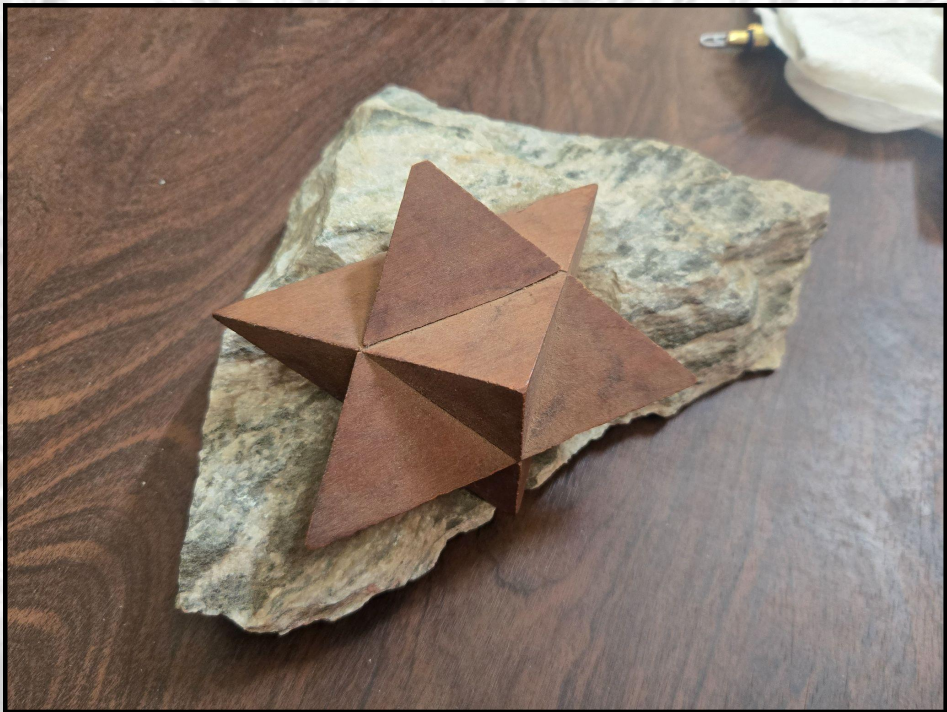


Thomas Reed Kinraide, one of Kinraide's sons









**Fourth Dimensional Space blocks mounted to stone by Pamela Sage,
grand-daughter of Thomas Burton Kinraide.**



No. 5.

(Not Enlarged)

High Potential Oscillation of Positive and Negative Electricity,

Showing the Electric Comets.

The radiating filaments are the most graphic portrayal of the out-reaching characteristic of the Positive phase of Electric energy. The heavy lines are the paths of the Negative oscillation.

Short Wire Secondary Series.

COPYRIGHT 1899

BY-T.B.KINRAIDE.

NO 5



No. 10

Positive ends of *Sclerinia homota* — enlarged

10





pure positive of P. Henssle

No. 11 **PURE POSITIVE - The Filiiform.** (Edwards)
 Image from a first-hand source, the surface of a specimen of the same form, the same.
 No. 11, 1891, 1892.



No. 11.

(Enlarged)

PURE POSITIVE — The Filiciform.

Discharge from a five inch Sphere upon the surface of a photographic plate placed upon the Sphere.

Short Wire Secondary Series

Nov 11 - Copyright 1900 - By T. B. Kinsade

No. 11.

P

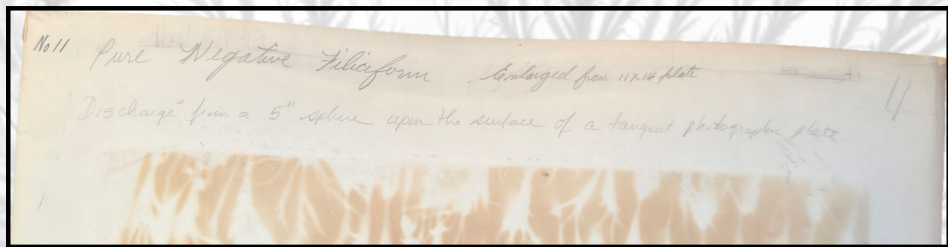
Discharge from a fi

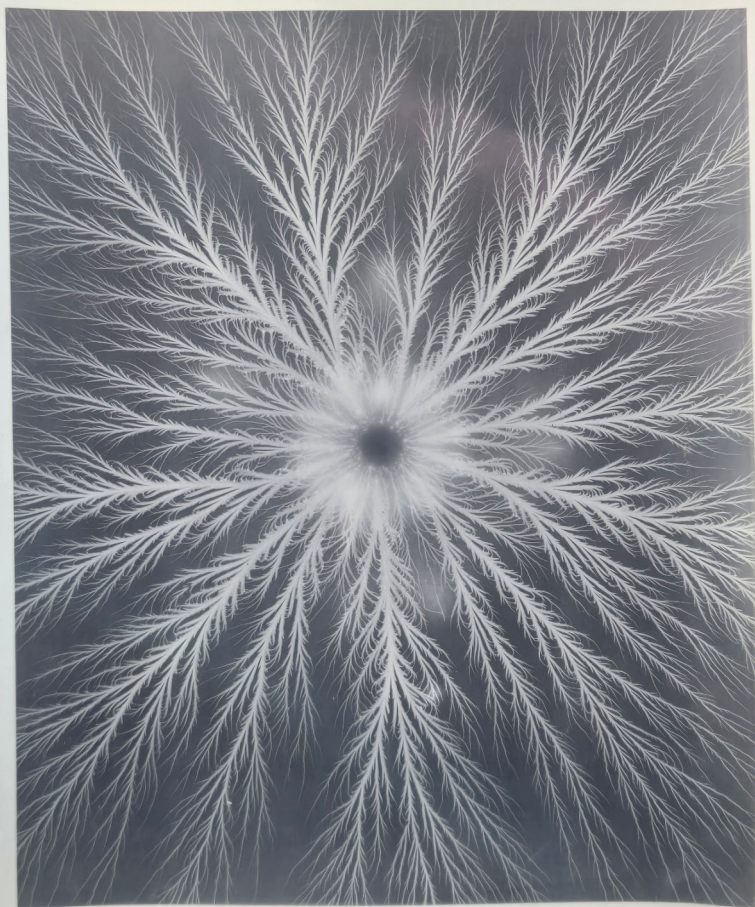
No 11 Pure Negative Filiciform Enlarged from 11 x 14 plate

Discharge from a 5" sphere upon the surface of a tangent photographic plate.



Electric sparks in light. The negative was of the same in substance. It could
show a fine electric discharge. The positive was electrically an
empty and completely neutral. Enlarged.





Pure Negative Filiciform Enlarged from 11X14 Plate.



Pure Negative Filiciform Enlarged from 11×14 Plate.





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NO. 12

POSITIVE ELECTRIC PLUME

See Engraving

This photograph shows the positive plume of a gas from which a large amount of positive ions are emitted. The plume is a complex, branching structure, resembling a stylized lightning bolt or a complex, glowing tree. The plume is a complex, branching structure, resembling a stylized lightning bolt or a complex, glowing tree. The plume is a complex, branching structure, resembling a stylized lightning bolt or a complex, glowing tree.

COPYRIGHT 1900

BY T. B. KINRAIDE.

NO 12

No. 12.

POSITIVE ELECTRIC PLUME.

(Not Enlarged.)

The photograph plate was placed upon a glass plate, having a strip of tinfoil on its under side, extending vertically from the lower edge of the photograph plate. The Negative terminal was connected to the tinfoil, the Positive to a piece of metal on the lower margin of the photograph plate.

Condenser Series.

11/2

The Negative shows profoundly an quadrilateral of light, further elevated
 from the rest of the specimen

12

The photograph plate was placed upon a glass plate, having a strip of talc
 under the specimen, extending vertically from the lower edge of the photograph plate.
 The negative demand was connected to the support, the positive to a piece of
 paper on the lower margin of the photograph plate.



Quadrilateral of light, further elevated from the rest of the specimen.

N. 12

The Negative shows accompanied by an oscillation of the positive electricity
Low potential form of the Spindle form Not enlarged

12

The photograph plate was placed upon a glass plate, having a strip of tinsel on its underside, extending vertically from the lower edge of the photograph plate. The negative terminal was connected to the tinsel, the positive to a piece of metal on the lower margin of the photograph plate.



*The Negative Plume accompanied by an Oscillation of the Positive Electricity.
Low Potential Form of the Filiciform. — Not Enlarged.*



*The Negative Plume accompanied by an Oscillation of the Positive Electricity.
Low Potential Form of the Filiceiform. — Not Enlarged.*



PL. 12

POSITIVE END OF ELECTRIC COMETS.

Continued to p. 13

Photograph of electric comets taken at a small distance and so the groups into the fine side of a photograph plate placed
near the positive terminal of a Van de Graaff generator.

Continued

Continued from



No. 13.

POSITIVE END OF ELECTRIC COMETS.

(Enlarged.)

Companion to No. 15.

Discharge of Electric energy from a small metallic rod in its passage near the film side of a photograph plate placed upon the Negative surface of a charged condenser.

Condenser Series.

113

Negative end of Lethbridge, Ontario

Low Potential

13

Discharge of electrical energy from a small metallic rod in its passage
near the film side of a photographic plate placed upon the negative surface
of a charged condenser.

The discharge of electrical energy from a small metallic rod in its passage
near the film side of a photographic plate placed upon the negative surface
of a charged condenser.

113

Negative end of Electric Comets

Low Potential

13

Discharge of electrical energy from a small metallic rod in its passage
near the film side of a photographic plate placed upon the Negative end
of a charged condenser.

Negative End of Electric Comets.



Negative End of Electric Comets.



No 14 Electric bonnets in flight. The negative end of the combs is not used. This would produce a noise.
The Positive & Negative Electricity, as always and inseparably united. 14

No 14

Electric Comets in flight. The Negative end of the comets in advance. So called
Spherical or Ball Electricity. The Positive & Negative Electricity as always and inseparably united. Enlarged.

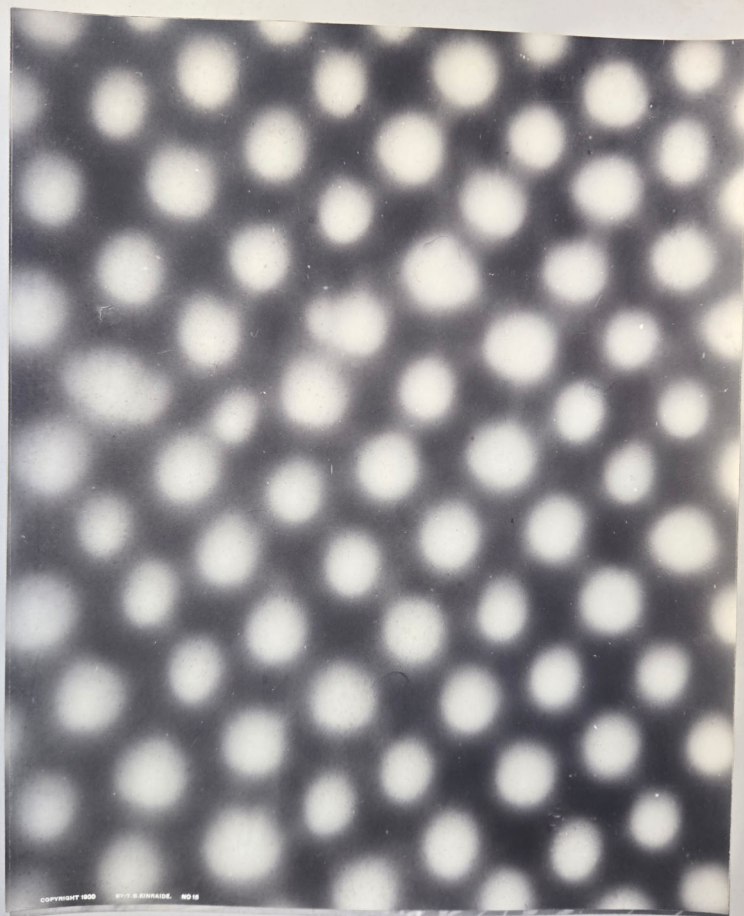
14

Electric Comets in Flight. The Negative end of the Comets in advance. So called
Spherical or Ball Electricity. The Positive and Negative Electricity as
always and inseparably united. Enlarged.



Electric Comets in Flight. The Negative end of the Comets in advance. So called Spherical or Ball Electricity. The Positive and Negative Electricity as always and inseparably united. Enlarged.





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No. 14. SURFACE DIFFUSION OF ELECTRICITY, Negative Phase. (Reversed)

Photograph of electricity from a small metallic rod, in the negative and the film side of a photograph plate placed upon the reversed positive surface of a charged condenser.



COPYRIGHT 1920 BY T. B. KIRKLAND, NO. 15

No. 15. SURFACE DIFFUSION OF ELECTRICITY, Negative Phase. (Enlarged)
Companion to No. 13.

Discharge of Electricity from a small metallic rod in its passage near the film side of a photograph plate placed upon the uncoated positive surface of a charged condenser.

Condenser Series.



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COPYRIGHT 1903 BY T. & E. H. HARRIS. NO. 16

No. 16.

POSITIVE PHASE OF ELECTRICITY.

Illustration to No. 16.

Table corresponding with No. 16. Exhibiting the positive phase of electrical energy. The opposite of a dark and
negative phase placed on opposite side of two photographs given placed back to back.

discharge.

Illustration to No. 16.



COPYRIGHT 1903 BY T. & R. HARRIS. NO. 16

No. 16.

POSITIVE PHASE OF ELECTRICITY.

Illustration to No. 16.
Taken contemporaneously with No. 15, exhibiting the positive phase of electrical energy. The opposite of a dark wire
negative wire placed on opposite side of one photograph plate placed back to back. (See caption page.)

discharge.



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NO 16

No. 16.

POSITIVE PHASE OF ELECTRICITY.

(Enlarged)

Companion to No. 4.

Taken simultaneously with No. 4. Exhibiting the Positive phase of Electric energy. The terminals of a short wire, secondary were placed on opposite sides of two photographic plates placed back to back.

Condenser Series

No 16

Negative Electricity enlarged

16

Taken simultaneously with #4



Johnston Electric Company

No 16 Negative Electricity Enlarged

Taken simultaneously with #4



Copyright 1900 by J. J. Thomson

Negative Electricity Enlarged.



Negative Electricity Enlarged.

No 17

Collective Memoirs on Series and Parallel — enlarged

Parallel

No 14

Collectae Cometae in series and Parallel. - enlarged





No. 17.

PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

Discharge of electricity by the agency of a knotted wire over a paraffin plate laid the side down upon a perfectly charged electrical machine. The phenomena of the first groups of discharges is seen between conductors within a constant time.

(discharge)

No. 17.

PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

(Enlarged)

Discharge of Electricity by the passage of a metallic roller over a photograph plate laid film side down upon a positively charged uncoated condenser surface. The phenomena of the two phases of Electricity in series between condenser surfaces.

Condenser Series.

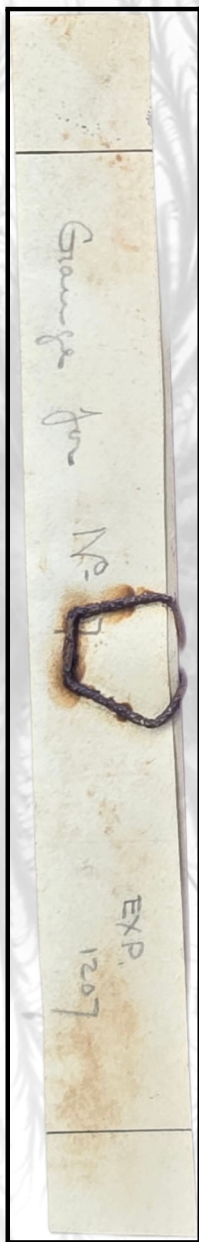






Fig. 18. **NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY.** (Enlarged.)
 The Plumot.
 Observed at No. 18.
 (Enlarged 10x.)

No. 18

NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY.

(Enlarged)

The Plumous.

Companion to No. 19.

Condenser Series.

Don't use this

Don't use this



No. 18.

POSITIVE ELECTRICITY.
Low Potential Fluctuations.

Discharge in No. 18.

Discharge.

Discharge.



No 19.

POSITIVE ELECTRICITY.
Low Potential Filiciform.

(Enlarged)

Companion to No. 18.

Condenser Series.

No. 19

Negative Electricity

Enlarged

19

Low potential Filicium



Positive Electricity with positive condition. Enlarged.

W. B. Hall

No. 19

Negative Electricity

Enlarged

Low potential Filiciform



Negative Electricity Enlarged.



Negative Electricity Enlarged.



125

No 20

So called Spherical or Ball to Electricity - Positive and Negative - The Electric Spark -



Aug. 26.

THE ELECTRIC COMET.

Stratford.

The brilliant and jagged shape of electric energy of high potential as it is released in nature. The electric energy, along which it is the electric potential, is the potential energy, and the electric energy.

No. 20.

THE ELECTRIC COMET.

(Enlarged.)

The Positive and Negative phase of Electric energy of high Potential as always united when in action. The Electric energy always moves in the direction indicated by the pointed ends of the Filiciform branches. *Short Wire Secondary Series.*



So called Spherical or Ball Electricity — Positive & Negative ~~Like Electric Bodies~~
No 20 Enlarged 20



So called Spherical or Ball Electricity Positive & Negative
No 20 Enlarged

See ~~Electric~~ ~~Enlarged~~

20

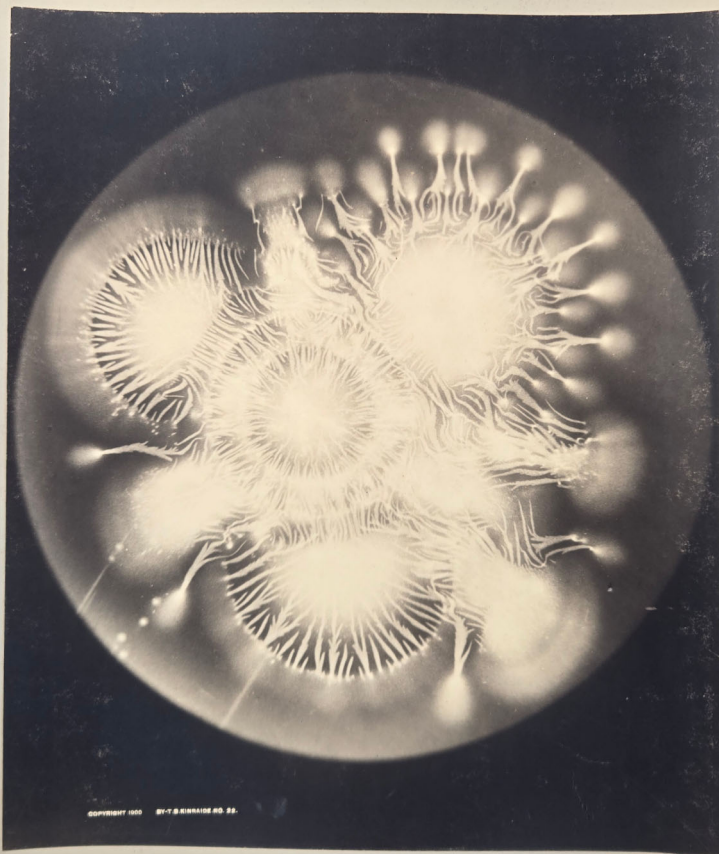


So called Spherical or Ball Electricity. Positive and Negative. The Electric Comet, Enlarged.

Copyright 1995 by Thomas B. Yoneda

So called Spherical or Ball Electricity. Positive and Negative. The Electric Comet,

OK



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No. 32.

PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

Discharge.

Discharge of Electricity through a fine hole in a glass plate upon a photographic plate had fine side lines upon a perfectly charged second condenser surface. The phenomenon of the ray stream of Electricity in some form of condenser surface.

Author: R. W.



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No. 22.

PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

(Enlarged)

See No. 14.

Discharge of Electricity through a two inch sphere placed upon a photograph plate laid film side down upon a positively charged uncoated condenser surface. The phenomena of the two phases of Electricity in series between condenser surfaces.

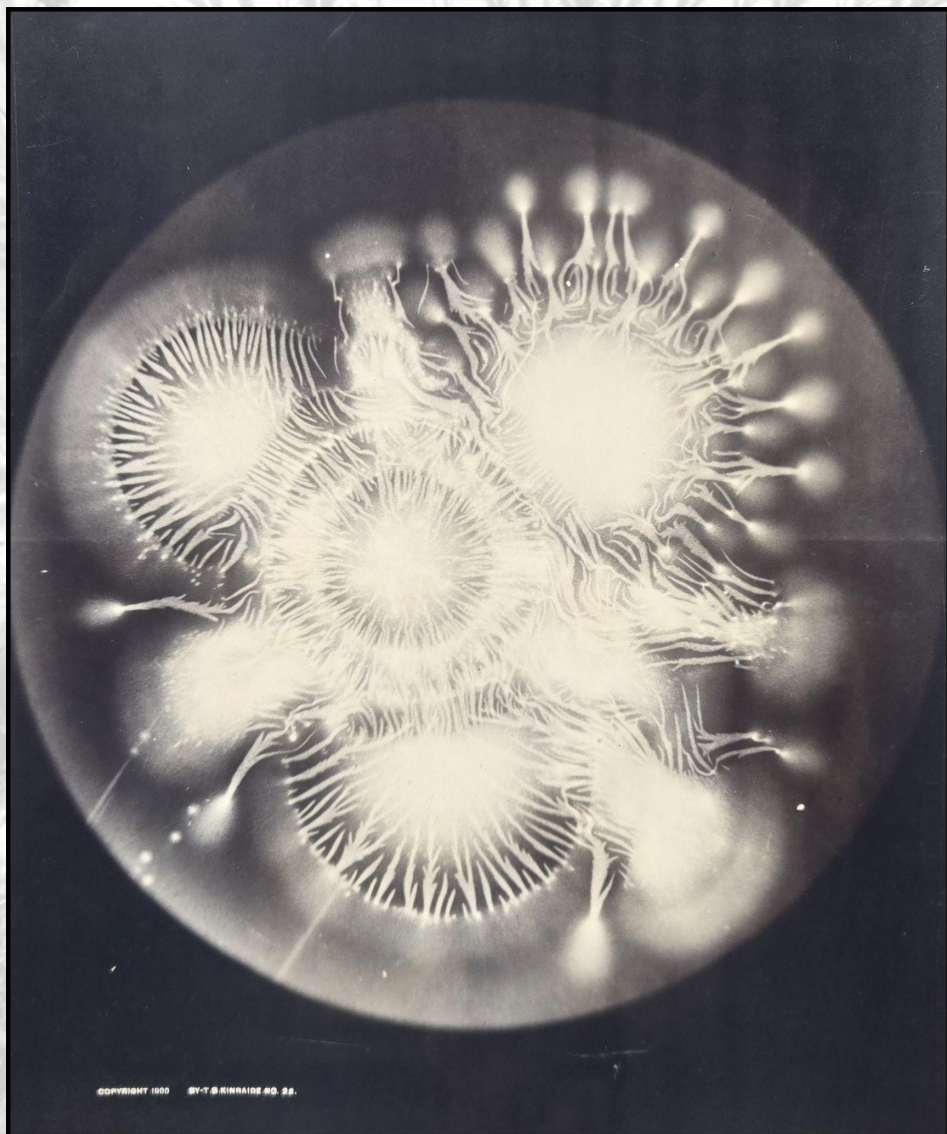
Condenser Series.



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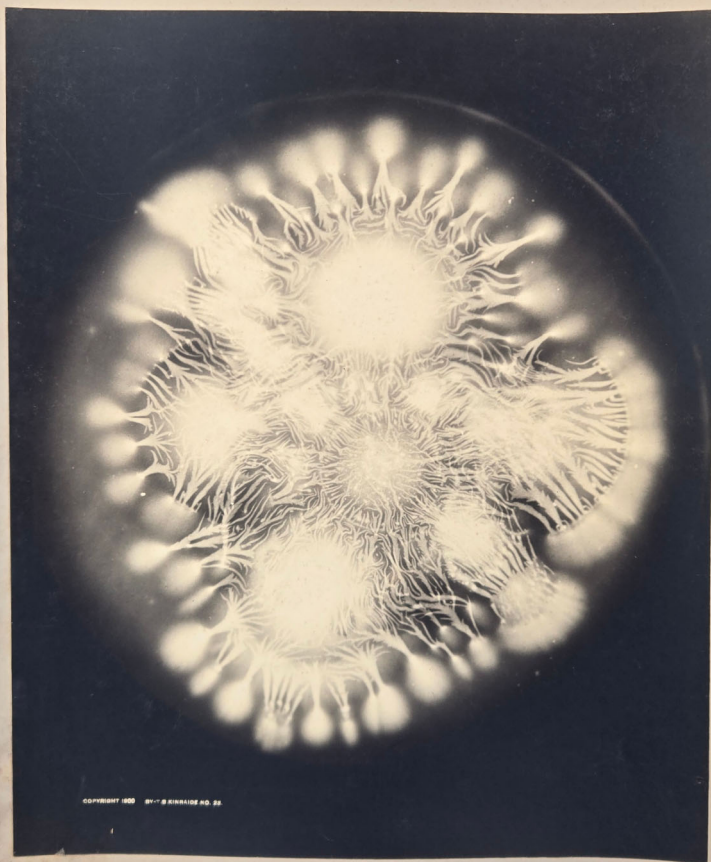


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COPYRIGHT 1900

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SK



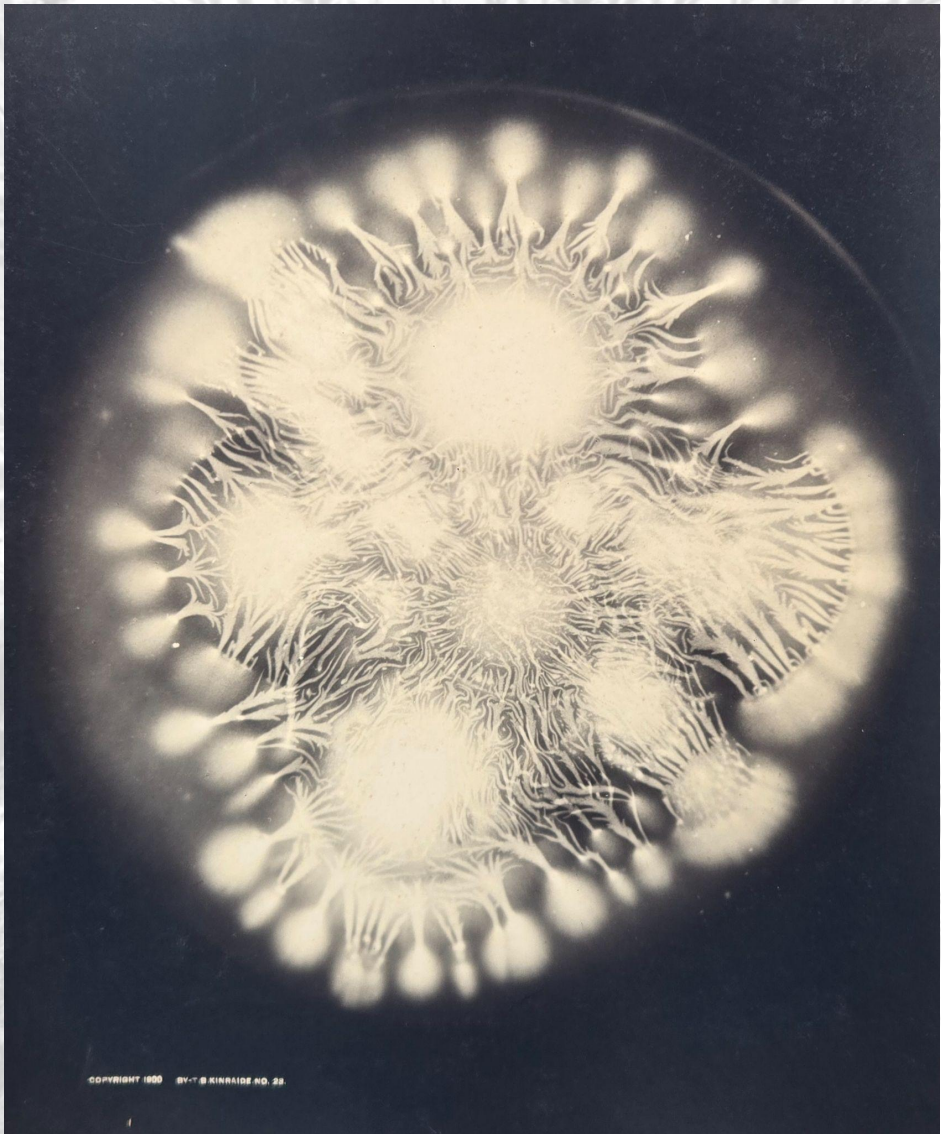
COPYRIGHT 1905 BY T. B. RIVKINS, NO. 25

No. 25.

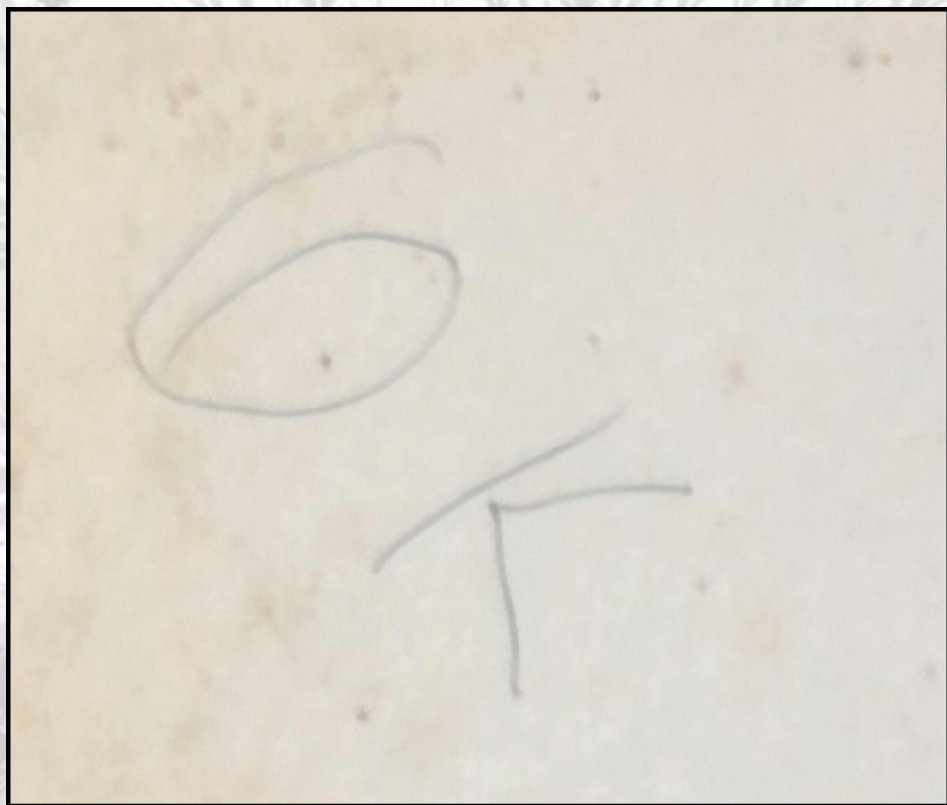
PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

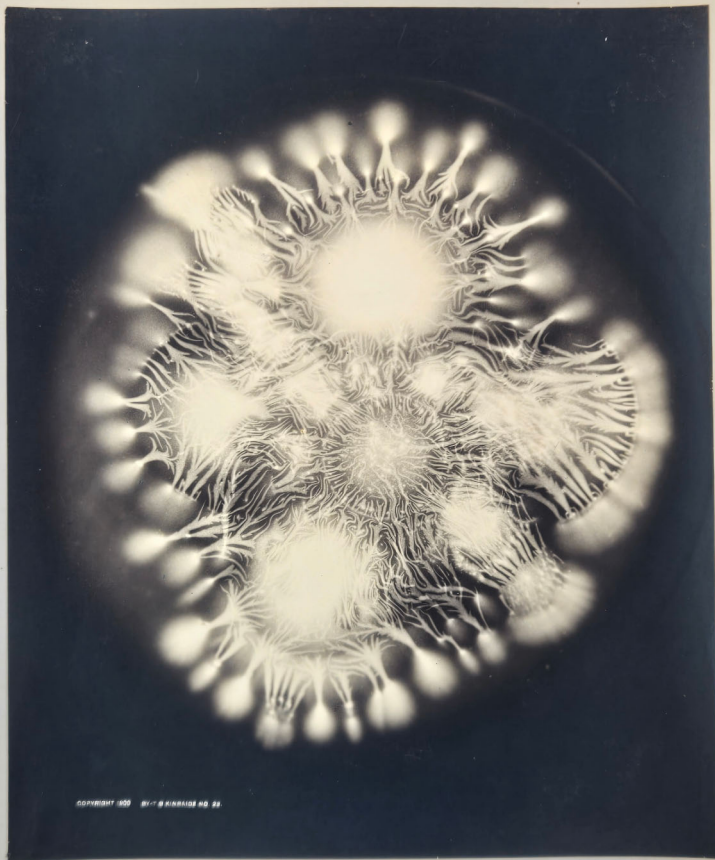
Reproduced.

Photograph of electricity through a thin black sphere placed upon a photographic plate had the side faces upon a perfectly charged isolated spherical surface. The phenomena of the two phases of electricity in equal measure contained within a spherical form.



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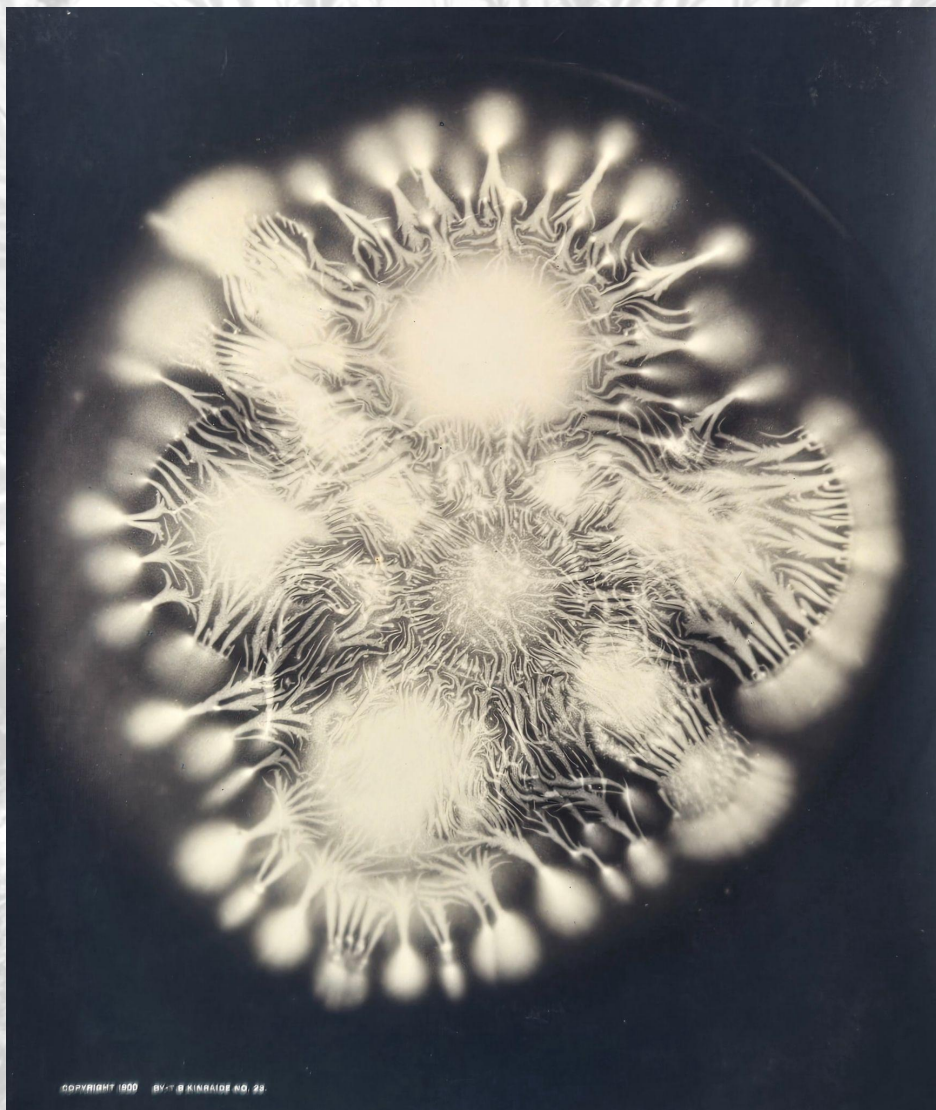
PL. 25.

PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

(Gaseous)

Discharges of electricity through a rare gas (hydrogen) placed upon a photographic plate had the effect of producing a positively charged electrical discharge. The phenomena of the gas plates or discharges is seen between conductive surfaces.

(Gaseous)



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No. 23.

PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

See No. 14.

(Enlarged)

Discharge of Electricity through a two inch sphere placed upon a photograph plate laid film side down upon a positively charged uncoated condenser surface. The phenomena of the two phases of Electricity in series between condenser surfaces.

Condenser Series.



No. 24.

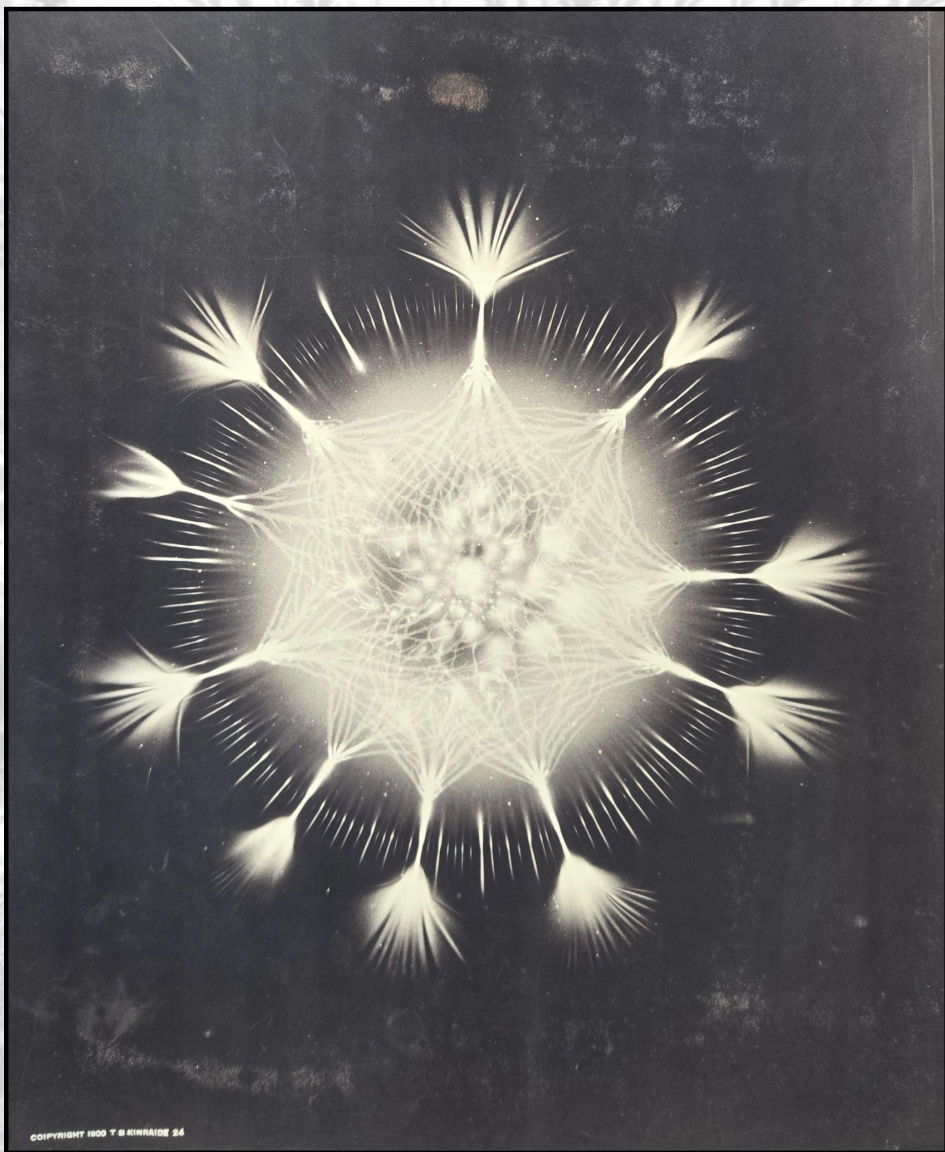
A Symmetrical Group of Entities of Electricity.

discharge

A perfect symmetrical group of the entities of electricity from a positive to a negative condition. The positive phase of the electric entity was the origin in the center, while the positive phase began and ends in the negative condition of the plate's surface. A discharge of positive electricity from an insulated condenser through a wire with spheres connected to the negative side.

(Lambert 1895)





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No. 24.

A Symmetrical Group of Entities of Electricity.

(Enlarged)

A perfect autographic record of the transfer of Electricity from a Positive to a Negative condition. The Negative phase of the Electric entity has its origin in the Positive, whilst the Positive phase begins and ends in the Negative condition of the plate's surface. A discharge of Positive Electricity from an uncoated condenser through a two inch sphere connected to the Negative side.

Condenser Series.



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No. 24.

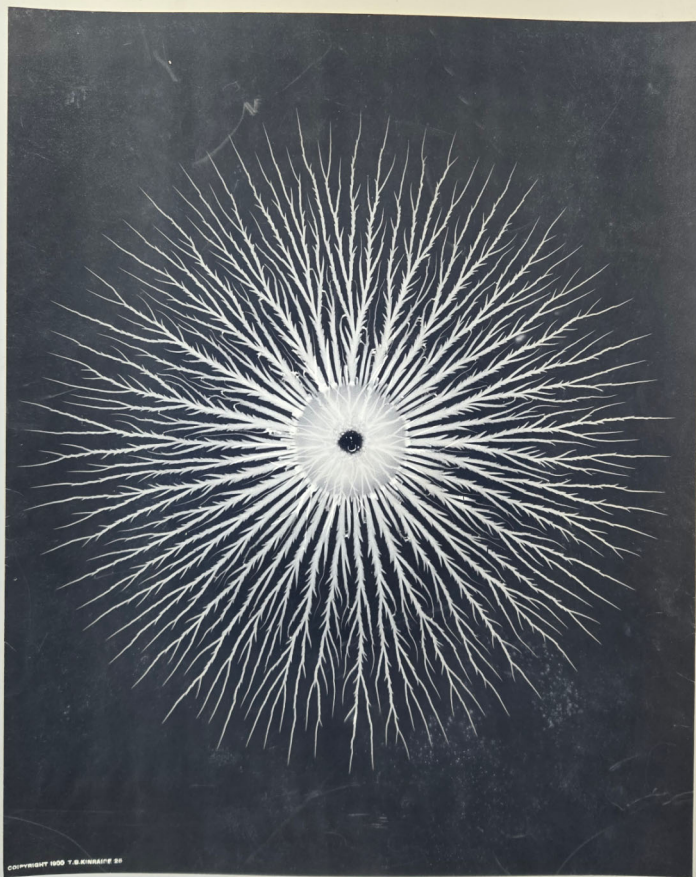
A Symmetrical Group of Entities of Electricity.

(Enlarged)

A perfect symmetrical group of the transfer of Electricity from a Positive to a Negative condition. The Negative phase of the Electric entity here is visible in the center, while the Positive phase begins and ends in the Negative condition of the plate's surface. A discharge of Positive Electricity from an excited condenser through a two inch sphere connected to the Negative side.

Condenser 1000.

26



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FIG. 25.

ANODOS.

Line of the Positive Pole of Electricity.

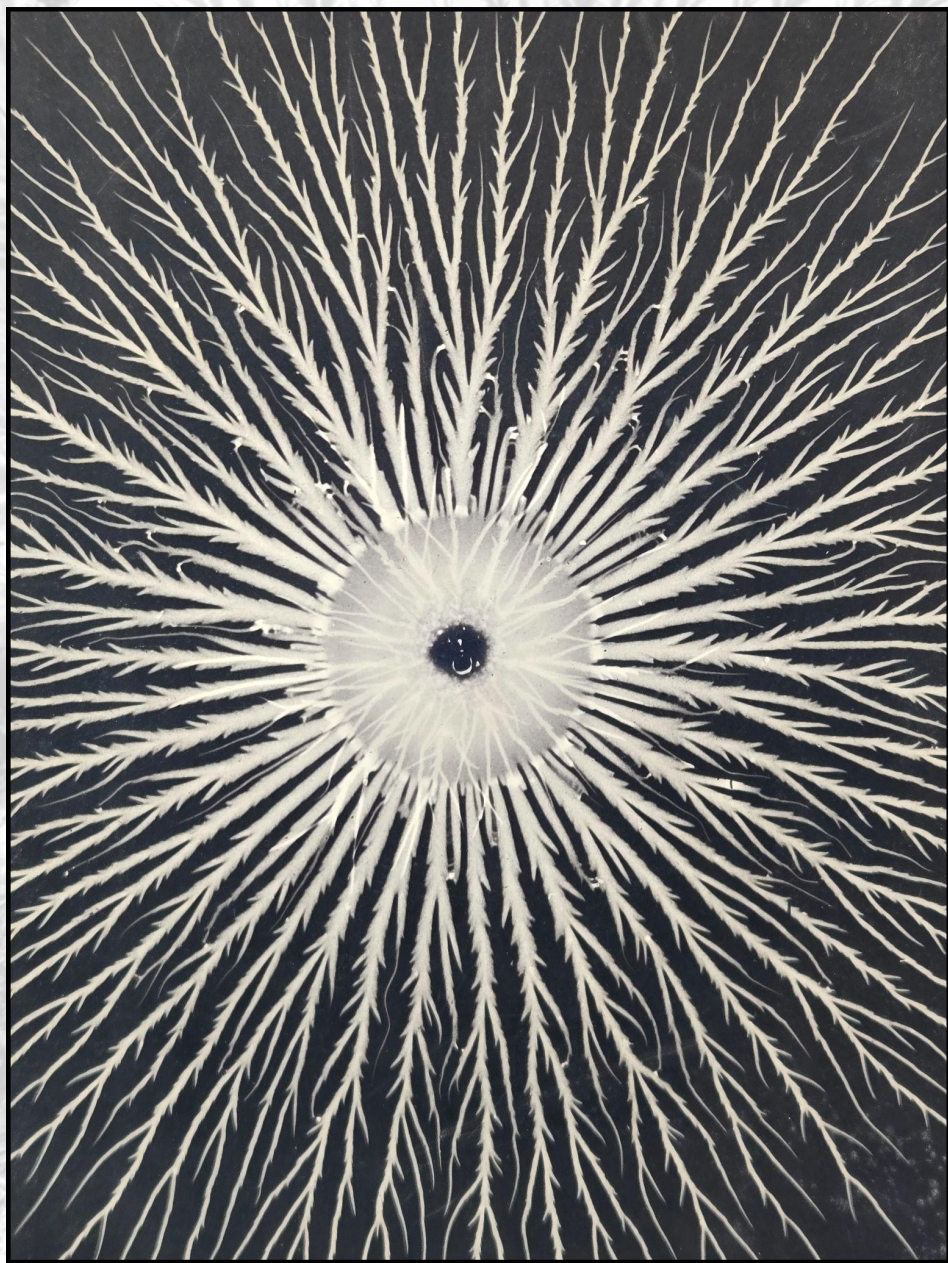
When Electricity changes from a current of induction to a condition of solution it passes through its Positive Pole.

A discharge of Electricity over the negative surface of a conductor gives a fine mesh, when connected to the Positive pole.

(London 1897)



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No. 26.

ANODOS.

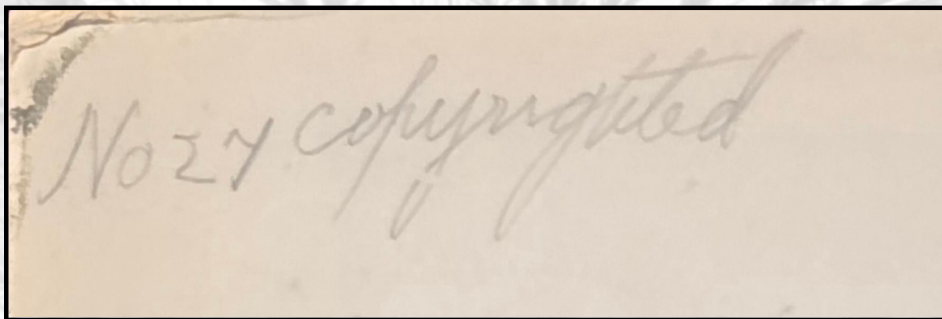
Companion to No. 37.

Law of the Positive Phase of Electricity.

When Electricity changes from a centre of focalization to a condition of diffusion it passes through its Positive Phase.

A discharge of Electricity over the Negative surface of a condenser *from* a two inch sphere connected to the Positive surface.

Condenser Series.





Copyright 1911, J. H. P. Smith

No. 21

STRIATED SPIRAL DISCHARGE

A discharge from a metallic point upon a surrounding insulating discharge disk. Transformation from 25 Amperes, 1.10 Watts.

Not Enlarged

Transformation from 25 Amperes, 1.10 Watts.



No. 27.

STRIATED SPIRAL DISCHARGE.

(Not Enlarged)

A discharge from a metallic point upon a horizontally supported photograph plate. Transformation from
5 Amperes, 110 Volts.

Short Wire Secondary Struc.

Copyrighted 1899, by Thomas B. Kinralde.

No. 27 Copyrighted



Copyright 1915, by Loren A. Smith.

No. 24.

ARBORESCENT SPRAY DISCHARGE.

W. H. Koster.

An arborescent spray discharge is shown, that proceeds from a central point. The branching appearance along the spray due to the simultaneous appearance of the filaments. The branching and the filaments. Photograph taken on July 1, 1915.



No. 29.

ARBORESCENT SPRAY DISCHARGE.

(Not Enlarged)

An Oscillatory Electric Discharge of extremely high potential from a metallic point. The downy appearance along the heavy lines is the characteristic appearance of the Negative. The filaments are the filiciform Positive. Transformed from 20 Volts, 7 Amperes.

Sheet Wire Secondary Series.

Copyrighted 1899, by Thomas B. Kinralde.

1131 *Asplenium*

VI

No 31 Copyrighted



Copyright 1905 by Thomas A. Edison

FIG. 81

ARBORESCENT ELECTRICITY.

Wet Carbon.

At high voltage electric discharges of wet carbon have a branching form. The dense appearance along the main lines is due to the absorption of the light. The filaments in the branches are merely "ghost" discharges. © 1905 by Edison.



Copyrighted 1899, by Thomas B. Kinraide,

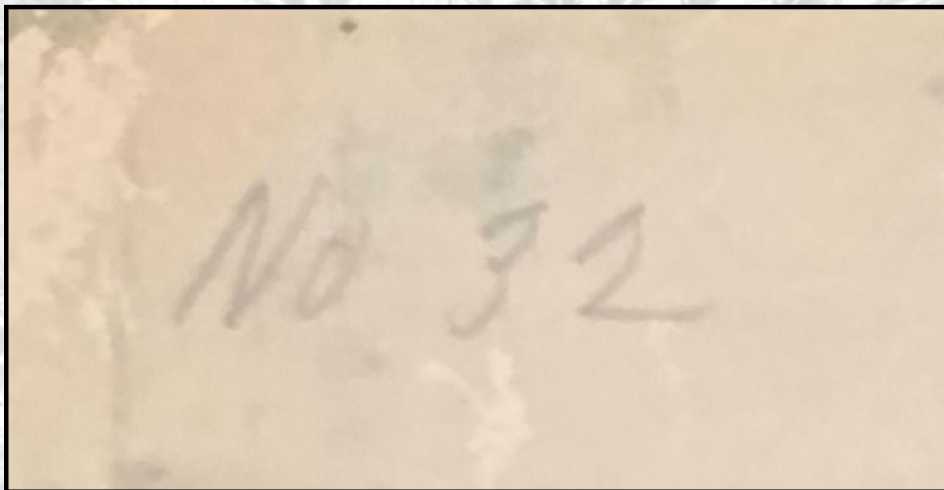
No. 31

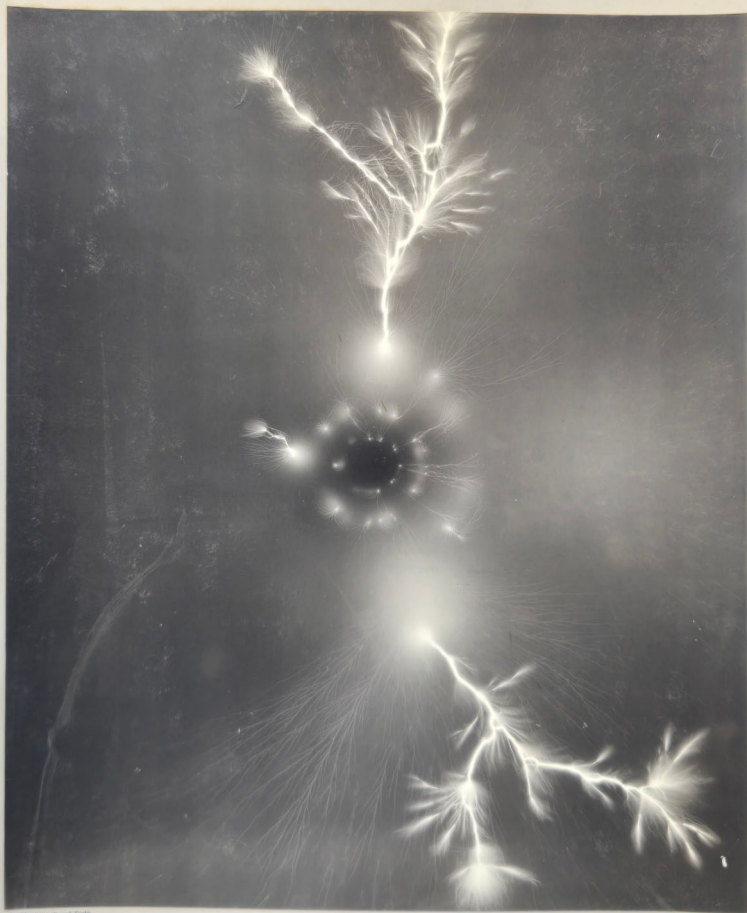
ARBORESCENT ELECTRICITY.

(Not Enlarged)

An Oscillatory Electric discharge of extremely high potential from a metallic point. The downy appearance along the heavy lines is the characteristic appearance of the Negative. The Filaments are the Filiciform or Positive. Transformed from 20 Volts, 15 Amperes.

Short Wire Secondary Series.





Reproduced by permission of the Royal Society

No. 10.

NEGATIVE PHASE OF ELECTRICITY.

Reproduced by permission of the Royal Society

Light immediately after the spark. The system from the positive covered also conditions presents the same as when spark No. 2 was taken. It is one of the positive branches of the system, being in an condition of the discharge.

(See the following page)



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No. 32.

NEGATIVE PHASE OF ELECTRICITY.

(Not Enlarged)

Taken immediately after No. 2. The current from the generator reversed other conditions precisely the same as when plate No. 2 was taken. A few of the positive filaments are present owing to an oscillation of the discharge.

Short Wire Secondary Series.





No. 35.

THE ENTITY OF ELECTRICITY.

(Enlarged)

The embodiment of the triple Phase of Electricity. An autographic record of a developing entity of energy. Its Focalization or negative phase; its dynamic or magnetic phase; its diffusion or Positive phase.

The withdrawal of electricity from a portion of a charged condenser surface produces a negative condition relative to the rest of the surface. The Electric force in its change from the Positive to the Negative condition causes the development of the Electric entity. The Negative phase of the entity has its origin and end on the Positive, whilst the Positive phase begins and ends in the negative condition of the plate's surface. The dynamic or magnetic unites the two opposites phases.

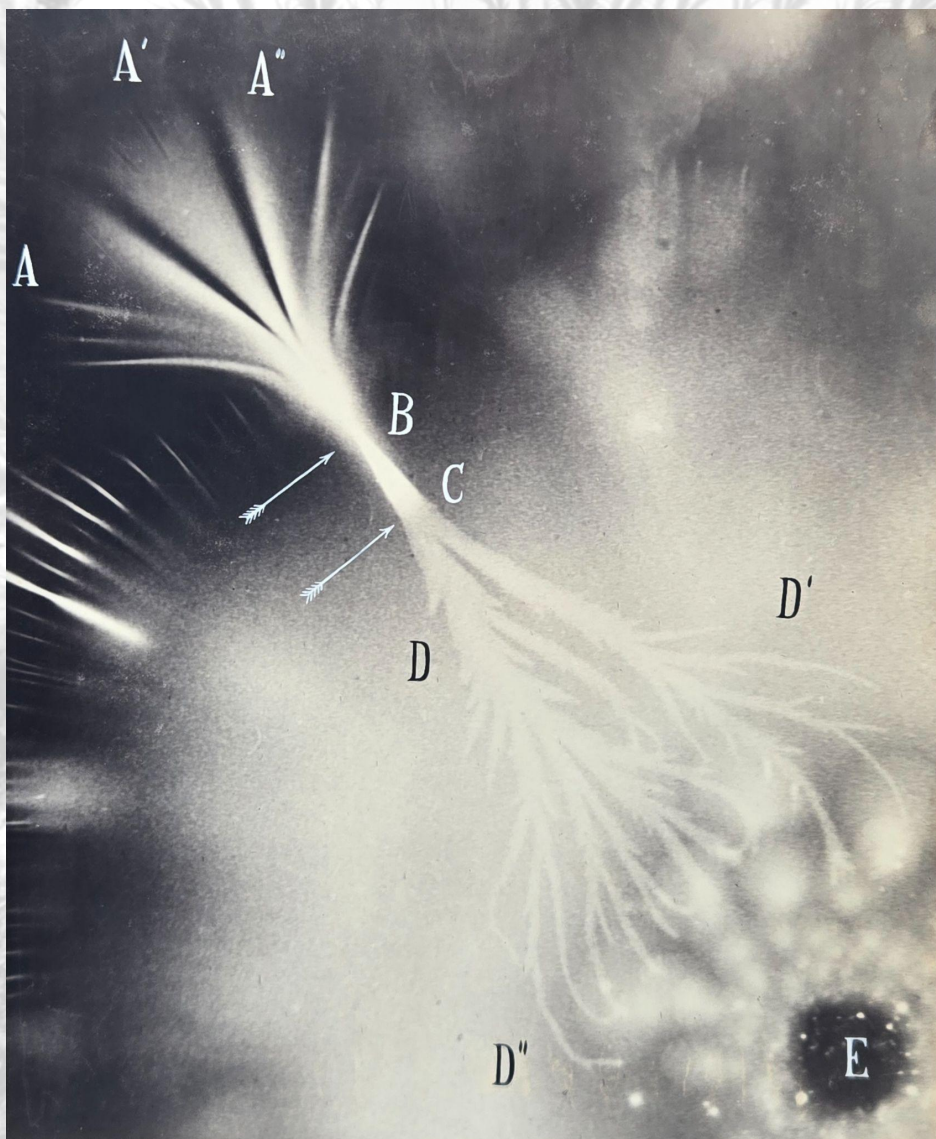
Condenser Series.

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36





No. 36.

THE ENTITY OF ELECTRICITY.

(Enlarged)

The embodiment of the triple Phase of Electricity. An autographic record of a developing entity of energy. Its Focalization or negative phase; its dynamic or magnetic phase; its diffusion or Positive phase.

The withdrawal of electricity from a portion of a charged condenser surface produces a negative condition relative to the rest of the surface. The Electric force in its change from the Positive to the Negative condition causes the development of the Electric entity. The Negative phase of the entity has its origin and end on the Positive, whilst the Positive phase begins and ends in the negative condition of the plate's surface. The dynamic or magnetic unites the two opposite phases.

Condenser Series.

Not ordered





No. 36.

THE ENTITY OF ELECTRICITY.

(Enlarged)

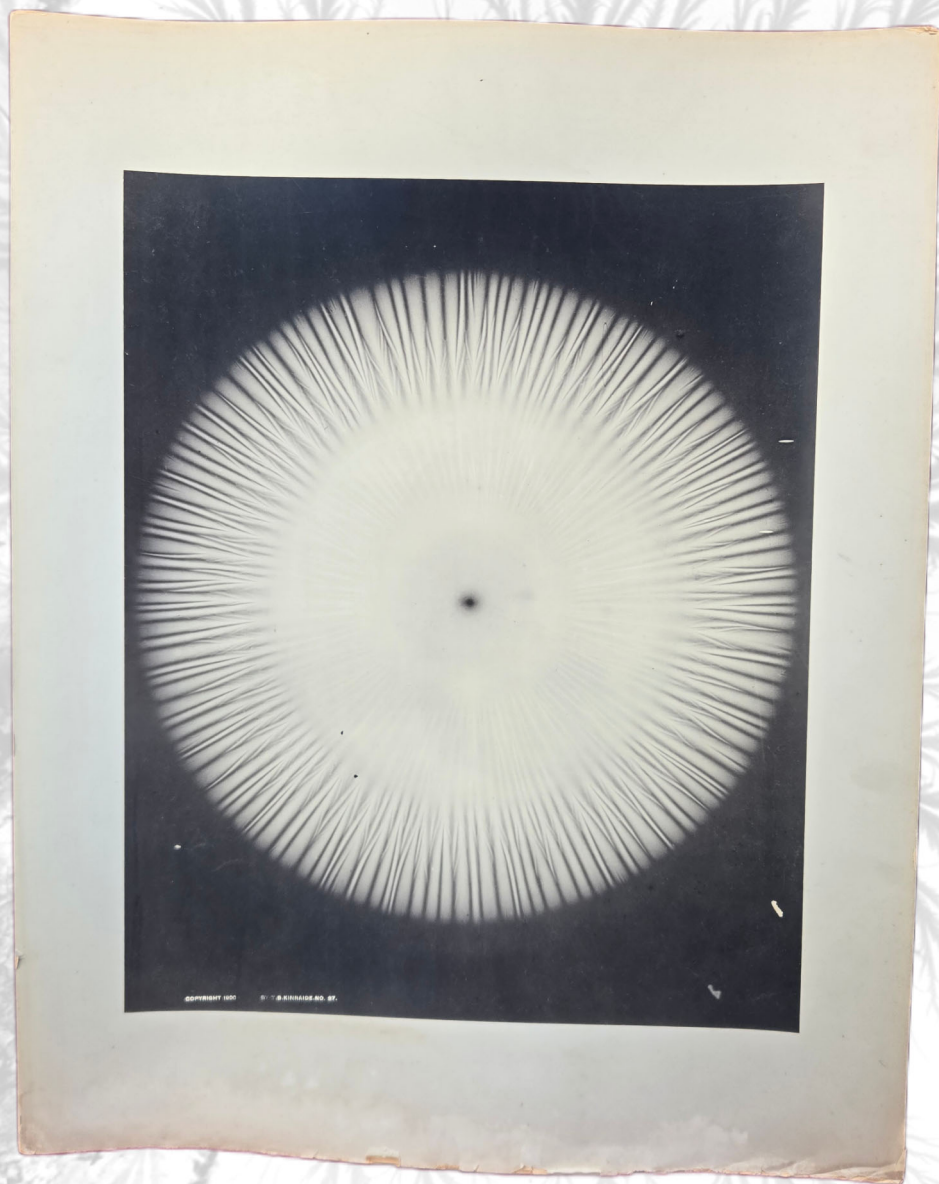
The embodiment of the triple Phase of Electricity. An autographic record of a developing entity of energy. Its Focalization or negative phase; its dynamic or magnetic phase; its diffusion or Positive phase.

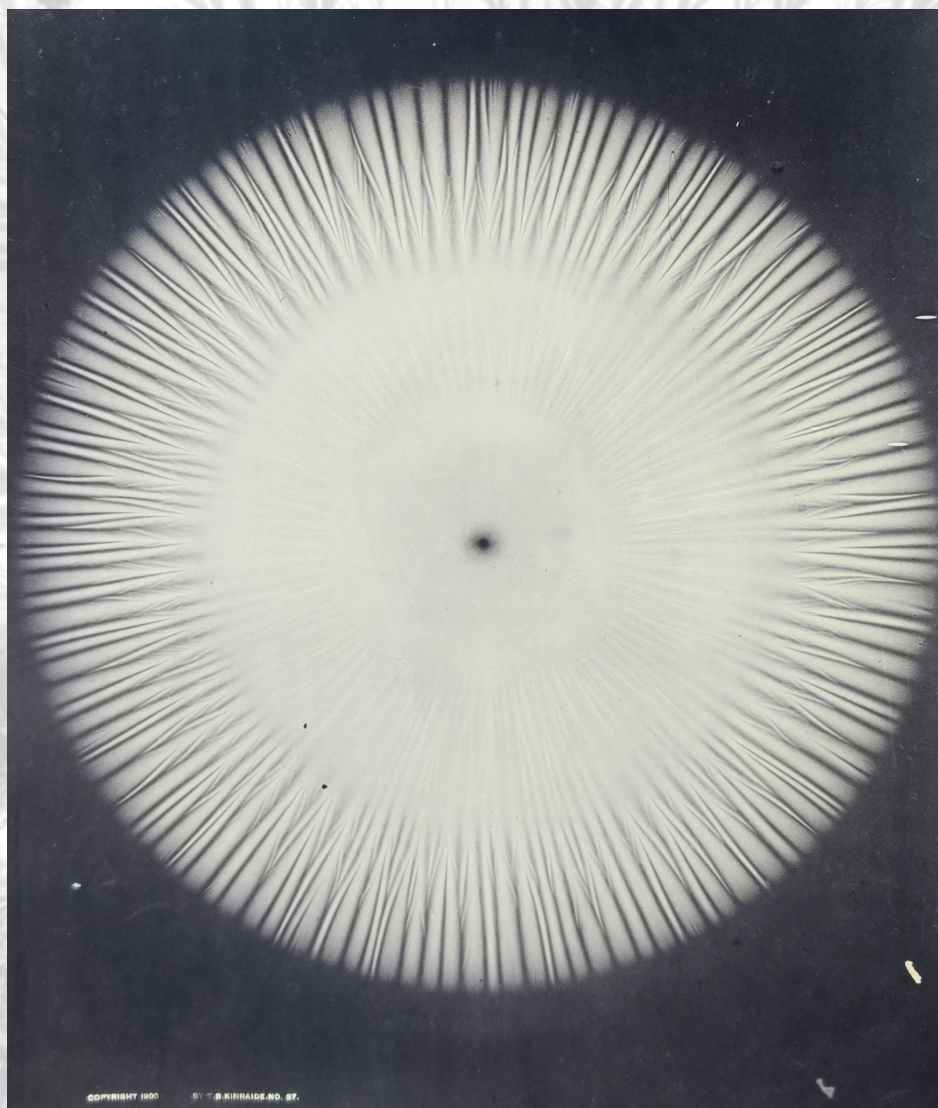
The withdrawal of electricity from a portion of a charged condenser surface produces a negative condition relative to the rest of the surface. The Electric force in its change from the Positive to the Negative condition causes the development of the Electric entity. The Negative phase of the entity has its origin and end on the Positive, whilst the Positive phase begins and ends in the negative condition of the plate's surface. The dynamic or magnetic unites the two opposites phases.

Condenser Series.

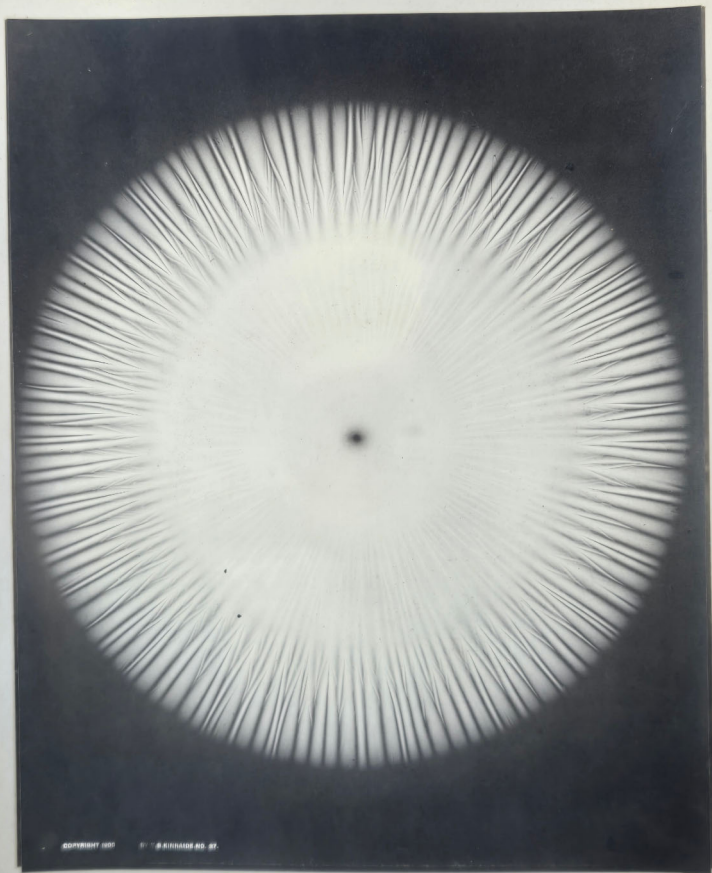
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39



Copyright 1907. H. K. HILLMAN NO. 27.

No. 27.

ANODOS.

Line of the Positive Plate of Anodos.

When electricity changes from a state of induction to a state of action, it passes through the Positive Plate.

A discharge of electricity over the Negative surface of a substance plus a two inch sphere connected to the Positive

surface.

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No. 38.

ANODOS.

Companion to No. 37.

Law of the Positive Phase of Electricity.

When Electricity changes from a centre of focalization to a condition of diffusion it passes through its Positive Phase.

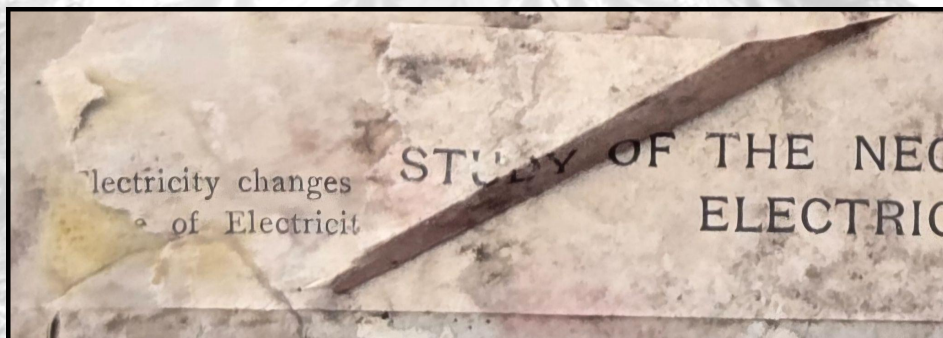
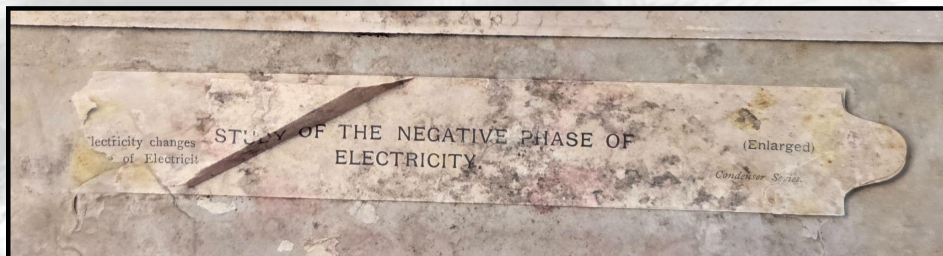
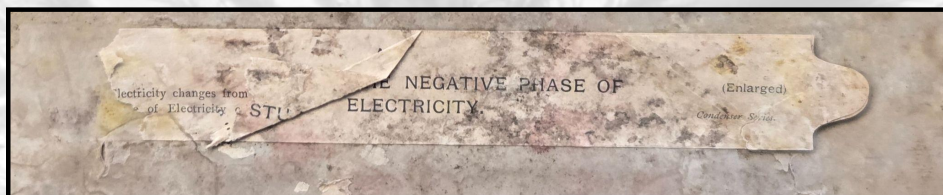
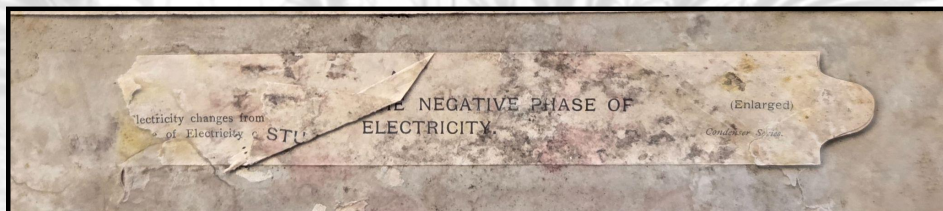
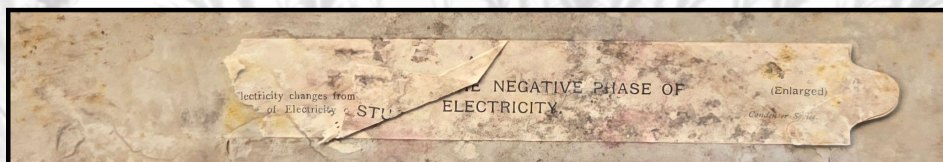
A discharge of Electricity over the Negative surface of a condenser from a two inch sphere connected to the Positive surface.

Condenser Series.

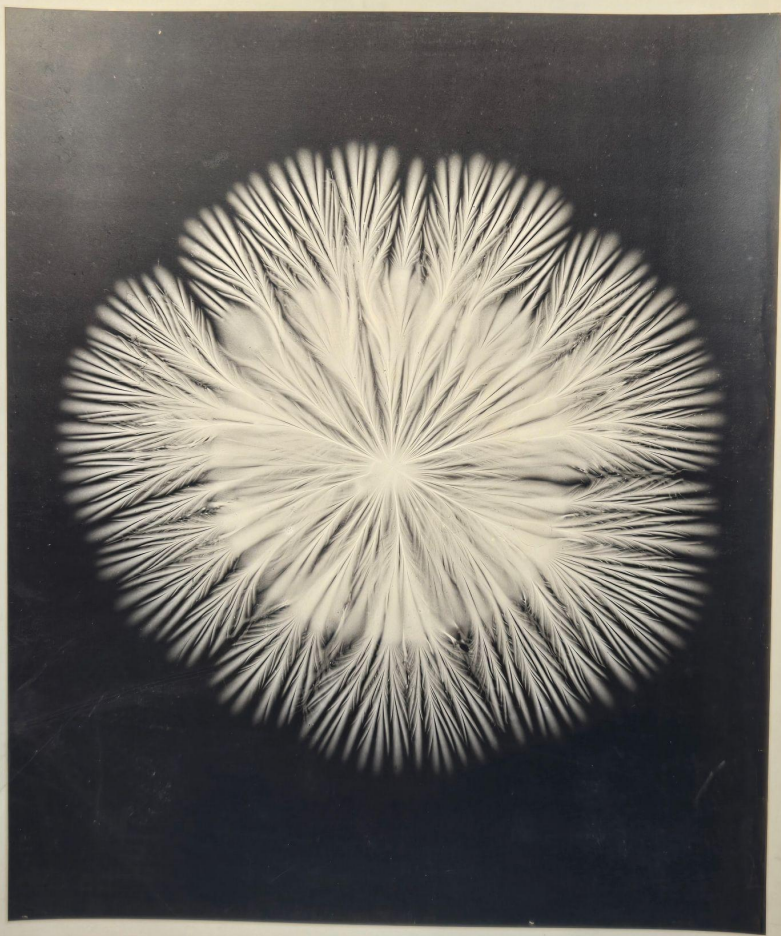
39



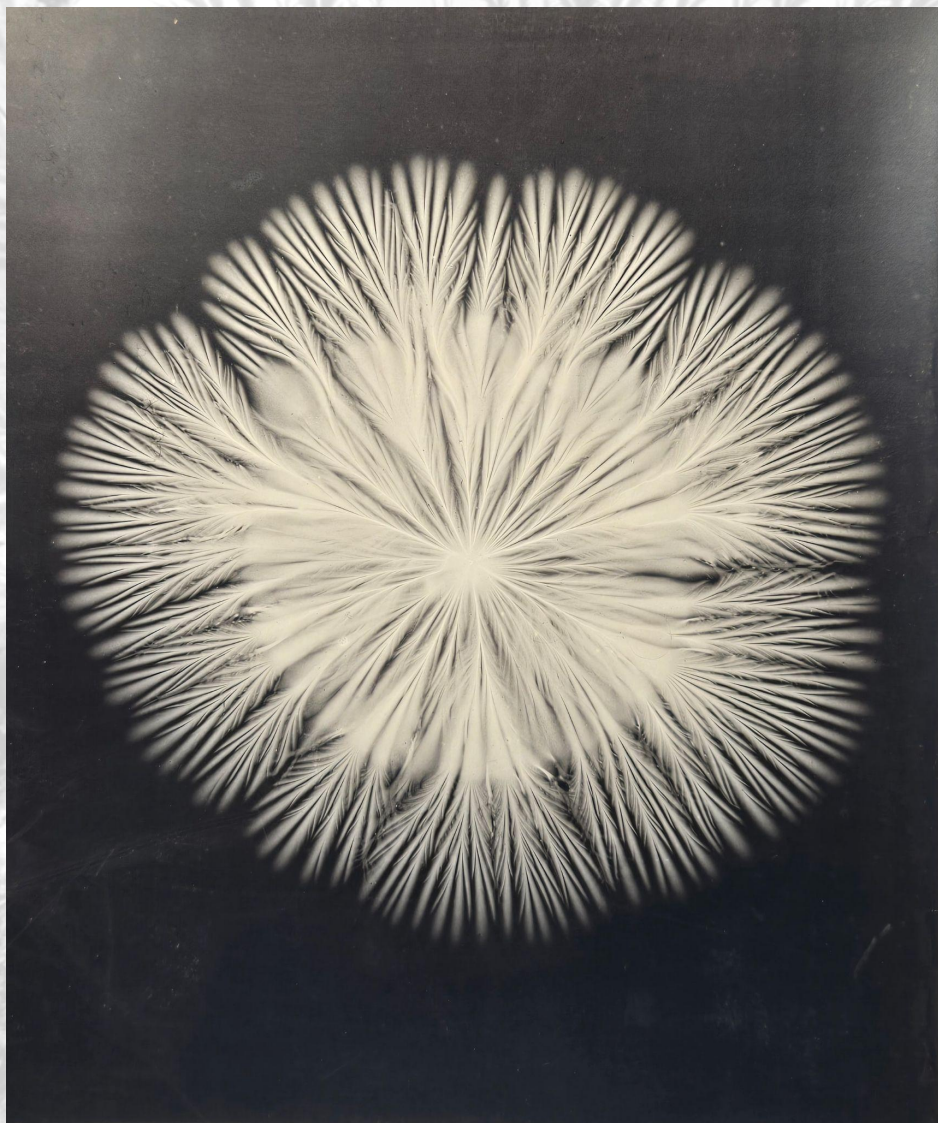




40



NO. 10. THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF ELECTRICITY. BUTTERFIELD
 A discharge of electricity over a central cathode carbon rod, and the light which is produced at the point of contact.



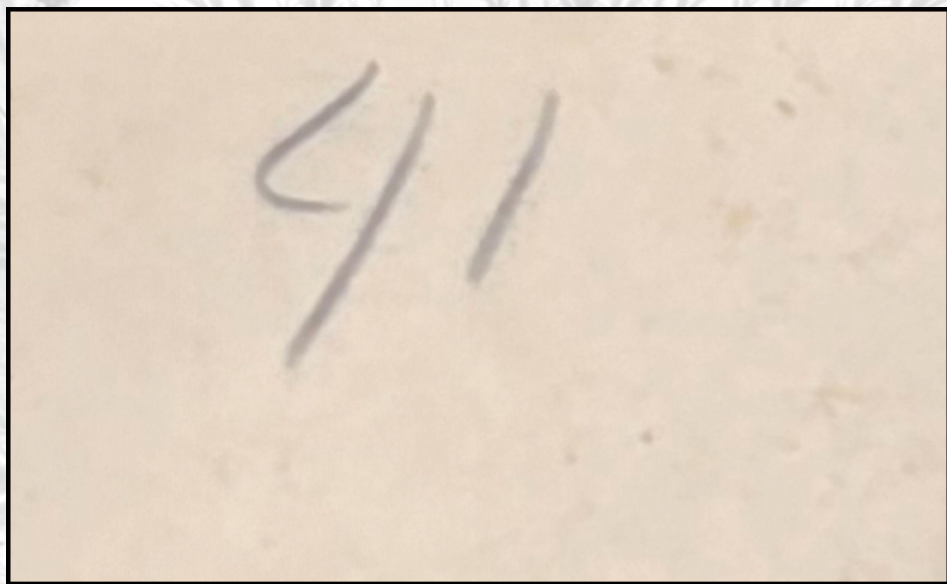
No. 40.

THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF ELECTRICITY.

(Enlarged)

A discharge of Electricity over a normal condenser surface towards a two inch sphere placed upon the film side of a photograph plate.

Condenser Series.



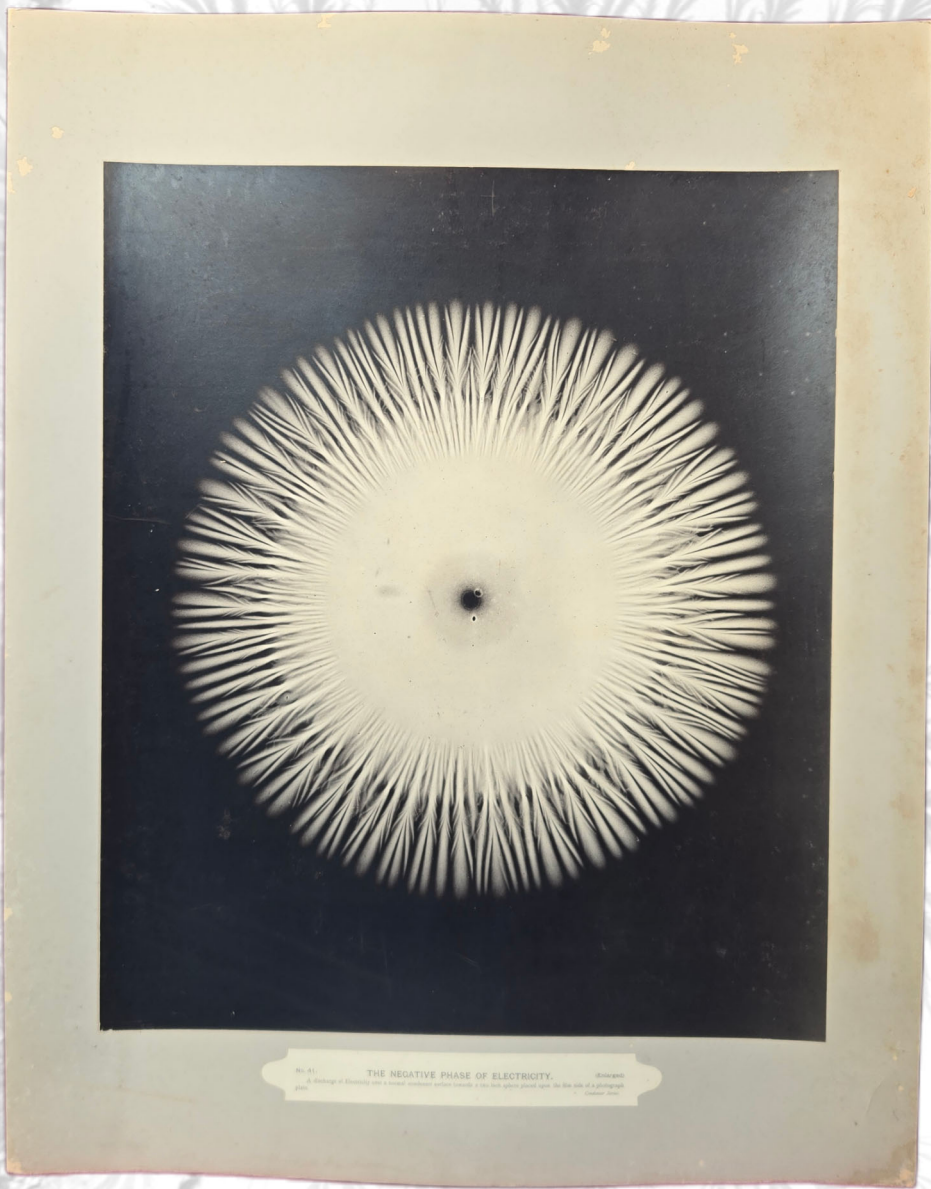


FIG. 81.
1890

THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF ELECTRICITY.

Discharge
1890

A discharge of Electricity into a vacuum exhausted before, made by a thin tube, which placed upon the flat side of a photographic plate.



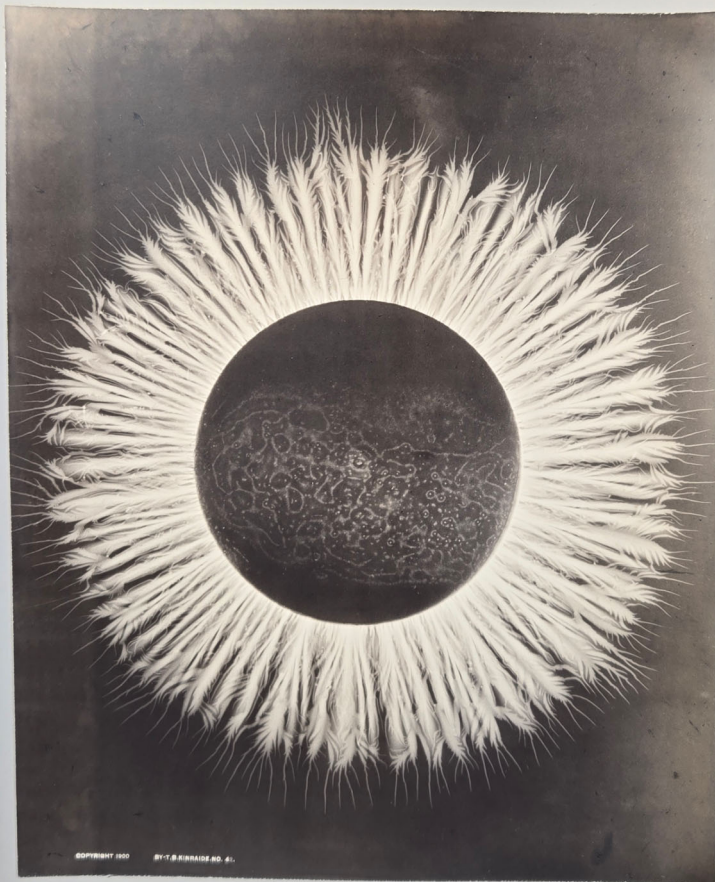
No. 41.

THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF ELECTRICITY.

(Enlarged)

A discharge of Electricity over a normal condenser surface towards a two inch sphere placed upon the film side of a photograph plate.

* Condenser Series.



SEPTEMBER 1900

BY T. B. KINNARD, D.D., F.R.S.

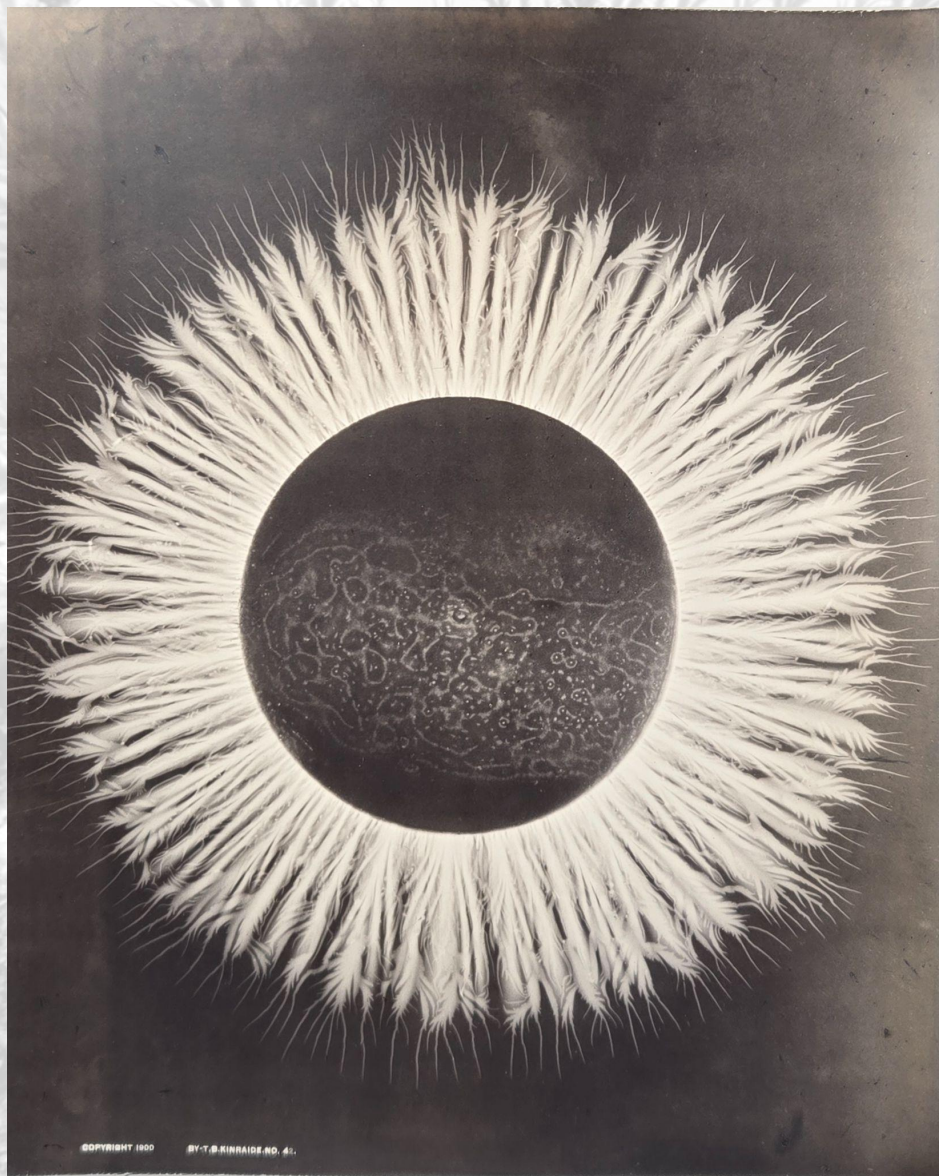
No. 42

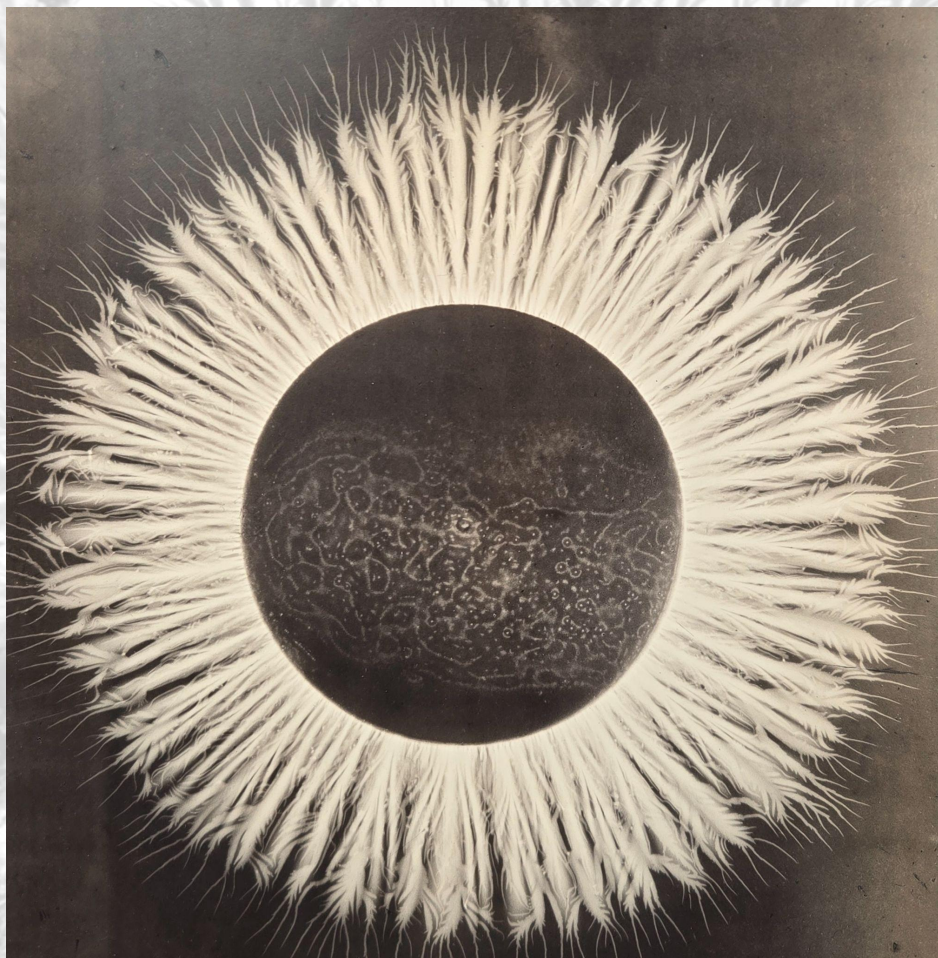
Autograph of the Positive and Negative Phases of Electricity.

(Kinnard)

A discharge of electricity over a normal conductive surface towards the edge of a disk placed upon the fine side of a photographic plate producing the negative phase. The corresponding positive phase resulted from the same discharge of the fine back over the plate from the edge of the disk.

Engraved from the original.





No. 42.

Autograph of the Positive and Negative Phases of Electricity.

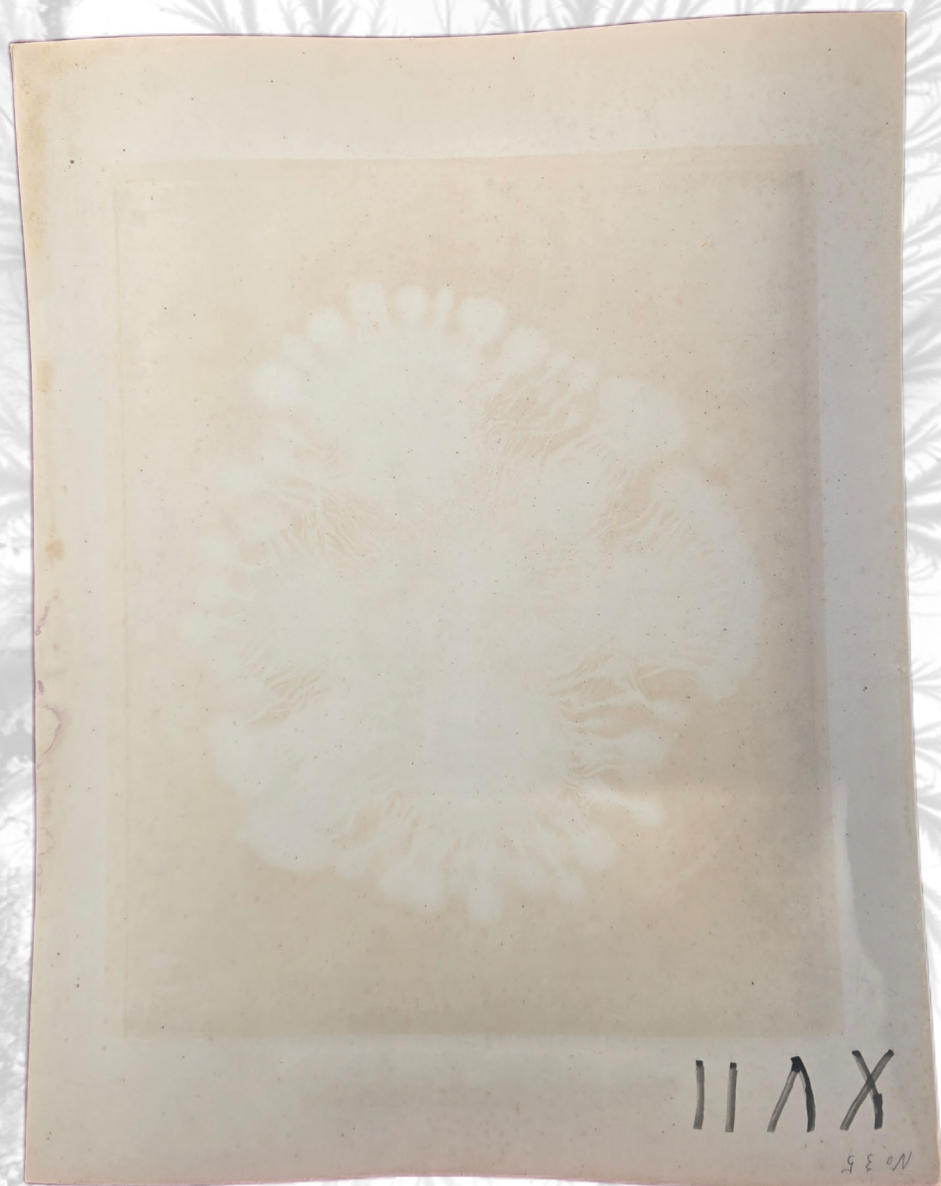
(Enlarged)

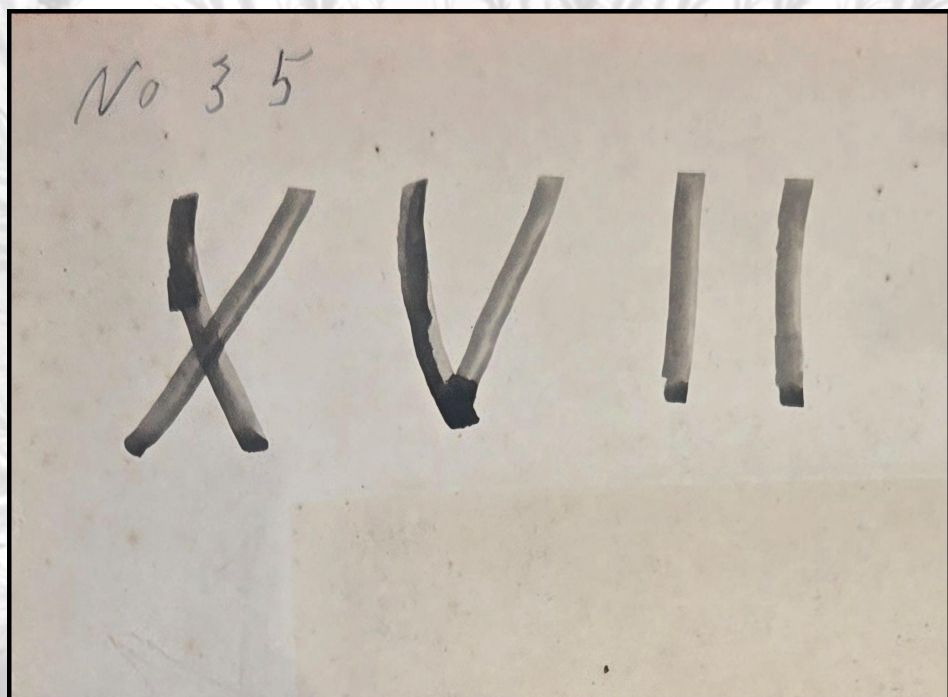
A discharge of Electricity over a normal condenser surface towards the edge of a disk placed upon the film side of a photograph plate producing the Negative phase. The superimposed Positive phase resulted from the return discharge of the force back over the plate from the edge of the disk.

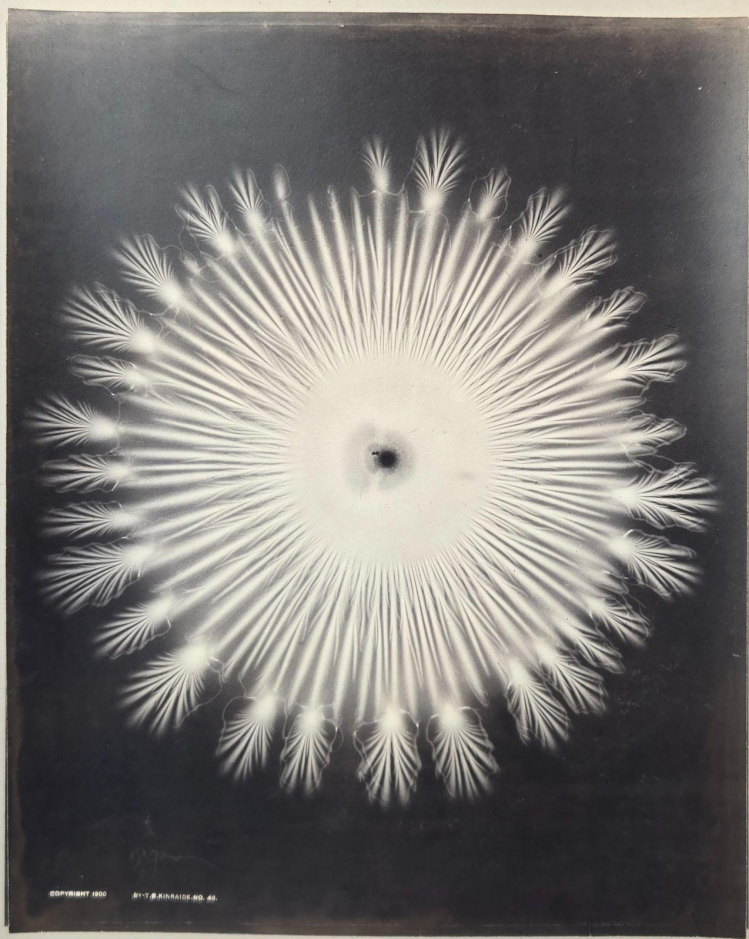
Condenser Series.

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COPYRIGHT 1902

BY T. A. KRAUSE, NO. 46.

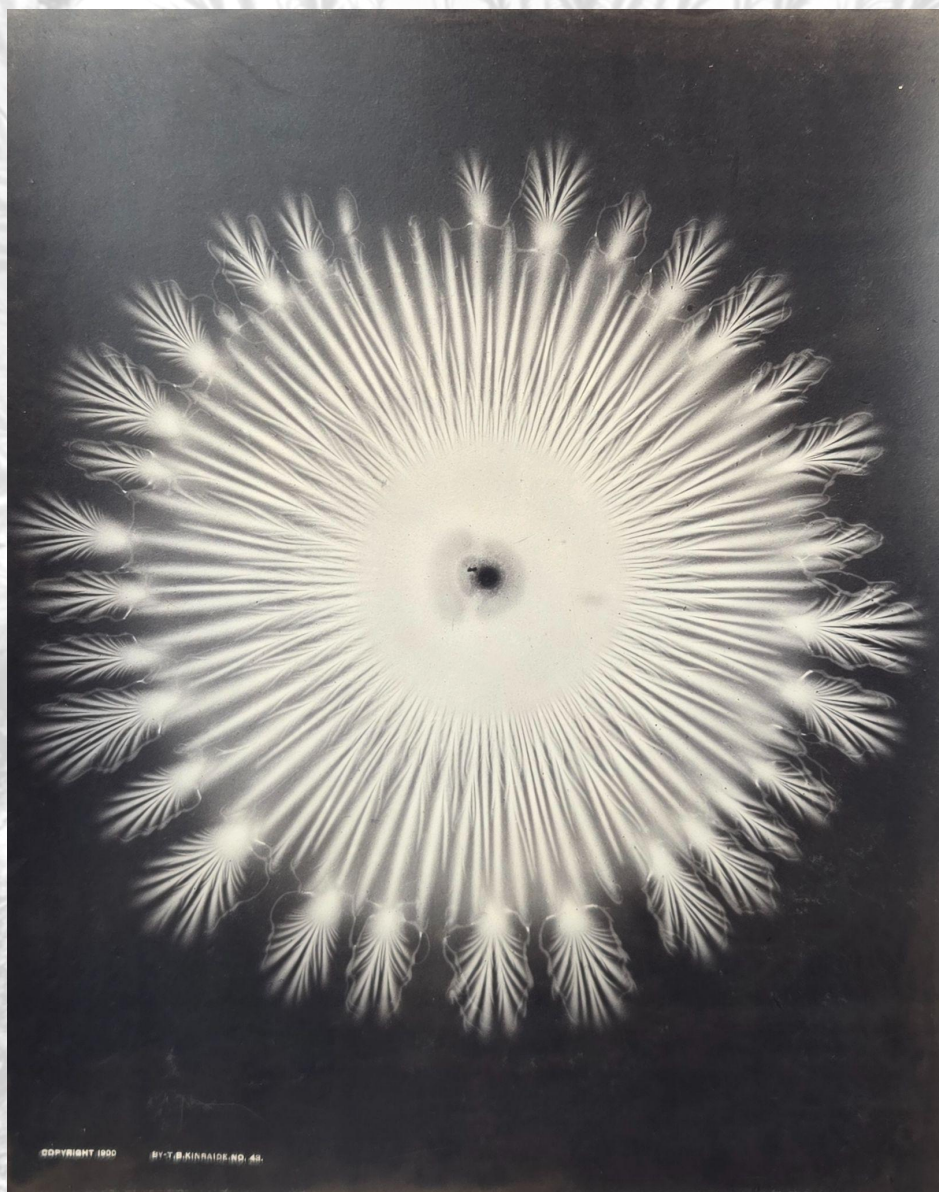
No. 46.

A Study of the Negative Phase of Electricity.

A discharge of Electricity from a small cathode within a sphere of a glass globe upon the film side of a photographic plate accompanied by a discharge towards the equator of the sphere.

Engraver.

Engraver.



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No. 43.

A Study of the Negative Phase of Electricity.

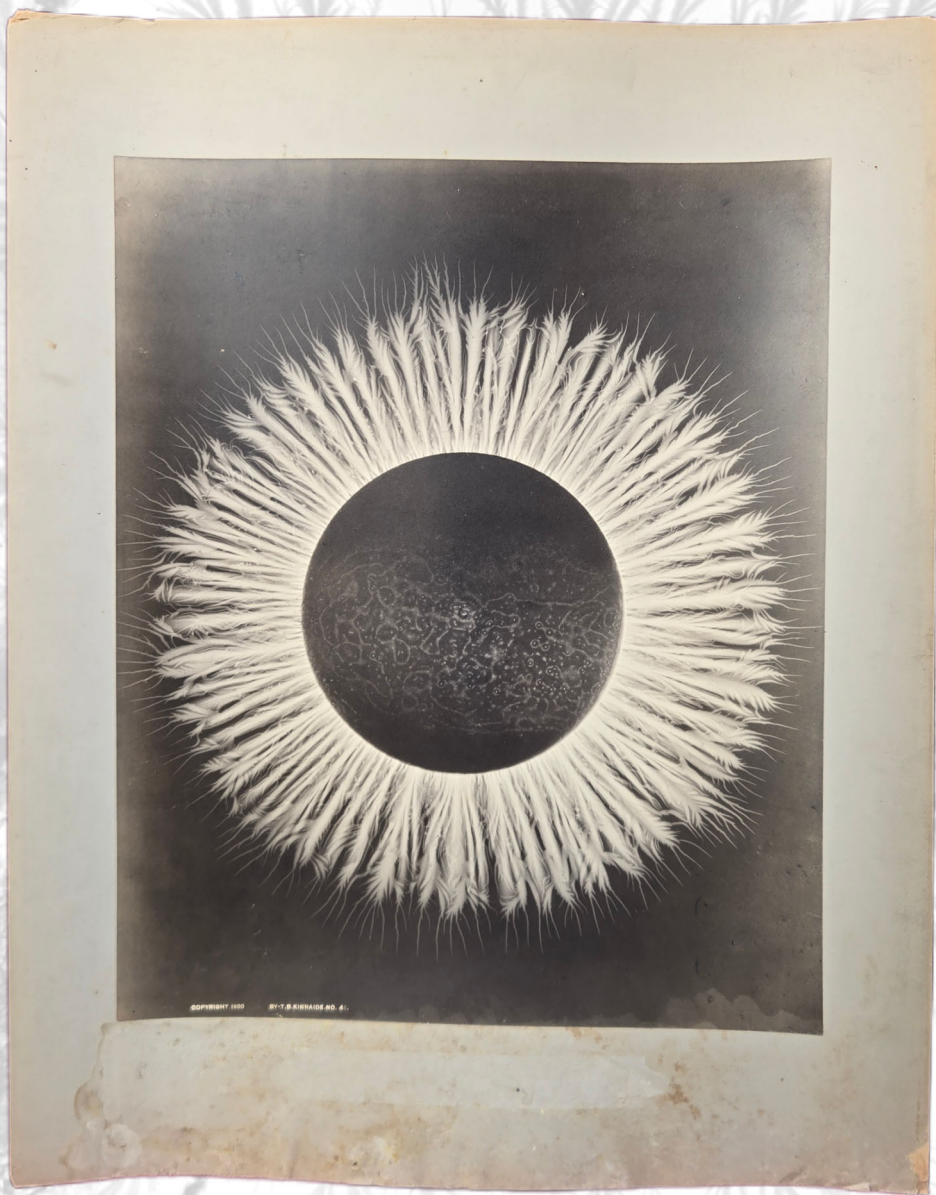
(Enlarged)

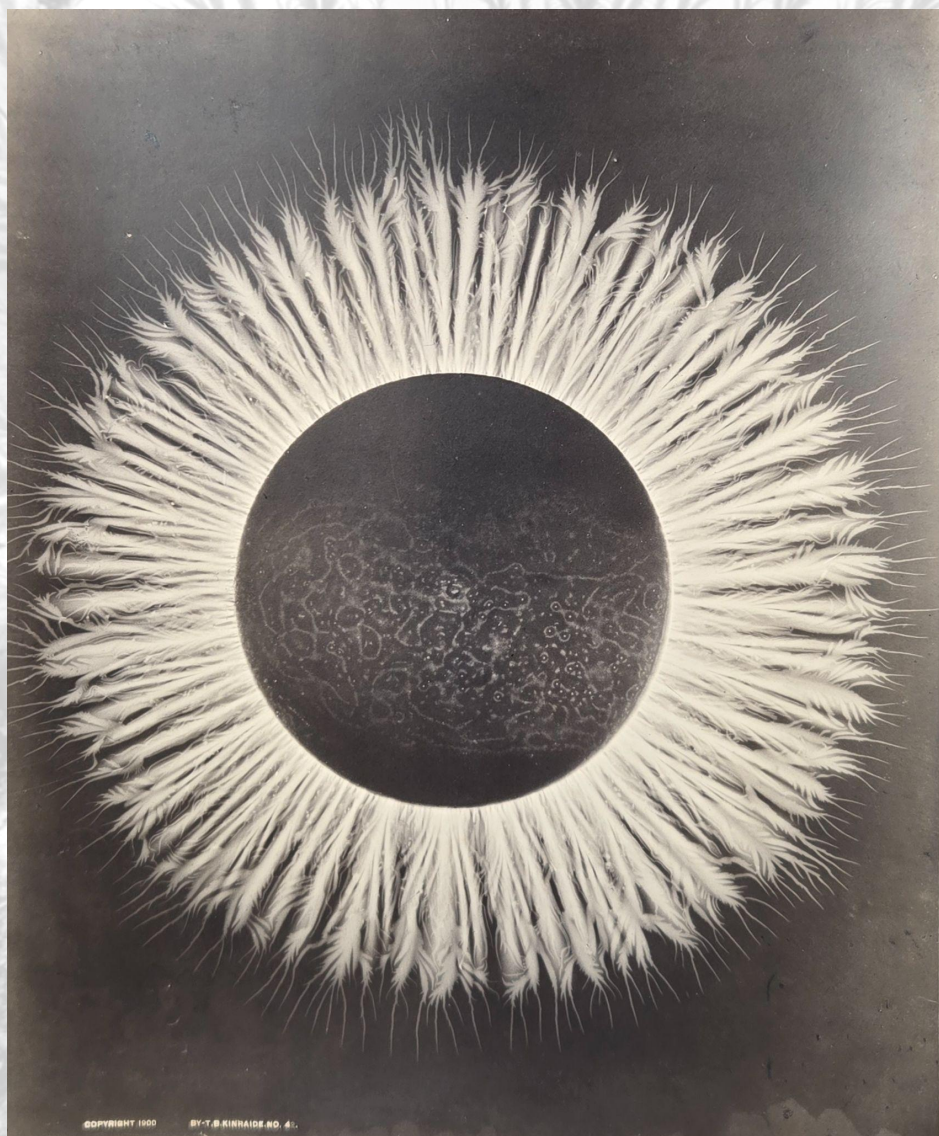
A discharge of Electricity from a normal condenser surface towards the pole of a sphere placed upon the film side of a photograph plate accompanied by a discharge towards the equator of the sphere.

Condenser Series.

§ 22. Discharge of Electricity over a normal conductive surface towards the edge of
a dielectric upon the upper side of a photographic plate producing the Negative Phase.
The superimposed positive phase resulted from the return discharge of the force
that was put from the edge of the dielectric.

#42 Discharge of Electricity over a normal Audover surface towards the edge of
a disc from the upper side of a photograph plate producing the Negative Phase.
The superimposed positive phase resulted from the return discharge of the free
ions which took from the edge of the disk.





44



PL. 54

A STUDY OF THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF
ELECTRICITY.

(Enlarged)
Coulomb, 1800.



No. 44.

A STUDY OF THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF
ELECTRICITY.

(Enlarged)

Condenser Series.



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No. 44.

A STUDY OF THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF
ELECTRICITY.

Electrograph
Lambert, 1891.



No. 44.

A STUDY OF THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF
ELECTRICITY.

(Enlarged)

Condenser Series.

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45

///



No. 85.

A STUDY OF THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF
ELECTRICITY.

© George A. Smith

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No. 45.

A STUDY OF THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF
ELECTRICITY.

(Enlarged)

Condenser Series.



REPRODUCED FROM THE
BUTLER & BROS. CO. NO. 45

No. 45.

A STUDY OF THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF
ELECTRICITY.

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Butler & Bros.



No. 45.

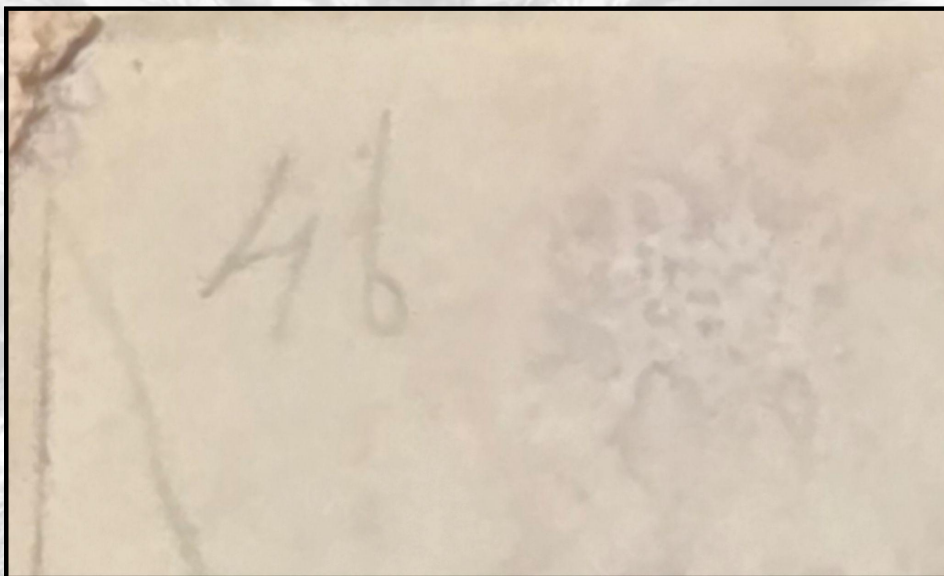
A STUDY OF THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF
ELECTRICITY.

(Enlarged)

Condenser Series.

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No. 46.

PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

(Enlarged)

See No. 14.

Discharge of Electricity through a two inch sphere placed upon a photograph plate laid film side down upon a positively charged uncoated condenser surface. The phenomena of the two phases of Electricity in series between condenser surfaces.

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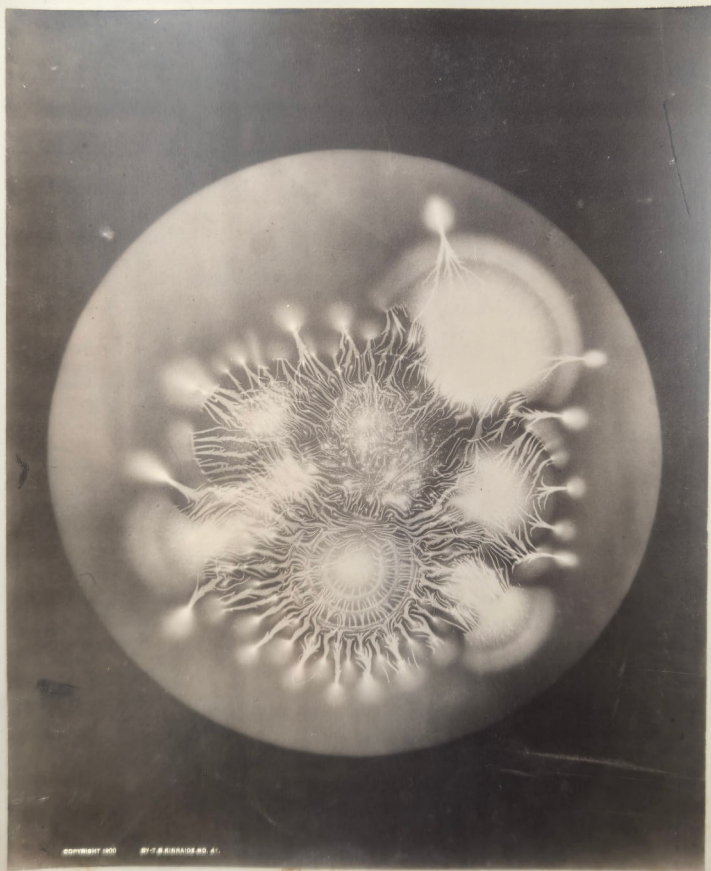


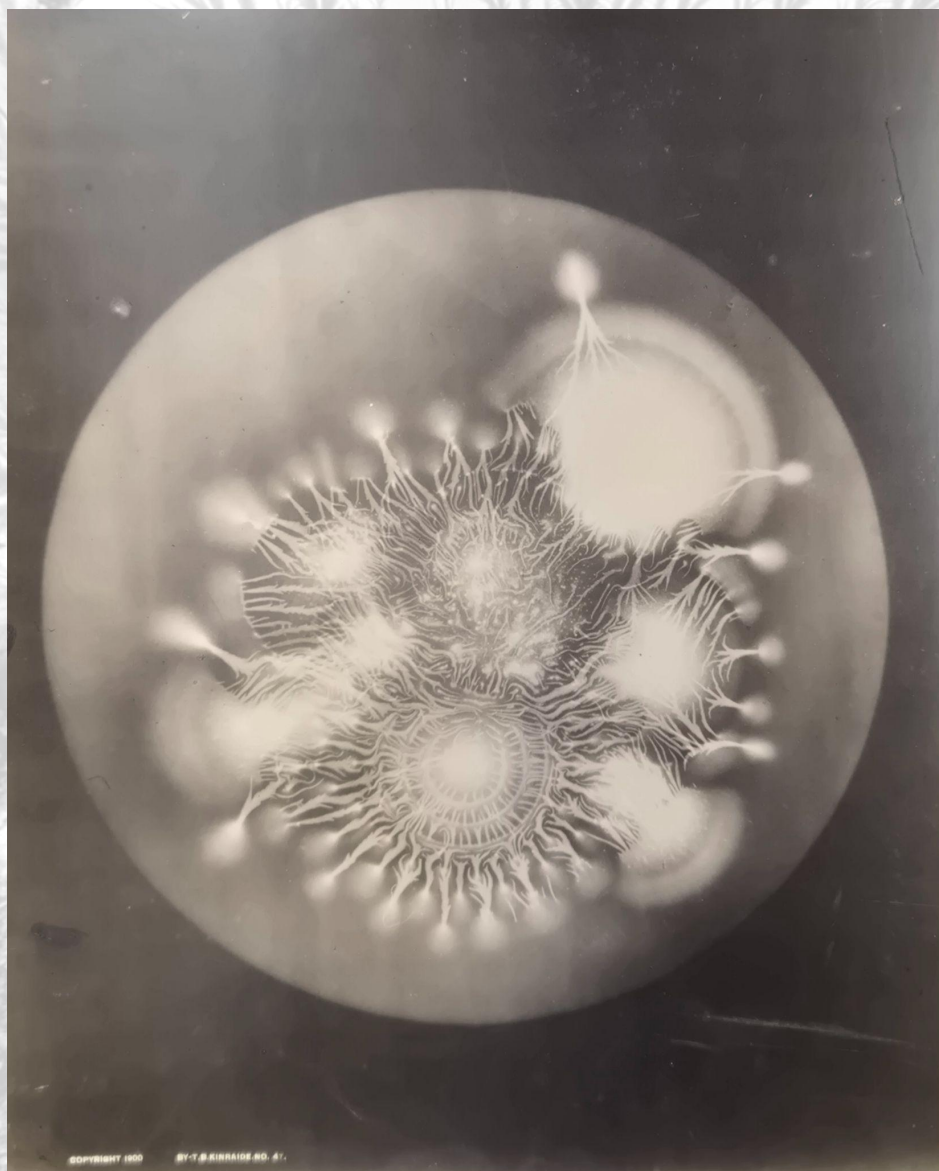
EXHIBIT 100 BY CARRASCO & CO.

No. 17

PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

Photograph

Exposure of electricity through a fine hole, taken from a photograph plate, and the same taken with a camera through a small circular aperture. The photograph of the two plates of electricity, in action between conductors, and the photograph of the same.



No. 47.

PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

(Enlarged)

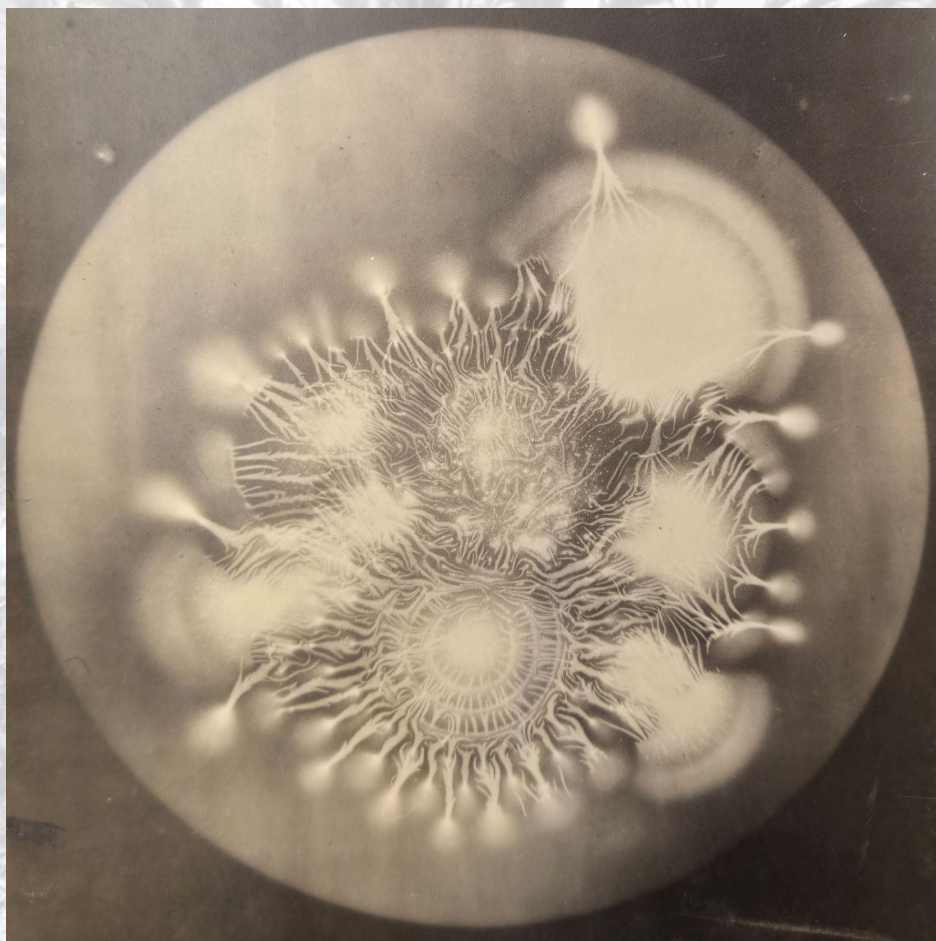
See No. 14.

Discharge of Electricity through a two inch sphere placed upon a photograph plate laid side down upon a positively charged uncoated condenser surface. The phenomena of the two phases of Electricity in series between condenser surfaces.

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47.



No. 41.

PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

W. J. S. HARRIS.

Discharge of electricity through a vacuum space given when a potential of 100,000 volts is applied to a pointed electrode. The discharge is the first stage of the process of ionization of the gas.



No. 47.

PRIMARY ENTITIES OF ELECTRICITY.

(Enlarged)

See No. 14.

Discharge of Electricity through a two-inch sphere placed upon a photograph plate laid film side down upon a positively charged uncoated condenser surface. The phenomena of the two phases of Electricity in series between condenser surfaces.

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NO. 40.

COMPLEX ELECTRIC ENTITIES.

SCIENTIST.

These entities consist of a series of electrically charged lines or filaments, and are the result of the action of the electric force on the matter of the ether. The entities are formed in the ether, and are the result of the action of the electric force on the matter of the ether. The entities are formed in the ether, and are the result of the action of the electric force on the matter of the ether.



No. 48.

COMPLEX ELECTRIC ENTITIES.

(Enlarged)

Electric Entities obtained from a surface Electrically divided into a Positive and Negative area. The Plumous or Negative end of the Entity is formed on the Positive area. The Positive end forms on the Negative area. The narrow stem joining the two phases marks the line of division between the two areas.

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409 Complex Electrical System

Having been a surface electrically divided into a Positive and Negative area.

The Positive or Negative end of the Earth is formed on the Positive area.

The Positive end forms on the Negative area.

The combination forming the 2 Phases makes the first division between the 2 areas

249. Complete Electrical System

Having been a surface electrically divided into a Positive and Negative Area.

The Positive or Negative end of the Subly is found on the Positive area.

The Positive end forms as the Negative area.

The Subly system forming the 2 phases makes the line of division between the 2 areas



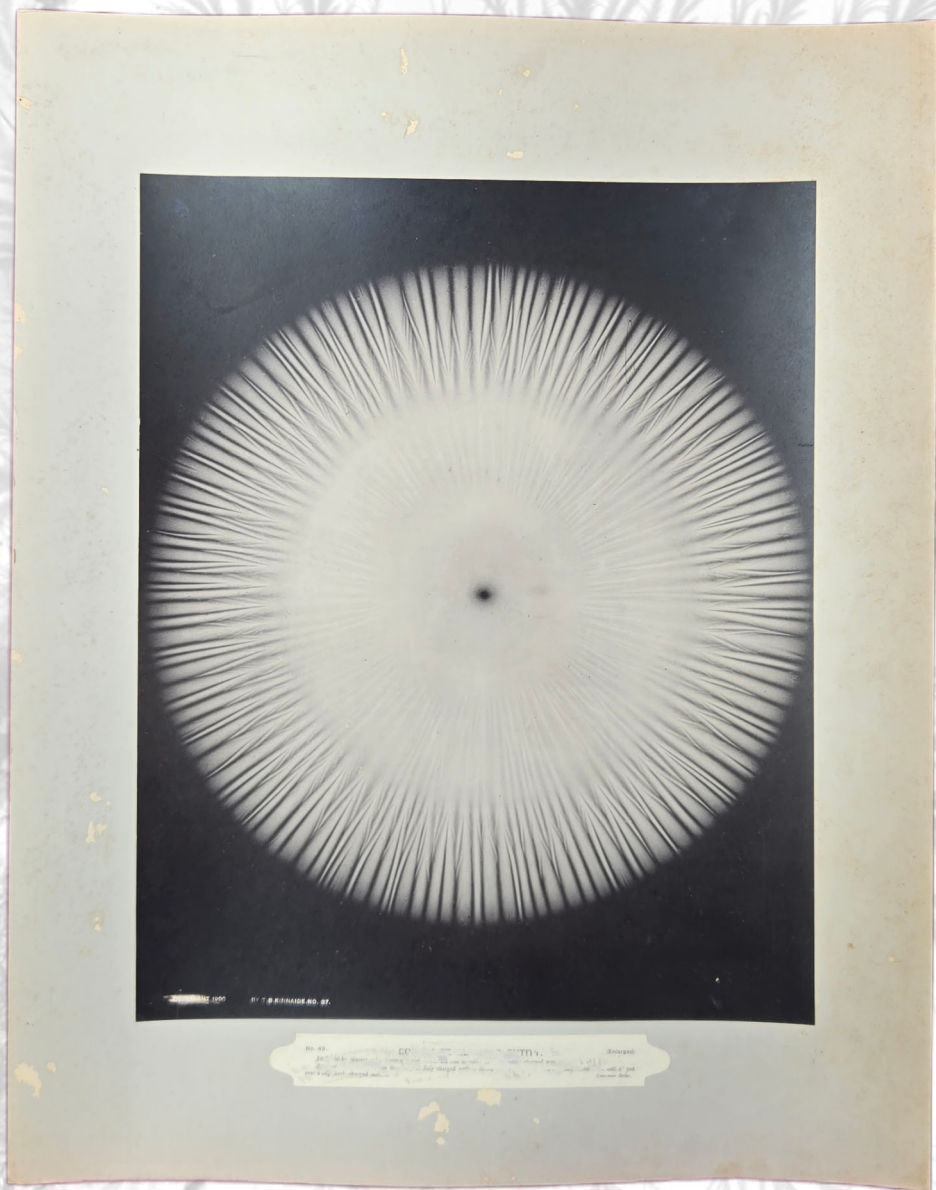
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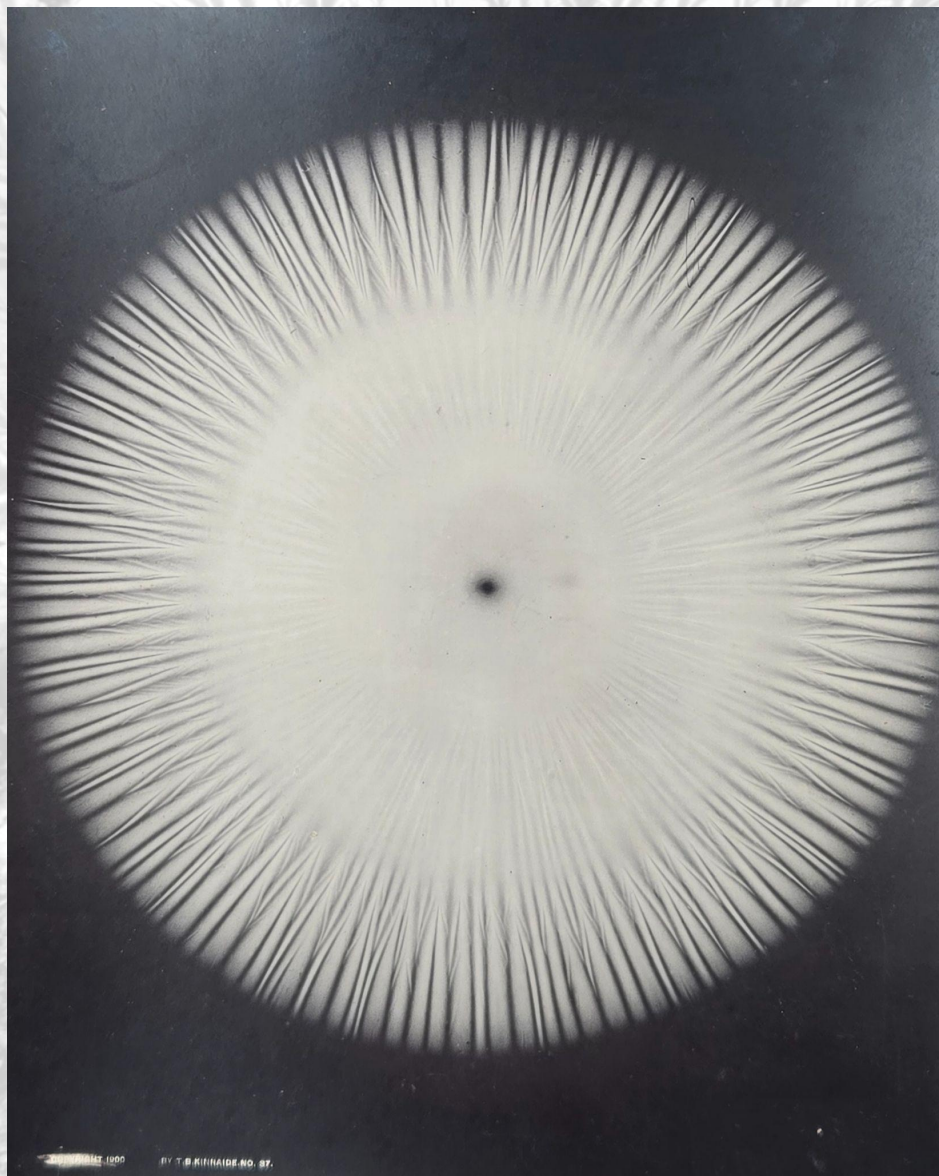
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No. 49.

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WITH.

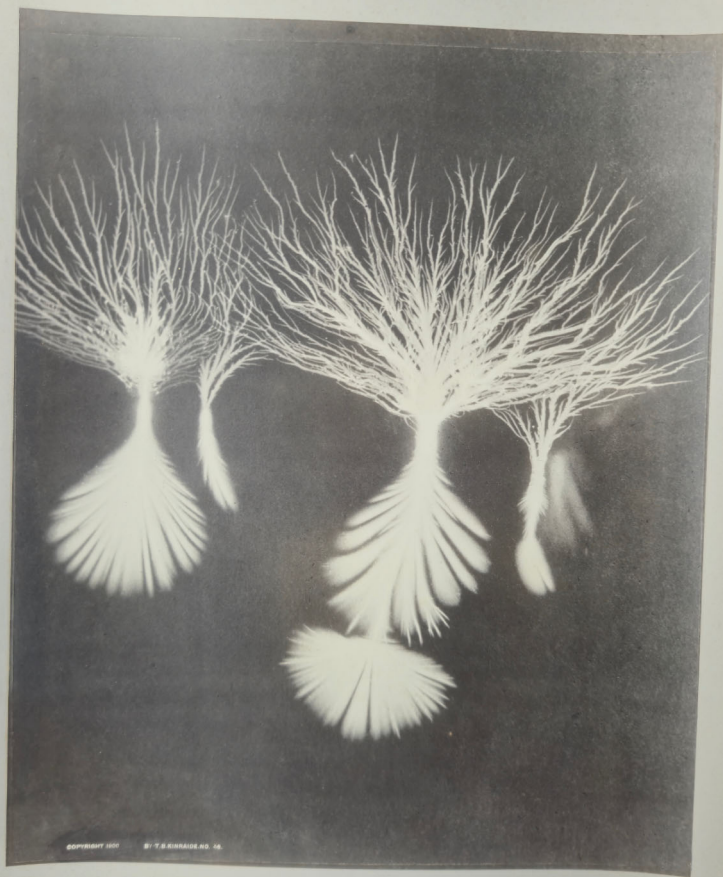
(Enlarged)

Produced by placing a metal rod (cathode) in contact with a positively charged area (anode) of a metal plate. The rod is then moved over a negatively charged surface through a medium of a salt solution. The rod is then moved over a negatively charged surface through a medium of a salt solution.

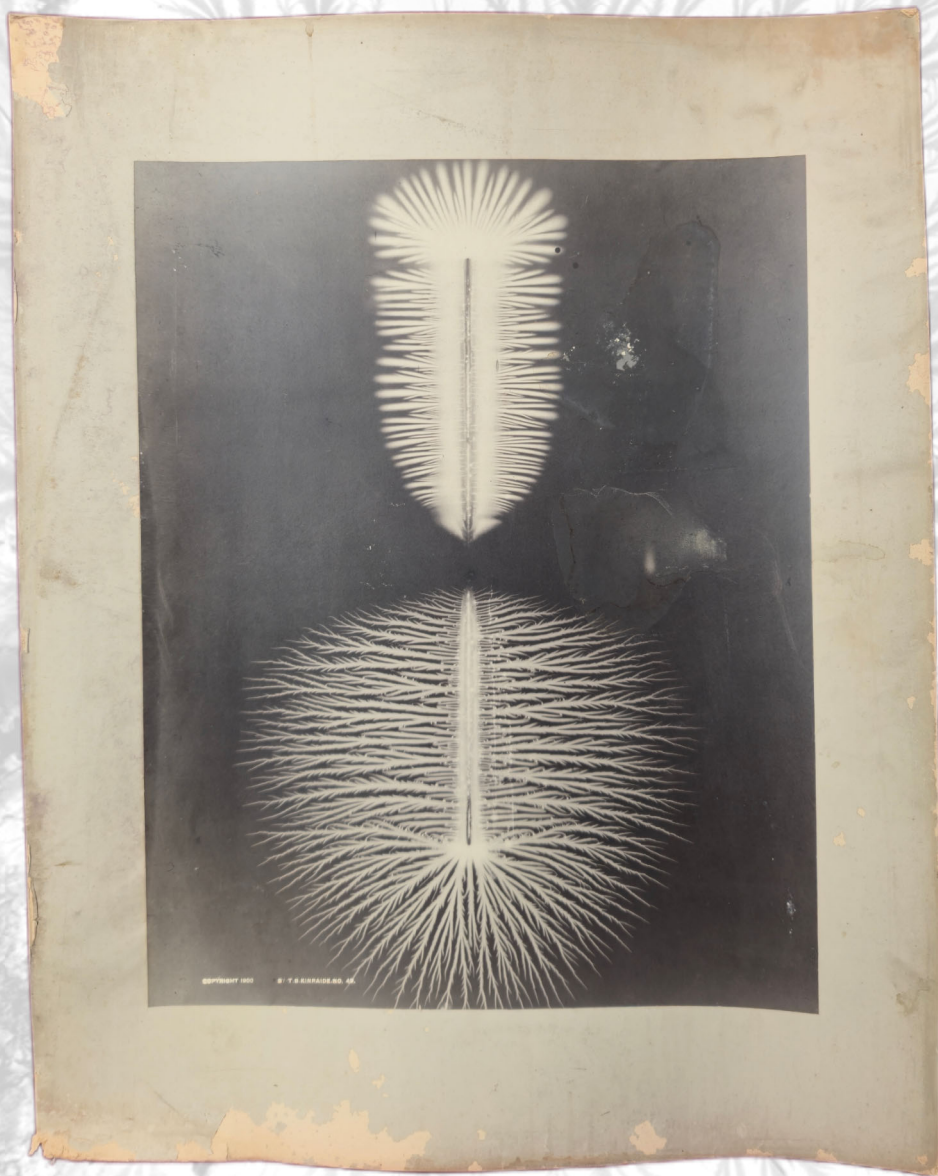
Continued Series.

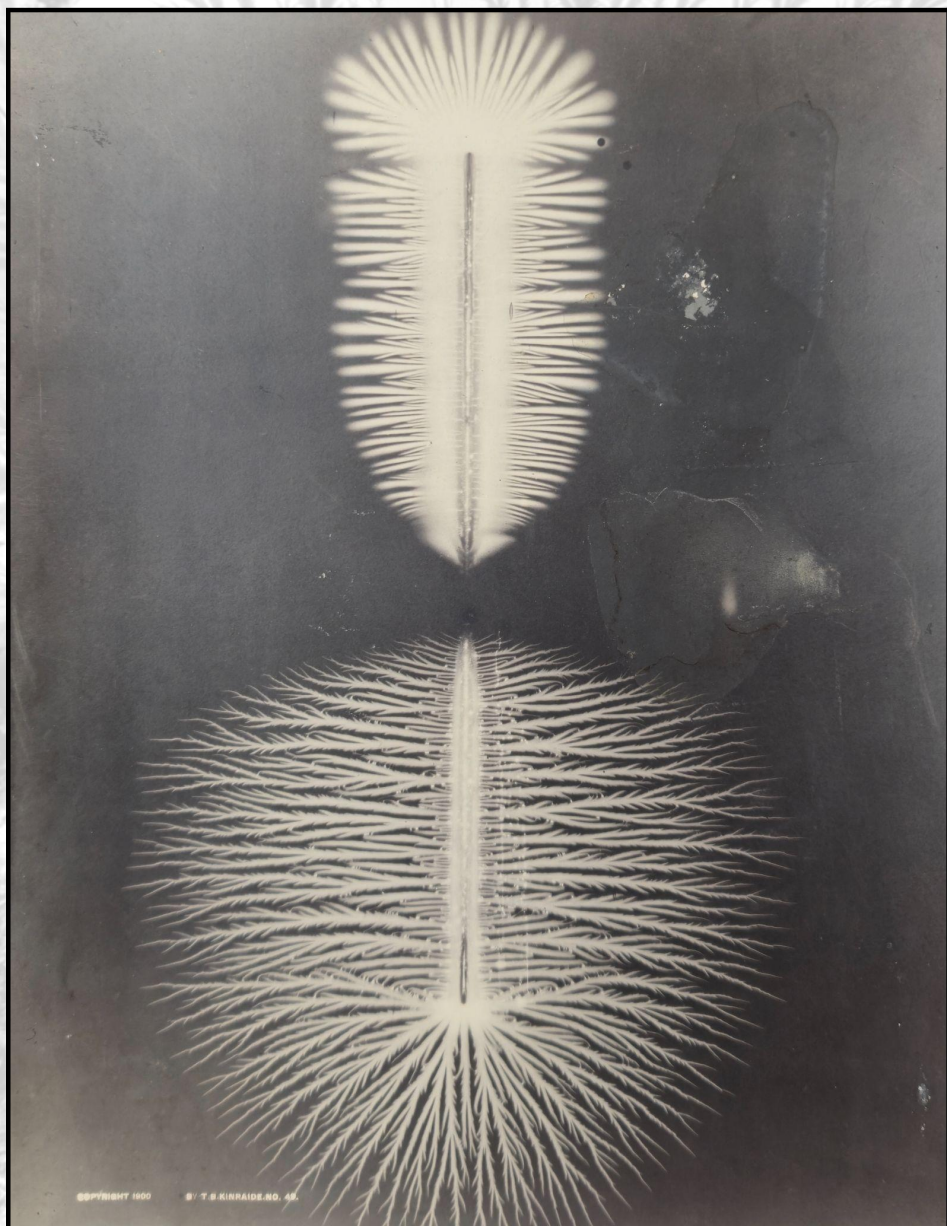
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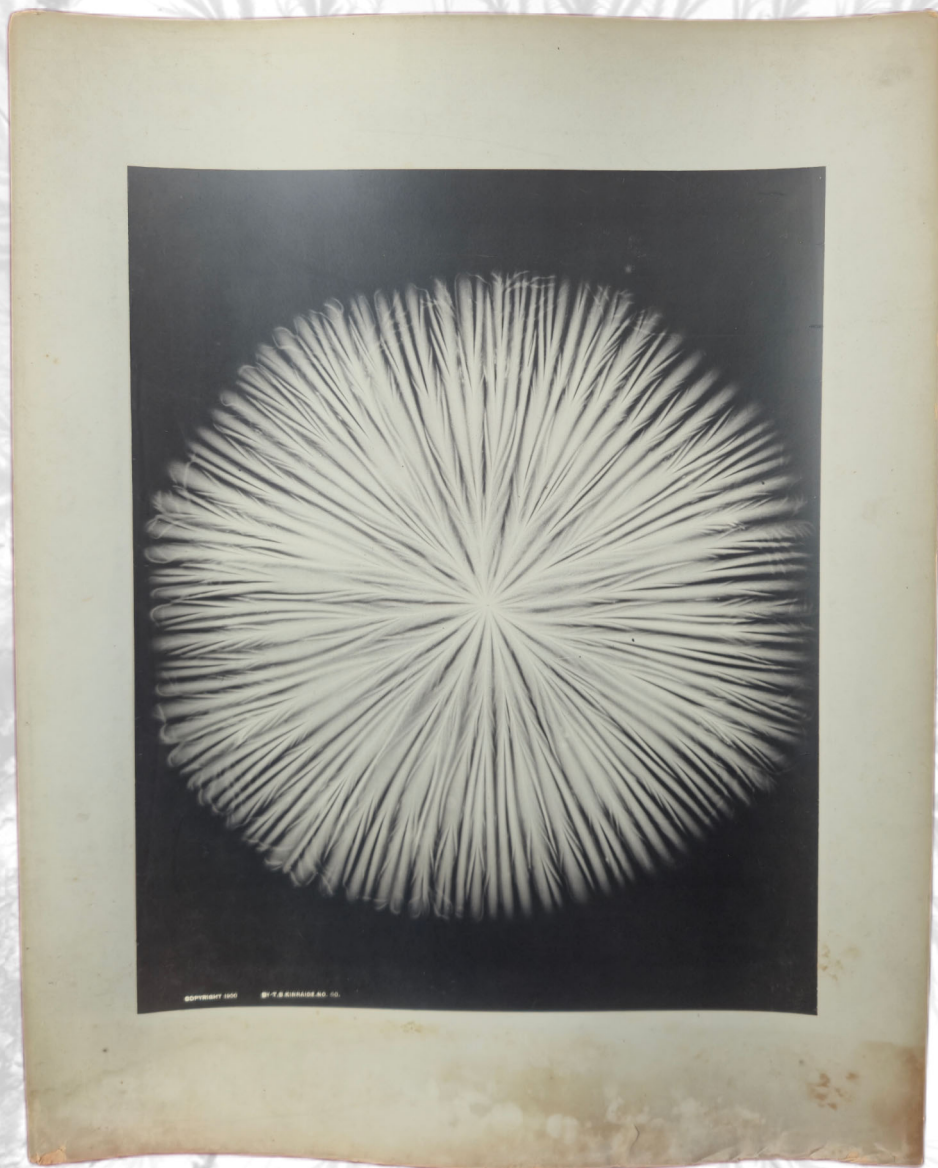


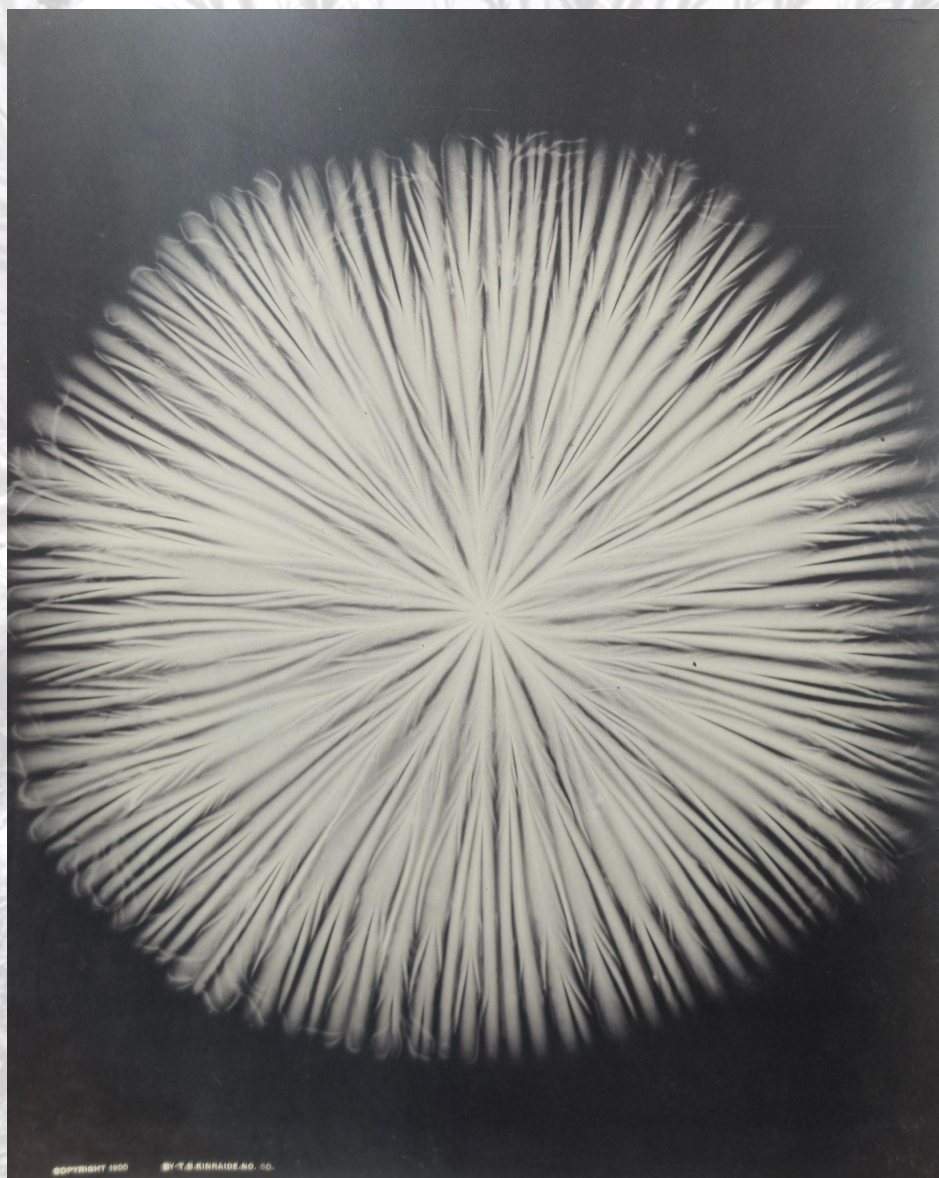


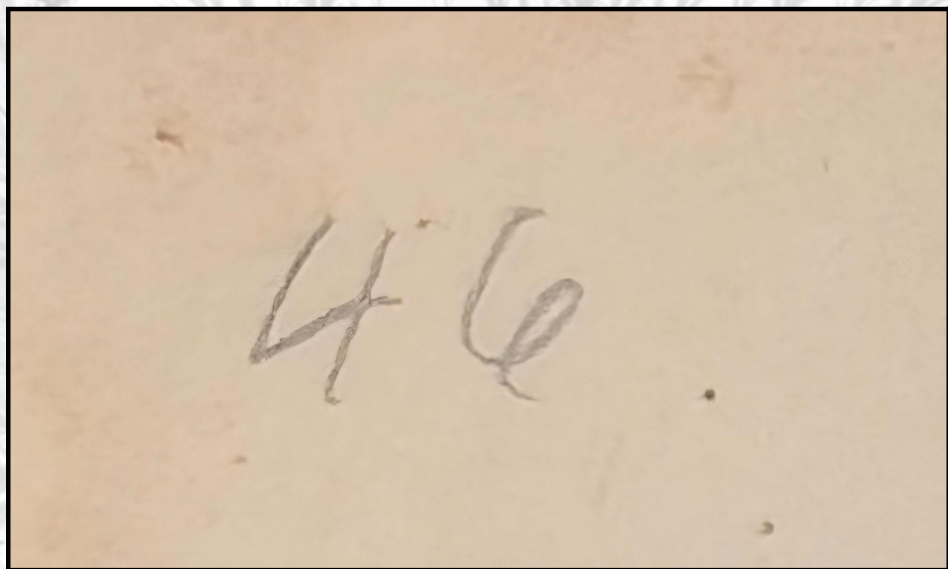


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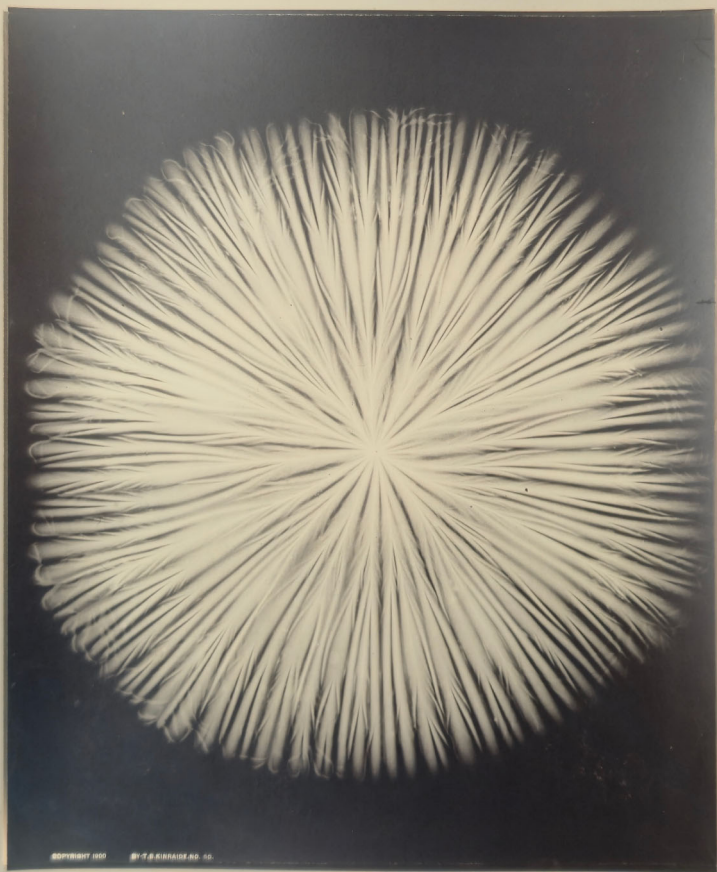
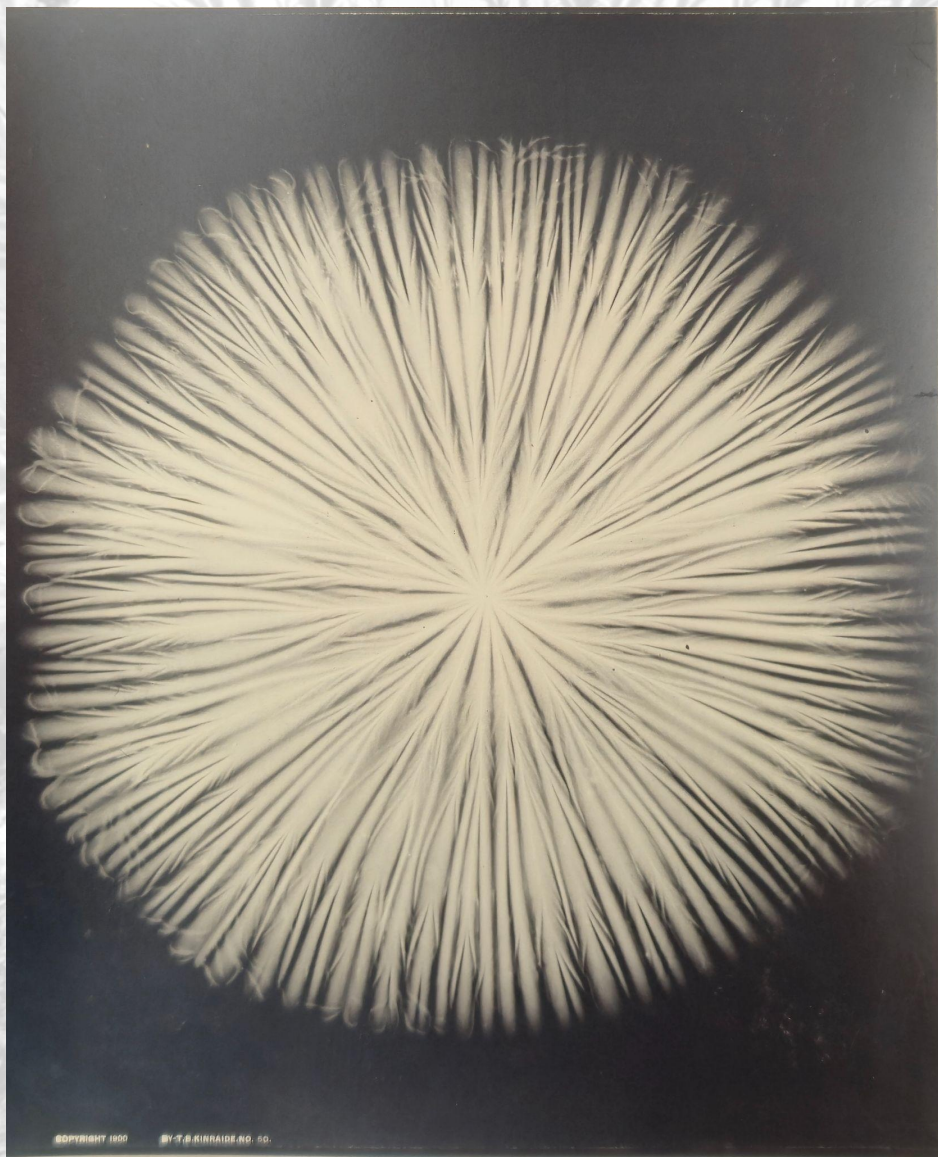


Fig. 101. THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF ELECTRIC ENERGY. Reproduced
 A transfer of Electric force from a surface not charged to a Negative point in the center.
(Source: 1891.)



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No. 50.

THE NEGATIVE PHASE OF ELECTRIC ENERGY.

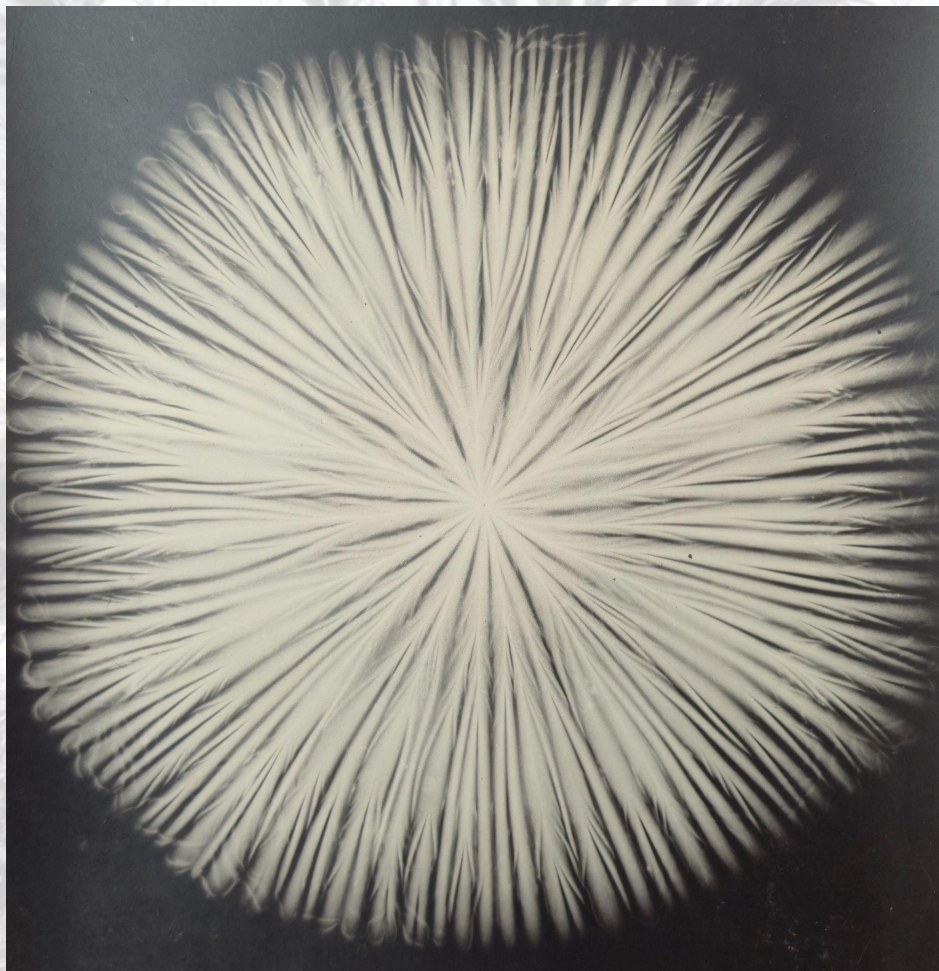
(Enlarged)

A transfer of Electric force from a surface not charged to a Negative point at the centre.

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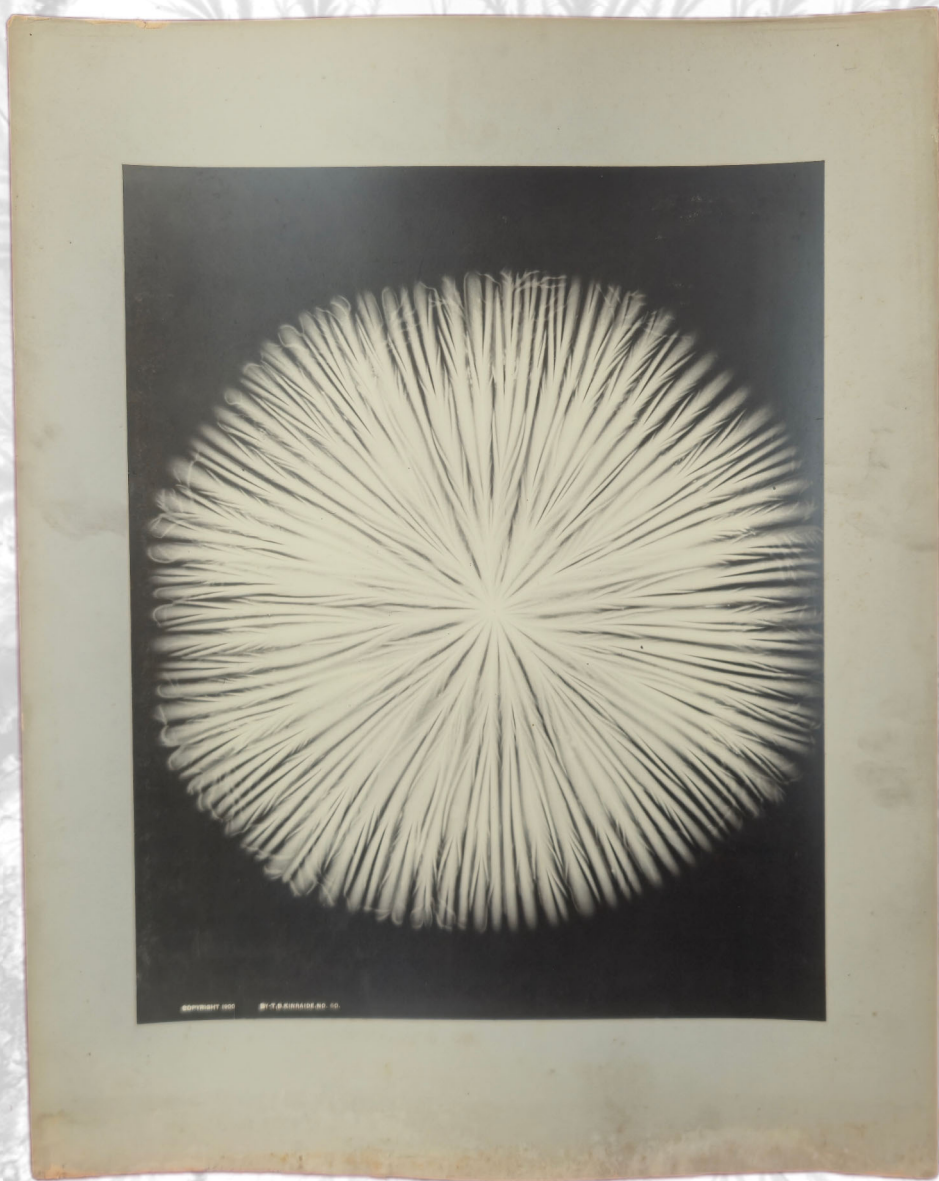


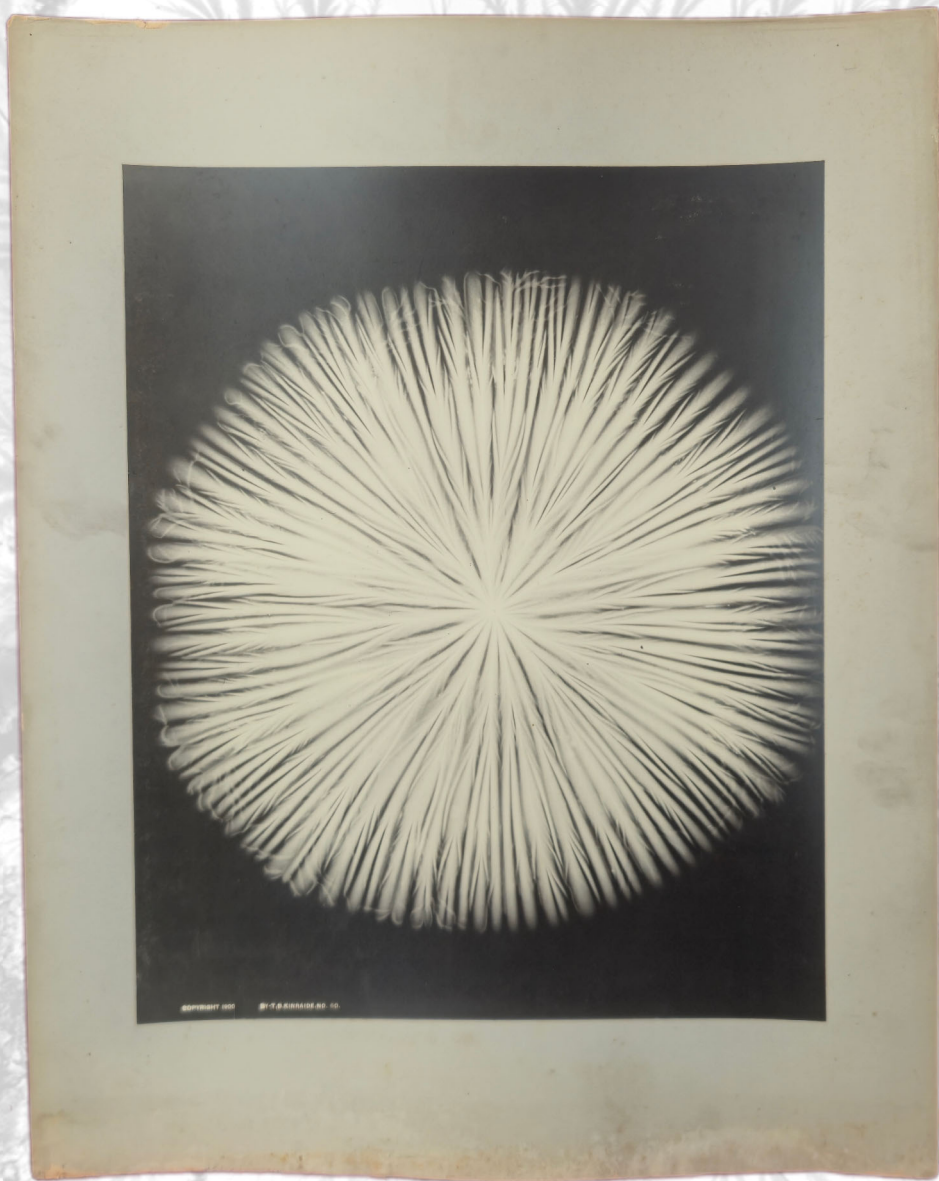
700. A measure of Electric force from a surface not charged but Negative Point
at the center

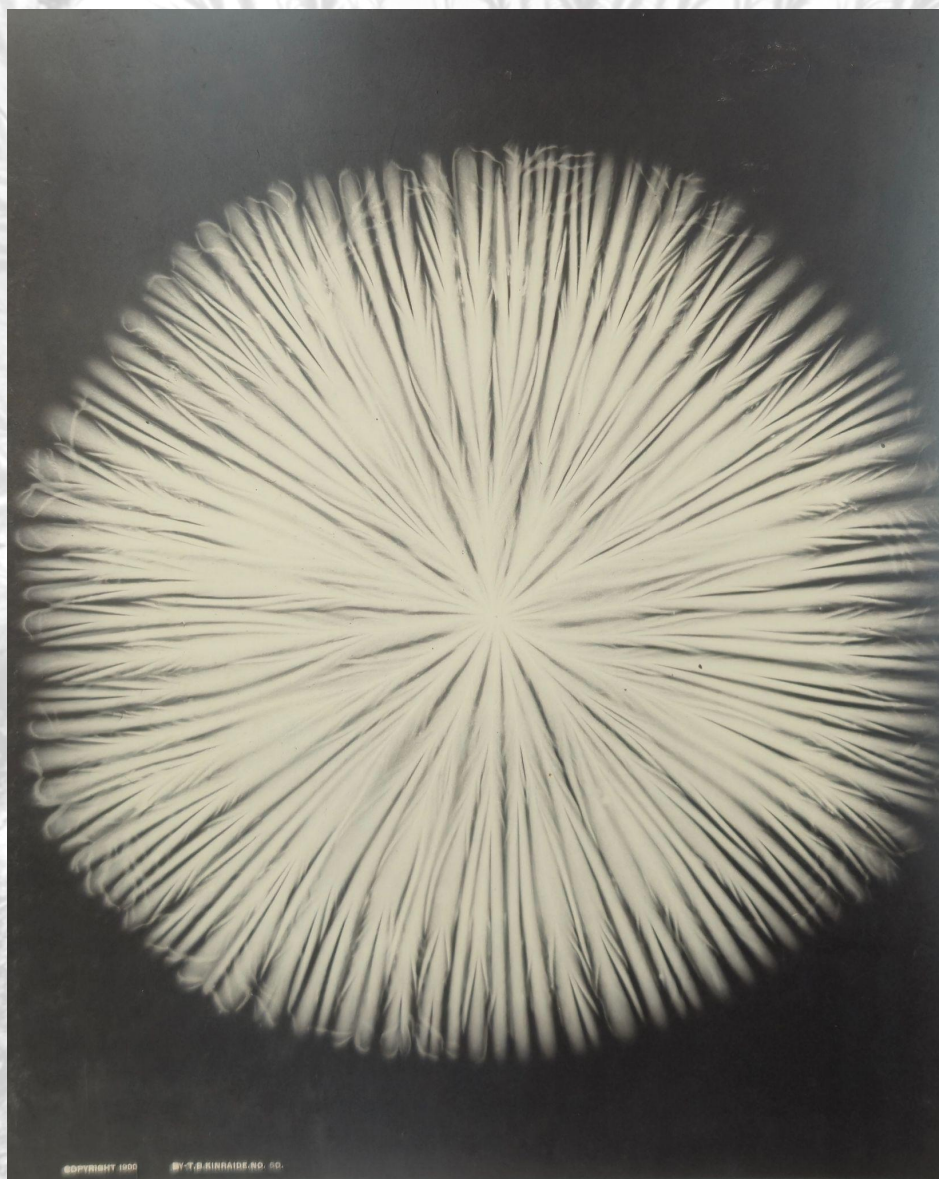
"Negative Mass of Surface Energy"

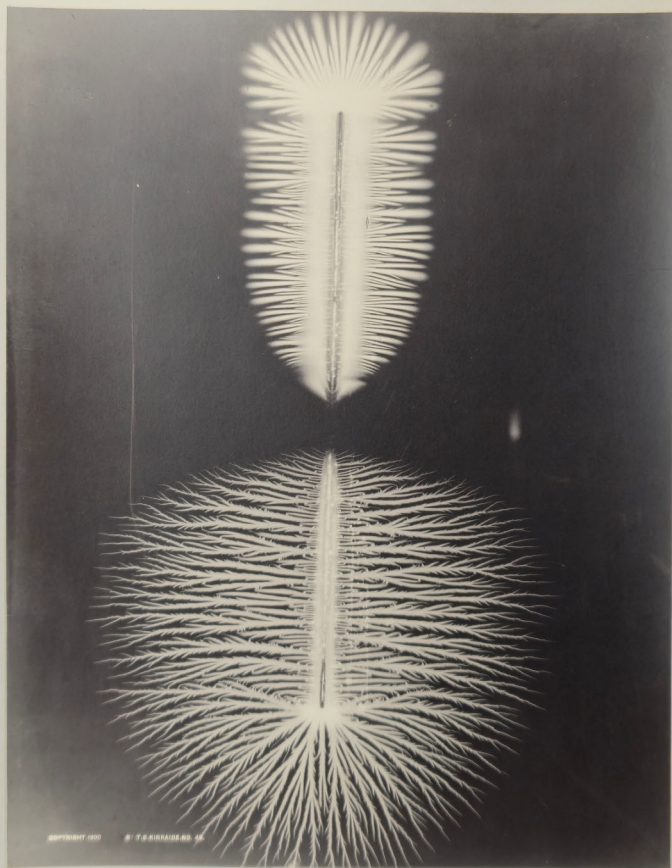
How is the force of Electric force from a surface not charged by Positive Power
at the surface?

"The Positive Power of Electric Energy"









EXPOSITION 1889 N° 72334860 10

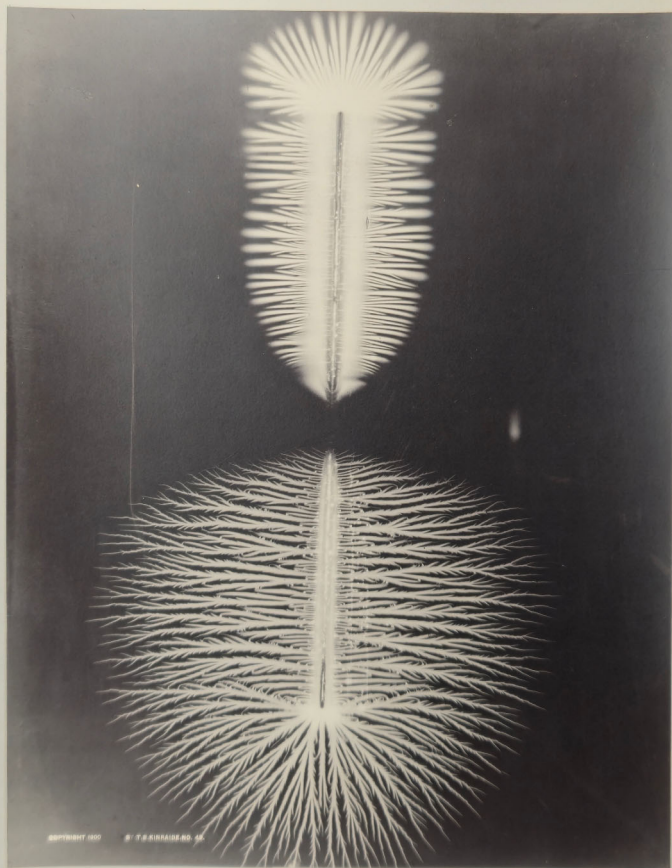
No. 10

DE L'EXPOSITION

1889

Biologie

Chapitre 10



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

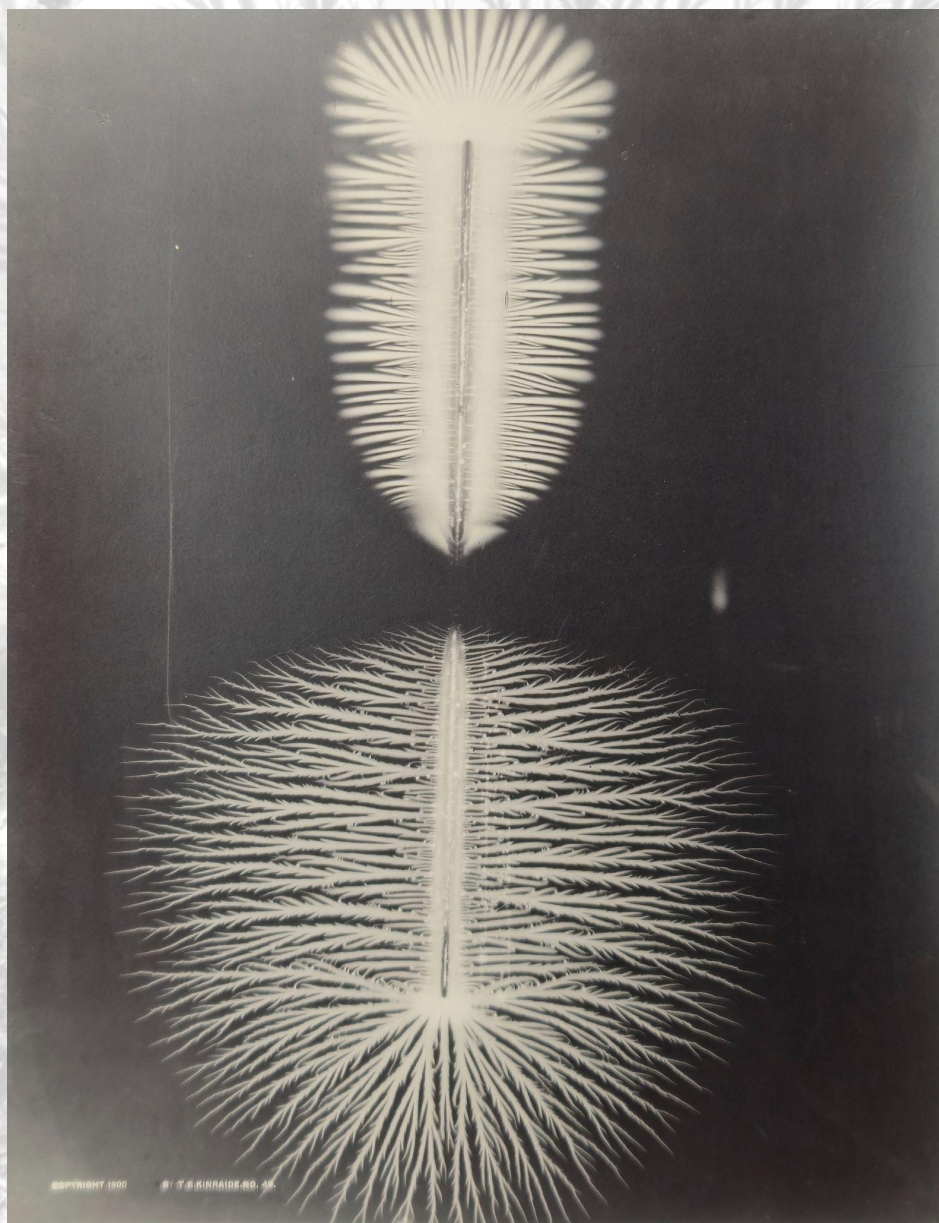
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Department



No. 51.

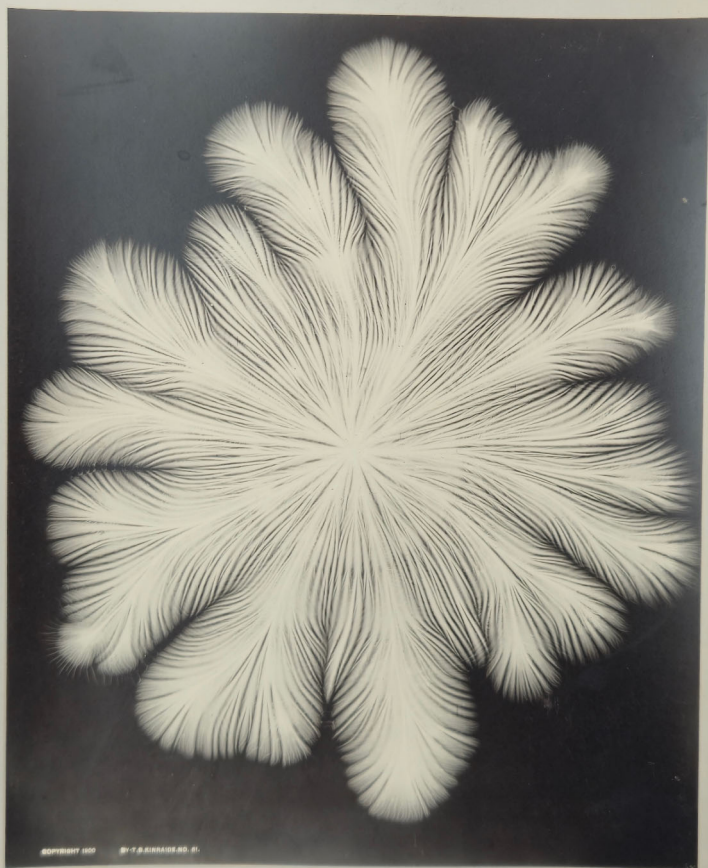
OF ELECTRIC

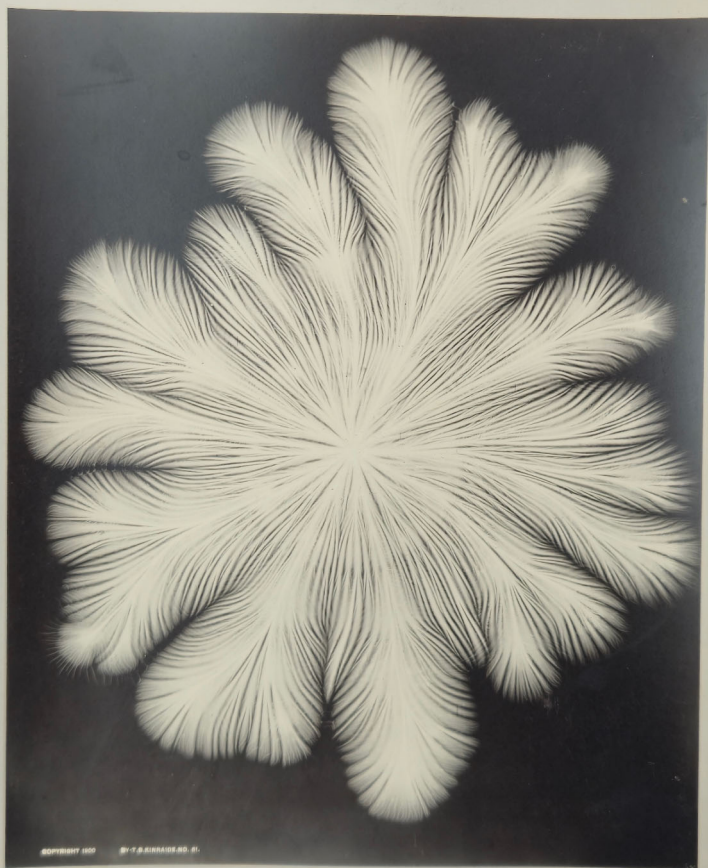
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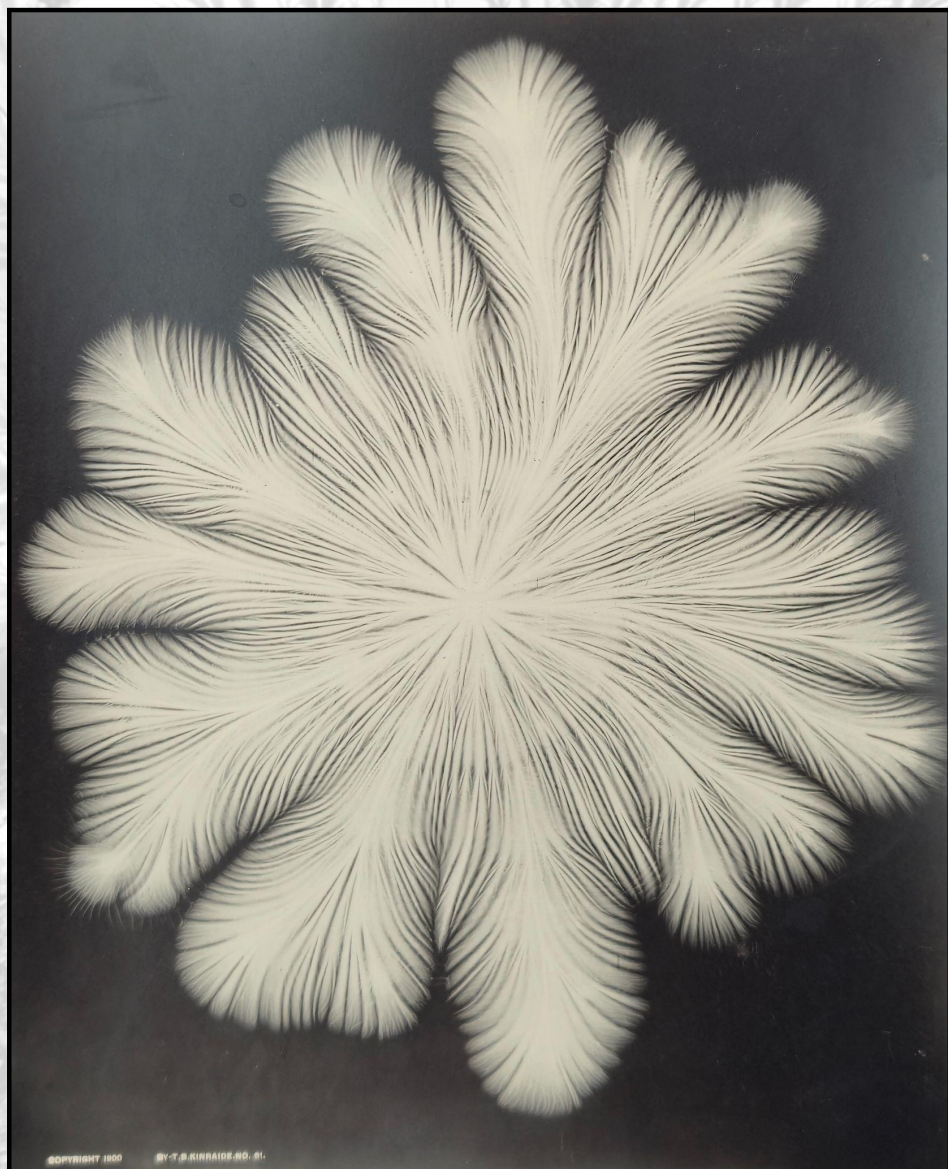
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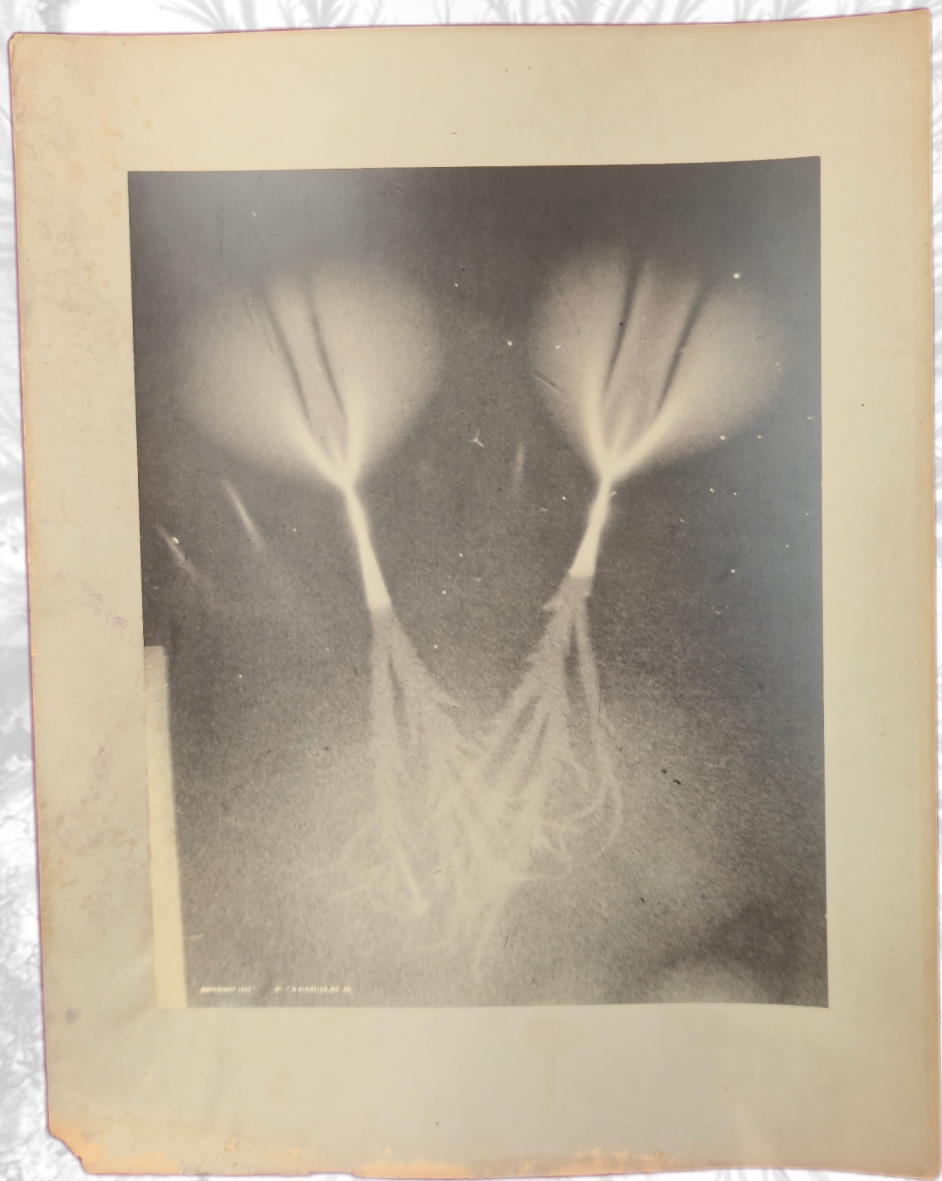


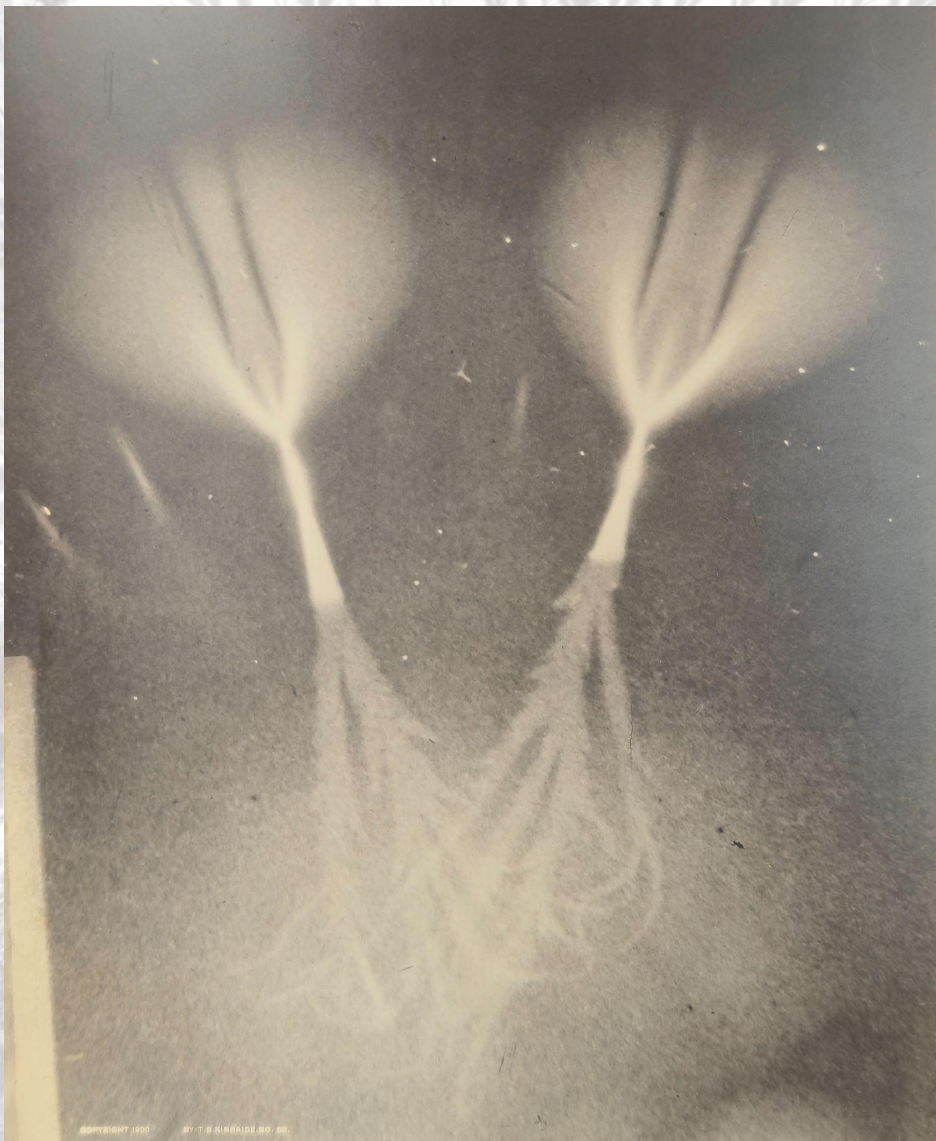
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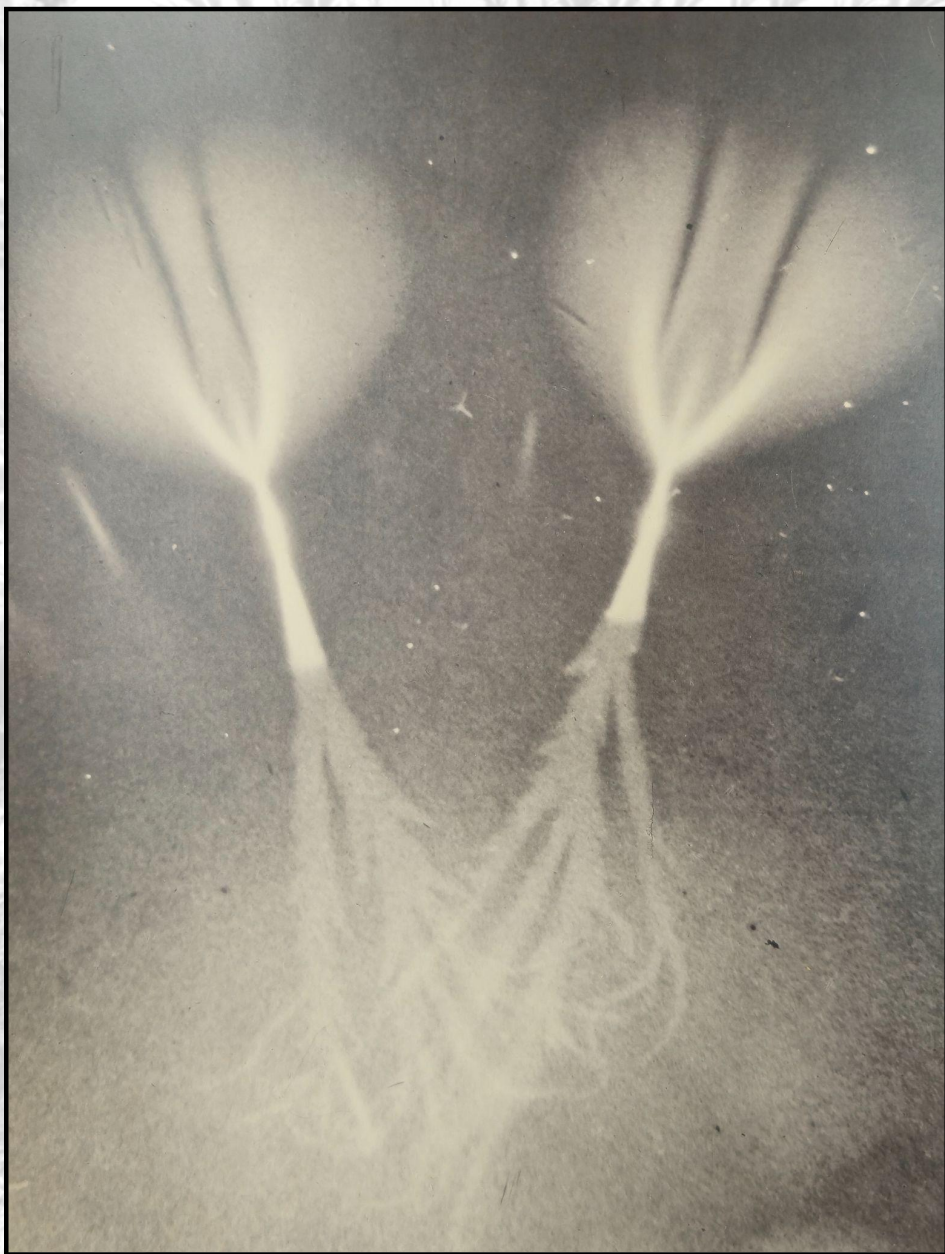
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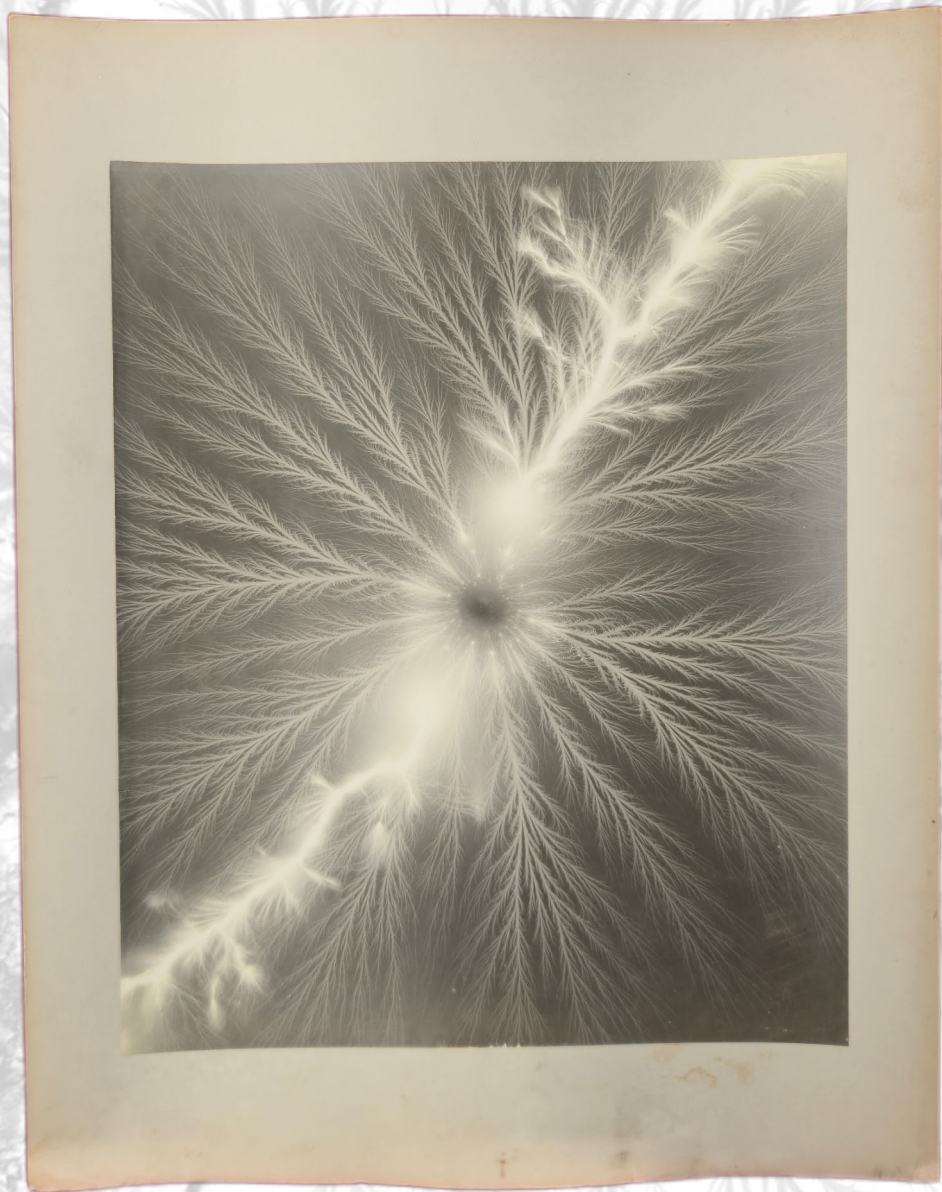


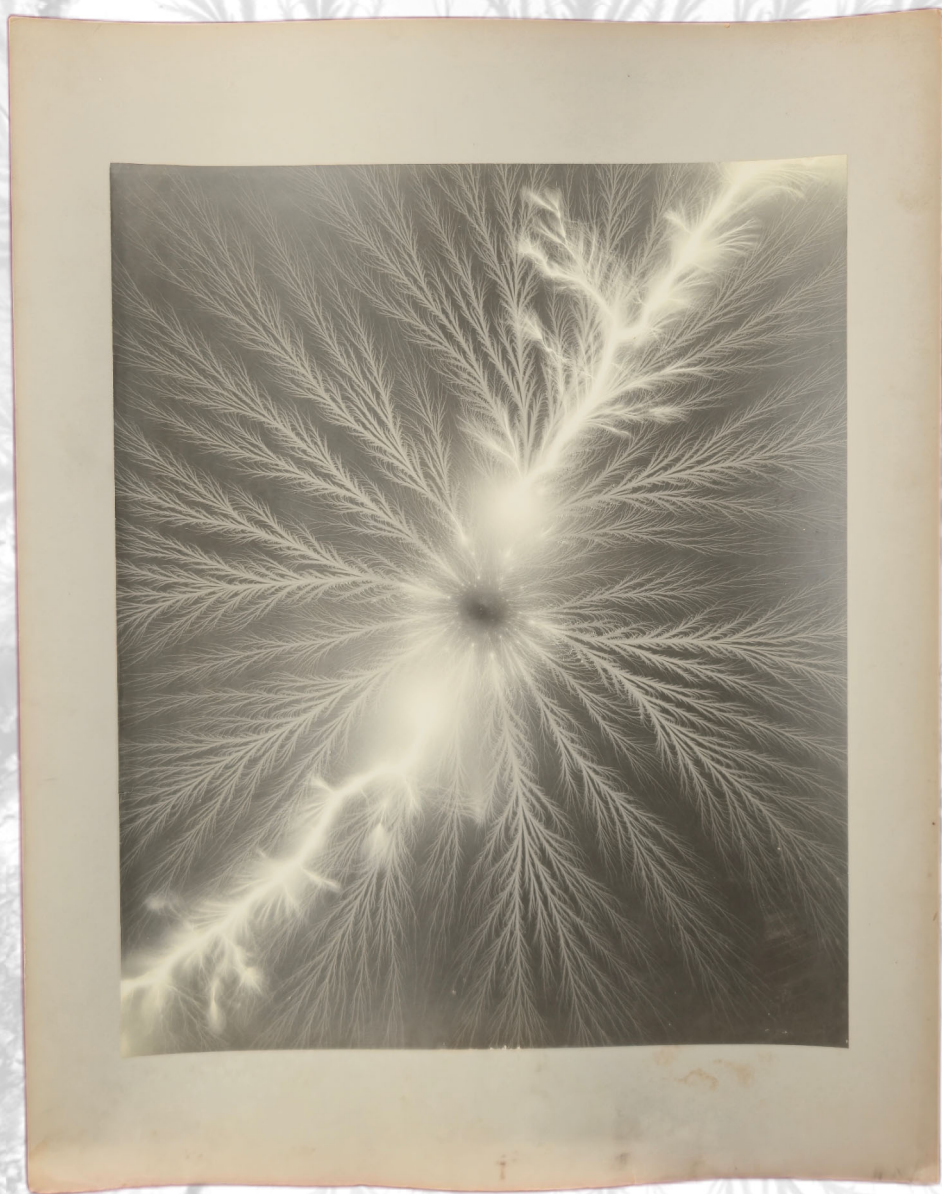


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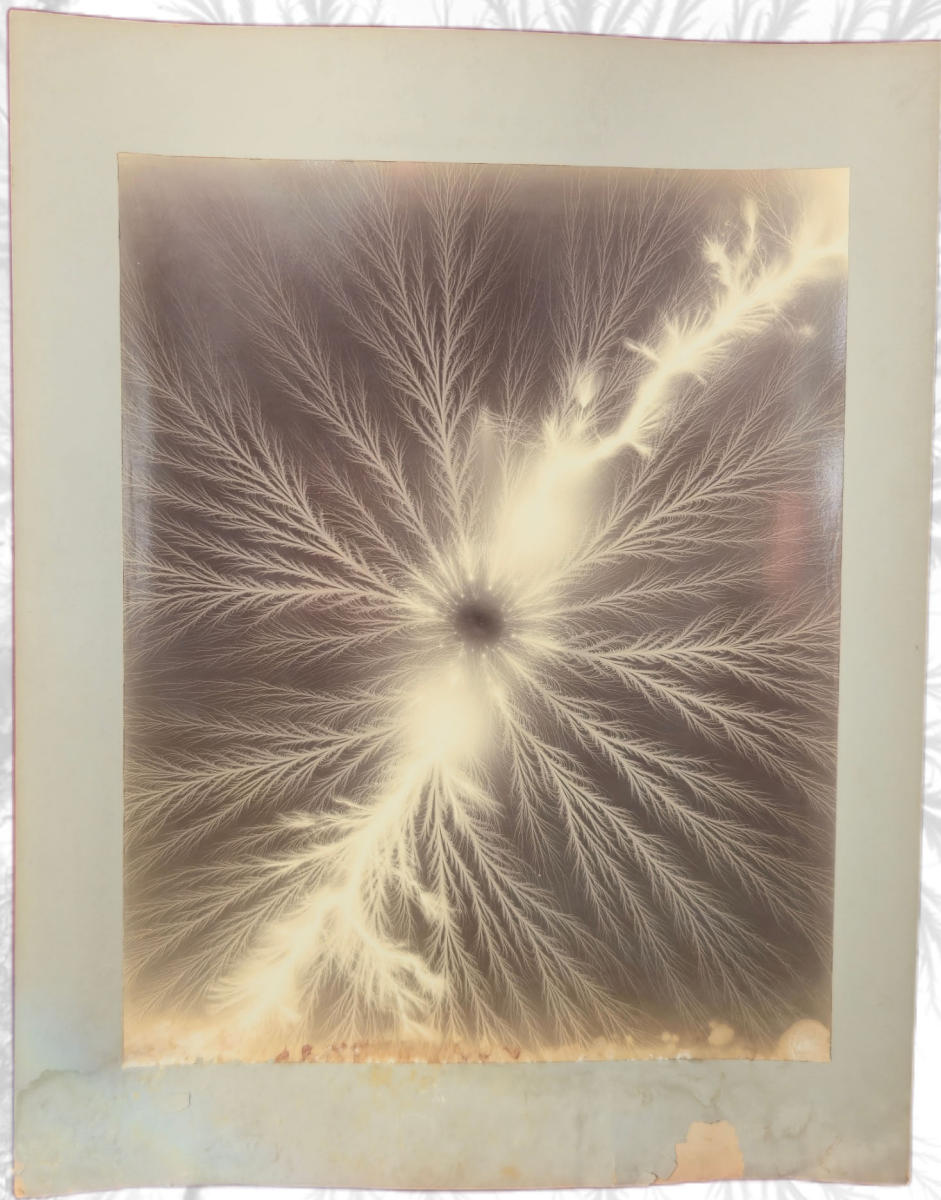


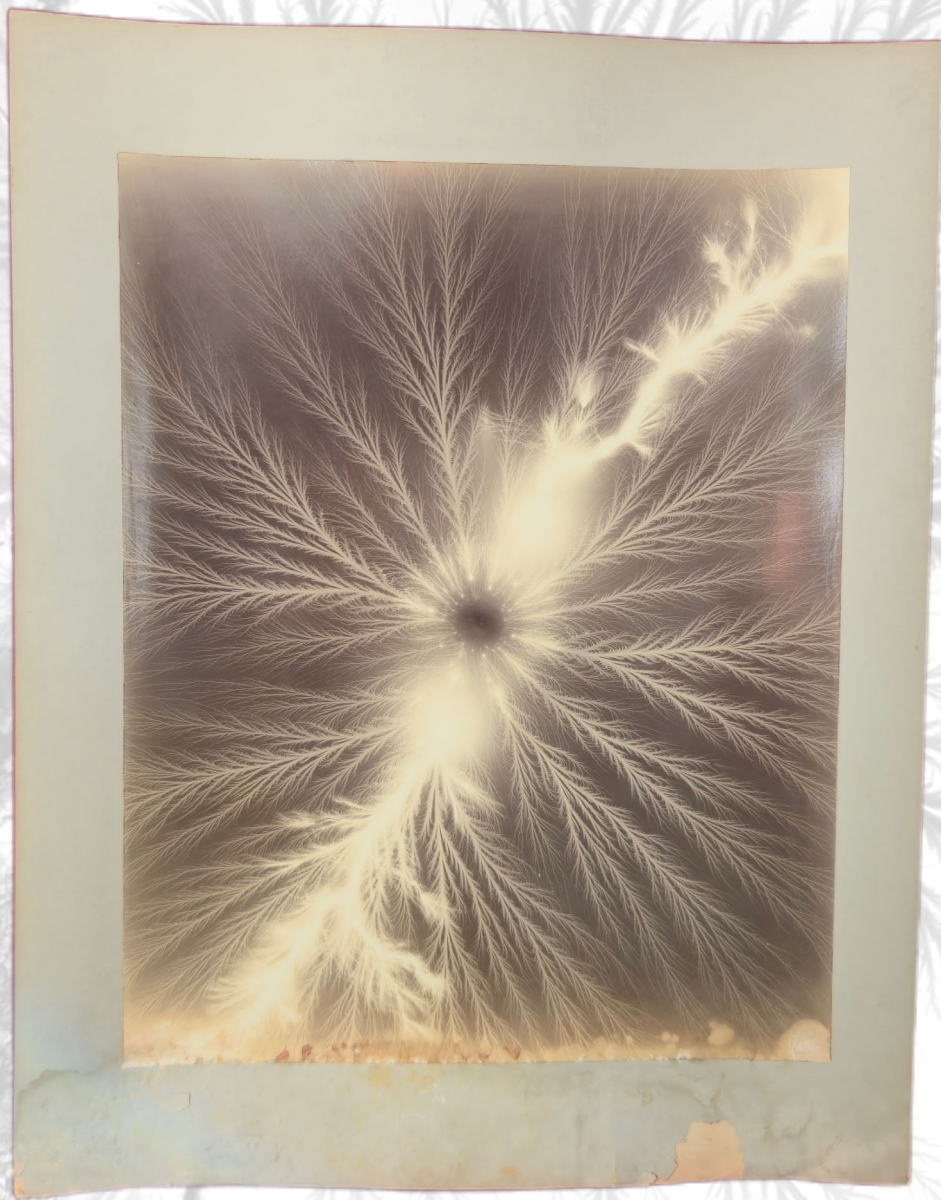














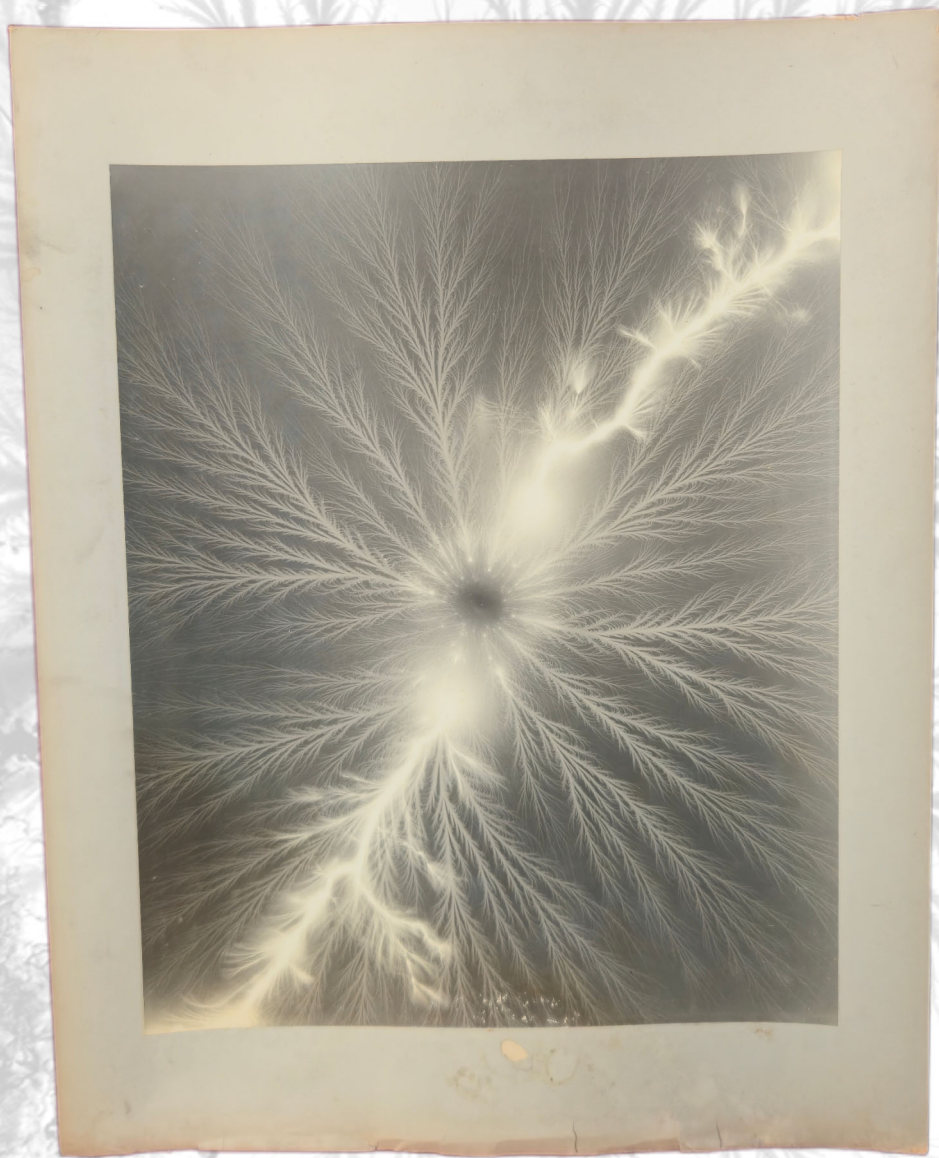


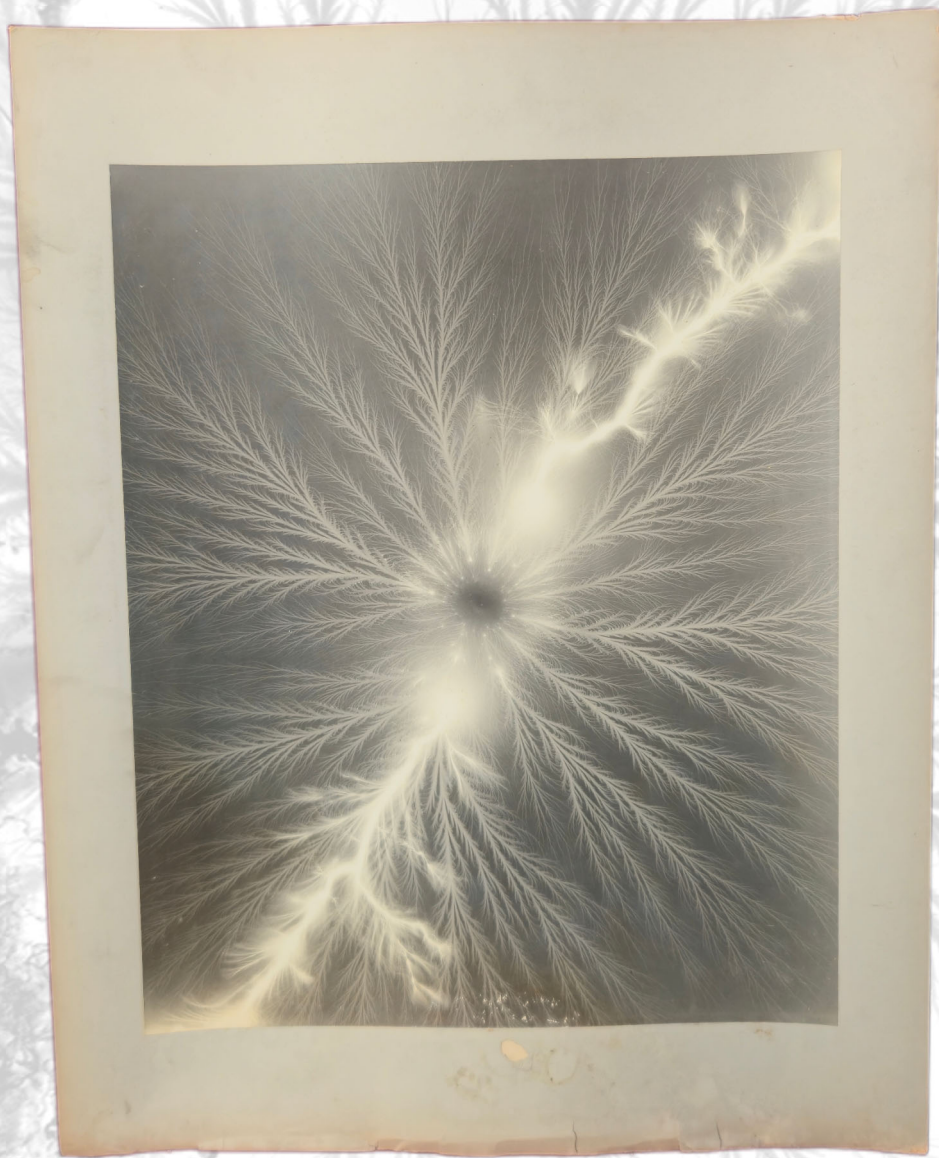










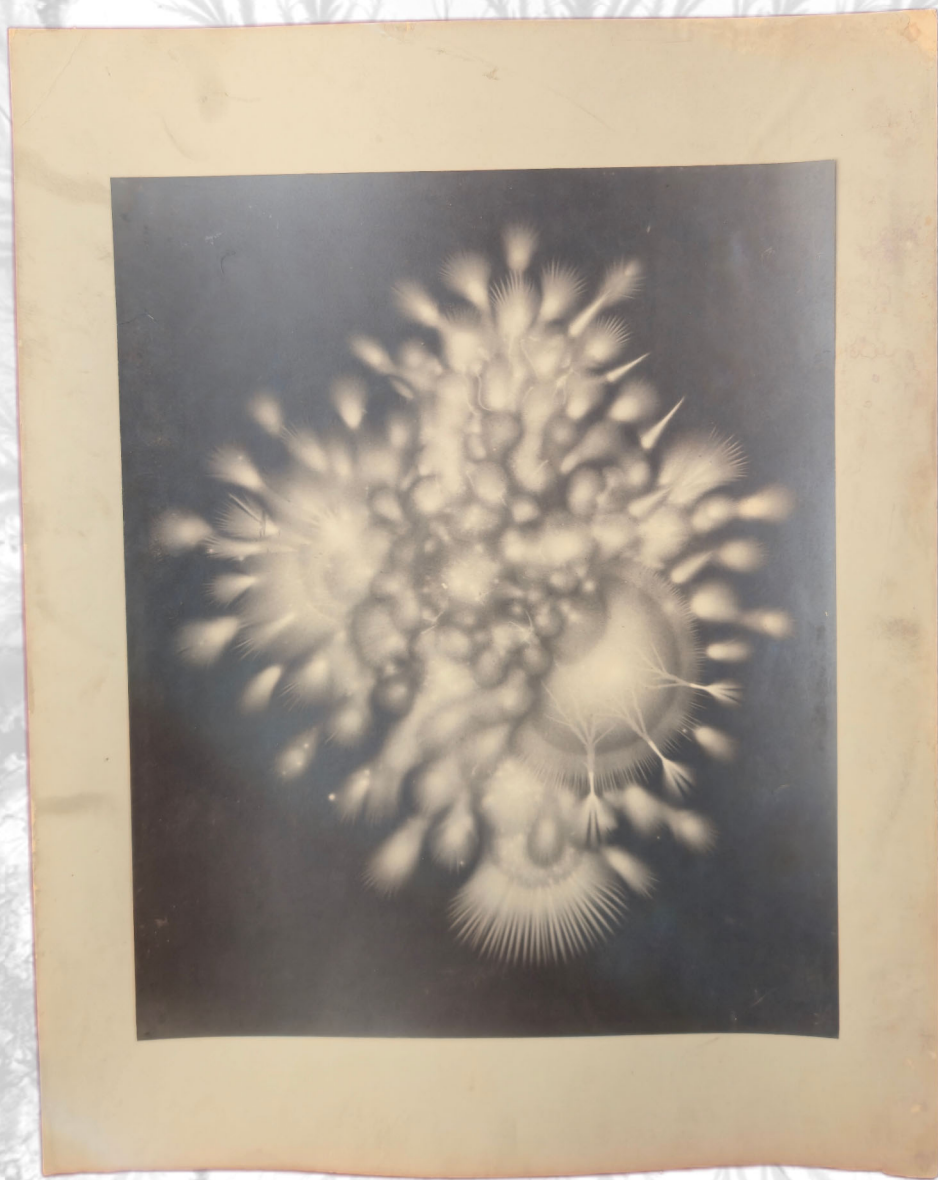








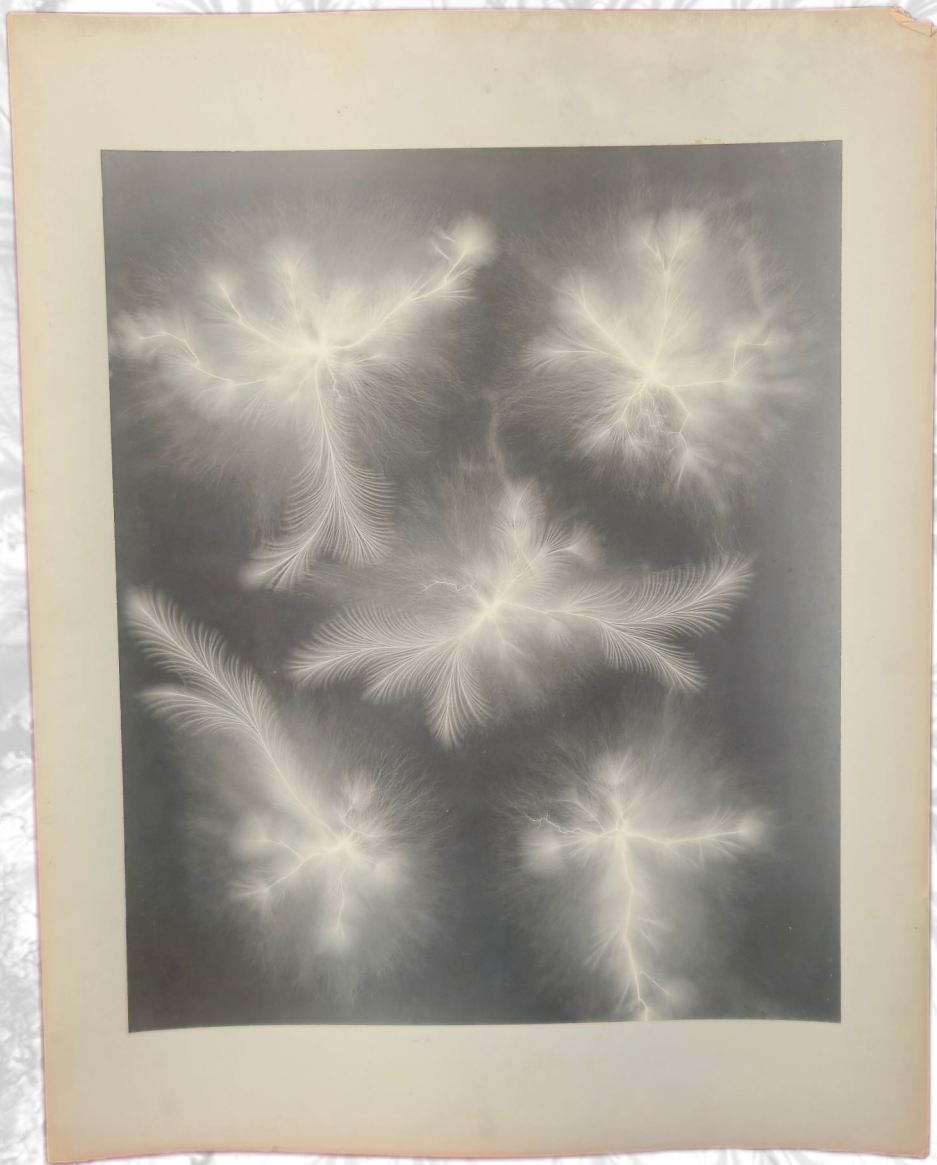








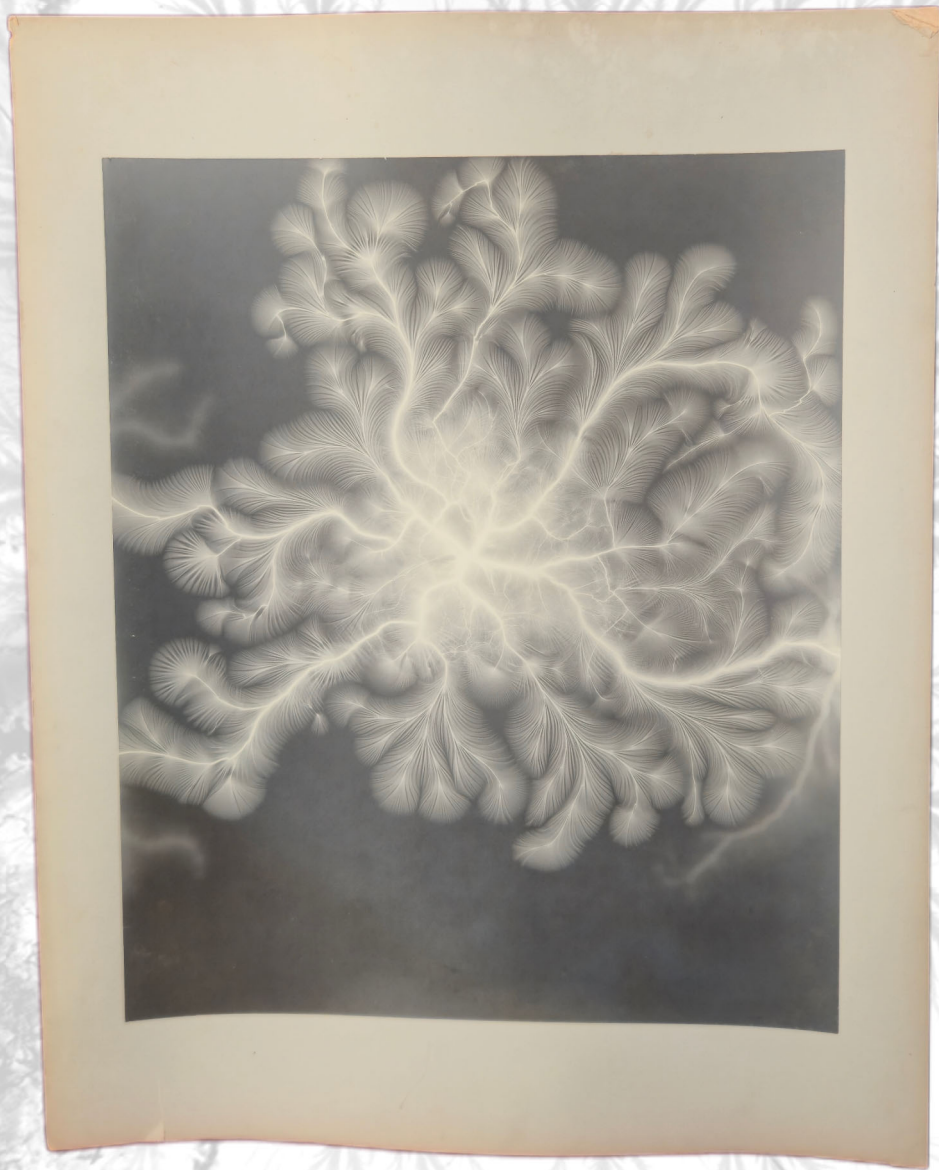


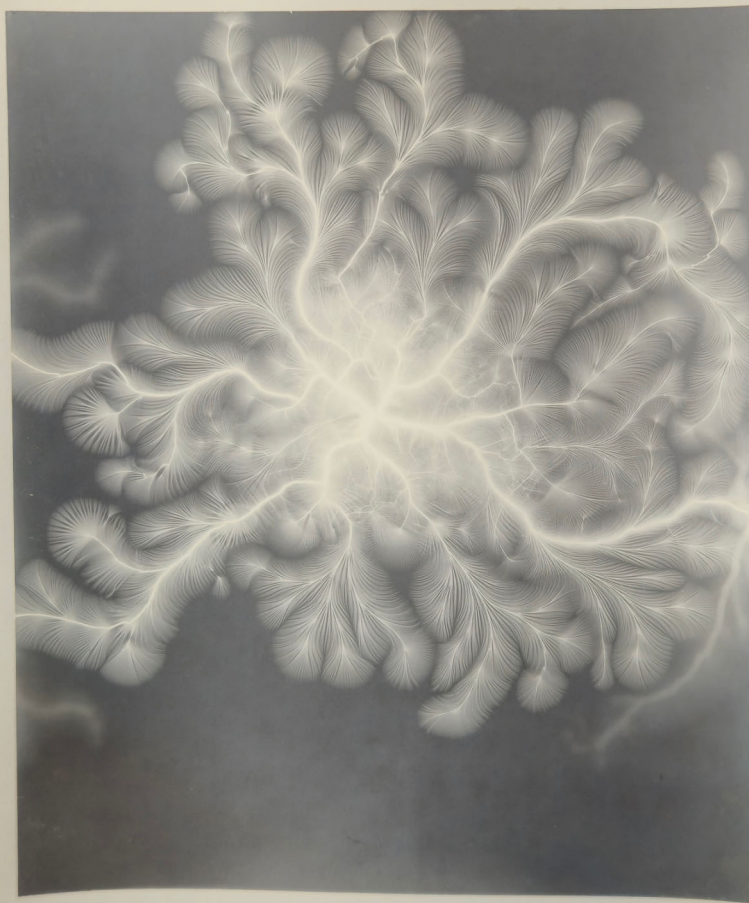




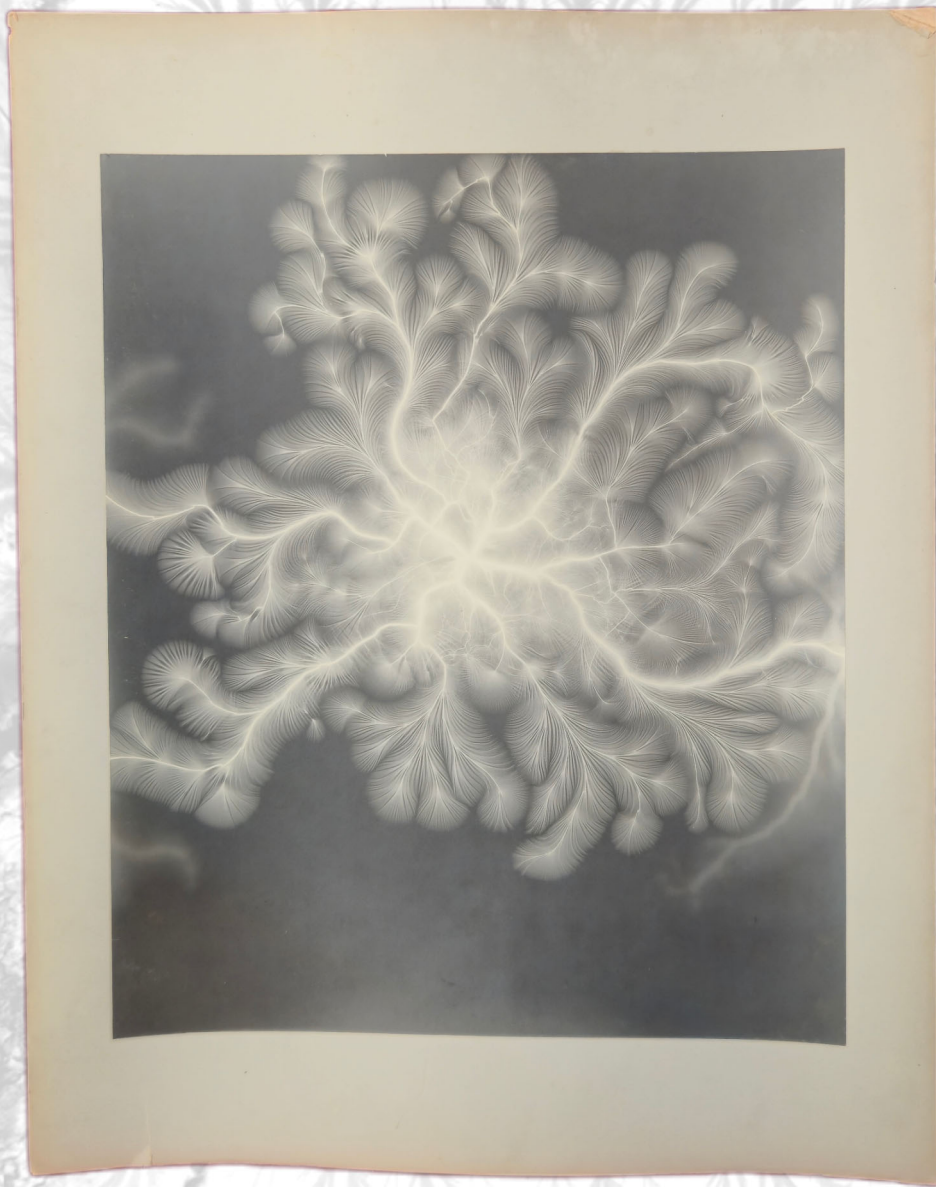


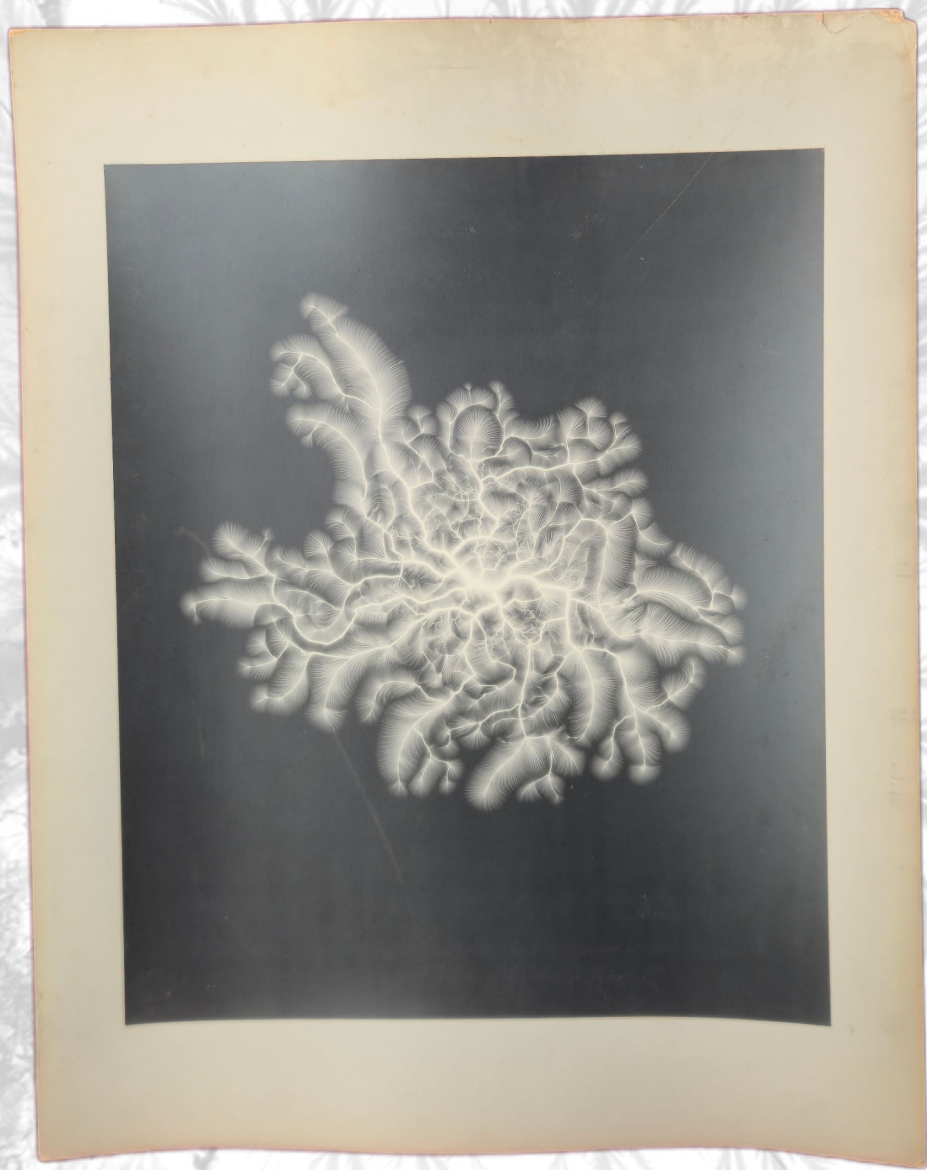








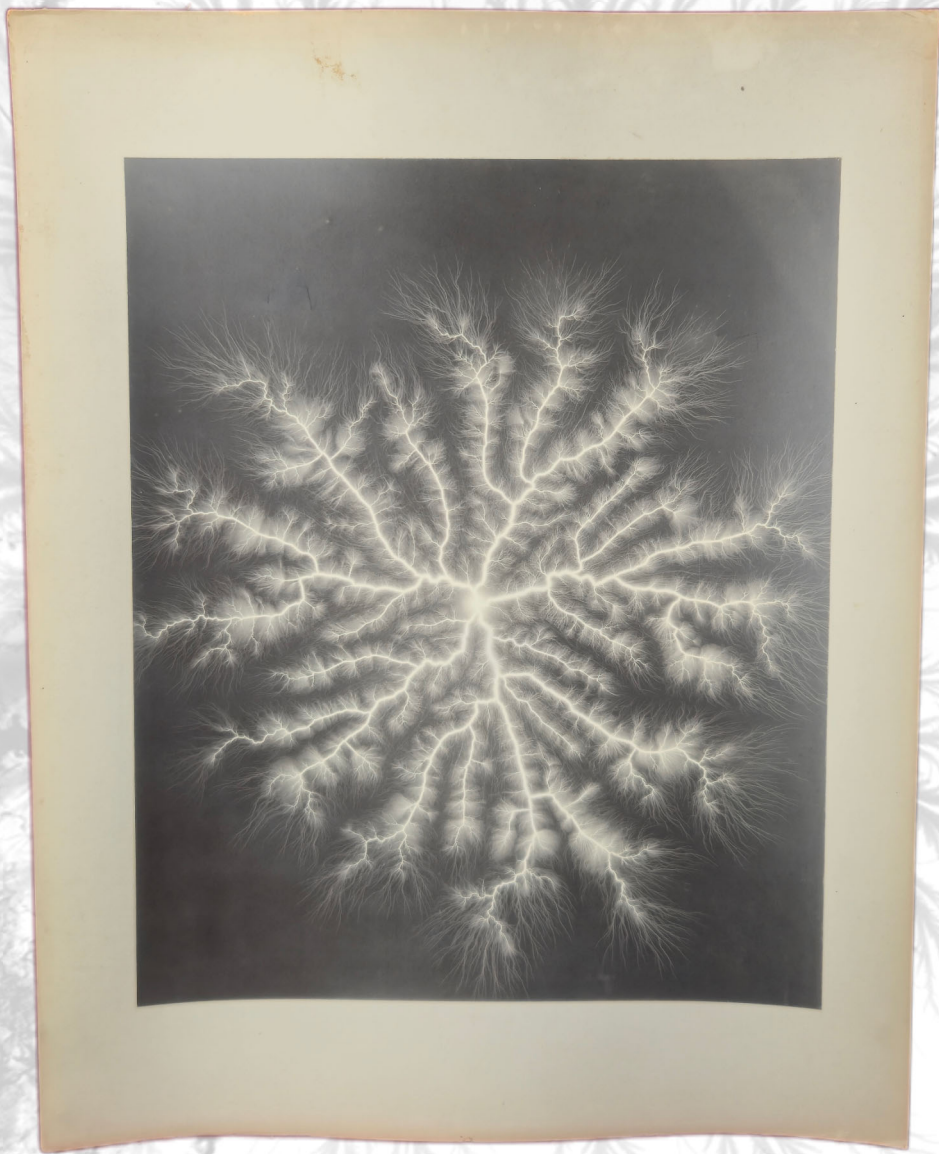


















No. 17

Electric comets in series and parallel - enlarged

Discharge of Electricity by the passage of a metallic roller over a photographic plate laid film side down upon a positively charged insulated condenser surface. The phenomena of 2 phases of Electricity in series between condenser surfaces.



Electric Comets in series and parallel. Enlarged.





NO. 42. Autograph of the Positive and Negative Phases of Electricity. (Enlarged)

NO. 42.

Autograph of the Positive and Negative Phases of Electricity.

(Enlarged)

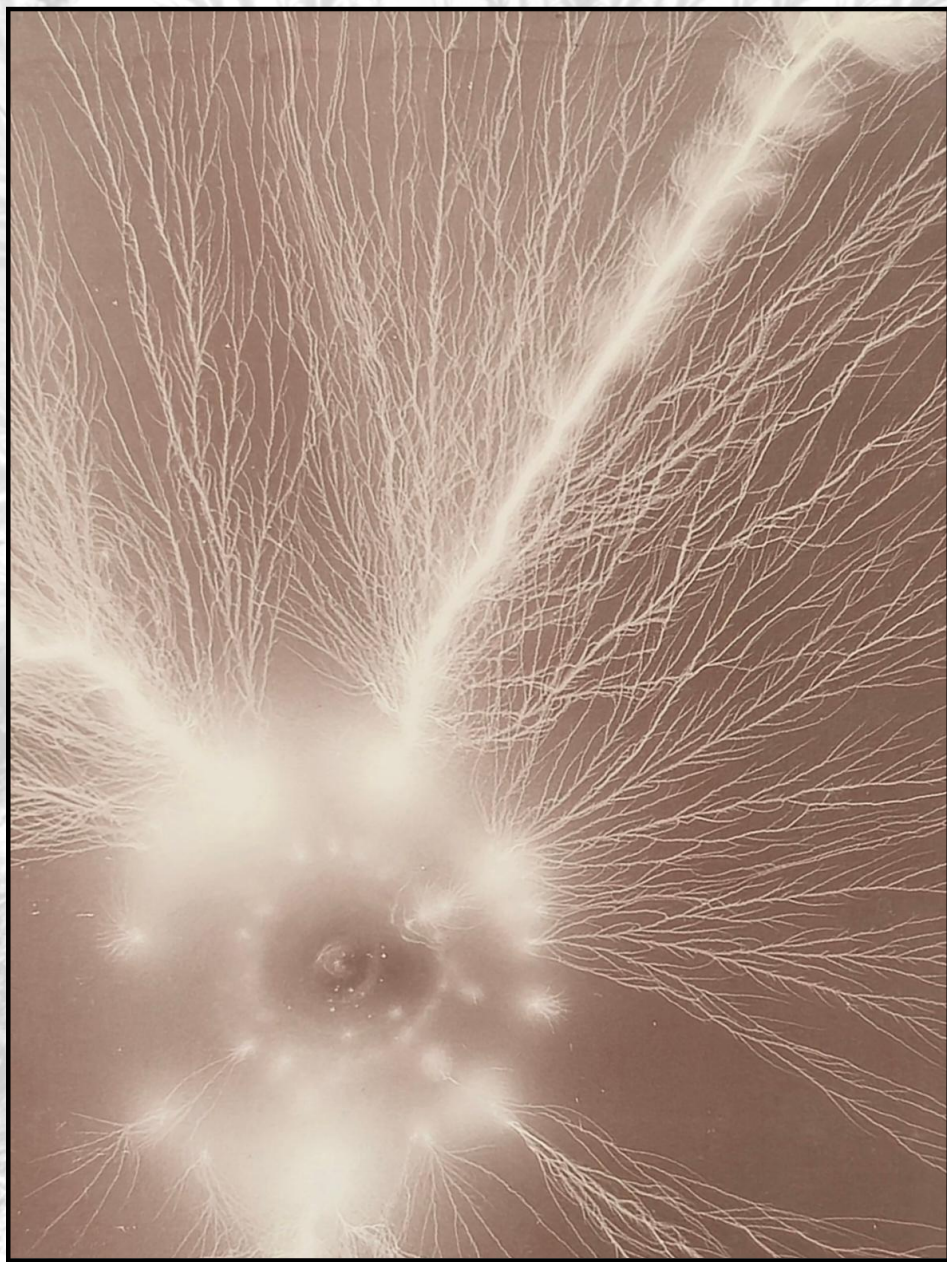
A discharge of Electricity over a normal condenser surface towards the edge of a disk placed upon the film side of a photograph plate producing the Negative phase. The superimposed Positive phase resulted from the return discharge of the force back over the plate from the edge of the disk.

Condenser Series.



















Pamela Sage and Stephen Hadley, 2007





