

Bridey Murphy

Virginia Burns Tighe (1923-1995) was a Chicago resident who under regression hypnosis offered surprisingly accurate details of life in Ireland in the nineteenth century. The details were published by the regressionist Morey Bernstein 1956 in a bestselling book *The Search for Bridey Murphy*, in which Tighe is referred to as Ruth Simmons. This was the first major reincarnation claim in modern times, the focus of intense media interest and controversy.



Life

Virginia Burns Tighe (also known as Virginia Mae Morrow) was born April 27, 1923 in Madison, Wisconsin, USA. Following the separation of her parents she lived with an aunt in Chicago, where she attended school and later studied at Northwestern University. Aged 20, she married an American soldier who was killed a year later. Subsequently she moved to Denver, Colorado, married a businessman, Hugh Brian Tighe, and had three children. The family later moved to Pueblo, Colorado. She was 29 at the time of the first Bridey Murphy regression.^[1]

Tighe was shy of publicity, once commenting, 'If I had known what was going to happen I would never have lain down on the couch'.^[2] She never sought financial gain from her experiences, continuing as a home maker. She eventually separated from Hugh Tighe, marrying Richard Morrow and acquiring two stepchildren. She died in 1995 aged 72, leaving ten grandchildren.^[3]

Regressions

In Pueblo, the Tighes were acquainted with Morey Bernstein, a businessman and experienced amateur hypnotist. Bernstein became interested in reincarnation after learning about the psychic healer Edgar Cayce, and studied a number of investigated reincarnation cases. He decided to try regressing a subject to times prior to birth, choosing Tighe who he found had an ability to reach a deep trance. He hypnotized her six times over a period of ten months from November 1952, recording and transcribing each session. The transcripts form the core of his 1956 book *The Search for Bridey Murphy*.^[4]

In the first session, Morey regressed Tighe to a time prior to her current life. She began speaking with an Irish accent, saying she'd scratched paint off a metal bed in anger at age four. Morey then questioned her about matters that he hoped might be verified through historical records, receiving the following replies:

- her name had been Bridey Murphy
- she lived at 'the Meadows' near Cork in Ireland
- her father and brother were both named Duncan
- her mother was named Kathleen
- she lived in a two-story 'wood' house (the word could have been 'good')
- her father was a barrister
- she married a man named Brian MacCarthy, also a barrister
- they moved to Belfast
- MacCarthy was Catholic, so she attended a Catholic church, St Theresa's
- She had died after falling downstairs and breaking her hip at the age of 66

- she recalled a custom of guests putting money in a bride's pockets as she danced a jig at her wedding

In subsequent sessions, each witnessed by around half a dozen people, she repeated much of this information unchanged. She also provided further details such as:

- geographical descriptions around Cork, Belfast and in between; the lights in Belfast were on poles and 'burning in some way'; Galway was a port
- businesses in Belfast: Cadenns House (clothing), Farr's (grocer), John Carrigan's (grocer), also that there was a rope company and a tobacco company
- Irish words or idioms such as 'lough' for both river and lake, 'brate' for a small cup that was wished upon, 'tup', 'ditch' for bury (a corpse) and 'a linen' for a handkerchief
- Brian had written articles for a newspaper, the *Belfast News-Letter*, and taught at Queen's University in Belfast, a Protestant university, despite being Catholic; the names of some of his colleagues there
- stories, books, songs and poetry she remembered: the Irish mythic hero Cuchulain, books entitled *The Sorrows of Deirdre*, *Tales of Enter*, and *The Green Bay*, songs entitled 'Londonderry Air', 'Sean', 'The Minstrel's March', poetry by Keats
- her gravestone was marked 'Bridget Kathleen M MacCarthy, 1798-1864' (the 'M' standing for Murphy) and was not on hallowed ground; when she was eight the year was 1806; her birthday was December 20; she married Brian in 1818 at the age of 20
- coins commonly in use including one for 'tuppence' (two pence)
- the priest at the church was Father John Joseph Goran or Gorman; Brian's full name was Sean Brian Joseph MacCarthy; her brother's full name was Blaine Duncan Murphy
- an uncle of Brian who 'married the Orange' was surnamed Plazz
- women wore tiny sacks of rice strapped to a leg as a purity charm

Tighe sang a children's song, recited a pre-meal blessing, described a day in her life she particularly liked, and drew a map of the location of the Murphy house in relation to the church in Cork.

When Tighe (as Bridey) said she knew a dance called the Morning Jig, Bernstein decided to ask her to perform it when awake. She hesitated but then, he writes:

Suddenly her whole expression changed; her body became vibrantly alive; her feet were flying in a cute little dance. There was a nimble jump, and then the dance seemingly ended with a routine which involved pressing her hand to her mouth in a mock yawn. Bridey then reverted to Virginia and had no idea what she had just done.^[5]

Verifications

Shortly after the third session, a friend of Bernstein researched details that Tighe had given as Bridey. He verified the existence of the *Belfast News-Letter*, Queen's University, *The Sorrows of Deirdre* and the details of the Cuchulain story. A location that she mentioned called 'Bayling's Crossing' could not be found on any map, but was known to a friend of the Bernsteins who had visited Ireland and had bicycled through it many times. St Theresa's Church was not in the Belfast phone book, but the fact of its existence and its Roman Catholic denomination were confirmed by the British Information Service.

An English author who listened to the relevant recording said that a 'brate' or cup that was wished upon was actually a 'quait'. A Thesaurus confirmed that the word 'tup' was correctly used.

Verification efforts in Ireland were arranged following the final session, and were carried out by an

Irish law firm, librarians and other investigators independent of Morey. It was found that no registers of births, marriages or deaths were maintained in the area before 1864, and it became apparent that a full investigation would be a larger undertaking than previously thought. However, Bernstein's book had been scheduled for publication in fall 1955, so it was decided that it would include only those verifications that could be found by the early part of that year. These included the existence in Cork of

- a barrister named John McCarthy, who had been educated at a Catholic school
- John Carrigan and William Farr, both grocers
- the custom of putting money in a bride's pockets while she danced
- a large rope company and a large tobacco company in Belfast at the time
- the songs 'Sean' and 'The Londonderry Air'
- a book entitled *The Green Bay*
- a place named Mourne which appears on no maps
- the name 'Plazz', a popularized version of the name of the Irish saint Blaize

The research also established that

- Catholics were allowed to teach at Queen's University
- the expressions 'the Orange' and 'a linen' were both used at the time
- thatched roofs as Tighe had described were common in Cork
- Galway is indeed a port

No answers were received from St Theresa's church, and there had not been sufficient time to search for Brian's articles in the *News-Letter* or for university records of Brian's colleagues at Queen's.

First Publications

The regressions were first published in three parts under the title 'The Strange Search for Bridey Murphy' in *Empire*, the Sunday magazine of the *Denver Post*, in September of 1954. This was followed by 'More About Bridey' in the same publication on December 5.

Bernstein's *The Search for Bridey Murphy* followed in January 1956; a second edition with added verifications was published in 1965. At Tighe's request her name was given as 'Ruth Simmons'. The *Chicago Daily News*, which was publishing the book as a serial, sent its London reporter to Ireland for three days to verify additional details, to no avail. However, William J Barker, a reporter at the *Denver Post*, spent three weeks there and wrote a twelve-page supplement entitled 'The Truth About Bridey Murphy' on March 11, 1956, giving details of verifications he had been able to confirm.^[6]

The Search for Bridey Murphy became a bestseller almost upon publication, spending 26 weeks on the *New York Times* bestseller list with 200,000 copies sold in two months. It was eventually published in 30 languages in 34 countries. Books on hypnosis in general saw a 25-fold increase in sales.

Later in 1956, Paramount Studios translated Bernstein's book into a motion picture of the same title, starring Teresa Wright as Tighe, Louis Hayward as Bernstein, and four different actresses as Bridey Murphy at different ages.^[7] The film can be viewed on YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wlaktVakH3A>^[8]

According to the *New York Times*, 'Bridey Murphy became a 1950s phenomenon rivaling the Hula-Hoop. There were Bridey Murphy parties ('come as you were') and Bridey Murphy jokes (parents greeting newborns with 'Welcome back'). The case triggered strong interest in reincarnation and hypnotic regression.^[9]

Controversy

The sudden emergence of the reincarnation hypothesis into public attention brought impassioned attacks from science and religious skeptics.^[10]

Life magazine took an adversarial position with a two-part article on March 19, 1956, the first addressing details Tighe had given, the second presenting the views of two psychiatrists. On June 25, the magazine pronounced the case debunked and closed. Debunking articles were published in May and June in the *Chicago American*, *San Francisco Examiner* and *New York Journal American*, all owned by Randolph Hearst,. The *Denver Post* fought back with an article on June 17. The controversy continued in print for some years. Today the episode is widely believed to have been debunked.^[11]

CJ Ducasse, an American philosopher who published a major study on psi research, noted that regression details which the *Life* article claimed were inaccurate were in fact confirmed by other researchers.

- Bridey's 'metal bed'. *Life* claimed iron beds weren't introduced to Ireland until the 1950s. *Tomorrow* magazine found an advertisement for iron beds manufactured by a Cork ironworks in 1830.
- *Life* claimed that there was no Queen's University in Belfast until 1908. The *Denver Post's* William Barker learned that Queen Victoria decreed its founding in 1845.
- *Life* disputed the Irish expressions 'ditch', 'tup' 'lough', and 'linen'. Barker cited an Irish professor saying they were correct.
- *Life* claimed there was no book entitled *The Sorrows of Deirdre* until 1905. Barker found a paperback version dated 1808.

Additional verifications included:

- A 'John M'Carthy' is listed as a clerk in the 1858-9 Belfast Directory and as a bookkeeper in 1861-2. Bernstein had previously said he had the impression that Bridey's claim that her male relatives were almost all barristers might have been an enhancement of their social standing
- Bridey's address being 'the Meadows': the *Denver Post* reproduced an 1801 map of Cork showing an area named Mardike Meadows, containing about six houses.
- Bridey's mention of tuppence coins proved accurate, as these were used in Ireland only between 1797 and 1850.

The *Chicago American* based its attack on the claim of cryptomnesia, that Tighe had actually recalled events that took place during her own childhood, deriving information on Ireland from people she knew. However, the article sometimes departed from truth, for instance claiming the memory of a second brother who died as an infant was based on the death of Tighe's own brother: she had no brother. The story also implied a minister quoted about Tighe knew her as a child, which was not the case.

The *Chicago American* claimed Tighe had an Irish aunt who'd regaled her with tales of Ireland. However, the aunt, Mrs Marie Burns, was born in New York and spent most of her life in Chicago; Tighe said she was eighteen when she came to know her.

The *Chicago American* also claimed that a Mrs Bridie Murphy Corkell had lived across the street from a house in which Tighe had lived as a child. However, Mrs Corkell refused to speak to the *Denver Post*, which as a result was unable to verify that her maiden name was Murphy. However, she was revealed to be the mother of the editor of the Sunday edition of the *Chicago American* at the time the articles were published.

Reincarnation researcher Ian Stevenson commented:

What some critics of the case provided were *suppositions* of possible sources of the information about Bridey Murphy, not *evidence* that these had been the sources. It is one thing to speculate on possible sources of information and quite another to show a specific matching between a subject's statements and a definite source of information providing the ingredients of those statements.^[12]

Regarding the comments of psychiatrists, Stevenson noted that they tended to base their arguments on the assumption that Tighe must have acquired the information by normal means, which Ducasse comments is 'not scientific procedure'.^[13]

In his discussion of the case, Ducasse concludes that, while it does not prove that Tighe is the reincarnation of Bridey Murphy – since her existence was not confirmed historically – it provides evidence that paranormal knowledge of obscure aspects of nineteenth-century Ireland was given under hypnosis.

Reincarnation researcher James G Matlock states that Tighe's apparent ability to accurately remember details of a nineteenth-century Irish past life, but not her name or the names of others, is a pattern found in numerous regression cases, which he calls the 'Bridey Murphy effect'.^[14]

Audio and Video

Bernstein's recording of the first session with Tighe was made into a vinyl record, from which the audio is now available as YouTube video:

The Search for Bridey Murphy Experiment No.1, Pt.1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ue4t58yk2Gs> Published February 14, 2014, retrieved August 21, 2018.

The Search for Bridey Murphy Experiment No.1, Pt.2:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8UrxKTKki9c> Published February 14, 2014, retrieved August 21, 2018.

Virginia Tighe appears on the game show 'To Tell the Truth', April 4, 1966: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I2oj7psG_SM Published August 27, 2017, retrieved August 21, 2018.

KM Wehrstein

Literature

Bernstein, M. (1956). *The Search for Bridey Murphy*. New York: Doubleday.

Ducasse, C.J. (1961). Ch. 25: The Case of 'The Search for Bridey Murphy', in *A Critical Examination of the Belief in a Life After Death*. Springfield, Illinois, USA: Charles C Thomas. Retrieved August 20, 2018 from <http://www.survivalafterdeath.info/library/ducasse/critical/25.htm> (no page numbers).

Gravitz, M. (2002). The Search for Bridey Murphy: Implications for Modern Hypnosis. *American Journal of Clinical Hypnosis* 45, 3-10. DOI: 10.1080/00029157.2002.10403492.

Internet Movie Database (n.d.), The Search for Bridey Murphy (1956). Retrieved August 31, 2018 from https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0049729/?ref_=fn_al_tt_1.

Matlock, J. G. (2016). Signs of reincarnation (online seminar course offered through The Alvarado Zingrone Institute for Research and Education. <http://theazire.org/moodle>, 20 April 2016). Lecture 11: Age Regressions.

Stevenson, I. (1974). *Twenty Cases Suggestive of Reincarnation* (2nd ed.). Charlottesville, Virginia, USA: University Press of Virginia.

Thomas, R.T. (1999). Morey Bernstein, Proponent of Bridey Murphy, Dies at 79. *New York Times*. Retrieved August 31, 2018 from <https://www.nytimes.com/1999/04/11/nyregion/morey-bernstein-proponent-of-bridey-murphy-dies-at-79.html?mcubz=1>.

Thomas, R.T. (1995). Virginia Mae Morrow Dies at 70; Created Bridey Murphy Hoopla. *New York Times*. Retrieved August 31, 2018 from <https://www.nytimes.com/1995/07/21/obituaries/virginia-mae-morrow-dies-at-70-created-bridey-murphy-hoopla.html>.

Endnotes

Footnotes

- 1.^ Ducasse (1961).
- 2.^ Thomas (1995).
- 3.^ Thomas (1995).
- 4.^ Bernstein (1956), from which information in this section and the next is drawn unless otherwise noted.
- 5.^ Bernstein (1956), 162.
- 6.^ *Denver Post* spent three weeks there and wrote a twelve-page supplement entitled 'The Truth About Bridey Murphy' on March 11, 1956
- 7.^ Internet Movie Database (n.d.).
- 8.^ Retrieved August 31, 2018.
- 9.^ Thomas (1995).
- 10.^ Ducasse (1961), from which information in this section is drawn unless otherwise noted.
- 11.^ Matlock (2016), 6.
- 12.^ Stevenson (1974), 340.
- 13.^ For an online example, see Gravitz (2002).
- 14.^ Matlock (2016), 6.