

# CC Massey

CC Massey (1838-1905) was an English barrister, Theosophist, and founding member of the Society for Psychical Research.

## Life and Career

Charles Carleton Massey<sup>[1]</sup> was born at Hackwood Park, Basingstoke, on 23 December 1838. He received his certificate to practice as barrister-at-law from the Westminster School. From 1865 to 1868 he gained prominence as a lawyer, dedicating himself mainly to politics, legislative debates, and learning French and German.

After reading [Swedenborg](#) and similar authors he decided to devote his life to the investigation of metaphysics, psychical phenomena, the philosophy of religion, and mysticism.<sup>[2]</sup> In 1875 he visited New York and there became a fellow of the Theosophical Society. Along with his friend Henry Olcott, a Theosophist leader, he attended sittings with the medium [Henry Slade](#) and in 1876 joined the committee set up to defend him in the court case brought against him in the UK.<sup>[3]</sup> He attended séances held in America by the Eddy Brothers and other mediums.

In 1878 Massey became the first president of the London Branch of the Theosophical Society. He resigned in 1883 after discovering that its founder [Helena Blavatsky](#) had engaged in fraud.<sup>[4]</sup> He was also a member of the British National Association of Spiritualists, the [London Dialectical Society](#) and the Psychological Society. He was a founder of the [Society for Psychical Research](#) and member of its council from 1882 to 1886, resigning over controversies regarding the medium William Eglinton.<sup>[5]</sup> In 1885 he collaborated with [Richard Hodgson](#) in exposing [fraud by Blavatsky](#). Although not an active member, he maintained close relations with the SPR, where his abilities and character were highly appreciated.

Massey died on 29 March 1905.<sup>[6]</sup>

## Views on Psychical Research

From his early encounters with spiritualism and Theosophy, Massey developed eclectic opinions concerning the teachings of spiritual beings. After leaving the Theosophical movement, his interest in esoteric questions gradually diminished, but he continued to pay attention to the scientific research of psi and survival.<sup>[7]</sup>

He held that mediumistic phenomena were real, citing testimony of sittings with William Eglinton and Henry Slade, including endorsements by conjurers. In this he clashed with [Henry Sidgwick](#), a co-founder of the SPR and its first president, and Sidgwick's wife [Eleanor](#), along with some other senior SPR members, who considered these and other physical mediums to be fraudulent.<sup>[8]</sup>

Massey stressed the logical difficulties that a person encounters when confronted with testimony of a paranormal event. He wrote: 'When we see *how* a thing can have happened, we are much more ready to give a fair hearing to evidence that it

has happened, than when the material offered is quite indigestible by our intelligence. And thus an explanatory hypothesis is hardly less necessary for the reception of facts of a certain character, than are facts for the support of a hypothesis'.<sup>[9]</sup>

He also argued that to research mediumship scientifically required one to accept the existence of an 'organic threshold of consciousness' that is in constant operation. An investigation of evidence suggestive of postmortem survival, for example, must set out from the belief that death is not a mere change of external conditions—the conventional spiritualist view at the time—but a *continuity* of consciousness 'of the same levels and modes.' In other words, to die does not mean that one becomes disembodied and then jumps into some higher sphere of consciousness; rather, it means one recognizes 'a nature beneath the surface with which our senses connect us'.<sup>[10]</sup>

Massey published exclusively in magazines and journals such as *Light*, the *Psychological Review*, and the *SPR Proceedings*. Some of his most interesting contributions can be found as prefaces and appendices to his English translations of German authors.

## Works

### Books

Barrett, W.F. (ed.). (1901). *Thoughts of a Modern Mystic. A Selection from the Writings of the Late C. C. Massey*, London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner.

Massey, C.C. (1876). Spiritualism and men of science. *The Spiritualist* 207/9, August 11, 21-22.

Massey, CC. (1887a). The application to spiritualism of scientific research. *Light* 318/7, February 5, 62-64.

Massey, C.C. (1887b). The possibilities of mal-observation in relation to evidence for the phenomena of spiritualism. *Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research: 1886-1887*. London: Trübner and Co., Ludgate Hill, 75-98.

### Prefaces to Translated Works

Du Prel, C. (1889). [\*The Philosophy of Mysticism\*](#) (2 vols), London: George Redway, York Street, Covent Garden.

Von Hartmann, E. (1885). [\*Spiritism\*](#). London: The Psychological Press (reprinted from *Light*).

Zöllner, J.C.F. (1880). [\*Transcendental Physics. An Account of Experimental Investigations, from the Scientific Treatises\*](#). London, W. H. Harrison.

Roberto R Narváez

## Literature

Barrett, W. (1905). Obituary: C. C. Massey. [\*Journal of the Society for Psychical Research\*](#) 12, 95-99.

E.K. (1905). Mr. C. C. Massey – In memoriam. *Light* 25, April 15, 178.

Gauld, A. (1968). [\*The Founders of Psychical Research\*](#). London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Lavoie, J. (2012). *The Theosophical Society. The History of a Spiritual Movement*. Boca Raton, FL: Brown Walker Press.

Lavoie, J. (2014). *A Search for Meaning in Victorian Religion. The Spiritual Journey and Esoteric Teachings of Charles Carleton Massey*. London: Lehigh University Press.

Oppenheim, J. (1985). [\*The Other world. Spritualism and psychical research in England, 1850-1914\*](#). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Sargent, E. (1881). [\*The Scientific Basis of Spiritualism\*](#). 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Boston: Colby and Rich.

## Endnotes

### Footnotes

1. ^ Not to be confused with the spiritualist poet and theologian Gerald Massey (1828-1907).
2. ^ Barrett (1905). Oppenheim (1985), 30-32.
3. ^ E.K. (1905).
4. ^ Lavoie (2012), 73-74.
5. ^ Gauld (1968), 138; Lavoie (2014), 22-23.
6. ^ Barrett (1905), 95; Lavoie (2012), 76.
7. ^ Lavoie (2014), 17-19.
8. ^ Massey (1887b).
9. ^ Massey in Du Prel (1889), vol. I, xv-xvi. See also Massey in Zöllner (1880), Appendix A, 237-58; Massey (1887a); and Massey (1887b), where he debates certain positions of Eleanor Sidgwick.
10. ^ Massey in Von Hartmann (1885), x.