



HARRY E. PERRIGO, THE INVENTOR OF THE "FREE ENERGY" DEVICE, BELIEVES HIS REVOLUTIONARY INDUSTRY



HERE, MR. PERRIGO SAYS, IS HIS SECRET



THE ONE HUNDRED LITTLE BUNDLES OF COPPER STAYS WHICH FORM THE PLUGS DRIVEN THROUGH THE WOODEN BLOCK ARE SOLDERED OVER THE ENDS, MAKING THEM APPEAR SMOOTH

# SPACE ENERGY RECEIVERS

## POWER FROM THE WHEELWORK OF NATURE



MR. PERRIGO'S FIRST MACHINE, AS HE REMEMBERS IT, IT WAS A CRUDE DEVICE MADE FROM TWO EMBROIDERY HOOPS, A TABLE-TOP BREAD BOX AND OTHER MATERIALS PICKED UP AROUND THE HOUSE



THE TOP OF THE BIG COIL, SHOWING THE ENDS OF THE COPPER STAYS AND THE WINDINGS OF WIRE. THE SPACE SEPARATING THE TWO PARTS OF THE COIL IS THE "FIELD GAP," MR. PERRIGO SAYS



AT LEFT - A CLOSE-UP OF ONE OF THE ONE HUNDRED PLUGS IN THE WOODEN BLOCK





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## Space Energy Receivers (Part 1)

Space Energy Receivers, also called "free" energy machines or atmospheric energy accumulators, may be defined as a class of devices which appear to collect electrical energy from the surrounding space without applied force, by some process other than chemical or mechanical action. These inventions have no moving parts except for the flow of electricity. Such operation is refuted by modern orthodox physics and patent law and this brings us to the subject of perpetual motion. There are two recognized definitions for perpetual motion. The Encyclopedia Britannica, 13th edition, has: "a machine which, once set in motion, will go on doing useful work without drawing on any external source of energy...". This machine would violate the law of the Conservation of Energy by creating motion (energy) out of nothing (empty space). Our intuition and experience rebel at this concept of getting something from nothing. So we now turn to the Oxford English Dictionary for a second definition of perpetual motion: "A hypothetical machine which being once set in motion should go on forever, or until stopped by some external force or the wearing out of the machine." This second definition does not invoke the Conservation of Energy law since nothing is said about creating energy. We can think of several examples which fall into this class of perpetual motion machine: wind turbines, water mills, ocean wave converters, orbiting satellites. Space Energy Receivers may also be included here if we qualify this by humbly admitting that there are still forms of energy (motion) and energy transformation unknown to science. In the microscopic world of molecules, atoms and sub-atoms, frictionless perpetual movement is normal.

### The Nature of Space and Potential Energy

Up to the turn of this century philosophers and scientists had pictured space as being filled with a medium called "ether" which was necessary for the propagation of all forces. The ether might be like a frictionless, ideal liquid or gas. The main question was whether this medium was passively at rest or actively driving all other forms of motion from planets to atoms. Especially puzzling was the seat or storage of potential energy. In his book Principles of Mechanics (1899), Heinrich Hertz hypothesized the existence of "hidden or



concealed" motions and masses in space itself. Scottish physicist Peter Guthrie Tait agreed by writing "Now it is impossible to conceive of a truly dormant form of energy.... We are forced to conclude that potential energy, like kinetic energy, depends (even if unexplained or unimagined) upon motion." Many of the ether physicists and the inventors you will meet in this booklet assumed electricity, magnetism, gravitation, heat and mass-motion to be derivative manifestations or effects; these represent disturbances of the basic motions of the ether medium in space.

### **The Speed of Light Experiments and Ether Detection**

In 1905, Albert Einstein outlined his Special Theory of Relativity which included a bombshell for the ether physicists; it declared the ether, as an absolute frame of reference, unnecessary. His conclusions were partly based on the negative results of the Michelson-Morley experiment (1886) which was designed to detect earth's motion through the ether by variations in the speed of light. Contrary to what science historians often claim, the Michelson-Morley experiment was not "decisive" but rather laid the groundwork for future tests which have continued down to the present day. As detailed in the biography of Albert Michelson, The Master of Light, Michelson continued to believe in the existence of the ether, never accepting Einstein's interpretation, and he continued to devise new experiments to test the speed of light until his health gave out in 1931. In 1934, an article in Popular Science magazine entitled "Mysterious Variation in Speed of Light" details some anomalies the late Dr. Michelson and his fellow experimenters had found. Although Popular Science refused permission to reprint this article, I can relate that the speed of light varied by as much as 12 miles per second from day to day. It varied with the seasons and also in a mysterious shorter cycle lasting about two weeks. The frustrated physicists ended by taking an average of these values for the speed of light.



Results of the Michelson-Pease experiments, published in 1935, found large dispersions in readings for the speed of light which could not be accounted for by experimental error. Besides the Michelson tests, I mention Georges Sagnac whose optical experiments in 1913 registered the presence of an ether medium; Richard A. Muller's experiments in 1978 showing the existence of a "background radiation" and the earth's motion through space; and finally E. W. Silvertooth's standing-wave sensor tests (1987) which showed Earth's instantaneous cosmic motion to be 378 kilometers per second. Detection of the ether medium by optical means is just one of the avenues open to physicists and it has a long and complicated history. There were no headlines or trumpets announcing the Special Theory of Relativity back in 1905. Rather, it was gradually popularized in the science magazines of the 1920's and became accepted in earnest and canonized in the textbooks in the 1930's.

#### **Fields of Force-Static or Dynamic?**

As stated before, the student of ether physics considers electric, magnetic and gravitational forces to be effects derived from disturbances of a prime mover, the motional properties of the ether. In orthodox physics textbooks, magnetic and electric fields are drawn as "lines of force"; unfortunately this gives the impression that they are static in nature.

Just how does ether physics help us to see how force fields act? Static lines of force are transformed into dynamic tubes of force and this gives the student (and inventor) something to visualize and grasp mentally. The following rare article explores magnetics as a form of hydrodynamics:







creasing spiral, disappearing where centrifugal force becomes too feeble to resist the battering of the "free electrons."

The projecting vortices thus vanish "in thin air." But let a piece of soft iron be brought within their field and the "lines of force" find allies in the enclosed electrons, which join the whirls, further increasing momentum. With flywheels at each end, so to speak, the vortex tubes reach across the gap without deminution. Centrifugal force, limited in the rigid confines of the iron channels but free to act in the gap, causes the bridging tubes to expand against the elastic pressure of the surrounding ether, creating an ether-vacuum within the tubes. Nature "abhors a vacuum"—or, in other words, a container deprived of any part of its equalizing internal pressure tends to collapse under external pressure. In the case of the ether-vortex, centrifugal force counteracts the pressure upon the radius, while at the ends or poles there is no centrifugal force; therefore the vacuum can be closed up only by shortening the expanded tubes. (Fig. 4.) The metal pieces at each end of the tubes are thus forced together, not "attracted."

Wherefore we repeat, magnetism is the contraction upon its axis, of the ether-vortex.

Polarity is very easily explained under this conception: it signifies simply direction of rotation. Take a piece of flexible rubber hose and consider it an ether-vortex. Have a friend rotate the tube in one direction while holding it horizontal. Face one end and you see it turning, say, right-hand or clockwise: call this the S-pole. Go around and look at the N-pole and you find it turning left-hand. It is the point of view that has changed—the tube is still rotating in the same direction as before.

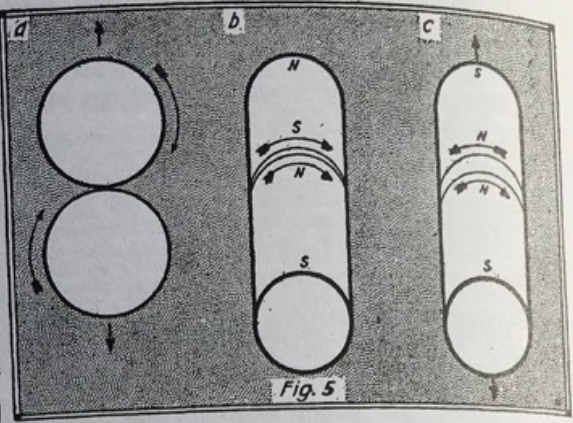
Now take up a tube similar to the first; hold it parallel to the other, and rotate it in the same direction. The N- and S-poles of the two tubes are adjacent—like poles side by side. When the two rotating tubes are prest together, friction is felt. Two wheels revolving in the same direction repel each other when brought rim to rim (Fig. 5, a).

Join the S-pole of one tube with the N-pole of the other (Fig. 5, b). No friction results, because both are revolving in the same direction at the same speed. But when one of the tubes is turned end for end, and its N-pole placed against the N-pole of the other tube (Fig. 5, c), friction is experienced, because the two N-poles are now revolving in relatively opposite directions. (In performing these experiments the two tubes must be kept rotating in the original direction—both of them either right-hand or left-hand as at first.)

Bend one tube until its ends meet; the direction of rotation is the same for the two ends. Here is a "closed magnetic circuit," or a closed vortex, which contracts upon its axis by contraction of the circuit.

From the foregoing it will be seen that when two magnetic "like" poles are brought together the vortices are rotating in relatively opposite directions, causing friction;

Polarity is Very Easily Explained Under the "Direction of Rotation" Conception, Shown in Fig. 5. Two Rotating Tubes Are Used to Illustrate This Phase of Magnetism in a Practical Sense. Two Wheels Revolving in the Same Direction Repel Each Other When Brought Rim to Rim, Both Tubes Revolving in the Same Direction Give No Friction Between Them—The Same as North and South Poles. On Two Magnet Poles.



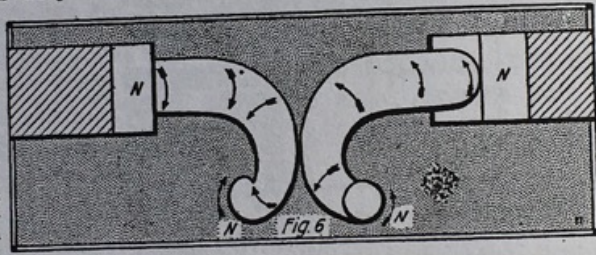
and when "unlike" poles are joined, the vortices are revolving in the same direction, causing no friction. Let us see how these mechanical principles agree with the law of polarities. The analogy of the rotating rubber tubes of Fig. 5 is sufficiently clear as regards the experiments illustrated in diagrams 1 and 2. For the mechanical equivalent of Fig. 3, c observe Fig. 6, wherein one pair of the spoke-like lines of force is represented (exaggerated) as typical of the whole. The outer ends of all adjacent tubes rotate in the same direction—in this case the N-pole direction (as seen when facing the N-pole). Note rim friction of adjacent tubes rotating in the same direction, causing a tendency for the

tion tends to spread the tubes apart. Opposed to this spreading is fixity of the axis of rotation.\* Due to inertia, a body set in motion resists any change in its direction; in a whirling mass this effect is resolved into planestability, or fixity of axis, strikingly manifested by the gyroscope.

Another effect, hardly so well known, is precession. When either pole of a spinning gyroscope (spinning in vertical plane, say) is prest down, the gyroscope seeks to turn at right angles to the disturbing force, so as to bring the descending side of its rim into the former position of the deprest rim. If the same pole is prest upward, the ascending side of the rim is brought around. This turning at right angles is called the precession of the gyroscope (Fig. 7). Precession is also a property of the magnetic vortex, which, mechanically considered, is simply a tubular gyroscope.

Applying this theory to the dynamo (Fig. 8), may we not say that as the lines of force are dragged out of their axis of rotation by the sweep of the armature, precession turns them at right angles, impressing the vortices upon the armature wires as a spiral with both rotation and progression—an electric current!

\*Note.—But for this stiffness of the tubes, magnetic repulsion would be imperceptible. It is much weaker than contraction upon the axis.

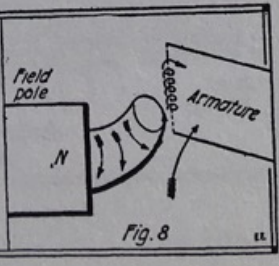
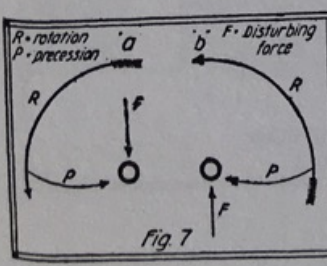


The Mechanical Equivalent of the Magnetic Phenomenon Shown in Figure 3 is Illustrated Herewith. Note the Rim Friction of Adjacent Tubes Rotating in the Same Direction, Causing a Tendency for Tubes or Vortices to Spread Apart.

tubes to spread apart, as becomes clear.

It is easily understood how collisions or glancing blows between particles cause repulsion, but how lack of friction permits so-called attraction requires some explanation. Here is the startling answer: THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS ATTRACTION IN THE UNIVERSE. What appears to be attraction is merely the removal, decrease or lack of compensating pressure between the seemingly attracted objects, permitting the constant pressure from without to force the two objects together and close up the vacuum.

Several other physical laws tend to operate upon these vortices, these lines or tubes of force extending out from a magnet. As observed, rim-friction of the parallel tubes rotating in the same direc-



In These Two Diagrams the Author Attempts to Show the Comparison Between the Right Angle Forces of Precession Exhibited by a Spinning Gyroscope, and Those Occurring in the Magnetic Field of a Dynamo When an Armature Cuts Thru This Field.



In concluding part 1, careful research shows that the years 1905 to 1920 saw the development of dynamic ether concepts to their highest point in the science journals and books. Of course, it was no coincidence that it was during this same time period in which most of the individual inventors were busy constructing and perfecting their energy accumulators. Each had a vision of space as a sea of limitless energy, a dynamic space teeming with whirl and zip!

From this viewpoint, their devices were simply tapping existing reserves, not creating energy.

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1508. *Circulation of the Ether in Rotating Interferometer.* G. Sagnac. (Journ. de Physique, 4. Ser. 5. pp. 177-195, March, 1914.)—A paper dealing more fully with the author's rotating interferometer described previously [Abstract No. 216 (1914)]. Interference fringes are obtained with two luminous beams propagated in opposite directions round a closed circuit surrounding an appreciable area. When the whole apparatus is rotated, first in one direction and then in the other, photographs of the fringes taken on the same plate exhibit a relative displacement proportional to the width of the fringes and representing a definite phase-difference characteristic of the effect of the motion of the circuit as a whole. This phase difference is quite distinct from any effect due to the accidental or elastic movements of the optical arrangements, and is due to the movement of the circuit as a whole with respect to the ether of space. The effect is just as if an ether wind blew in the immobile circuit in the opposite sense to the direction of propagation and diminished the velocity of the light-waves. Theory is given showing how the effect depends on the area of the circuit, the velocity of rotation, etc., and the experimental measurements are in agreement with results calculated on the supposition that the ether is an immobile fluid transmitting luminous waves with an invariable velocity. Thus this rotating optical effect can be regarded as an effect, of the first order, of motion with respect to the ether, and confirms its existence.

A. W.

Fig. 2. G. Sagnac's Experiment, Abstract. (Science Abstracts. A, 1914)



**Some Historical Inventions (1901-1945)  
(Part 2)**

**Nikola Tesla's Method of Utilizing Radiant Energy**

Mr. Tesla, the greatest electrical engineer of our time, began experiments on penetrating radiations in the atmosphere in the year 1896.

In 1901, he received two patents for utilizing radiant energy. Tesla found that radiant sources of energy such as the sun give off rays of high-speed, highly-charged particles; when these rays fall on a well-polished insulated metal plate of large area, the charges are accumulated as a potential difference with respect to earth. By connecting one pole of a capacitor to the charged plate and the other pole to earth, energy could be stored up over time. The voltage would rise even to the point of rupturing the capacitor. He found the energy stored per unit of time to be proportional to the surface area of the plate exposed to the energetic rays.

See U.S. Patents #685,957 and 685,958, Nov. 5, 1901.

**Thomas Henry Moray's Radiant Energy Device**

Many years ago an experimenter in Pekin, Illinois wrote in to an electrical magazine saying that by connecting a receiver with a telephone condenser, he could detect discharges in the condenser without any source of electricity nearby.

It was this tiny peculiar phenomenon that also sparked Henry Moray's interest back in 1909. Mr. Moray was an electrical engineer in Salt Lake City, Utah. He was inspired by the writings and experiments of Nikola Tesla and by the work of Dr. Gustav Le Bon, author of The Evolution of Matter.

In 1910, Moray's little circuit was getting enough power to operate small electric devices like a miniature arc lamp. He realized the energy was not static but oscillating in nature and it was not coming from the earth but from the atmosphere.

These oscillations were random surgings of very high frequency; stronger during the day than at night. By

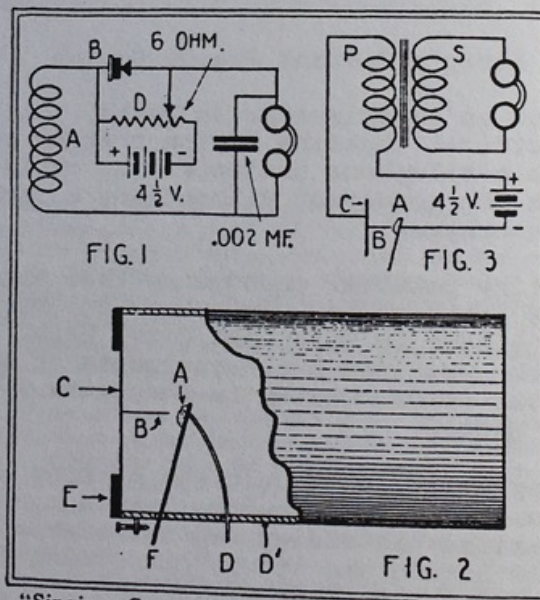


June 1925, the radiant energy device could light a type c 100 watt G.E. lamp.

When perfected, the radiant energy device included an antenna, the Moray valve (a solid-state detector) plus a complex assortment of harmonic couplers, tube amplifiers, high voltage capacitors and transformers, arranged in three stages, and finally a ground wire. Moray's invention trapped and reduced the voltage and frequency of the incoming radiations to produce usable power. It weighed about 50 lbs. total and gave a power output of 10,000 to 50,000 watts. An oddity was that only 30 gage hookup wire was used in the circuits because no resistance heating was produced internally. Thomas H. Moray filed patent application number 550,611 on July 13, 1931 but the U.S. patent office did not grant the patent.

The best summary of the Moray device is found in: The Sea of Energy in Which the Earth Floats by T. Henry Moray, Cosray Research Institute, Inc. Salt Lake City, Utah. 1978.

As the Moray valve is an improvement on crystal detectors, I add a note for those experimenting with crystal and mineral semiconductors.



"Singing Crystal" hook-ups; Fig. 1, as microphone; Fig. 3, as reproducer. The adjustments are very critical. Fig. 2 is a section of the apparatus; A, galena crystal; B, needle; C, tin diaphragm; D, lead to crystal; D', lead to metal can; F, hard-rubber support.

Fig. 3. New Crystal Detector.  
(Radio News. June, 1927)



Figure 3 illustrates the "singing crystal" discovered about 1927.

Within the sketch "Fig. 1", B is the homemade crystal detector used as a microphone.

When the detector is adjusted carefully for light contact between the needle and the galena crystal, a rushing sound like static is heard in the headphones. A sudden noise produces ringing in the phones.

In the detector "Fig. 2", "C" is a 3 inch diameter tin can lid acting as a diaphragm, "E" a metal retainer ring and "B", a sewing needle soldered on. The screw next to "F" adjusts for a light contact with the galena crystal "A".

To use the device as a speaker it is connected to the output of a three tube radio receiver and adjusted for very light contact. Speech from nearby radio stations was clear and loud.

The experiments with the singing crystal detector show how using simple homemade equipment and common materials can sometimes lead to novel discoveries.

U.S. patents related to the Moray device include:

1,245,135, J. Thompson, Oct. 30, 1917.

1,181,901, C. Lenz, May 2, 1916.

1,502,063, W. Schottky, July 22, 1924.



NEW YORK TIMES - Monday, April 6, 1914

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Gets Electricity From Air

Spanish Inventor Lights Bulbs at 600 Yards' Distance.  
By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to the New  
York Times.

LONDON, Monday, April 6. --According to the  
Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, an  
experiment has just been carried out at Pozuelo, near  
Madrid, which demonstrates the possibility of extracting  
electricity from the atmosphere for commercial purposes.

Jose' Yglesias, who recently caused the  
explosion of dynamite mines by means of infra-red rays,  
on Saturday succeeded in drawing electricity from the air  
by antennae mounted in pairs on a wooden tower thirty-  
three feet high, erected on a high hill.

His apparatus received the electricity at a  
pressure of 6,000 volts, which was transformed down to  
150 volts. Fifteen electric lamps in a house 600 yards  
away were easily lighted and maintained at full pressure  
during a prolonged test.

The experimental apparatus of Senor Yglesias is  
very simple in character, the whole having been  
constructed inside of a fortnight. The experiments will  
be continued with the object of ascertaining the full  
capacity of the installation.

Senor Yglesias says he can obtain directly from  
the atmosphere enormous quantities of electricity at  
will, according to the arrangement of the installation.

Among the persons who witnessed the experiments  
were Count Maceda and others in the immediate entourage  
of King Alfonso, who were specifically sent by the  
monarch to watch the tests.

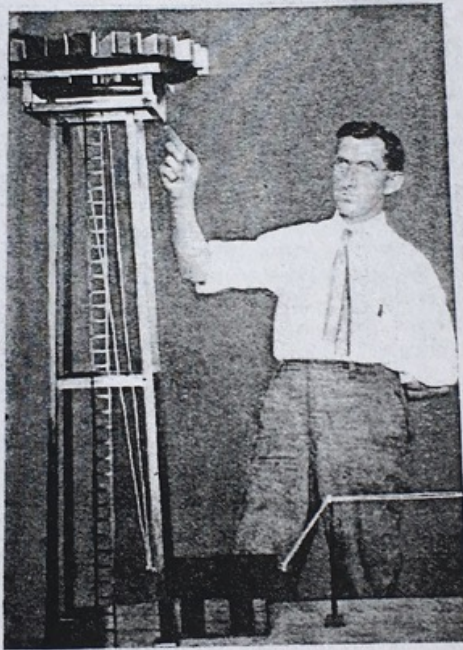
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### Roy J. Meyer's "Magnetic Absorber"

Electrical magazines in 1912 and 1913 described the invention of convict-inventor Roy J. Meyers, incarcerated in the State Penitentiary at Florence, Arizona. The Meyers transformer consisted of steel plates or discs set in a circle on a high tower. An experimental "absorber" built at the prison, according to Popular Electricity, 1912 operated a 25 horsepower motor. Maximum potential for this device was 8 volts direct current.

A hypothetical absorber 75 feet in diameter on a 200 foot tower was therefore calculated to be sufficient to power the city of Phoenix (year 1912) and the materials cost were estimated to be \$1,500.00. One oddity was that power output increased erratically during electrical storms. A sample press release follows:



ROY J. MYERS THE ARIZONA CONVICT-INVENTOR, WHO WAS PAROLED FOR THIRTY DAYS, WHILE HE WENT TO WASHINGTON TO SECURE A PATENT.



THE STATE PENITENTIARY AT FLORENCE, ARIZONA. WHERE MEYERS IS IMPRISONED.

Fig. 4 (Technical World, 1912; Modern Electrics, 1913



## Electricity From Air New Great Discovery

By Dr. Leonard Keene Hirshberg

**W**orking quietly in the heart of Baltimore for weeks on an invention which some critics say will revolutionize the method of converting electricity to practical use has been Roy J. Meyers, who like Benjamin Franklin, extracts the electric current from the air.

Mr. Meyers' invention was made last summer while he was confined in the penitentiary at Florence, Arizona. His first finished apparatus was made in Baltimore.

A practical, unlettered electrician, Mr. Meyers, while in Arizona, was arrested on a comparatively minor charge and sent to the penitentiary. There he was placed in charge of the prison electrical plant, and there he says he made his discovery that the current which the civilized world is beginning to use most extensively for light and power could be transformed from the atmosphere without the aid of moving machines or batteries.

Miss Kate Barnard, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, of Oklahoma, hearing of Meyers' invention and of his desire to have it patented, appeared before the Arizona legislature to make an appeal in behalf of the young convict. As a result a special bill was passed which granted Meyers a month's leave of absence on parole. He went unaccompanied to Washington, filed his patent applications and returned to the penitentiary. Since then he has been indefinitely paroled.

He came to Baltimore as the place where he could easily obtain the mechanical parts needed to make a more nearly perfect machine than the crude model he had fashioned in the penitentiary workshop, and is making his headquarters here while working on his invention. With him is W.E. Chenot, who has been his assistant in assembling and testing the machine and who says that he has bought Meyers' patent rights for Germany.

They have proved beyond doubt that the invention is practical and that when finally

brought to a state of perfection it will introduce a new epoch in the industrial use of electricity. By Westinghouse meters they tested the strength of the current gathered from the air, and with the use of only two of the four rectifying transformers the voltmeter recorded four and one-half volts, and the ammeter, which had the capacity of recording 75 amperes, was broken by the force of the current.

The machine itself is simple. It is in reality a transformer, which is familiar to anyone knowing anything at all about electricity in its practical uses. On a high tripod, which resembles somewhat the framework of a windmill tower, is the transformer, which Mr. Meyers calls his "absorber." It is made up of an iron core, wrapped with copper wire. The secret of the invention is the manner in which the disks composing this "absorber" are magnetized, and this secret Meyers says he found by accident while at work in prison.

What the machine, when finally perfected, will do is yet to be seen. Its inventor claims that it will greatly reduce the cost of making electricity. No batteries of any kind are needed, he says, and not a part of the machine turns upon the other. It is as durable, apparently, as an electric light pole. One of these machines, says Meyers, when perfected may be placed on a vehicle and transform enough electricity to give motive power, be that vehicle a locomotive or an automobile. He declared it can be placed on a building to furnish electric lights or power, and that the only wear will be upon the machinery which its current runs.

Meyers is thirty-four years old and he gained his knowledge of electricity by working in shops along the Pacific Coast. The depths of the mysteries of electricity he has not explored, but he is certain that he has found the means of absorbing it from the air and of converting it to the use of mankind.



The newspaper Arizona Republican of Phoenix, May 1, 1912 reported that Meyers was granted 30 days leave by then Governor Hunt to visit Washington to secure a patent. His crude transformer attracted high voltage electricity from the atmosphere which was reduced to low-voltage direct current at ground level. He emphasized the secret was how the steel plates were magnetized. No U.S. patent was granted on this invention, but mention was made of a possible German patent.

Prison records sent to the writer from the State of Arizona show that Meyers was imprisoned for the crime of forgery in 1911 at the age of 32. He was an electrician from Edgewood, Iowa. His prison record was good and he was given an early discharge on July 12, 1913. He then worked for a while in Globe, Arizona and Baltimore, Maryland.

A possible related effect to Meyer's absorber principle had earlier been noted back in 1904:

**"Remarkable Effect of an Aurora Borealis upon an Electromagnetic Pendulum."**

(Source: Popular Astronomy, Vol. 12, 1904. p. 288.)

\*"In A. N. 3932 Dr. Ernst Hartwig writes of the influence of an aurora borealis, on the night of Oct. 31, 1903, upon an electro-magnetic clock in his study at Bamberg. The pendulum of the clock receives an electro-magnetic impulse from two accumulator cells every minute and, when the cells are in order, has a constant rate through the year. On this night, however, the pendulum was accelerated in an extraordinary manner, as if the accumulators were over charged. On the morning of Nov. 1 Dr. Hartwig found the clock violently disturbed, the pendulum striking on both sides of the case and the hand pointing several hours and perhaps over a whole revolution ahead, while because of the too violent swing several seconds-intervals were skipped at a time. The accumulators had not been charged for several days past, so that it must have been an earth-current resulting from the aurora which produced the disturbance."

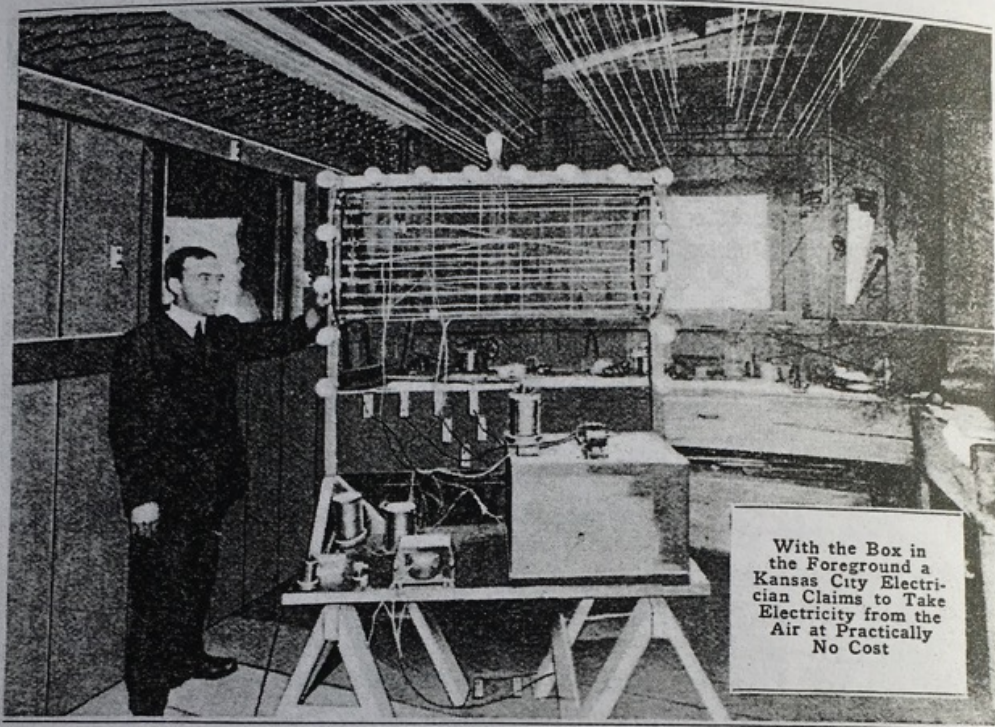
\*A. N. refers to the journal Astronomische Nachrichten, Berlin.

Two U.S. patents worth noting in the Meyer's case are:  
#1,112,411 by R. Ackley, Sept. 29, 1914.  
#1,411,243 by M. Favre-Bulle, Mar. 28, 1922.



# Harry E. Perrigo's Electrical Accumulator

## POPULAR MECHANICS



**Fig. 5**     **The Early Form of the "Perrigo"**  
(Popular Mechanics, 1916)

"An invention which its originator claims will make electricity almost as free as air has been produced after four years of experimenting. The inventor is a Kansas City, Mo., man who has been a practical electrician many years and in recent months has devoted considerable means and practically all his waking hours to constructing what he calls an electrical accumulator. This device consists of a box not more than a foot in each of its dimensions, in which are various connections and coils. The apparatus, he claims, collects and stores electric energy from the air, which by transformers can be reduced to



suitable voltages for various purposes, such, for example, as supplying a lighting circuit.

Since no details of the invention have been given out nor any public demonstrations given, it is, of course, impossible at the present time to form an opinion as to its practicability." (Popular Mechanics, 1916.)

Harry E. Perrigo, graduate from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in electrical engineering, got his idea back about 1911 while working on a power plant dynamo in Peedee, South Carolina. The dynamo was disconnected from any power source but still Harry got shocked by one of its wires. He reasoned that electricity so produced might be accumulated and condensed for power without any moving parts!

The idea sat incubating in the inventor's mind until it finally hatched early in 1915. The shops were closed so Perrigo scurried around the house gathering up supplies. Using several strands of copper wire, two embroidery hoops, a leaf from the dining room table, a breadbox from the pantry, a sheet torn into strips; with shingle nails and paraffin, Harry and Mrs. Perrigo made the first energy accumulator. And it worked!!

By noon the next day, electric lights and a small motor were worked by power developed from the crude jumble of wires on the dining room table.

By 1916, Perrigo's workshop was strung with a long network of wires overhead, the wall was driven full of shingle nails, each wound with copper wire. (See Fig. 5). While the accumulator worked, it was bulky and significantly, passing air currents, fanning the machine by hand and passing people would increase its power; power decreased when the air was calm.

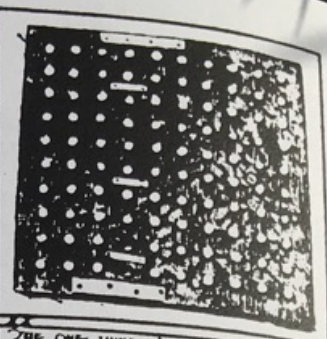




HARRY E. PERRIGO, THE INVENTOR OF A "FREE ENERGY" DEVICE WHICH HE BELIEVES WILL REVOLUTIONIZE ALL INDUSTRY



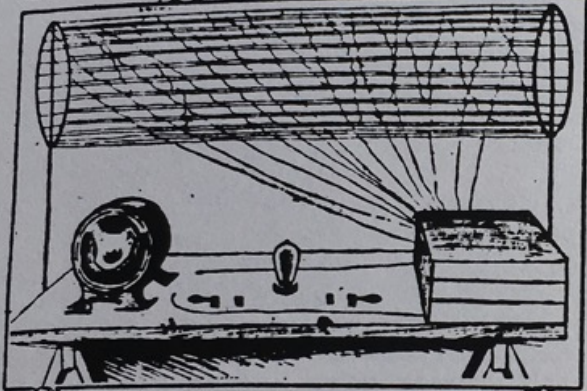
HERE, MR. PERRIGO SAYS, IS HIS SECRET THE ONE HUNDRED LITTLE SPRING COILS OF COPPER WIRE—BREAK UP THE EMBROIDERY WAVES AND CONDUCT THE ELECTRICITY THEY GATHER INTO THE BIG GENERATING COIL. THERE ARE TWO OF THESE PLATES, IDENTICAL IN APPEARANCE, BUT DIFFERENT IN WIRING.



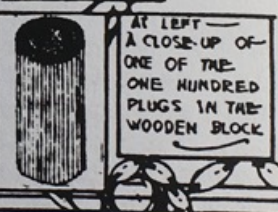
THE ONE HUNDRED LITTLE BUNDLES OF COPPER STAYS, WHEN FORM THE PLUGS DRIVEN THROUGH THE WOODEN BLOCK, ARE SOLDERED OVER THE ENDS, MAKING THEM APPEAR SMOOTH.



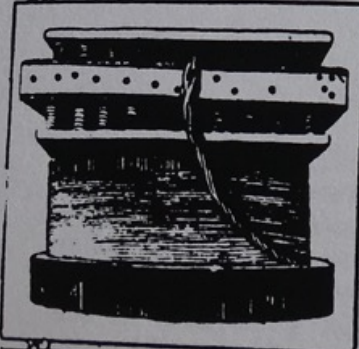
THE TOP OF THE BIG COIL, SHOWING THE ENDS OF THE COPPER STAYS AND THE WINDINGS OF WIRE. THE SPACE SEPARATING THE TWO PARTS OF THE COIL IS THE "FIELD GAP", MR. PERRIGO SAYS.



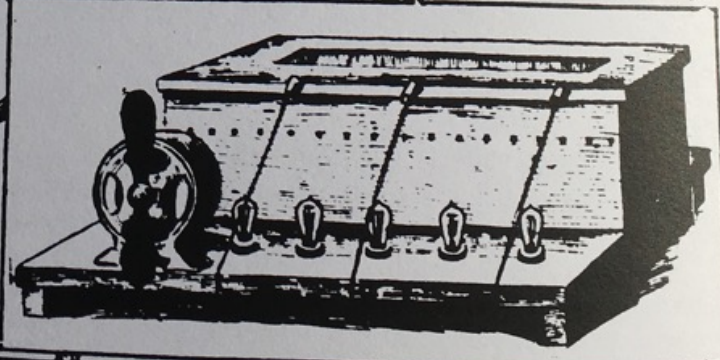
MR. PERRIGO'S FIRST MACHINE, AS HE REMEMBERS IT, IT WAS A CRUDE DEVICE MADE FROM TWO EMBROIDERY HOOPS, A TABLE-LEAF BREAD BOX AND OTHER MATERIALS PICKED UP AROUND THE HOUSE.



AT LEFT—A CLOSE-UP OF ONE OF THE ONE HUNDRED PLUGS IN THE WOODEN BLOCK.



THE COMPLETE PERRIGO, WITHOUT ITS WOODEN CASE. THE DRAWING WAS MADE FROM A MACHINE MR. PERRIGO MADE BY HAND. SINCE HE SAYS HAS DEVELOPED MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED HORSEPOWER, THE COMMERCIAL MACHINE WILL BE AN EXACT COPY OF THIS.



THIS IS THE MACHINE THE WRITER SAW IN OPERATION. IT WAS BUILT BY M.E. PERRIGO FIVE YEARS AGO, FOR DEMONSTRATION IN WASHINGTON, WHEN THE INVENTOR SUCCESSFULLY OPPOSED A WAR MEASURE WHICH WOULD HAVE PREVENTED FOR A PERIOD OF SEVENTEEN YEARS, THE GRANTING OF HIS PATENTS ON ANY "FREE ENERGY" DEVICE. THE OPERATION OF THIS MACHINE—ON THE SPEAKERS' TABLE IN THE LOWER HOUSE IS RECORDED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD DECEMBER 15TH, 1917, PAGES 369-83.

Fig. 6 Various Stages of the Invention. (Kansas City Star, Jan. 15, 1922)



By 1922, the completed Perrigo, seen in Fig. 6, was a small compact mass of copper wires. This consisted of only four parts - a couple of lead plates, a wood block between the plates and a big coil of copper wire below.

The big coil was ten inches diameter, four inches high and solid copper. Silky fine copper wire, the thickness of a thread used for sewing buttons (about .002"-.004" diameter), was wound tightly and smoothly in several layers on to copper "plugs". As shown (Fig. 6), each plug had a bundled core of copper wires, each about the diameter of a toothpick but longer. Both ends of these plugs were soldered over to give a smooth contact surface.

A one inch thick wood block, one foot square had one hundred such plugs run half-way through. Each square lead plate had one hundred round protrusions exactly spaced for the copper plugs.

These lead knobs were also wound with the same fine wire. The one hundred coils were connected up in a maze of devious connections by trial and error to give a maximum voltage between coils and plugs. The wiring connections for the top lead plate were different than for the bottom plate; each copper coil on the lead plates touching the end of a soldered-over copper plug in the wood block, making a contact. That was the "Perrigo" according to eye witnesses in 1922. The one foot square unit which weighed 87 1/2 lbs., had no moving parts, yet was seen to light forty-five 100 watt light bulbs without any flickering. Perrigo claimed its capacity to be 500 horsepower (373,000 watts) but this was never demonstrated.

Apparently a high voltage was developed between the two lead plates which, passing through the transformer coil seen below, had its voltage reduced and its current increased for domestic use. By a slight change in those interconnections, Mr. Perrigo could produce a different voltage in either direct or alternating current.

The only meager explanation the inventor provided was that his device "condensed" electricity from the air by "breaking up the ether waves." The coils on the lead plate protrusions did it and he alone knew why. The secret was in those devious connections.

In a later interview, August 7, 1927, he expounded the theory that the earth's revolution sets up a form of electric currents; these currents are forever present in the ether. His big idea was to capture these electrical



impulses in almost the same way a radio antenna picks up broadcast waves. His circuit acted like the windings in the "dead" dynamo back in Peedee; the movement was supplied by the earth.

A working model of the device was demonstrated to members of the 65th U.S. Congress. (See Congressional Record, 65th Congress, 2nd session. Vol. 56, part 1, 1918, page 363, Dec. 15, 1917.) The patent application was apparently applied for on Dec. 31, 1925 and assigned the serial number 78,715. It was likely classed as a perpetual motion machine and disqualified.

In August, 1927, a "Perrigo" powered electric car was demonstrated in Kansas City. On close inspection a hidden battery was found but its size, 10 inches by 13 1/2 inches by 14 1/2 inches was figured by engineers to be insufficient to power the heavy car exclusively. August 10th newspapers reported a second test of the car in which a search revealed no batteries whatsoever. Harry Perrigo's health had been poor during the previous year and he apparently suffered a nervous breakdown at this point.

The quality of the electricity from a Perrigo was just as described for the Moray device: a large number of lights could be powered by tiny hair-like wires which were cool. Light bulbs were said to have a "clear brilliance" to them without the ordinary haze. This invention should be judged in context with the other discoveries mentioned in this booklet.

One device of interest is U.S. patent #1,826,727, Chancy J. Britten. Oct. 13, 1931.

### C. Earl Ammann's Cosmo Electric Generator

#### "MYSTERIOUS INVENTION"

"The Hubbard Energy Transformer' brought back to me exciting memories of another inventor. In 1918, while doing painting and decorating, I was hired to paper several bedrooms in a large two-story house. While at this work I went down to the back porch to pick up some materials. I happened to glance at the light meter and saw it was not moving.

"I opened the fuse box and saw the main power fuses had been removed. It took only a minute to make sure the line had not been tapped beyond the meter.



"The only member of the family at home at the time was a young man in his early twenties. I asked him, 'Earl, where do you get your juice? I noticed it does not come from the power lines.'

"'Come along and I will show you,' he said. He led me up to the attic. He placed some steel bars on a work table and picked up a coil which looked like a loose coupler. After placing the coils on the steel rods he connected one wire to a door bell. Then, with the other wire, he touched the opposite terminal. The bell rang with great force and there was quite a spark, too.

"I picked up the coils to make sure there was no contact with other appliances. I could see right through them. There was no battery inside. The bell rang just as vigorously. The wire was iron.

"In the basement Earl had what he called an Activator Transformer, the size of two fists, which had to be within 10 miles of the radius of the generator coils. The activator was not in contact with any visible wires or appliances. It was activated by the electric currents which surge around the earth and activate the compass needle. But cutting into these currents, Earl said, we can obtain unlimited power.

"A year later Earl demonstrated his Cosmo Electric Generator in Denver. He had placed two copper spheres on the front fenders of his car in place of the headlights. From these copper spheres he obtained enough power to drive that old jalopy all over Denver as reported in the Denver Post at the time.

"While Earl was demonstrating his invention all over the streets of Denver, the power had been shut off in the foothills. In spite of this, when he went to Washington, D.C., shortly afterward to try to obtain a patent on his Cosmo Electric Generator, he found that charges had been filed against his claiming he had a device to steal power from the power lines."--K. H. ISSELSTEIN, Spokane, Wash.

(The preceding was from FATE Magazine's, October, 1956, "Report for the Readers" -- pages 123-125.)



**DENVER MAN INVENTS GENERATOR THAT  
TAKES ELECTRICITY FROM AIR AND  
PROPELS AUTOMOBILE**

---

**Believes He Has Apparatus That Will  
Revolutionize Power and Lighting and  
Gives it a Test on Streets of City**

---

Has an invention been made that will revolutionize the electrical world? Will the apparatus conceived by a Denver man light buildings, run automobiles, battleships, power plants by the unlimited supply of electricity in the air? Denver electrical experts say "yes" and the young inventor, C. E. Ammann, Monday demonstrated his invention by attaching it to an old automobile and running it about the city.

An atmospheric generator is the name of Ammann's apparatus. It is a compact, cylindrical object with two small brass spheres protruding from the top. Inside, Ammann says is an arrangement of steel wires and minerals, so fixed as to draw the electricity from the air, condense it and utilize it for driving power.

The automobile which Ammann used for his demonstration Monday was the body and chassis of an electric vehicle. There are said to be no batteries in the car. It propelled itself with remarkable speed at a touch of the foot, climbed hills and glided through a maze of traffic under easy control.

**CAREFUL TO CONCEAL HIS INVENTION**

When asked by skeptical persons if he had a storage battery concealed inside of the power cylinder, Ammann said:

As badly as I would like to show the inside of my invention I can't, for I have not yet obtained the patent rights. It would be exposing the result of seven years of work to open the cylinder. I leave for Washington this week to obtain the patent rights. When I return I will gladly show everything and I can only say, wait until then and time will tell.

"I have bucked every law of the textbooks to perfect the invention. It appears on the order of the wireless telephone but it is decidedly different, except that the



electricity is derived from the air. It will run anywhere except under water.

The automobile is only a simple test. The generator will light buildings, furnish an inexhaustible supply of power for airplanes, do away with steam turbines, and, in fact, propel any kind of an engine [motor]."

J. N. Davis, the proprietor of the Davis Electric Garage company, at 921 East Fourteenth Avenue, and one of the oldest electrical men in Denver, made a thorough study of the generator.

#### ELECTRICAL MAN HAS FAITH IN IT

"I believe that Mr. Ammann has at last made the invention which will revolutionize power," Mr. Davis said. "Of course, we don't know what is inside of the generator and the inventor would be foolish to show us. We have long known that certain minerals exist, which if properly arranged together, would furnish power. That, in substance, according to the blueprints of the invention, is the basis of the whole thing.

"If the generator has been perfected to the extent that it will propel an automobile, the rest of its work is assured. It will be the greatest invention of the age. The electricity obtained from the air, first passing through the generator, would be available for any use." So impressed was Mr. Davis that he offered the use of his building for Mr. Ammann's headquarters. Ammann, who is but 28 years old, came to Denver from Spokane, Washington. He is an electrical engineer and lives at the Argonaut hotel.

\*Note: C. E. Ammann and "Earl" are the same inventor.

In connection with Mr. Ammann's generator, the "loose coupler" mentioned in the previous article was a tuning inductance coil common in radio receiving circuits about the time of World War I. Normally the loose coupler used cylindrical coils of copper wire but the War made copper scarce. By building his loose coupler with iron wire instead, Ammann might have discovered a phenomenon not noticed before by other wireless experimenters. C. E. Ammann's generator reminds us of the coherers and crystal detectors used in the early days of radio science.



### Anonymous Inventor From France

In Figure 7, well insulated aerials, coils, transformers, and batteries of a device for gathering electricity from the air are shown. This photo and a brief paragraph constitute the only notice found in the journals.

The odd-looking setup included aerials branched in a way so that one points toward the zenith and the other toward the south. To initiate electricity from the air to flow into the circuit, positive and negative charges are sent through the aerial. This is stopped once the current in the circuit is strong enough to light a lamp.

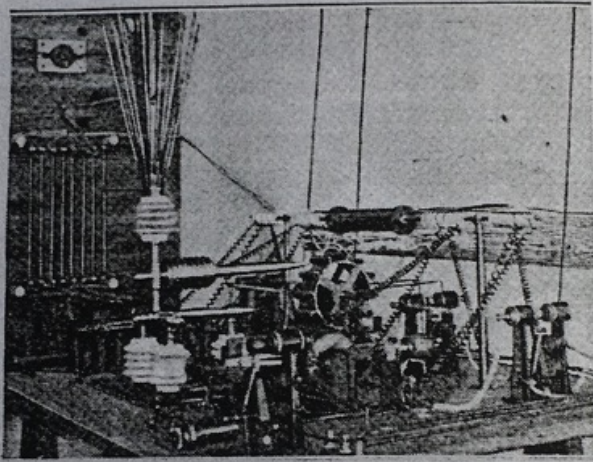


Fig. 7 Anonymous French Invention, Photo  
(Popular Mechanics, 1924)

This invention is similar to the Yglesias receiver (which used pairs of antennas), and to the Moray receiver which also needed initial charging, but with magnets instead. The white porcelain insulators in Figure 7 tell us the incoming electricity was of high voltage.



Hans Coler

A most significant government document, which covers the work of German technician, Hans Coler, has been located in the British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee Reports. This research in Germany extended from about 1926 to 1945.

The author has not been given permission by the British government to re-publish the full thirty-page report, but it can be obtained by writing to:

Imperial War Museum  
Lambeth Road  
London  
SE1 6HZ  
(United Kingdom)

Request copying cost for B.I.O.S. Report #1043, Item #31, concerning Hans Coler.

Coler's most important discovery concerning the nature of magnetism was that Ferro-magnetism is an oscillating phenomenon, of a frequency approximating 180 kilohertz. This oscillation took place in a special magnetic circuit within his apparatus which induced electrical circuit oscillations whose frequency was determined by the components used. An electric tension was gradually built up at the output side of the Coler device. Sample pages from the report follow.



B.I.O.S. FINAL REPORT NO. 1043  
Item No. 31.

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Unclassified in Accordance  
with File No./75/02

Min. Tech. TJL(G)

THE INVENTION OF HANS COLER,  
RELATING TO AN ALLEGED NEW  
SOURCE OF POWER

This report is issued with the warning that, if the subject matter should be protected by British Patents or Patent applications, this publication cannot be held to give any protection against action for infringement.

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BRITISH INTELLIGENCE OBJECTIVES SUB-COMMITTEE



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Figures 1-4

Personnel of Team

R. Hurst, Ministry of Supply  
Captain R. Sandberg, Norwegian Army



The Invention of Hans Coler relating to an  
alleged new source of power

I. OBJECT OF VISIT AND SUMMARY

Coler is the inventor of two devices by which it is alleged electrical energy may be derived without a chemical or mechanical source of power. Since an official interest was taken in his inventions by the German Admiralty it was felt that investigation was warranted, although normally it would be considered that such a claim could only be fraudulent.

Accordingly Coler was visited and interrogated. He proved to be cooperative and willing to disclose all details of his devices, and consented to build up and put into operation a small model of the so-called "Magnetstromapparat" using material supplied to him by us, and working only in our presence. With this device, consisting of only permanent magnets, copper coils, and condensers in a static arrangement he showed that he could obtain a tension of 450 millivolts for a period of some hours; and in repetition of the experiment the next day 60 millivolts was recorded for a short period. The apparatus has been brought back and is now being further investigated.

Coler also discussed another device called the "Stromerzeuger," from which he claimed that within an input of a few watts from a dry battery an output of 6 kilowatts could be obtained indefinitely. No example of this apparatus exists today, but Coler expressed his willingness to construct it, given the materials, the time required being about three weeks.

Opportunity was taken to interrogate Dr. F. Modersohn who had been associated with Coler for ten years and had provided financial backing. He corroborated Coler's story in every detail.

Neither Coler nor Modersohn were able to give any theory to account for the working of these devices, using acceptable scientific notions.

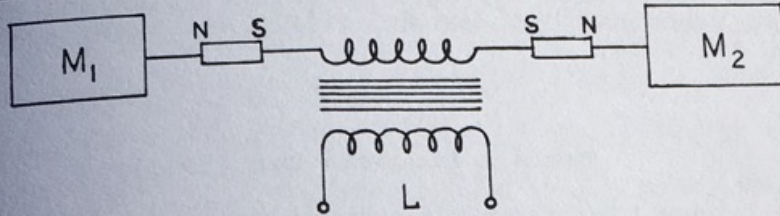


APPENDIX I

Summary account of the "Stromerzeuger"

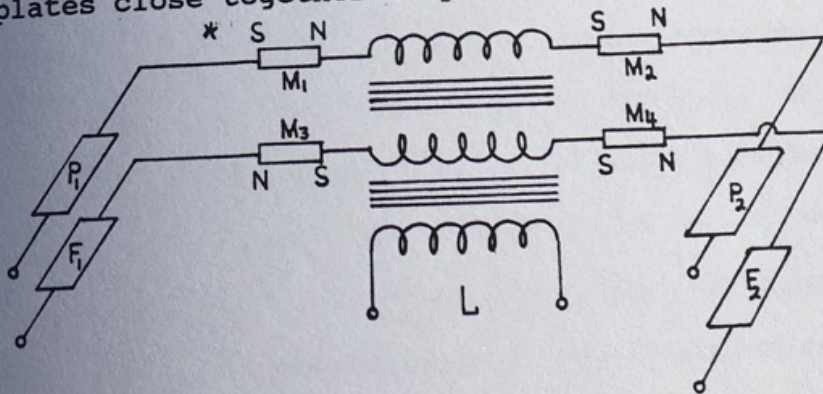
1. The basic principle is that an electron is to be regarded not only as a negatively charged particle but also as a South magnetic pole.

The basic element is that an open secondary circuit, capacity loaded, inductively coupled to a primary circuit. The novel feature is that the capacities are connected to the secondary core through permanent magnets, as shown:-



It is claimed that, on switching on the primary circuit, "separation of charges" takes place, i.e.,  $M_1$  becomes + vely charged and  $M_2$  - vely charged, and that these charges are "magnetically polarised" when they are formed, owing to the presence of the magnets. On switching off the primary circuit a "reversing current" flows in the secondary, but the magnets "do not exert a polarising effect on this reversal."

2. Two of these basic elements are now placed together making a double system or stage with the plates close together in parallel planes as shown:-



The secondary windings are both exactly equal and wound in a direction such that on switching on the primary coil the electrons in the secondary coil flow from  $P_1$  to  $P_2$  and  $F_1$  to  $F_2$ .



\*note: An error appears to exist in the second sketch of two element circuits. Above magnet "M<sub>1</sub>" the polarities have been switched. These should be reversed to agree with the basic element sketch. Copying errors often appear in such publications.

The reader is encouraged to order the entire report for complete details.

Mr. Coler's discovery has similarities with Roy Meyer's magnetic absorber and perhaps C. E. Ammann's use of iron and steel in his generator.

In connection with the Hans Coler invention see also the before mentioned U.S. patent #1,112,411 by R. Ackley. Sept. 29, 1914.

#### **Tesla's Electric Car (1931)**

While I have been unable to trace the source for the following interview, there are elements in this fascinating story that ring true with the other cases in this booklet, therefore it was decided that it should be included.



*Information about an invention by Dr. Nikola Tesla,  
which is said to have harnessed cosmic energy.*

The following is a summary of an interview on 16 September 1967 of Peter Savo, nephew of Dr. Nikola Tesla, by Derek Ahlers, an aeronautical engineer. An attempt was made to record Peter's answers to 36 questions prepared in advance. However, Peter talked very freely, in a somewhat rambling fashion, and repeatedly provided the answers before the questions were asked. In addition, since Mr. Savo and Mr. Ahlers have known each other for some ten years, the subject had previously been discussed and some of this earlier information is included.

Peter Savo was born in Knin, Yugoslavia, just before the turn of the century. As Yugoslavia was then a part of Austria, he entered the Austrian army and learned to fly at the military flying school at Wiener Neustadt. After World War I he emigrated to Italy.

Dr. Nikola Tesla was Peter's uncle on his mother's side. It was he who suggested that Peter come to the U.S.. He met Peter at the boat on arrival and seemed to have taken a fatherly interest in him until his death. Peter lived in New York for a number of years when he first arrived and then moved on to Detroit. He became well established in the Yugoslav community there and at one time rallied their vote behind some political figure who in turn got Peter a job as foreign trade specialist at the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade and later in Bucharest. Peter



was captured by the Nazis, "interrogated", and later repatriated. In the postwar years he lived in New York.

Sometime in 1931, Dr. Tesla took Peter to Buffalo, New York, for the unveiling and final testing of a new kind of automobile. Dr. Tesla acted somewhat mysterious about it, would tell Peter nothing in advance, and, even after he had seen the car, answered some of his questions with, "Don't ask any questions."

The car turned out to be a standard Pierce Arrow, with the engine removed and certain other components installed instead. The standard clutch, gear box, and drive train remained installed.

Under the hood there was a brushless electric motor connected (in place of) the engine. The motor was said to measure 40" long by 28" diameter. However, some of these figures may be estimates. Tesla would not divulge who made the motor.

Set into the dash was a "power receiver" consisting of a box measuring about 24" long by 10" wide by 6" high containing 12 radio tubes. Three of these tubes were model 70-L-7. A vertical antenna, consisting of a 6 ft. rod, was installed and connected to the power receiver.

The receiver in turn was connected to the motor by two heavy, conspicuous cables. Two "spindles" (rods?) about 1/4" dia. by 3" long protruded from the receiver toward the driver. Tesla pushed these in before starting and said, "We now have power." These spindles were in line with the two power cables



d.  
c,  
d

coming out of the back of the unit and presumably worked two separate power switches. There was a 12-volt Willard battery installed in the car, but it was for the lights only and much too small to run the car. In any case, the motor was an AC motor.

Peter said that Dr. Tesla built the power receiver himself in his hotel room and carried it to Buffalo. The motor was built for him by some unknown company. The motor was completely enclosed and when Peter first saw it, it was stopped. Later, after the engine was running, Dr. Tesla asked Peter to look under the hood to check whether the fan was running. Peter asked what the fan was for and was told that "the engine is running pretty hot". Maximum engine speed was 1800 RPM. Power rating was 80HP.

To start the car, Dr. Tesla handed Peter an ignition-type key. Peter inserted and turned it and a green light came on, on the dash. Dr. Tesla thereupon said, "The engine is now in motion." The engine could not be heard from the driver's seat at all. When listening under the hood with the engine on, there was a slight hum. The standard accelerator pedal was used to control engine speed. Clutch, brake, and gearshift were unchanged.

The instruments on the dash appeared to be standard ones. However, there was a voltmeter which was used to measure power output of the receiver. Dr. Tesla commented that the receiver had enough reserve power so that you could drive the car next to a house, connect the wiring, and light up the whole house. There was also some kind of hydraulic pressure gauge on the dash.



Peter asked its purpose but Dr. Tesla would not tell him.

Peter drove the car for about 50 miles at speeds up to 90 mph (the speedometer was calibrated to 120 mph). Power seemed at least as good as the normal Pierce Arrow engine. Acceleration in second gear seemed particularly good. Shifting gears seemed somewhat smoother than with a normal engine.

Tesla seemed enthusiastic on the first test ride and said, "Peter, this day will make history!" When Peter questioned the source of the energy to drive the car, Dr. Tesla said, "It is a mysterious radiation that comes out of the ether (an expression of the 1930s referring to what is now called "outer space"). He said that he did not know where it came from but that it seemed to be available in limitless quantities and that mankind should be thankful for it; it would soon drive boats, cars, trains, and planes. Dr. Tesla and Peter spent eight days in Buffalo testing the car. Peter described one incident where they stopped the car at a traffic light and a bystander commented that he could see no smoke coming from the exhaust. Peter replied to him, "We don't have an engine." When they left Buffalo, Dr. Tesla removed the "ignition" key and the radio tubes and took them with him. The car was left at a farm house some 20 miles from Buffalo, not far from Niagara Falls.

The car was kept under tight security and this was the reason for keeping it at a remote spot. Peter heard a rumor that a secretary of Tesla's broke security and told General Electric



about it and promptly got fired. Dr. Tesla acted somewhat mysterious and would not answer many of Peter's questions. However, Peter considers this merely part of security measures and categorically ruled out any possibility of a hoax or practical joke.

Peter knows of no specific persons to whom the car was shown. However, about a month after the Buffalo trip, he got a phone call from Dr. Lee De Forest who asked him, "How did you like that car?" Peter expressed his enthusiasm and De Forest then called Tesla one of the greatest living scientists.

About seven years ago, Peter was approached by a Yugoslav diplomat then at the United Nations (Peter could not remember the name but has a record of it) who asked him if he could find the engine and power receiver of that car. He dropped the name Rockefeller and said that they "could make millions" if they had this engine to copy. Peter made some attempts to comply, but without results. Peter was very anti-Tito and probably did not try very hard. The diplomat died about two years ago.

Asked whether he knew of any other applications of this type of power, Peter said that Tesla was negotiating with some big shipbuilding concern to build a boat with such an engine. However, when he asked questions about this, Dr. Tesla got annoyed and Peter never found out who the company was.

When asked whatever happened to the car, Peter said that he had heard that it had been shipped to Yugoslavia. However, he



has written to friends in Yugoslavia about this and they replied that nothing ever arrived.

Upon being asked whether there was any possibility that drawings of the car might be in existence somewhere, Peter said that there was a man in some town in Pennsylvania who might just have some such information.

Peter Savo is a lonely, bored old man, living in a cheap Manhattan hotel and is supported by his two sons who were U.S. Navy pilots in Viet Nam. His idleness and worries have induced a nervous condition with certain accompanying physical symptoms. I told Peter that he needed an aim and purpose in life and that reconstructing the facts of Dr. Tesla's invention and giving them to the world would be such a purpose, to say nothing of a probable financial reward. Peter thereupon said that he would phone the man in Pennsylvania and would phone others in Akron, Ohio, and in Chicago. He will also write to his relatives in Yugoslavia, who are surviving members of the Tesla family, to get all possible information.

Since Peter was poorly off financially, I gave him \$20 out of my own pocket for the phone calls and postage. Peter is quite intelligent but lacks a formal education and has quite a thick accent. It is possible that he may be unable to reach the people he has in mind. However, in that event, it is still possible that a search by an experienced investigator who visits the places mentioned above might locate them. However, this



would of course cost more money and the question would then arise as to who has sufficient interest in this information to pay the expenses.



The Dr. Lee deForest named in the article was very famous in radio history and pioneered the development of the radio receiving vacuum tubes in the 1920's.

The International Radio Tube Encyclopedia, 1949 does list a vacuum tube #70L7-GT as a radio receiving tube.

Tesla's receiver sounds similar to T. H. Moray's device which used tube circuits as amplifiers in several stages. No doubt Tesla knew of Moray's work as it was well-publicized with many witnesses.

One reason that Nikola Tesla, the "Dean" of American inventors, has been ignored by the textbooks was his insistence on recognizing the ether and his open criticism of the philosophy behind relativity, which was quite in vogue by the 1930's in the orthodox schools of physics.

If his electric car was developed as stated, he was fully justified in his unpopular views.



### Conclusions (Part 3)

If any two of the preceding eight inventions were genuine discoveries, it follows that fundamental revisions in the underlying foundations of physics are called for. This means there are important first principles still begging for recognition which, when added, will broaden the base on which modern science rests. This implies that power technologies developed from the new physics would be simpler, less exotic, more dependable, and do little or no damage to the environment.

Several specific questions arise which physicists and inventors need to address in their experiments:

Are electric, magnetic and gravitational fields static or dynamic? If dynamic, may "action-at-a-distance" be replaced with hydromechanical modeling?

What is the nature of atmospheric electricity and what causes earth's electric potential to be maintained?

Is vacuum space an empty void or is it seething with energy?

To synthesize from the handful of discoveries described in this booklet, the properties of space energy which manifests as electricity include high voltage direct current impulses or surgings following each other in rapid succession and greater strength during daylight hours, in windy weather or at elevated sites. This natural electricity seems closely related to radio "static" disturbances (also called atmospherics). Wire conductors of very small diameter can transmit considerable power without heat.

It is heartening to note that the inventions are as individual in design as their inventors so there can be considerable variation in circuit layout. Most use common non-exotic hardware: copper wire, high voltage capacitors and magnets.

Those who are inclined to remain comfortably remote as armchair skeptics should remember that while it is easier to ridicule than to investigate, it can never be as profitable.



I close with a quote:

"Ere many generations pass our  
machinery will be driven by power  
obtainable at any point in the  
universe. . . .it is a mere question  
of time when men will succeed in  
attaching their machinery to the very  
wheelwork of nature."

--Nikola Tesla

Happy experimenting!



### Research References & Patent Searches

- \*Dukas, Helen. Albert Einstein, Creator & Rebel. NAL/Dutton, 1973. (See page 257.)
- Edwards, K. E. Radios that work for free. Hope and Allen, Belmont, CA. 1977.
- \*Einstein, Albert. Letters to Solovine. Philosophical Library. 1987. (See page 111, letter dated March 28, 1949.)
- Le Bon, Gustave. The Evolution of Matter. Walter Scott Publishing Co., London, 1910. (Inspired Moray's work.)
- Phillips, Vivian. Early radio wave detectors. The Institution of Electrical Engineers, London. 1980.
- Wright, H. C. Experimental Antenna Topics. Electronics Technology Today, Massapequa Park, NY. 1991.
- New York Times. "Experts See Peril to Electricity From Sun." Sunday, July 29, 1990. page (A)14.

\*Both books record Einstein's doubts in later years.

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A printed listing of all patents of a particular type may be obtained at nominal cost from the U.S. Patent Office. Each listing requires both a class and subclass number. For example, to get a list of all patented crystal detectors, you would request class #329 (Detectors) and subclass #205R (solid material).

Other useful listings include:

- #329-100 (Detectors, Coherer type)
- #343-700R (Radio wave, General Antennas)

Patent copies may be ordered from:

U.S. Patent Office  
Washington, D.C. 20231



In researching recent physics journals and newspapers for information on the properties of space, the word "ether" is still taboo; it has been replaced with the following keywords:

- neutrino flux
- gravitons (a quantum unit of gravitation)
- virtual particles or photons
- zero-point energy
- cosmological constant

#### **Material Supplies for Experimenters**

Edmund Scientific Co., 101 E. Gloucester Pike, Barrington, N.J. 08007-1380. Supplies magnets.

Jerryco, Inc., 601 Linden Place, Evanston, IL 60202. General surplus for experiments.

Minerals Unlimited. P.O. Box 877, Ridgecrest, CA 93555-0877. Supplies raw minerals for detector research.

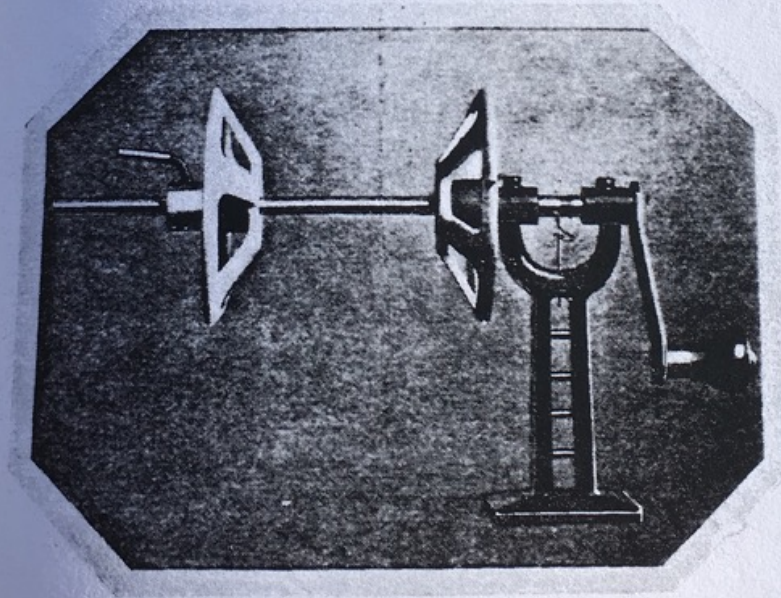
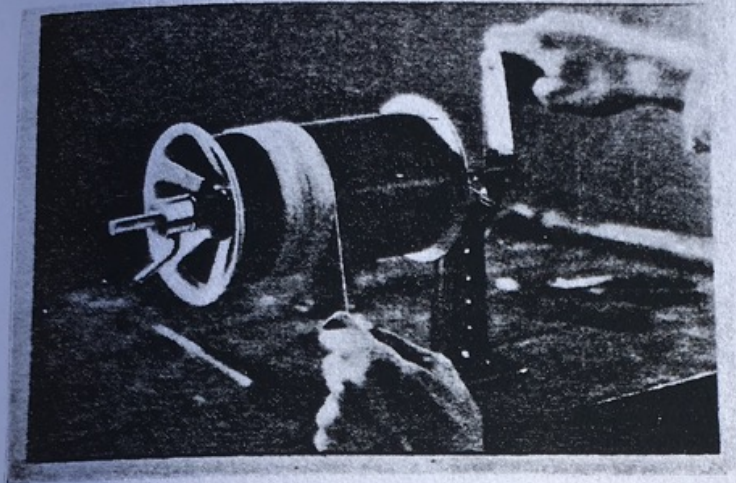
Modern Radio Labs, P.O. Box 14902, Minneapolis, MN 55414.  
\*Best one stop source for crystal radio parts and booklets on this rare subject.

MIDCO. P.O. Box 2288, Hollywood, FLA 33022, Sells crystal sets, parts, plans, kits and books; Catalog \$1.00.

Antique Electronic Supply. 6221 S. Maple Ave. Tempe, Az. 85283. Sells crystal sets and parts.



For those wanting to wind their own homemade coils, I include an idea sketch:



**Fig. 8** Simple, Adjustable Coil Winder



### Related Contacts

I recommend these science journals as forums for physicists and engineers. These journals are quite receptive to alternative views to orthodox science and technology:

Infinite Energy Magazine  
P.O. Box 2816  
Concord, N.H. 03302-2816

Planetary Assoc. for Clean Energy  
100 Bronson Ave., Suite 1001  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1R 6G8  
Canada

Simplified Tech Service  
P. O. Box 2121 A  
Champaign, IL 61825



## ADDENDUM

New York Herald - Monday, June 9, 1902, page 3.

# USES ELECTRICITY WITHOUT A MEDIUM

*Scientists declares he can apply atmospheric current without motive force.*

## WAS SIMPLE DISCOVERY

*Senor Clemente Figueras, Engineer of Canary Islands, Inventor of the Method*

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD]

The Herald's European edition publishes the following from its correspondent: -

London, Monday - A most remarkable claim, the genuineness of which it is as yet impossible to test, says a cable dispatch published by the Daily Mail from its Las Palmas correspondent, has been made by Senor Clemente Figueras, Engineer of Woods and Forests in the Canary Islands, for many years professor of physics at St. Augustine's College at Las Palmas.

It seems that for many years he has been working silently at a method of directly utilizing atmospheric electricity - that is to say, without chemicals or dynamos - and making a practical application of it without the need of employing any motive force.

A true revelation might rob him of his reward, and even now, while he claims to have succeeded, he is silent concerning the exact principles of his discovery.

He asserts, however, he has invented a generator by which he can collect electric fluid so as to be able to store it and apply it for infinite purposes - for instance, in connection with shops, railways and manufacturers.

He says he expects its effect will be a tremendous economic and industrial revolution. He will not give the key to the invention, but declares that the only extraordinary point about it is that it has taken so long to discover a simple scientific fact.

He intends shortly going to Madrid and Berlin to patent his inventions.

In addition to the discovery, the Daily Mail says that, according to letters received in London, from his friends in Teneriffe, Senor Figueras has constructed a rough apparatus by which, in spite of its small size and defects, he obtains a current of 350 volts, which he utilizes in his own house for lighting purposes, and driving a motor of twenty horse power.

His inventions comprise a generator, a motor and a sort of governor or regulator, the whole apparatus being so simple that a child could work it.

•See also New York Times, Monday, June 9, 1902, pg. 1.









HARRY E. PERRIGO, THE INVENTOR OF THE "FREE ENERGY" DEVICE, BELIEVES HIS WILL REVOLUTIONIZE THE INDUSTRY.



HERE, MR. PERRIGO SAYS, IS HIS SECRET.



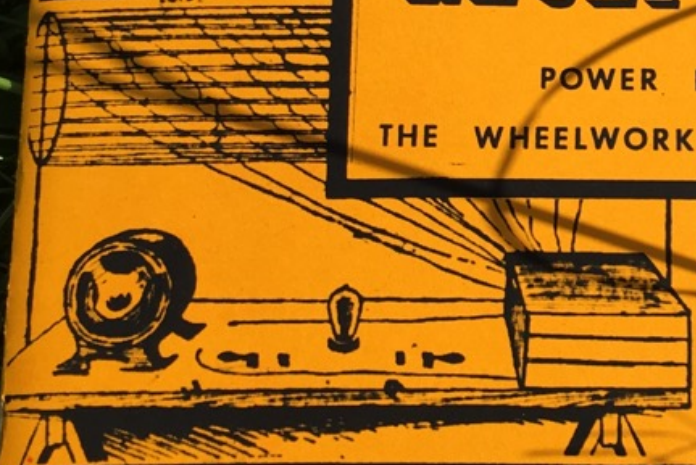
THE ONE HUNDRED LITTLE ENDS OF COPPER STAYS WHICH FORM THE "FREE ENERGY" DEVICE ARE DRIVEN THROUGH THE HOLES IN THE WOODEN BLOCK AND ARE SOLDERED OVER THE ENDS, MAKING THEM APPEAR SMOOTH.

# SPACE ENERGY RECEIVERS

POWER FROM THE WHEELWORK OF NATURE



THE TOP OF THE BIG COIL, SHOWING THE ENDS OF THE COPPER STAYS AND THE WINDINGS OF WIRE. THE SPACE SEPARATING THE TWO PARTS OF THE COIL IS THE "FIELD GAP," MR. PERRIGO SAYS.



MR. PERRIGO'S FIRST MACHINE, AS HE REMEMBERS IT, IT WAS A CRUDE DEVICE MADE FROM TWO EMBROIDERY HOOPS, A TABLE-TOP BREAD BOX AND OTHER MATERIALS PICKED UP AROUND THE HOUSE.



AT LEFT - A CLOSE-UP OF ONE OF THE ONE HUNDRED PLUGS IN THE WOODEN BLOCK.





SPACE ENERGY RECEIVERS  
Power From the Wheelwork of Nature

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