



INVESTIGATING COIN-BASED APPORTS: A METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH TO NON-MEDIUMISTIC RECURRENT PHYSICAL ANOMALIES

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ABSTRACT

This study presents a detailed investigation of recurrent coin-based apport phenomena occurring spontaneously around a non-mediumistic couple, HM and LS, living near Mexico City. Unlike traditional apport cases typically linked to mediums or sitter groups, these events involve the apparent spontaneous appearance (apports) of primarily coins, and occasionally other small objects, in various settings including their home and public spaces. Employing a cooperative inquiry group paradigm, we conducted systematic monitoring and documentation of the phenomena through high-definition surveillance cameras, numismatic analysis, unstructured interviews, and clinical evaluations of HM, who previously sustained a mild brain injury. Between June 2021 and July 2022, forty-two apport events were documented, several of which were visually recorded without conventional explanations. Clinical analyses of HM revealed normal neurological functions and cognitive profiles, although a history of depressive episodes and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder was identified. The apported coins frequently appeared in mint condition and disproportionately included rare commemorative coins, suggesting potential psychological symbolism related to HM's childhood coin collection and past financial stress. Despite technical challenges, including intermittent camera disruptions and privacy considerations, the evidence gathered strongly argues against intentional fraud. Findings highlight possible unconscious psychokinetic influences associated with emotional and psychological states, proposing that HM's prior neurological trauma could play a role. This investigation underscores the value of methodological rigor in studying spontaneous macro-psychokinesis phenomena and emphasizes the need for interdisciplinary approaches integrating psychological, neurological, and environmental assessments.

INTRODUCTION

Large-scale visible psi phenomena—extraordinary occurrences that involve observable and often dramatic changes in physical environments without apparent connection to the conventional understanding of physical mechanisms—are difficult to encounter and present significant challenges for researchers aiming to document and analyze them within controlled environments.

Traditionally, such occurrences have been linked to specific individuals or physical mediumship settings (Braude, 1986), where witnesses claim to

observe mysterious movements, apparitions, or even materializations that defy conventional explanation. Parapsychological research, particularly since the early 20th century, has steadily developed frameworks to categorize and interpret these phenomena, drawing on decades of careful investigation into reported cases, such as the recurrent spontaneous psychokinesis (RSPK) 4.0 model (Pohl & von Lucadou, 2019) and place memories (Heath, 2005; Williams, 2023).

Through detailed studies of both gifted individuals and certain locations associated with recurring phenomena, researchers have identified criteria that may signal distinct categories of large-scale psi events. These include:

- macro-psychokinesis
- place memories and hauntings
- RSPK and poltergeist phenomena
- apports and materializations.

Each classification brings its own set of characteristics, guiding researchers in their efforts to understand and document psi manifestations.

Macro-psychokinesis (macro-PK) refers to the apparent influence of conscious intention on physical objects in ways that are directly observable and not explained by known physical forces. Unlike micro-psychokinesis (micro-PK), which typically involves subtle statistical deviations in random events, macro-PK encompasses large-scale effects that are often visibly dramatic, such as the bending of metal (Watkins, 2015), movement of objects across a room (Radin, 1997), or even levitation (Haraldsson, 2011).

Place memories, also known as hauntings, refer to seemingly residual imprints of past events or emotions that appear to repeat or ‘play back’ in specific locations or are linked to particular objects. Some researchers have proposed that such experiences could be due to imprints left by intense human emotions, recorded by the environment and then replayed under certain conditions (Heath, 2005; Williams, 2023).

Unlike place memories, RSPK, previously conceived as ‘poltergeist’ phenomenon, typically involves unpredictable and often violent physical disruptions attributed to a human ‘agent,’ commonly young adolescents or those experiencing high levels of stress (Dullin, 2021).

As noted by Roll (1977), RSPK phenomena are typically centered around a specific individual (the ‘agent’), and the anomalies often persist even after that person changes residence or environment. In fact, out of 116 documented cases, thirty-five reported that the incidents ceased after the focal person—or someone with whom they had frequent interaction—moved away. Conversely, in many other instances, the phenomena appeared to follow the agent to the new location, suggesting that these events are not strictly place-bound but rather linked to the individual’s presence and condition (Roll, 1977, p. 404).

Recent research has proposed that individuals at the center of recurrent anomalous experiences may share specific psychological, cognitive, and emotional traits, which have been conceptually integrated into the ‘haunted

people syndrome' (HP-S; Lange et al., 2020; Laythe et al., 2021; O'Keeffe et al., 2019). This model suggests that so-called 'agents' in poltergeist episodes exhibit heightened somatosensory sensitivity (Houran et al., 2024), elevated transliminality (Ventola et al., 2019), and increased susceptibility to stress-induced dissociative states (Williams, 2019), which together foster the perception of both subjective and objective anomalies. A crucial aspect of this framework involves the broader psychosocial context of the agent. In this regard, Rogo (1974) emphasized that poltergeist phenomena should be understood not only as parapsychological manifestations but also within the context of psychopathological and interpersonal dynamics, highlighting the need to examine the psychological environment in which these manifestations arise. However, Roll (1984) cautioned that psychological adversity alone cannot fully explain why only certain individuals exhibit such phenomena, proposing instead that additional neuropsychological factors—particularly psychophysiological abnormalities in the brain and nervous system—might also contribute, as evidenced by his finding that over half of ninety-two suspected agents had a history of significant health issues, including seizures, fainting spells, or dissociative episodes, thereby suggesting that complex biopsychological dynamics likely underlie these manifestations (Roll, 1977). Nevertheless, according to the most recent database on the phenomenon (Dullin, 2024), only 38% of RSPK cases have clearly identified agents.

Among the most fascinating phenomena (and perhaps one of the rarest) in poltergeist-like cases is the anomalous transfer or appearance/disappearance of objects to other locations, which are typically known as apport phenomena (Cardena et al., 2015). These should not be confused with materializations, which seem to involve a process of creation (i.e., they do not seem to exist beforehand) and usually seem to exist only for a short period of time (Braude, 2007). On the other hand, it is assumed that apports exist elsewhere, in this reality or another, and that they are teleported to a new location, or just 'appear' close to the medium or agent.

Though apport phenomena refer to both the appearance and disappearance of objects, we use the term *apport* to talk exclusively about objects that *appear*. For the opposite, the term *asport* is used (Joyce, 2011, p. 14). It is quite common for an apported object to disappear later (thus becoming an asport), but this term also refers to objects that were there in the first place (i.e., they were not apported) but they disappear at some point.

Presumable instances of this perplexing phenomenon have been documented mainly in physical mediumship cases during the Spiritualism apogee between the mid-19th century and the first quarter of the 20th century. During this period, famous mediums such as Franek Kluski (Weaver, 2015), Indridi Indridasson (Haraldsson & Gissurarson, 2015), Eusapia Palladino, Daniel D. Home, the Fox sisters (Irwin & Watt, 2007), and Einer Nielsen (Haraldsson, 2017) were reported to manifest apports during their seances.

Well-documented apport cases have been scarce since the last century. Nonetheless, they have occurred in relatively well-controlled environments such as the sessions of some sitter groups, for example the Felix Experimental Group (Braude, 2016) and the Society for Research on Rapport and Telekinesis (SORRAT; Grattan-Guinness, 1999). Further, talented individuals such as Amyr Amiden in Brazil (Krippner, 2011; Krippner et al., 1996), Katie ‘The Gold Leaf Lady’ (Braude, 2007), and Uri Geller (Hasted, 1981) in the United States, and Zhang Baosheng in China (Kongzhi et al., 1990; Li et al., 1990) have also been studied regarding their apparent abilities to transfer objects through spatial barriers without known physical mechanisms.

According to the macro-PK database (Dullin, 2024), 149 cases referencing ‘apports,’ ‘apport,’ or ‘teleportation’ have been recorded over the past 100 years, comprising 16.4% of the 906 total entries. Notably, some poltergeist cases describe “rains of objects” occurring outdoors and occasionally even indoors, under conditions where doors and windows remained closed—as if the objects had been apported from outside. However, only seven cases in the database (0.8%) report both “stone showers” and apport/teleportation phenomena within this timeframe. Furthermore, just twelve cases (1.02%), including the current one under discussion, mention the apport or teleportation of coins specifically.

In addition to these cases, a broader category of spontaneous phenomena involving unexplained object displacements has been documented under the acronym JOTT (‘just one of those things’). Coined by Mary Rose Barrington (2018), the term refers to events involving spatial discontinuities in which objects disappear, reappear, or are found in improbable locations, sometimes without ever returning. Drawing from numerous cases reported across decades, Barrington (2018) proposed a typology that includes, among others, *flyaways*—objects that vanish and are never found again; *walkabouts*—objects that reappear in different, unlikely places; and *windfalls*—objects of unknown origin that appear unexpectedly. These and other ‘jottles’ challenge conventional explanatory models and, according to Barrington, may merit inclusion within broader frameworks of macro-PK phenomena. In light of such complexities, some authors have emphasized the need for observational parapsychology as a complement to controlled experimental work (Braude, 2019), particularly when addressing spontaneous anomalies that defy replication yet exhibit recurrent structural patterns.

THE CASE OF HM AND LS

Case introduction

While the vast majority of well-documented apport cases have historically emerged in the context of physical mediumship or structured sitter groups, the case we present here diverges significantly from that pattern. It centers on a middle-aged married man in his late 50s, whom we will refer to as HM, and his wife LS, a 45-year-old business administrator. Neither of them identifies as

a medium, nor do they actively practice or promote any religious or spiritual tradition typically associated with apport phenomena. Despite this, they have reported a steady recurrence of unexplained object appearances—primarily coins—since at least October 2018. Their lifestyle could be described as affluent but not ostentatious, and they have not sought financial or public attention for the events described. The majority of these anomalous phenomena took place in their former residence on the outskirts of Mexico City, where they lived together for 3 years, from 2019 to July 2022. A summary of what we consider to be the key points of this case is presented in Figure 1. Each of them will be described in more detail throughout the text.

Sociocultural background

Before we go on, we want to mention some sociocultural background about HM and LS which might help us to understand why several strange events have been occurring around them.

HM is a car dealership divisional director who is in charge of several new car dealerships, as well as logistics transportation companies. During his childhood, he used to collect coins (as we will discuss below, this might have something to do with the kind of apported objects surrounding the couple). He has had paranormal experiences since his youth and has also been in previously affective relationships, including one in which a former partner was very likely to be involved in witchcraft, although she never openly admitted it. He has been through two divorces, in 1999 and 2010. According to him, all these experiences led him to study reiki in 2011–2012, to obtain a diploma in thanatology between 2015 and 2016, and attend hypnosis and Qi Gong (or Chi Kung) workshops in 2016.

Around 2016, and after an unsettling breakup with a former colleague, he suffered a severe economic and work crisis, which resulted in him losing his job. At that moment, HM realized that many of his family bonds depended on his economic stability, as part of his family turned their back on him at that time. Fueled by emotional distress and family disappointments, he developed suicidal tendencies.

Seeking an escape from his difficult situation, HM had been exploring options to pursue a PhD degree in administration abroad, with a particular interest in studying in Germany. However, his plans took an unexpected turn when he was offered a grant to study traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) at a Zhongfang Red Cross International Hospital. He purchased a one-way ticket to Shanghai, and from there he travelled to the city of Huaihua, in Hunan province, where he conducted his TCM studies until 2017. This new path provided him with an unforeseen opportunity for personal and professional transformation far from home. After completing his training in TCM, he found himself again limited by economic restraint, which obviously discouraged him. Trying to recover meaning in his life, he ended up studying reiki in Japan

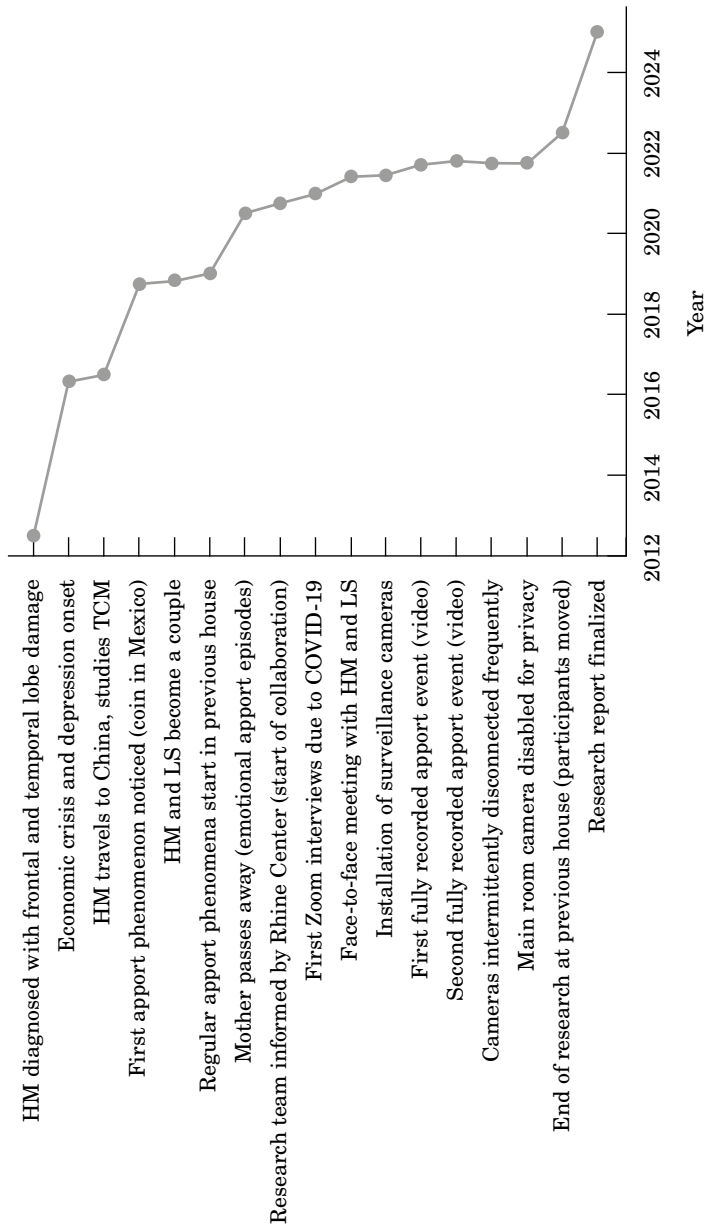


Figure 1. Chronological timeline of key events in the HM and LS apport case. Note that some of events date back to years before the first apport events.

and acupuncture in India. But still, constrained by his economic situation, he wished for “money to fall from the sky”. And around this time is when HM reports the first apported coin. He was soon reached by LS—who at that time was a friend of his but without romantic interests—who paid his ticket to return to Mexico. After getting back to their native country, they eventually fell in love, and have been together as a couple since 2018.

The apports have consisted mainly of Mexican coins, but foreign ones have also appeared, some from countries where neither HM nor LS has been. In addition, other small objects have also been reported to appear. The phenomenon followed HM through his apartment in Mexico City, the first house where he lived with LS, and the house where this study was carried out (they have since moved, reporting the phenomenon to continue to this day).

Trying to understand as much as he could about the nature of these strange phenomena occurring around him, HM enrolled in different parapsychology-related courses from prestigious institutions such as the Koestler Parapsychology Unit at Edinburgh, Scotland, and the Rhine Research Center in North Carolina, United States. It was through the Rhine Research Center’s Executive Director, John Kruth, that we were informed about this case in October 2020, and have been working with both HM and LS ever since.

LS, the current wife of HM, is 11 years younger than him, and also a business administrator. She was born in Brazil, but a short time later, when she was still very young, she travelled to Mexico to obtain Mexican nationality. Unlike HM, at the beginning of our collaboration, LS was hermetic, a little reluctant for her house to become a study site, and tight lipped with the research team, but has progressively been more open to us. Since her childhood, LS has had mediumistic experiences, reporting to hear voices and intentions of allegedly deceased persons on several occasions. On one occasion, she was present in some sort of Yoruba-based religious rituals, but she has been very emphatic that she was just a spectator. Furthermore, she has at least three relatives who have reported having psychic experiences. It is worth mentioning that she has a protection doll called Danta, which is over 1 m tall, filled with her fingernails, hair, coins, and her mother’s gold necklace, which was covered in snake’s blood as part of a protection ritual. Danta is of Brazilian origin and was a gift to LS that someone gave her on an occasion when she went to Brazil. According to LS, during that visit Danta “followed her” to several places until she decided to bring her home already “consecrated” or prepared as protection. Danta is located in the main room (Figure 2) and has been reported to manifest individual agency in several instances.

The phenomenology of apport cases

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which was going through its second wave in Mexico at that time, we had four interviews via Zoom starting in January 2021, as both HM, LS, and the researchers agreed not to expose ourselves unnecessarily.



Figure 2. Danta, LS's protection doll. She has been with LS for 14 years and was a gift from a protection ritual that took place in 2010. Danta is in the main room of the house.

Finally, we met with HM and LS at their house in June 2021, when the health emergency had considerably diminished. Below we will present a description of the main events that happened to HM before our face-to-face meeting.

The first time HM consciously recognized a probable anomalous phenomenon involving apports occurred in late 2018, shortly after his return from India. While sitting in the living room of his previous apartment, he heard a loud sound, as if a coin had been forcefully tossed from an upper floor. Upon investigating, he found a coin at the bottom of the stairs near the living room. Although he initially considered this a one-off event, it prompted memories of similar strange occurrences during his recent stays in India and Japan—experiences he hadn't previously interpreted as apports. It was only after returning to Mexico that he began to connect the dots. A few weeks later, while at a coffee shop with a friend in Mexico City, both witnessed a coin falling near them. HM has emphasized that the way these coins appear is often non-trivial: rather than simply being found, they tend to fall from varying heights—sometimes with enough force to cause minor injuries—suggesting a dynamic and possibly intentional aspect to their manifestation.

Despite coins being the more-commonly apported kind of object, several others have also mysteriously appeared almost from the beginning, such

as plant parts, non-expensive jewellery, fruits, and bills, among others. For example, one of the first apports that he found was a bunch of small paper pieces with text written on them, which appeared all over his other house's stairs. According to HM, the text on the paper pieces didn't make sense to him or LS.

More intriguing is the appearance of plants or parts of these, whose first reports date back to right after HM returned from his trip to India. In some instances, they have appeared all over the stairs, as if leaving a path to follow. He reports that one time, when he was suffering from a knee injury, he took a towel, rolled it up, placed it over his leg, and, after removing it, red rose petals fell from it. He reported with confidence that they were not hidden in the towel before he grabbed it. On another occasion, his daughter found small plant fragments all over her bed. More recently, on February 14th, 2021, his wife went to the funeral of a close friend who had died of COVID-19, and when she returned home, she and HM found some petals and an entire flower on LS's side of the bed.

On several occasions, both flowers and coins have appeared, sometimes almost simultaneously. For example, on June 9th, 2020, a coin appeared at 2: 59 p.m., followed by plant fragments at 10:01 p.m. Less than 2 weeks later, on June 18th, a coin appeared at 8:58 p.m., with plant fragments appearing just a minute later at 8:59 p.m. On another instance, he heard a woman's voice coming from downstairs which clearly said "Come, son, come." He decided to ignore it and locked himself in the room with his wife. A few moments later, they began to hear strange sounds and, when they opened the door, they saw a white rose and a bill that looked brand new. He put the bill inside a Bible. About half an hour later, he looked at his Bible but couldn't find the bill.

There have also been other instances in which objects were asported and neither HM nor LS saw them again. One interesting example took place a few days after his mother passed away on July 3rd, 2020. Though he never heard anything resembling a coin's fall, he did find one coin and several lilac or violet petals all over his computer. Given the recent death of his mother, this represented something of a message to him, so he decided to keep both the coin and the petals in a safe place, and not with the other coins that have appeared over the years. At some point between January 17th and 18th, 2021 (he doesn't remember exactly when), he wanted to see these apports, but found that they had been asported, and he never saw them again. There have been other moments in which, after his wife grabs the coins, they vanish almost immediately. For example, on two or three occasions, LS has grabbed a recently asported coin while they are both under the sheets, but then the coin falls from her hand to their bed (they assume that it landed on the bed because they did not hear a sound that suggests that it has fallen to the floor), and it never appears again even after removing the sheets and searching carefully, including beneath the bed.

The places in which coins appeared don't seem to be random either. Out of forty-two asported coins we kept track of from June 30th, 2021, to June 10th,

2022, seventeen coins (40%) appeared in HM and LS's main room, followed by eleven (26%) that popped up along the stairs, and seven (17%) that were found in the TV room (Table 1). Additionally, it is interesting that, in more than half of the apport cases that we are referring to (22 out of 42), HM was present in the same room where the coin fell (data not shown).

There are two facts that suggest that the occurrence of apports may not be completely random. First, there seems to be some 'signal' or 'omen' that indicates that one of these events is about to happen, or has happened, but they have not yet seen the apported object. One of these is a specific smell which, according to both HM and LS, reminds them of the smell of the jungle or wet soil. Additionally, LS experiences a sudden and involuntary abdominal stiffness every time she perceives a lot of 'energetic' activity, which is a preamble of 'intense activity' (meaning many anomalous phenomena) that day and even for one or more of the coming days. This is quite infrequent, given that for most of the time when the amount of the apports is registered only one or two coins fall. On the other hand, HM experiences something quite different. In his own words, "It is as if I suddenly entered in an empty space, like some sort of bubble in which every sound disappears. This eerie sensation ends after the object falls and is sometimes accompanied by chills." This momentary change in the state of consciousness is very similar to what many people report prior to anomalous experiences, which is popularly known as the 'Oz factor' (Randles, 1987).

The other kind of situation that might indicate a lack of randomness in apport events is that they seem to occur more often when HM's emotional state is altered. He has identified a relationship between the apports and his mood, but only on occasions that have a high emotional load such as when his mother passed away. Another time when this was very evident took place on January 23rd, 2021, when one of the most intense outbursts of apported coins occurred. Most of these were 1- and 2-peso coins, and it is worth mentioning that they did not appear one after another but in groups, each with a different number of coins. At that time, he was deeply overwhelmed by an issue regarding his son, who lived in the state of Queretaro, where he was going through a difficult period, and HM didn't know how to help him. Overall, HM considers depression as the emotion most tightly linked to the apport phenomena, but our preliminary analyses described below differ from this.

From the available sample, the most frequently reported mood associated with the apported coins between 2021 and 2022 was 'relaxed' (44%), followed by 'anxious' (33%), 'tense' (17%), and 'focused' (6%) (Table 1). These figures contrast with HM's personal view that depression is the emotional state most commonly linked to the onset of apport events. It is possible that depressive states were indeed predominant during the earlier, unanalyzed cases, especially those that felt most meaningful or impactful to him. However, it is also likely that, in many of those instances, no systematic attention was paid to recording his mood—something that has occurred even during the current study. For now,

the available data do not suggest a consistent pattern between mood and the manifestation of apports, and any potential association remains speculative in the absence of more records.

Phase 1: Methodological approach

For the first stage of this study, we proceeded with a cooperative inquiry group paradigm which included mainly HM, but also LS, in the conception, design, and operationalization of the study. We included several quantitative and qualitative measurements, including the following:

- (1) Video with sound from six HD surveillance cameras, all with 15 m infrared and audio recording capabilities, installed by UPIDE's team. Each camera had a 32-gigabyte (GB) micro-SD memory card, and was connected to HM's Wi-Fi modem, which also allowed the recording to be uploaded to a cloud-based system for us to access. The storage in the memory cards allowed us to review up to 10 days of continuous recordings on each device.
- (2) A video analysis of recordings and supplementary videographic material provided by both HM and LS, including 30 minutes before and 15 minutes after each reported apport event.
- (3) A numismatic analysis of each of the coins that were allegedly apported.
- (4) Several unstructured interviews with both HM and LS and, when possible, with some of their relatives and current and past employees.
- (5) Neurological, psychological, and clinical studies only for HM, as we suspected he was the main agent at the beginning of the study.
- (6) Detailed documentation, or as much as the circumstances allowed, of the phenomenology surrounding each apport case, including the object's picture, date, time, location, mood of HM and/or LS at that moment, and subjective perception of the experience.

Camera installation

Figure 3 depicts the plans of HM and LS's house. After a thorough analysis, the camera's location and angles were arranged to maximize the possibility of recording the 'hotspots' of the house, as stated by HM. Three cameras were installed on the first floor (Figure 3(a)): in the living room, the dining room, and in the middle of the stairs. However, according to HM, most of the strange phenomena occurred on the second floor (Figure 3(b)). Here, cameras were installed in the secondary room (upper-left corner; Figure 3(b)) and the main room (lower-right corner; Figure 3(b)). It is worth noting that the camera that we installed on the stairs on the first floor can also reach part of the second floor as well. Finally, on the third floor we only installed a single camera, which covered the laundry room and an exit to a closed garden (Figure 3(c)).

All cameras and necessary wiring were installed by UPIDE's team on June 12th, 2021, and they functioned correctly until they were removed in July 2022.

TABLE 1.
Details of apport cases registered during the period in which we investigated this case (June 2021 to July 2022). This information was reported to us by HM every time he was aware of a newly apported object. The two more striking video-recorded cases—to which we refer later in the text—are indicated in italics. Empty cells indicate that HM did not provide that information

Date	Time	Coin details		Room	Video proof	HM's emotional state
		Denomination	Country			
30/06/2021	23:10	\$ 20.00	Mexico	Stairs	Yes	
07/07/2021	08:57	\$ 20.00	Mexico	Main room	Yes	
17/07/2021	00:01	\$ 20.00	Mexico	Main room	No	Relaxed
24/07/2021	15:30	\$ 20.00	Mexico	Main room	Yes	Relaxed
25/07/2021	21:20	\$ 20.00	Mexico	Main room	No	Anxious
26/07/2021	12:05			Yes	Anxious	
23/08/2021	11:00	\$ 5.00	Mexico	Outside	No	
25/08/2022	22:10	\$ 20.00	Mexico	Secondary bathroom	No	Anxious
26/08/2021	22:29	\$ 10.00	Mexico	TV room	Yes	Anxious
04/09/2021				No		
10/09/2021				No		
19/09/2021	16:05	\$ 10.00	Mexico	Stairs	Yes	
21/09/2021	23:23	\$ 20.00	Mexico	Main room	No	
22/09/2021	08:04	\$ 1,000.00	Colombia	Main room	No	Relaxed
22/09/2021	07:44	\$ 0.01	USA	Main room	No	Relaxed
04/10/2021	12:11	\$ 20.00	Mexico	Coffee shop	No	Focused
22/10/2021	21:49	€ 0.05	European Union	TV room	Yes	Relaxed
22/10/2021	21:51	\$ 0.50	Argentina	Main room	No	Relaxed

15/11/2021	20:58	₹	5.00	India	2017	Stairs	No	
15/11/2021	21:22			Czech Republic	2019	Stairs	No	
15/11/2021	21:41	\$	20.00	Mexico	2018	Main room	No	
15/11/2021	22:02	\$	20.00	Mexico	2019	Stairs	No	
20/11/2021					Stairs	No		
26/11/2021	21:23	\$	20.00	Mexico	2017	TV room	No	Relaxed
13/12/2021	22:58	\$	10.00	Mexico	2021	TV room	No	Relaxed
03/01/2022	23:48	\$	20.00	Mexico	2021	Main room	No	
10/01/2022	21:53	\$	10.00	Mexico	2021	TV room	Yes	
18/01/2022	23:20	\$	10.00	Mexico	2021	Main room	Yes	
13/02/2022	19:52	\$	5.00	Mexico		Stairs	No	Anxious
13/03/2022	19:00	\$	20.00	Mexico	2019	Kitchen	No	
29/03/2022	18:32	\$	10.00	Mexico		Stairs	No	
29/03/2022	20:41	\$	20.00	Mexico	2019	TV room	No	
13/04/2022	00:26	\$	20.00	Mexico	2019	Main room	No	
15/04/2022	14:27	\$	10.00	Mexico	2021	Stairs	No	
29/04/2022	19:50	\$	20.00	Mexico	2015	Stairs	No	
08/05/2022	00:51	\$	10.00	Mexico	2021	Main room	No	Anxious
09/05/2022	18:08	\$	20.00	Mexico	2015	Stairs	No	
10/05/2022	01:45	\$	5.00	Mexico	2021	Main room	No	
23/05/2022	23:26	\$	20.00	Mexico	2014	TV room	Yes	
10/06/2022	00:28	\$	10.00	Mexico	2017	Main room	No	Tense
10/06/2022	00:35	\$	20.00	Mexico	2021	Main room	No	Tense
10/06/2022	00:42	€	0.20	European Union		Main room	No	Tense

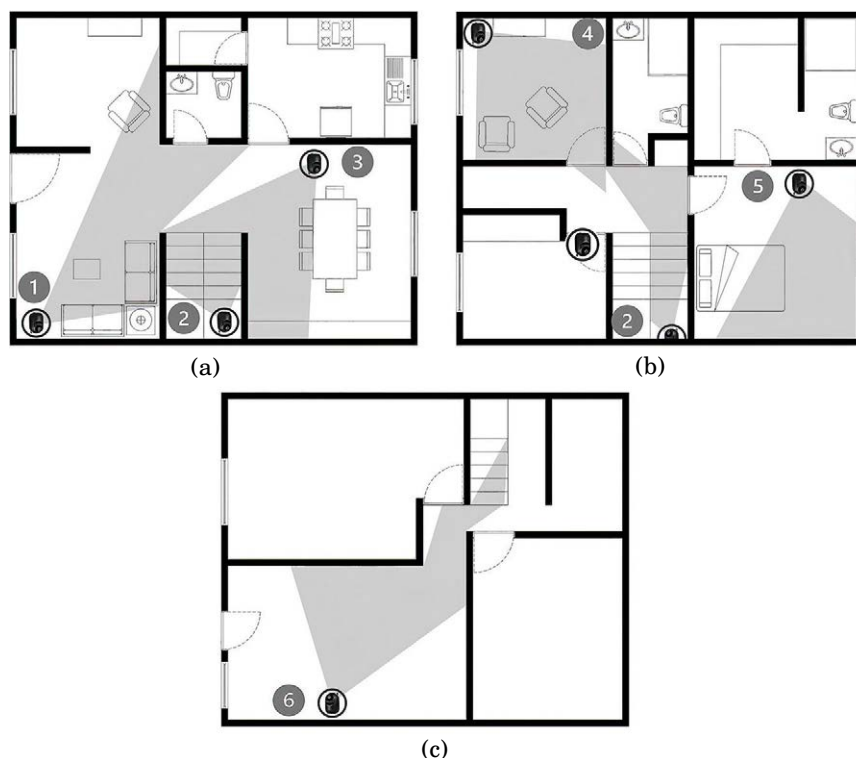


Figure 3. HM's house plan and location of the cameras. Six cameras were installed in HM's house, which is on three levels. The location of each camera was not random, but determined so as to cover the largest area possible. Further, they were installed in places where anomalous activity (i.e., apports) has been reported. On the first floor, three cameras were installed, and are numbered as follows: 1, living room; 2, dining room; 3, stairs. On the second floor, two cameras were installed, and are numbered as follows: 4, TV room; 5, main room. On the third floor, one camera was installed: 6, laundry room. Installed surveillance cameras are circled in black, and the shaded areas depict their fields of view.

On several occasions, some of them suddenly stopped recording or storing, but we were able to fix this kind of issue in a relatively short time. Unfortunately, at the end of September 2021, the camera in the main room was disabled for privacy reasons. This seems reasonable considering the time period that this study covered, but given that around 40% of the apport cases (both before and after the installation of the cameras) occurred in this very room, this adds to the list of limitations of the study.

It is worth recognizing HM's willingness to allow continuous recording for over 13 months, which certainly constitutes a clear invasion of his and LS's

privacy. During this period of time, they carried out their normal lives, which sometimes included inviting other people to their place or activities that could be considered to require some level of privacy and intimacy. As will be detailed in a later section, this adds to the list of reasons that we think that this case is genuine and not some highly elaborate hoax.

Clinical aspects of HM

In July 2012, HM used to live in his apartment in La Condesa, a neighbourhood close to Mexico City's downtown. And although apport cases had not yet begun, several other strange phenomena happened at his house, such as objects moving and falling with no apparent reason (these were also witnessed by HM's daughter, who was living with him at that time). On one occasion, HM planned a family trip to an amusement park with his son and daughter. That day, he took a tub bath, but when he came out of the tub, he fell face down on the floor. He passed out and lost consciousness momentarily. That day, three of his children were present: two younger ones and his daughter who lived with him at the time and attended college. It was the daughter who called one of HM's friends and asked him to take her father to the emergency room immediately. He stayed at the hospital for 3 weeks. Though his life was never at risk, he had severe injuries to his nose, teeth, elbow, and head. Different doctors suspected that there might have been brain damage. The final diagnosis was of an injury about 3 mm wide to the left frontal and temporal lobes. He was discharged, but the doctors banned him from driving for 2 years.

Several months later, he went to his office to sign the payroll check. When leaving, someone asked if he was feeling well, and the next thing he remembers is waking up lying on the stairs, with some of his coworkers trying to help him up. One of them took him straight to the hospital, where doctors recorded an electroencephalogram (EEG). The neurologist told him that he had experienced a mini epilepsy episode. In May 2016, another EEG was recorded, and the diagnosis was a considerable improvement: 'moderate abnormal' but without epileptic activity.

Around 2015, HM was diagnosed with severe depression and was prescribed a strong antidepressant. Eventually, he managed to overcome it and began to delve into areas such as energetic and alternative medicine. According to him, this is something that put him in contact with his spiritual side, which he had never explored. He also claims that this spiritual awakening is what has prevented him from falling into depression again.

HM's neurophysiological and clinical analyses

Different clinical analyses were carried out on HM between May and June 2021 in the Hospital Angeles, one of the best hospitals in Mexico City, which were interpreted by at least six different doctors and clinicians. Here, we present a summary of the most relevant aspects for each study:

- (1) *Electroencephalogram*. The EEG examination was carried out in both awake and somnolence conditions. HM's results fell within the normal range, without focal or generalized epileptic activity.
- (2) *Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)*. Two different MRI studies were performed: traditional and with contrast. Both revealed no evidence of intracranial hemorrhage, infarct, midline shift, or mass effect. Overall, the results were considered normal.
- (3) *Clinical laboratory analyses*. Three main analyses were performed: complete blood count, which showed no relevant alterations; urine analysis, which fell within normal limits; and a thyroid profile, which also fell within the normal range. However, blood tests revealed that HM was beginning to develop pre-diabetes. This was the only anomalous result from the clinical tests.

Personality and cognitive profile

In addition to the neurophysiological and clinical tests mentioned above, fourteen cognitive and projective psychometric tests were given to HM at the Instituto Mexicano de Neurociencias (Mexican Institute of Neurosciences). Here we will summarize the most relevant findings from these tests.

According to the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS), which measures cognitive ability, HM has an average–brilliant intelligence. In terms of IQ, this result could be considered well above the average of the Mexican population.

In broad terms, psychological tests indicated the presence of depressive episodes (which HM previously admitted having been through) and a diagnosis of attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Additionally, the final psychological report also mentions an emotional dysregulation associated with the feminine figure, probably driven by the lack of maternal emotional support and distancing of his mother before her passing.

Despite finding a few issues in HM's psychological and cognitive profile that may benefit from counselling, we could not identify anything particularly relevant that was related to the strange manifestations surrounding him (specifically coin apports).

Apport numismatics

The majority of the apported objects were typically well-preserved coins (Figure 4(a)), most from Mexico but several from different countries, including two Indian rupees, two Colombian pesos, two Czech crowns, and four euros, and a coin-like object—one Pope Francis Medal. Other objects such as withered flowers and even apples have been reported to appear as well. As has happened with other kinds of anomalous phenomena, coins have appeared both in current and former houses. Before our first meeting with the couple, at least sixty-one apported coins were reported and partially documented to appear in ways that neither HM nor LS has been able to

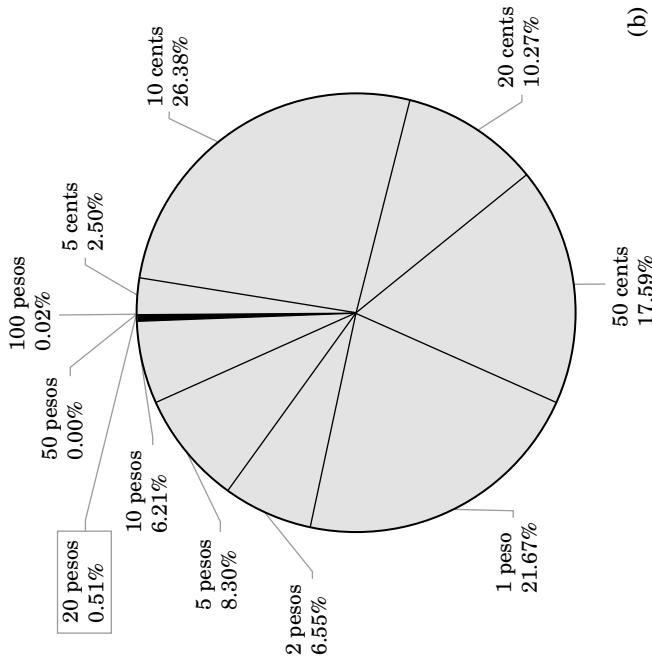
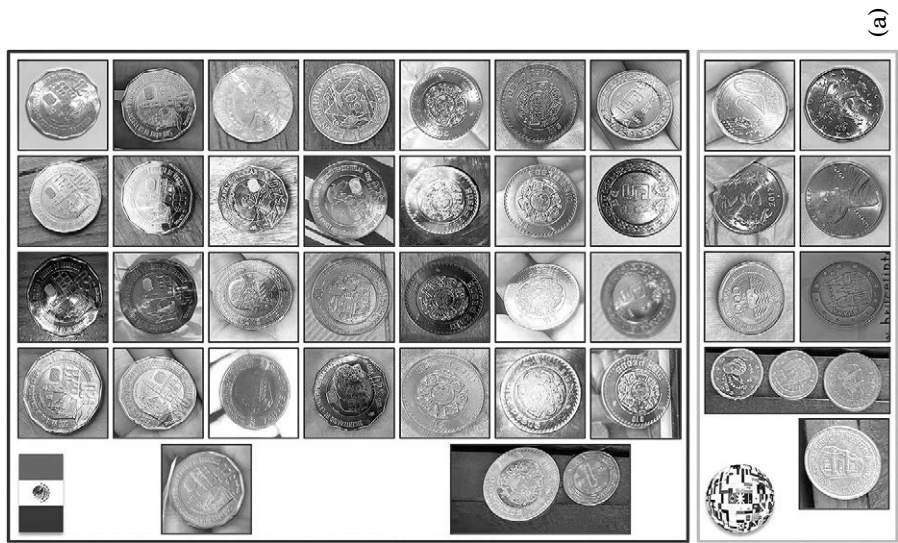


Figure 4. Some basic features of the apported coins. (a) Some of the coins that anomalously appeared to HM since the onset of the apport phenomena. Most of these are Mexican coins (top) and several belong to other countries (bottom). (b) Distribution of all circulating Mexican coins according to Mexico's Central Bank. The 20-peso coin, which is the most commonly apported coin that HM found, corresponds to roughly 0.5% of all coins in circulation.



explain, and another forty-two have been documented since the installation of the cameras.

We found it deeply perplexing that most apported coins looked brand new in mint condition, as if fresh out of the bank. Also, many of them were commemorative editions, and some corresponded to an anniversary important to HM. He has even found foreign coins, some from countries he has previously visited, and others from places he has not (such as a crown from the Czech Republic). He also told us that at the onset of the phenomena it didn't seem right to him to spend the apported coins, so he decided to put them in an offering after consulting a Mexican medium.

The distribution of coins by country is represented in Figure 4(b). HM and LS have both visited all the countries which they come from, except for the Czech Republic.

Regarding Mexican coins, it is noteworthy that most of the apported ones correspond to one of the least common denomination at the national level: the 20-peso coin, which for the last few years has only been released through special editions which commemorate the anniversary of an important event. According to Mexico's Central Bank (Banxico, 2022), 20-peso coins represent only 0.51% of all the circulating coins in Mexico. However, this kind of coin is overrepresented in HM's collection of apported coins (Figure 4(a)). If we assume that apported coins follow a Gaussian distribution among the circulated currency, we obtain a highly significant difference ($p < 0.001$; one-tailed binomial test, $n = 103$) when comparing the incidence of 20-peso coins within our sample and with the national circulation.

Documented apports since the installation of the cameras

As stated above, we documented forty-two allegedly apported coins between June 2021 and July 2022, though not all of them were recorded on video at the time they appeared. In total, about a quarter of the recorded cases were videotaped (Table 1), although for most of them, ordinary explanations cannot be ruled out so easily. Additionally, a few other different anomalous phenomena were also video recorded.

Overall, the following are what we consider to be the most relevant videos:

- Three recordings where coins were apported barely out of camera range, but the sound produced by a coin's fall was recorded.
- Four recordings where the apported coin appears in camera range but the point of origin could not be identified.
- Two videos where a camera records the procedure of a coin being apported in real time.

It is certainly a possibility that, for recordings in which we only hear the fall of the coin or in which we could not identify the point of origin, there are conventional explanations, including throwing of the coin by a person who was present in the house at that time. Here, we will only describe, in brief, the two

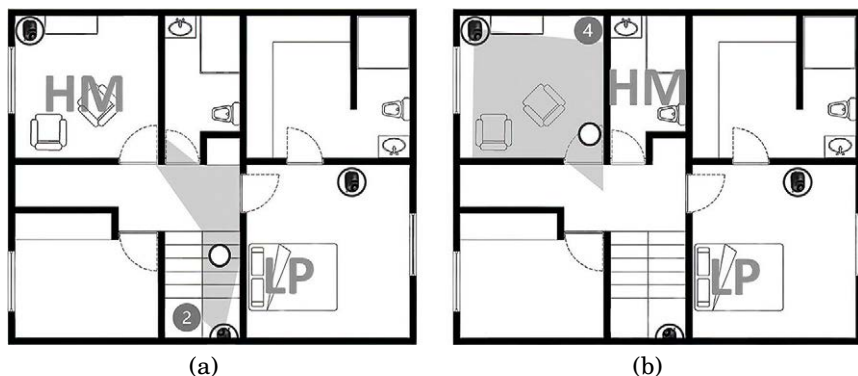


Figure 5. Spatial location of two apport events recorded inside the house. (a) Apported coin appearing at the bottom of the stairs on the second floor, recorded by camera #2. (b) Apported coin appearing at the entrance of the TV room, next to the door, recorded by camera #4. White circles with black outlines indicate the exact locations where the coins were found. Installed surveillance cameras are circled in black, and the shaded areas depict their fields of view.

instances in which the apport process was completely recorded and for which we couldn't find any conventional explanation.

The first one happened on September 19th, 2021, around 3 months after the installation of the cameras. At that time, HM and LS were the only people present in the house. Both were on the second floor but in different rooms: HM was in the TV room watching TV, while LS was in the main room, reported to be cleaning. On this occasion, the coin appeared at the bottom of the stairs on the second floor (Figure 5(a)) and was recorded by camera #2. A recording of the event is online (UPIDE CISC, 2021a). A shiny 10-peso coin seems to appear out of nowhere, apparently in free fall from a not very great height. After closely examining the video in slow motion we could not identify any trajectory that would suggest someone had tossed the coin from another room. It is worth mentioning that the characteristic bouncing sound of a coin falling can be heard 1.5 seconds before the apparent materialization of the 10-peso coin.

The second well-documented apport happened just a month after the first one, on October 22nd, 2021. Again, HM and LS were the only people present in the house when the coin appeared. HM was in the bathroom, while LS was in the main room. On this occasion, the apported coin was a 5-cent euro, and appeared at the entrance of the TV room next to the door, which at that moment was open (Figure 5(b)). It was recorded by camera #4, and the video is online (UPIDE CISC, 2021b). As in the previous case, a coin-falling sound can be heard 1.7 seconds before the coin appears. At this very moment, HM's chihuahua

dog is seen in the video right outside the TV room, where the coin appears a fraction of a second later. When the coin appears and the dog sees it, he runs out of the room. By visually analysing the video recording, it seems as if the coin materializes from the dog's nose, but that appears to be an artifact due to the video quality and camera distance. One could even argue that the dog had the coin in its mouth and at that moment spat it out, but this seems very unlikely for two reasons: the sound that the coin makes almost 2 seconds before its appearance, and the fact that the dog never opens its mouth when approaching the site where the coin appears.

Obstacles encountered throughout phase 1

Several obstacles were identified throughout the first phase of this case study. For example, we tried to conduct a forensic analysis of the coins, but financial limitations, time constraints, and the lack of video recordings of a sufficient sample of allegedly-apported coins were problematic. Furthermore, from the end of October 2021, there was ongoing disconnection of the cameras. This occurred even when neither HM nor LS is at home, and by analyzing several recordings from different cameras corresponding to moments before they were disconnected, we can corroborate that no person, animal, or other kind of entity was close to the camera connector before the video was lost. Moreover, there was an instance where one of the researchers (RD) was talking on the phone with HM and watching the livestream in which HM could be seen reconnecting the cameras on the first floor. After doing this, the video transmission of the other cameras was recovered, only to be lost again a few moments later when HM walked into the kitchen. When RD told him that he could no longer see him, HM left the kitchen and, as suspected, the cameras were disconnected again. In addition, some of the cameras' memory cards have also disappeared (HM and LS have assured us that no one, not even them, had access to the cameras), which forced us to do without them and opt for a cloud storage system.

All this, added to emerging negatively perceived phenomena, and decreasing motivation to keep the study running and the cameras recording (especially from LS), affected the quality of the controls, and hindered opportunities to obtain more interesting, high-quality data. Furthermore, the agency of the disconnected cameras and the disappearance of memory cards seem unrelated to both HM and LS's conscious and unconscious desires, which made them hesitant and worried during recent months.

Finally, a scientific approach seems to have helped reassure HM that he wasn't going mad (as he initially thought), but unfortunately parapsychology is not currently equipped to answer the questions that drove both HM and LS to seek help in the first place. Questions such as: 'Why is this happening to us?' and 'Is there something we should be doing?' remain, for now at least, unanswered.

Phase 2: Mediumistic approach

Even if none of the authors were practicing psychologists, we were deeply concerned about the ethical considerations of our work. Throughout the study, we prioritized the health and well-being of everyone involved, especially HM, LS, and occasional visitors to the house.

After several months of phase 1 of the study, we considered that HM and LS had contributed more to scientific understanding than we could reasonably ask of participants, particularly given the significant privacy invasion due to continuous surveillance. Furthermore, while the video documentation of apport phenomena provided robust scientific evidence, it did not adequately address the deeply personal and existential concerns continuously expressed by HM and LS: Why was this phenomenon happening specifically to them? Did these events carry particular messages or imply certain actions they needed to undertake? Were they chosen or special in some meaningful way?

In response to these unresolved personal questions, we designed a second approach—mediumistic consultations—aimed at exploring subjective meanings or guidance possibly connected to the phenomena. We consulted three different mediums (including one certified by the Windbridge Research Center) and one channeler (who exclusively channels natural entities and had no prior interaction with the couple). While blind controls and structured methodologies were ideally desired, we intentionally placed these in a secondary position to avoid hindering the meaningful insights HM and LS sought. We conducted two separate online interviews with each psychic: one only with RD to explain the process clearly, and another involving LS, HM, and available research team members. During these latter interviews, our role shifted toward acting as a supportive ‘consultant agency’ rather than purely as researchers, providing careful feedback afterward on which mediumistic information could potentially be attributed to body language analysis, cold reading, or publicly available information.

One of the mediums heard the word “Santería” (in Spanish), which is an African American religion derived from Yoruba, even though she had never heard it before, nor knew what it meant. Another medium said that LS wasn’t answering the call for her Yoruba-related roots.

All three mediums agreed that there was a non-human consciousness linked to the phenomena, and two mentioned it wasn’t ill intended. Two of them said that both HM and LS were co-creators of the strange phenomena happening at their house.

One medium mentioned that LS was the main “force” or “fuel” of the phenomena, while the other two agreed that HM was the trigger, which might be backed up by instances in which an apport case is linked to his emotional states.

Overall, we were a little disappointed that, following their own intuition, neither HM nor LS wanted to proceed to a second round of interviews and

did not accept the proposal of the channeler to go to their house and try to communicate with the supposed entity responsible for the phenomena.

DISCUSSION

The symbolism of apports

One of the things that we have been able to figure out after all these years researching the series of strange phenomena surrounding HM and LS is that there seems to be some psychological symbolism related to apport cases. For example, Braude (2007) theorized that the brass foil of the Gold Leaf Lady might be an unconscious mockery, a kind of ‘fool’s gold’ ridiculing her husband’s strong desire to obtain something of value from her emergent psychic skills. Likewise, we cannot discard the relevance of Sai Baba’s religious motivations reflected in his main kind of apport: the *vibhuti* (sacred ash; Haraldsson, 2017).

Regarding HM’s situation, it is noteworthy that he went through very difficult times and an economic crisis before the onset of the phenomena, literally wishing for “money to fall from the sky.” In addition, it should be remembered that he used to collect coins in his childhood, which seems to contribute to the hypothesis that the nature of the apports is not trivial but has a deep psychological symbolism, probably rooted in HM’s unconscious.

On the other hand, the lack of economic stability at some point in LS’s past, which happened right after she made the decision to divorce her first husband—about 16 years ago—might have produced expectations linked to monetary safety and manifested by what HM had achieved before.

One might wonder why, if both he and LS were financially well off, apported objects were still mostly coins? Perhaps the reason, at this point, has less to do with an unconscious desire for money to appear and more with the symbolic aspect that the coins represented during an important period in HM’s life.

Phenomenological overlaps in object-related anomalies

One class of spontaneous events relevant to the present case involves objects that disappear inexplicably and are never recovered. Known as ‘flyaways,’ these incidents challenge conventional notions of environmental stability, and are characterized by the sudden and irreversible absence of an object that was previously present and accounted for. Barrington (2018) documented numerous such events, including one in which a 35-cm paintbrush fell audibly onto a linoleum floor but, despite an immediate and thorough search, was never found again. Although no such disappearance was conclusively recorded in the present investigation, one reported incident—where a coin allegedly fell onto the bed but could not be located afterward—illustrates the phenomenological overlap with this category.

Reports of spontaneous materializations—where objects or substances appear without an identifiable source—are a recurring feature of poltergeist

cases. Classic examples include sudden rainfalls of stones, bolts, lumps of soil, or even feces within enclosed spaces and the unexplained appearance of liquids as small puddles on the floor or atop furniture (Dullin, 2024). These accounts are echoed in Barrington's (2018) classification of 'windfalls,' which describe objects of unknown provenance inexplicably found in specific locations. One such case involved a stranded motorcyclist who discovered a perfectly fitting spark plug lying in the gutter—precisely the part he needed to continue his journey. The coin-based phenomena documented in the present study align closely with this category, particularly in instances where objects appear suddenly within the field of view of recording devices, with no discernible physical origin. While fraud or error must always be considered, these episodes raise questions about whether some apparent materializations might reflect a genuine anomaly deserving of further methodological scrutiny.

Some of the most dramatic reports in the literature describe teleportation events—instances in which people or objects are said to vanish from one location and reappear in another under conditions that preclude conventional movement. Objects such as toys, stones, or cutlery have allegedly relocated instantaneously without any visible trajectory or human intervention (Bender, 1969). Even more striking are cases involving people, such as the one documented by Ritson (2020), in which a child was transported from his upstairs bedroom to a closet located in his parents' room—also on the upper floor—where he was later found wrapped in a blanket, with no clear explanation as to how he had been moved there. These phenomena bear resemblance to what Barrington (2018) classified as 'walkabouts,' which refer to the spontaneous relocation of familiar items to improbable or previously inaccessible places. Unlike the more modest spatial anomalies observed in the present study, these cases exemplify more extreme forms of spatial discontinuity and remain among the most challenging phenomena to reconcile with current physical models. Their inclusion here underscores the need to view object-related anomalies across a broader spectrum, ranging from subtle displacements to complete translocations, whether framed through the lens of poltergeist activity or spontaneous JOTT-like manifestations.

Ruling out a hoax: Supporting evidence for a genuine case

The strange phenomena that HM and LS have been dealing with suggest that we might be facing one of the most striking cases of poltergeist phenomenon on record. And with this comes the possibility that some, if not all, the apport events and other weird phenomena are the result of an elaborate hoax. Even when the case is less extraordinary than that reported here, such a possibility always remains. Therefore, before reaching any firm conclusions, we must assess as objectively as possible whether there was any

evidence that this was a hoax. Overall, we think that the phenomena we were dealing with were genuine, and there are several reasons that make us lean toward this conclusion.

First, since we were informed about this case by John Kruth from the Rhine Research Center, we took it on with quite a bit of skepticism and maintained this attitude during the interviews that we had with HM prior to our first in-person meeting. Initially, we expected that there would not be much openness on his part, but quite the opposite occurred. He always seemed very interested in what we explained to him and was willing to carry out the actions we proposed, including undergoing various clinical studies. Both parties agreed that we would not go any further before having all the necessary information that we needed to start our investigation, and he was fine with that. He even agreed to the obvious invasion of privacy that would represent placing surveillance cameras throughout his house, even though LS was initially quite wary about this. And regarding the apparently apported objects—mainly coins—he has kept a detailed record of each of them, even before meeting us, and has always been open to the possibility of carrying out more specific analyses that could give us information about their composition, origin, etc. All of this led us to believe that he is truly convinced that there is something strange going on around him, and that he wants to understand the nature of the strange phenomena as much as we do.

Secondly, neither HM nor LS has sought to gain any kind of recognition or benefit from this case. It is quite evident that they have a very good and stable economic position and that they don't need any more money. It can be said that both are normal people with normal lives and that they are comfortable with their jobs, which are economically profitable. In fact, they have been quite cautious and do not usually talk to other people about the strange incidents that have been surrounding them for years.

Furthermore, both HM and LS (but clearly more HM) have been trying for years to find a possible reason for this series of unexplained phenomena and have always listened carefully to those who have tried to give them an explanation, without closing off any kind of elucidation. The fact that HM shouts “¡duende!” (which could be translated as ‘elf’ or ‘gnome’) every time a coin appears does not mean that he is entirely convinced this sort of being or any other ultra-terrestrial entity is responsible for the phenomena, but it seems to be an explanation that he is comfortable with for lack of a better one. In other words, it is perhaps the simplest explanation that he has come up with, but he is aware that the real reason behind it might have nothing to do with what he currently believes. In addition, there have been occasions when LS has expressed serious concern regarding some of the apport episodes, to the point that her health has been negatively affected on more than one occasion. This would indicate that she, of the two of them, is the one who has been least able to process these events. HM is aware of this,

and we do not think he's been purposely causing such distress to his own partner—at least not consciously. Nevertheless, it does remain a possibility, albeit very unlikely, that this could be some manifestation of RSPK on the part of HM.

And finally, there is the issue of surveillance cameras. As we stated above, the recordings from all of them were uploaded to a cloud storage service, which stored the video for 10 days, and to which only researchers had access. The reason behind their installation and their strategic placement was not only to try to capture one or more of the apport events live but also to try to identify if there was anything that suggested fraud, a hoax, or any intervention of human agency. Every time that a coin or other object was apported, HM notified us as soon as possible and told us if there were any other people in the house at that moment. In most of these instances, the apported object fell out of the cameras' range, but despite this we were able to confirm that the people who HM said were in the house were indeed there (or, on the contrary, that there was no one else in). This was also the case for the apport events that could be recorded: we reviewed the recording of every camera in the time window surrounding these events, and we were able to verify what HM had reported to us and that the appearance of the object was highly unlikely to be the result of some human agency.

Taken altogether, we think that all these reasons make a strong argument against the possibility of all of this being a highly elaborate hoax. We are also aware that we could be overlooking other reasons for fraud and so cannot absolutely rule out its possibility, but widening the scope would perhaps require other types of analysis that go beyond the scope of this investigation.

Recommendations for future research

Future studies investigating apport and similar large-scale psi phenomena could significantly benefit from methodological refinements and the use of both established and emerging analytical tools. To enhance data integrity, improve evidential standards, and better understand potential mechanisms, we propose the following prioritized set of recommendations, grouped by feasibility and resource intensity.

Tier 1—Foundational and readily implementable measures

These recommendations are practical for most field investigators and provide a strong baseline for systematic observation.

Enhanced video documentation and monitoring:

- *Multiple overlapping camera angles.* Deploy additional cameras strategically positioned to create overlapping fields of view in the most active areas of the residence, significantly reducing blind spots and enhancing the reliability of visual documentation.
- *Continuous automated recording.* Employ motion-detection-triggered

recording systems alongside continuous monitoring to optimize data capture, conserve storage, and minimize manual intervention.

Supplemental environmental monitoring:

- *Environmental sensors.* Deploy sensors to continuously monitor temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, and electromagnetic fields to detect anomalies correlating with apport occurrences.
- *Acoustic monitoring:* Utilize sensitive microphones or acoustic monitoring devices to capture subtle auditory anomalies preceding or coinciding with phenomena.

Psychological and physiological tracking:

- *Real-time physiological and emotional tracking.* Integrate wearable biometric sensors (e.g., heart rate variability monitors, galvanic skin response sensors, EEG headbands) to correlate emotional and physiological states with the timing and intensity of reported phenomena.

Tier 2—Intermediate enhancements (resource dependent)

These additions can be pursued by teams with modest institutional support or collaborative arrangements.

Advanced forensic and analytical techniques:

- *Microscopic forensic examination.* Conduct forensic fingerprinting, residue analysis, and microscopic surface examination of apported items to detect signs of human handling or anomalous structural characteristics.

Neurological and cognitive evaluation:

- *Longitudinal neurological studies.* Conduct periodic neurological assessments (e.g., EEG) of key participants to explore possible neural correlates of recurring phenomena.

Tier 3—Specialized and high-tech approaches

These methods, while potentially highly informative, require significant funding, specialized expertise, or institutional collaboration.

Enhanced video capture:

- *High-speed cameras.* Utilize high-speed or ultra-high-definition cameras to precisely capture apport phenomena, potentially revealing subtle details or object trajectories not visible at standard resolutions or frame rates.

Expanded environmental instrumentation:

- *Geomagnetic and radiation sensors.* Include geomagnetic and ionizing radiation sensors to explore possible geophysical associations with anomalous activity.

Chemical and isotopic analysis:

- *Detailed material analysis.* Perform chemical composition testing (e.g.,

mass spectrometry or X-ray fluorescence) and isotope ratio analysis on apported objects to detect unique signatures or indications of unconventional origin.

Advanced neuroimaging:

- *Functional brain imaging.* When feasible, employ methods such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) or positron emission topography (PET) scans to investigate potential changes in neural activity patterns preceding or coinciding with episodes of anomalous phenomena.

A final note on apports agency

The onset of the phenomena and their subsequent manifestation are coherent with what has been previously described in the poltergeist literature (Dullin, 2024). However, there also seems to be a spiritual or mediumistic awakening in progress for both HM and LS. It is quite interesting that, every time a coin falls, HM tends to say out loud “¡duende!” and both HM and LS seem to agree, at least temporarily, that it’s some sort of entity—most likely a gnome—who is bringing them the coins.

Before addressing plausible explanations for the possibility that an external agent is responsible for these phenomena, we must consider the possibility that one person, particularly HM, is the agent responsible for several, if not all, of the apport phenomena. Certainly, in many instances it might seem that neither HM nor LS has any control or influence over them, but there are some that suggest otherwise. For example, the very fact that, to date, the vast majority of apported objects are still coins, which could be a physical manifestation of a subconscious process related to the symbolic nature that these could have for HM, as suggested above. On the other hand, there are those episodes in which coins have directly hit HM, sometimes even leaving bruises on his skin, which could be seen as a way of externalizing—in the form of self-harm—some repressed feeling or emotion (Auerbach, 2010), as it is suggested in instances such as the Zugun case in which Eleonore Zugun—the poltergeist agent—presented scratches on her skin which were suggested to be an unconscious manifestation associated with episodes of sexual abuse that she had previously suffered (Mulacz, 1998).

Could some of the other manifestations of the phenomenon be the agency of a non-human entity? We think that this might be a possibility, although perhaps quite remote. It is true that there were some instances that suggest neither HM nor LS was the likely cause, such as the smashing of appreciated objects and the movement of objects that caused them fear and distress. In addition, there was also the physical discomfort experienced by LS prior to an outburst of anomalous phenomena that took place within a narrow time window. Moreover, the phenomena have persisted for over 8 years and across four different residences, further challenging a haunting-related (or place memories) hypothesis and conventional psychological explanations. Taken

together, all these instances are difficult to explain as a result of psychological processes that might be occurring at an unconscious level. Besides, many of the events leave physical evidence (such as broken objects) that, in principle, could nullify the possibility that those involved are simply making up these episodes.

According to the couple, it doesn't seem likely that any of the other people who visit the house are responsible. In fact, most of these strange occurrences happened when HM and/or LS were the only ones present in the house. Furthermore, it is worth noting that the phenomena have continued up to early 2025 and, as reported by HM, they have persisted despite the couple having moved to another house, and even seem to be extending to some of the people he is working with, as if they have somehow become infected with the phenomenon, so to speak. This idea of contagion by poltergeist agents is not new, and has been at the center of discussion in a relatively recent case that occurred in the city of South Shields, England, which involved a young couple and their 3-year-old son. Throughout this case, several people who had maintained direct or indirect contact with the family during the outbursts of strange phenomena apparently 'got infected' and experienced similar episodes in other locations besides the house that was the center of the phenomenon (Ritson, 2021).

There is currently no consensus on the mechanisms behind contagion effects in poltergeist cases. Competing hypotheses include physical transmission, psychological suggestion, or even metaphysical 'infection,' with some researchers proposing that focus persons may inadvertently trigger or spread the phenomena to others (Houran et al., 2022). However, it is interesting to note from the current study that people who have most reported some kind of contagion are those who have been in direct contact with HM during his energy-based healing practices. The possible relationship between this type of practice and PK has been previously noted, suggesting that both could share a common mechanism (Green, 1999)—an additional point that could reinforce the idea that the agent in this case is HM.

Overall, though we can't discard the possibility that several anomalous phenomena are the work of an unknown, external agent, or a multi-agent one, we think that the most likely scenario is that most of the strange phenomena that surround HM are somehow provoked partially—if not mostly—by him, and this could have something to do with the frontal and temporal lobe damage that he suffered 6 years and 3 months before the first apport case. There is some evidence that subjects with left frontal lobe damage tend to perform better on certain micro-PK tasks, such as influencing the output of a random number generator (RNG) that is reflected in the movement to the right or left of a small arrow that experimental subjects see on a computer screen (Freedman et al., 2003, 2018). Furthermore, in keeping with the same line of research, this group of researchers has also identified similar effects in subjects with reversible brain lesions induced by repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (Freedman et al., 2024). This has led them to suggest that the frontal lobe of the brain may act as an inhibitor of psychic functioning.

Certainly, there is an enormous gap between influencing the output of an RNG by micro-PK and the movement and materializing of macroscopic objects, but we find it striking that the apport phenomena in HM's life began sometime after he suffered the injury to both the left frontal and temporal brain regions. Considering all the conditions surrounding these strange phenomena, including the fact that they seem to intensify when HM is going through an emotionally intense situation, it seems likely that he is somehow related to these manifestations at the unconscious level. Additional research is needed to shed more light on this, but we ultimately depend on the attitude and disposition of both HM and LS to expand our understanding of this case. It's worth mentioning again that we haven't felt, at any time, the desire of HM or LS to obtain monetary gain, recognition, or any type of verification that they have these phenomena, addressing the possible question of ulterior motives. We think that there is a good chance that this is correct because, after more than 3 years of study, the phenomena do not seem as if they will be going away anytime soon.

Finally, considering this research was undertaken using a cooperative inquiry group paradigm, we want to leave the last words in this report to HM (January 2025), which are as follows:

I didn't want to write about the coins that have been constantly received 'out of the blue' for several years, nor about the other objects such as caramels, petals, crystals, or water, among others, which have been launched or have fallen in different countries, in four different houses, and even in coffee shops in Mexico City; or of the voices and other psi events that we routinely live with. What I want to talk about are the windows that these phenomena have opened toward new knowledge, the exploration of our inner selves' depth, and the infinite consciousness of the universes we cohabit.

After more than 200 apport and materialization cases, the questions are still: How do they appear? From where? Who sends them? How can they exhibit a mint, polished appearance? How can they, apparently, go through roofs and walls, or be projected out of thin air? What triggers the phenomenon? Is it a spiritual entity? Is it the merging of two or more dimensions? And perhaps one of the biggest questions, no doubt, is: Why us?

My deepest gratefulness and acknowledgment to Ramsés D'León and the UPIDE team, who with all their professionalism, patience, and a genuine scientific interest have been a very important and notable part in trying to shed some light on this phenomenon which, at its onset, made me doubt my own mind.

PS. Recently, while we were spending a weekend with a couple of very beloved friends in a rest house in Malinalco, Estado de México [near Mexico City], we were talking at dusk, and one of our friends got up to go to the kitchen, located a few meters away from where we were. A few minutes later I heard a couple of screams, and for some reason I knew that 'my duende' was up to its usual tricks again. And indeed, our beloved friend, who is a psychologist, had received a blow—which she described as very painful—to the lower part of the skull, right below the ear. That blow was caused by a coin. Upset, sore and bewildered, after several days she still can't explain why this happened.

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