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Visual Digital: Modality of the Future?

Intelligence: the next leap

For some years now, NLP Practitioners have been teaching and making use of what we believe is an entirely new sensory system; a system we call Visual Digital. This system is central to “scientific” thinking, and we believe it is an “emergent” system, i.e. new to human beings. We will situate this system in the context of the history of thinking about different sensory/perceptual/intelligence systems, both inside and outside of the field of NLP. In doing so, we will show how Visual Digital explains some puzzling connections, and fills in gaps in our thinking. We will then suggest how you can continue the process of confirming the existence of this important new modality.

A. The development of the concept of sensory systems

Sensory systems: 4-tuples and more!

In 1890, psychologist William James had already defined four key types of “thought”. “In some individuals,” he wrote, “the habitual ‘thought stuff’, if one may so call it, is visual; in others it is auditory, articulatory [verbal], or motor [kinesthetic]; in most, perhaps, it is evenly mixed” (1950, Vol. 2, p.58). Research identifying the neurological bases for these different types of “thought” began to emerge in the mid twentieth century. Much of it arose from the discovery that damage to specific areas of the brain caused specific sensory problems. A. Luria (1966) identified separate areas associated with vision, hearing, sensorimotor activity, and speech (the latter isolated on the dominant hemisphere of the brain). Evidence that eye movements were correlated with the use of different areas of the brain emerged in the 1960s (amongst the earliest being the study by M. Day, 1964).

In their 1980 presentation of NLP, Dilts, Grinder, Bandler and DeLozier suggest that all human experience can be coded as a combination of internal and external *vision, audition, kinesthesia* and