



Patrick MacManaway

President's Address

I am delighted to be able to introduce John Moss to all of the Society's members as our recently appointed Director, having taken over from Ian Clements during these last two months.

John brings with him a wealth of knowledge as a practitioner and tutor of dowsing, a Local Dowsing Group past-Chairman, and until recently a member of the Education Sub-Committee.

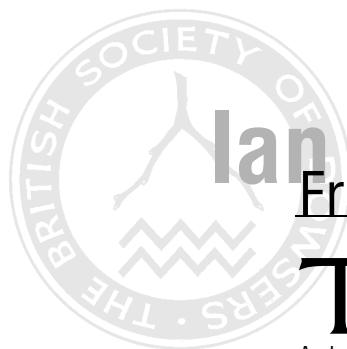
His experience includes senior banking management as well as the foundation and administration of an educational charity. Those of you who met John at this year's Congress will already know his easy, friendly manner and great and energetic enthusiasm. I trust that you all join me in welcoming him to our midst.

On all the members' behalf, the Council gave a formal round of thanks to Ian Clements for his excellent help and service over the past year, and hope that we will see him as a participating member at future events.

The Annual Congress – held at the Royal Agricultural College in Cirencester – was a sell-out success. Despite

some delays in the catering arrangements and a sound system that took a couple of lectures to get working smoothly, the event was lively and enthusiastic, with a wonderful diversity of presentations, lectures and workshops and good connections between times. The BBC were unobtrusively present in the background, filming members of the Water-Divining SIG, three of whom had recently returned from their African adventures with Village Water. Following the tremendous success of the pre-Congress archaeological presentations, an Archaeology Special Interest Group is being formed, and their news and events will soon be appearing in their own section of this magazine. John Baker will be chairing the committee, and if any members would like to contribute their time and energy to help John please contact him through the Society's office.

The winter draws us indoors early, with time perhaps to sit and ponder and swing our pendulums by the fireside – I hope you all enjoy this inward time of the year and the celebrations of Solstice, Christmas and New Year.



Ian Pegler

From the Editor

There is a strong Archaeology bias this month and this is quite deliberate. The main reason is because of the announced formation of an Archaeology Special Interest Group within the BSD. As mentioned at the Congress, Archaeology used to be a key area of interest within the Society, but in recent years has been somewhat overlooked, due to increased interest in other fields. I therefore feel it is necessary to highlight Archaeology dowsing in this issue, although I should stress that this will not be a regular feature. You will also find articles on Earth Energies, Health, Missing persons etc. so

you are almost certain to find something that will be "your kind of thing" although I still think you should read ALL of this month's articles regardless!

This is my first time editing Dowsing Today and it's been a privilege and a pleasure to read members' articles. I have tried to cram in as many things as I can, but sorry if I've missed anyone out. Nevertheless I would like to make an appeal for more articles from members because, as mentioned in the Office News, the format of the journal will be undergoing change in the months ahead.

Merry Xmas to you all.

Ian Pegler

Hindwell...

...THE LARGEST NEOLITHIC STRUCTURE IN EUROPE

How many dowsers have heard of Hindwell? Not many, I'll wager. Yet Hindwell is a colossal place, thirty times the size of Stonehenge. So how come no-one's ever heard of it? First, there not a lot to be seen there, at least not above ground. Second, the full extent of the site was not known until a few years ago, when part of its oval-shaped outline was revealed by crop-marks only visible from an aeroplane. Hindwell was once an 85 acre palisaded enclosure, surrounded by 1400 wooden posts – some up to twenty-three feet tall – placed close together to prevent people outside from looking in. It dates from the Later Neolithic and is near Kington in Powys, Mid

Wales. Its main entrance was oriented towards the summer solstice sunset.

Significantly it encloses a large natural surface-spring towards its centre. The whole place is in the middle of the "Walton basin" so yes, there's underground water aplenty – you don't have to dowse for it. Those dowsers who require "proof" of ancient sites being over water need look no further!

References:

http://www.uni-bamberg.de/ggeo/jungsteinzeit/2000_gibson/hindwell.htm

<http://www.bath.ac.uk/lispring/journal/issue2/news2b.htm#spring>



Annual Congress Report

Contributors: Sig Lonegren, Patrick MacManaway, David Dixon, Ian Pegler, Grahame Gardner, Sara Patraiko, John Irwin, Anne Leonard, Peter Golding, Sue Brown. Photos: Philip Garcin

PRE-CONGRESS SESSION: DOWSING FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

Prior to the main BSD Congress, nearly 80 people attended a meeting where five Archaeological Dowsers recounted their experiences of producing dowsing surveys that were later validated by geophysics or excavation. Everyone was welcomed to the meeting by Sue Brown, a keen Archaeological Dowsing and one-time tutee of Prof. Richard Bailey, author of *Dowsing and Church Archaeology*. During the meeting we heard what the speakers had learnt through many years of dowsing on archaeological sites.

Another valuable part of this meeting was the question-and-answer session, which showed a lively interest in archaeological dowsing. There seems to be a need for a glossary of terms of dowsing responses in archaeology, similar to the EEG booklet. John Baker will be helping the Archaeological Dowsing Group to get started. Later there may be an independent Research Group focusing on specific projects and perhaps incorporating dowsing into the University syllabus.

ANTHEA BESZANT

Anthea Beszant was attending a local history class on the parish of Denchworth and Challow when a friend dragged her off to a Beginner's Dowsing weekend. Although reluctant she immediately took to dowsing, particularly map-dowsing. This proved invaluable when the Local History Group was trying to trace the parish boundary and an ancient barrow mentioned in an Anglo-Saxon charter. Map-dowsing over the local map she had a very strong response for a field near the railway line.

Forgetting the first rule of archaeological dowsing – always ask the owner first – she charged down the nearby footpath towards the area indicated by her rods. To her surprise on the edge of the woods near the path she found pottery sherds – lots of them. Anthea had filled both her pockets before being told off by the local gamekeeper for trespassing on Lord Beaverbrook's land. Apologising profusely she backed away. Later, with permission, she dowsed the land to the other side of the railway line. This time there was more pottery, which dated from the Bronze Age through to the Saxon period.

Anthea recorded her dowsing survey in a sketch. The local History group undertook field walking and when the content and distribution were analysed, it was suggested that they had found a high status Iron Age and Romano-British site. A geophysical survey placed over the areas of highest ceramic content gave results which exactly matched Anthea's dowsing survey with rectangular and circular enclosures. Thus a previously unknown ancient site with 3,000 years of habitation was revealed. The test trench revealed large amounts of burnt material in the ditches, burnt daub and post sockets. Later a further geophysical survey was done on Lord Beaverbrook's land. These geophysics also confirmed Anthea's dowsing.

JOHN BAKER

John's talk was on recent dowsing and excavations at a Manor house site in Dartford. The site was a Saxon burial ground with a trench containing human remains. John dowsed a couple more adult burials, but he didn't find the ones in between, which were child burials.

There were two unusual parallel lines on John's dowsing plan, and when he went over them his rods went outwards; with everything else the rods crossed inwards. A Roman road passed nearby, so they thought it might be a road, but John called them 'energy lines'. Later on, Sussex University became involved and uncovered John's 'energy lines'. From left to right of the site the ground slopes steeply. It's on a band of chalk. At the high end, there's a plateau and over the years two rivulets of water had formed taking with them pebbles, sand and bits of silt. Chalk is a bad conductor of electricity, and any current was flowing down those two rivulets. John wondered why he could only find adult burials. Perhaps the chalk over the children had blocked the signals, whereas the adults were bulkier and he could pick them up.

Most weekends John is at the Manor house and Priory site at Stanham Farm. On the edge of an estate map was a sketch of a former building, but it looked too fanciful. There was also an old photo showing a doorway that might have been part of the priory. The archaeologists said, "See what you can find" so he map-dowsed and picked up 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th century buildings.

The walls were found as John's map dowsing had predicted, but only 6 or 7 inches down and nothing had showed in crop marks on the Aerial Photos. The site was complex, with buildings all criss-crossing each other, which made on-site dowsing difficult. The condition of the flint and mortar walls was superb and the 18th century brick walls were good too. One flint and mortar wall went towards a field that was possibly the Priory Infirmary, where they hope to dig next year. They also found the infirmary oven, a fireplace, and tiles – some laid on edge, others laterally. The entrance to the house was found, and a large hall and tiled area. A cesspit was uncovered, but has yet to be investigated.

With the dissolution of the monasteries a lot of the Priory buildings were knocked down, but Henry VIIIth had a chef called William Figg, who was given part of it to live in. John dowsed where William Figg had lived and received a response in a section underneath the concrete. John has also found an industrial Romano-British site and helped to find disused chalk mines. John and the archaeologists have dowsed and dug part of the "fanciful" place on the Stanham Farm estate map. There's still quite a way to go.

PETER EWENCE

Peter Ewence retired eleven years ago as Design Manager for Royal Worcester/Spode and continues his lifelong interest in archaeology by producing dowsing surveys of archaeological sites. He's been a recorder of archaeological detail since 1959, volunteering on numerous

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BSD President Patrick MacManaway

excavations. Peter found the limitations of magnetometry and resistivity within an urban situation frustrating. However, by dowsing each layer of a multi-period, multi-layered site Peter could glean a lot of information.

Peter feels that we dowse anomalies within a background energy or geosystem. Dowsing is a balance between the biosystem – the dowser, and the geosystem – the land. For example a dowser crosses two faces of a wall (the anomaly edges), and the delay in the biosystem's adjustment to those anomaly edges is what stimulates the dowser's signal. After much experience, one can get a 'feel' for different anomalies. He also feels there is an optimum speed for approaching or crossing anomalies.

He sees the application of dowsing as a two-part process. The important 'tuning in' to a signature or characteristic of an anomaly, which can be isolated from the background. Then there is the threshold, which can be expressed as a level of amplitude. This can be preset within the body and is useful for plotting broad features such as ditches, banks and roads.

If a dowser walks over a pipe in the ground, his rods respond as he walks over that pipe. Peter sees this as an interruption of the background energy. If the pipe has been removed the dowser will still get a response, which is due to remanence. He believes that anomalies persist beyond the physical survival of that which caused them or even the geological feature that contained them. This can result in little correlation between dowsed data and excavation data.

There are several advantages of dowsing – it is non invasive, it is repeatable, and it is low-cost. Another advantage is the dowser's ability to tune into different layers in built up areas. However it is necessary to return to the same location several times to survey other periods. At present Peter is researching the history/archaeology of Hanley Castle village. He's interested in constructing an historical and environmental research framework. Peter showed maps of Worcester's defences, castle and Cathedrals – he has found four on the same site, with a Roman temple underneath.



Hamish Miller

Editor's note: The other speakers were Ted Fawcett, who talked about dowsing for lost houses and garden walls, and Alan Neal who discussed his experiences dowsing an Augustinian Priory in Cornwall. These will be covered in forthcoming editions of the journal.

WORKSHOP: USING DOWSING TO ANTICIPATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

PRESENTERS: JOHN BAKER AND SHAUN OGBORNE

Archaological dowsing was an important new focus at this year's Congress. This workshop continued the work of the Friday afternoon archaeological sessions. It is important to prepare yourself for dowsing for archaeological features by meditating or in other ways clearing your mind. Then begin by looking for objects near

the surface.

Most sites have multiple layers and they are difficult to differentiate between them, so it is important to date the multiple-occupancies. Use different coloured markers to designate the different layers. Use a datum point – like a tree – best, have two fixed points – to relate all of the other marker points to. Remember, farmers dig lots of holes to bury old machinery, dead animals, etc. so the individual layers can become contaminated.

With walls, always dowse the dates of each section of a wall. Then find where the doors and windows were. When working with archaeologists, start in as non-threatening a way as possible. One ploy is to tell them that you are a learner. We finished the workshop with a practical exercise by going out on the lawn and dowsing for underground pipes which we could verify by lifting up a large plate and looking at the direction the ceramic pipes took.

KEYNOTE LECTURE: BREAKING NEW GROUND

PRESENTER: HAMISH MILLER

In his keynote address, Hamish Miller took us on a magical journey through slides and stories of his dowsing pilgrimages across Europe and down to New Zealand.

Hamish has dowsed energies consistently and over many years. He related to us a gradual deepening of insight and awareness into the patterns revealed at nodal points of power, with subtle differences in his findings at related but separate locations. Some of these findings were initially surprising and without apparent explanation. Further research progressively yielded an understanding of an evolving and multiply levelled consciousness which has brought him into a cognitive relationship.

Hamish spoke with both passion and humility of his experiences and of that which he has touched through his dowsing. He brought those of us present into a similar state of mind by playing a recording of crickets, slowed down to the point where the harmonies in their singing were apparent to the human ear – truly evocative of an angelic chorus.

His presentation included an account of dowsing a major energy line across part of the Mediterranean Sea over several days, disoriented by mist and with his position concealed from him by his friends piloting and sailing their yacht. Subsequent analysis of his dowsing, plotted by his companions on their maps and charts, revealed perfect consistency with his previous findings of the energy path at known points of land. We can be left in no doubt that Hamish is truly one of the great dowsers of our time, who inspires us to emulate his spirit of open minded celebration of the energetic mysteries that surround us.

LECTURE 1: VILLAGE WATER PROGRAMME – YEAR 1 IN ZAMBIA

PRESENTERS: DAVID DIXON, ROWAN THOMPSON & GUY HUDSON

Wearing magnificent African shirts, David Dixon, Rowan Thompson & Guy Hudson, members of the Village Water Programme of the BSD, told us of their work in Zambia to bring good drinking water to remote villages. This is a joint venture with Harvest Help to bring fresh water to 100,000 people in that war-ravaged African country.

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Magnificent shirts – David Dixon, Guy Hudson and Rowan Thompson

Starting with simple hygiene techniques, disease was diminished, and it was then time to dows for new sources of water which can release the women from up to six hours a day spent in getting water, and thus freeing up that time for income generation.

The Department of Health has money in Zambia, and they have mobile drilling rigs, so it is not necessary for Village Water to invest in a rig. There were a number of wells drilled by the Norwegians a number of years ago, but many of the pumps have broken down. Spare pump parts are therefore almost more important than drilling new wells. Even so, in the time they were there, in addition to repairing some of the older pumps and developing sanitation programs, Village Water found two shallow wells and one deep one. All members of the BSD are requested to consider contributing to this most worthwhile program by sending their cheques made out to "The British Society of Dowzers," and sending them to Village Water Appeal, Knoll Barn, Tong Norton, Shifnal, Shropshire TF11 8PX.

WORKSHOP: WITNESSES & COLOUR WHEELS IN WATER DIVINING

PRESENTER: GEOFF CROCKFORD



Geoff Crockford

Geoff began by showing us how he uses witnesses and colour-wheels when dowsing for water. Their main use is in identifying the particular impurities, if any, in the water under investigation. He pointed out some of the possible pitfalls involved. For example, not all Colour Wheels are the same and should be first checked carefully against known samples. We then had plenty of opportunity to try out the theory for ourselves and practise identifying the main impurities in a wide array of samples, using both witnesses and colour-wheels.

A very interesting introduction to a complex subject – as always, the clarity of the question is paramount.

LECTURE 2: EARTH ENERGY DOWSING AS I SEE IT

PRESENTER: BILLY GAWN

Billy Gawn is a "deviceless" dowser who has trained his neck and eye muscles to move in the direction of the object of his dowsing. This means that he effectively "sees" the energies which allows him to work at a phenomenal pace that lead to occasional gasps from members of the audience. Billy believes that all material objects have a dowsable field and this includes objects in outer-space, hence the term "Earth Energies" is really something of a misnomer which we have inherited from times past. Unfortunately it is a label we are now stuck with.

Billy talked about the patterns that he sees both on this planet and beyond. He gave demonstrations of aura dowsing with help from volunteers from the audience and also demonstrated muscle-testing, positioning the volunteer (Mike Calnan) at different points in relation to a



Billy muscle-testing Mike Calnan

pair of crossing water-lines. Astonishingly Mike muscle-tested weak, simply by Billy placing a can of baked beans at an exact position behind the volunteer's feet!

After the talk it was noted by Jim Lyons that an article had appeared in the July edition of the science journal Focus by the noted science author John Gribbin. In the article, Gribbin (who also wrote In search of Schrödinger's Cat) not only declares that dowsing works but also says that he has done some dowsing himself!

WORKSHOP: ADDITIVES IN FOOD

PRESENTER: ALLISON REX

Allison Rex is a chemistry graduate who has worked as a health promotion specialist in the National Health Service. She is also a dowser and has a vast experience of the UK food industry, and declared herself willing "to spill the beans" on its practices.

Contrary to popular view, food was not better in the past, but different. For example low alcohol beer, or "small beer", was safer than local water for most of our population in towns and cities in the Victorian era. Another 19th century concern was about getting enough calories, a worry that is so unlike our own today.

Allison discussed the concern surrounding mass-produced food and advised "Don't be paranoid – you can't avoid everything". Allison also gave advice on sweeteners, preservatives, colourings, bulking agents, freeze-thaw stable modified starches and emulsifiers.

(Editor's note: if required, please ask the BSD office for the full report by David Dixon.)

WORKSHOP: PERMISSION AND DEALING WITH ALL ASPECTS OF HARMFUL LIFE EXPERIENCES

PRESENTER: GERALD BROH

Gerald Broh's workshop demonstrated procedures for alleviating your own health problems, through dowsing. Gerald has suffered a lifetime of physical ailments, including cancer, as a direct consequence of the emotional trauma suffered in his early years, growing up in Nazi Germany, and having to leave members of his family behind when he came to England. Yet he reckons that his life has been saved, ever since he consulted Jack Temple in 1986, by practising, daily, the self-healing methods demonstrated in this workshop.

Gerald emphasised the importance of prioritising the work. You must first check your polarity, and obtain permission to proceed. Should this be denied, the negative

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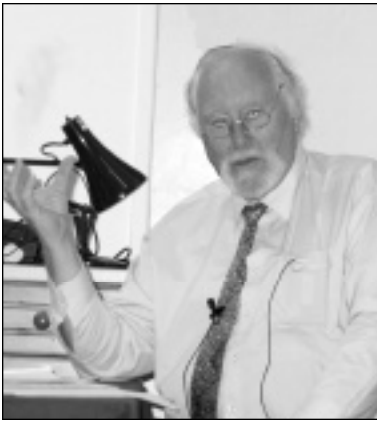
response need not be accepted, but enquiries made as to whether, for example, the source relates to a person or whether it has been caused by geopathic factors. You need, then, to determine that you have the necessary energy before proceeding with the healing itself.

Prioritising again, you need to look beyond the ailment to ascertain its cause, finding out whether the cause is mental, physical or psychic; and whether it may be due to inherited factors, such as parents' ailments.

Once the healing session has been completed, your energies may have become negative and need to be brought back to positive. This can be achieved through the use of crystals. Gerald had brought an interesting selection of crystals and demonstrated how to select and use them.

This stimulating workshop demonstrated the extent to which our own well being can be improved through dowsing. Gerald's own vitality is a testimony to its efficacy.

WORKSHOP: USE OF THE THIRD EYE PRESENTER: PROFESSOR PETER STEWART



Professor Peter Stewart

The Third Eye is the visualisation faculty that we all have and which ultimately is responsible for the phenomena known as "remote viewing". In this workshop Professor Peter Stewart stated that increasingly dowsing is becoming recognised as being "absolutely back-to-back" with remote viewing. Professor Stewart believes that it is possible to vivify this faculty by the use of certain visualisation and breathing exercises taken from yoga, although he stressed that Kundalini yoga is not properly taught in the West and can be exceedingly physically dangerous, sometimes even resulting in hospitalisation. It is therefore probably best avoided.

Attendees had a go at map-dowsing the original location of the supposed "King Arthur's tomb" at Glastonbury Abbey, and also attempted to use remote viewing to do what no astronomer has been able to do to date – locate the remains of Beagle 2!

LOCAL GROUPS MEETING COORDINATOR: GRAHAME GARDNER

A meeting of local group representatives was held on the Saturday of Congress, with members from nine local groups attending. The agenda was to find ways of promoting increased contact between BSD central office and the regions, and explore ways in which the BSD can provide more support to affiliated local groups.

One of the most popular suggestions was the BSD offer to host local group websites on our server free of charge. We can also offer help with creating a new site for a very reasonable fee, which will feature an online site editor and five email addresses for each group. Several groups have already signed up for this service.

Many groups have difficulty in sourcing new speakers for talks and workshops; although some speakers are prepared to travel to give talks, this is not always the case. It is proposed that we set up a local groups email circle with an aim of compiling a centralised list of speakers willing to travel that will increase the 'pool' available to local groups.

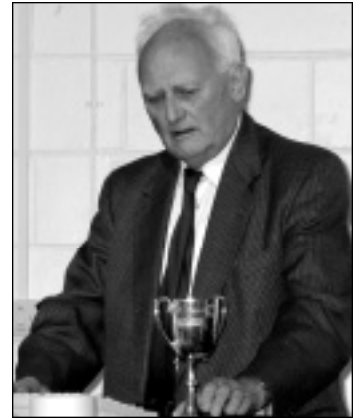
Another, related, idea that we are currently exploring is

of holding regional 'mini-congresses', organised and financed by a local group in conjunction with one of the BSD Special Interest Groups, with BSD central office providing the administrative backup needed for these larger events. This gives local groups access to more speakers in specialised areas, and these events could include BSD Core Curriculum training sessions.

A letter detailing these and other proposals will be sent out to all local groups very soon, and the meeting closed with a promise that we would have similar local group sessions at future Congresses.

POGSON CUP

The Society's President, Patrick M a c M a n a w a y , presented George Applegate with the Pogson cup in recognition of his life-long contribution to dowsing. George is a water-diviner who turned professional in 1948. He has an astonishing track-record, having successfully dowsed and drilled over 2200



George Applegate addresses the Congress

bore-holes and wells, and has a failure rate of less than one percent. His interest in dowsing was aroused when, as a teenager, he observed John Mullins of Bath successfully dowse and drill a bore-hole which was directly between two dry holes. His book, *The Complete Guide to Dowsing*, is available from the BSD bookshop and is recommended reading.

LECTURE 4: DOWSING FOR HEALTH & HEALING PRESENTER: SUE BARNETT

Sue began by examining the period since the repeal of the Witchcraft Act in the 1950s, and looking at the changes in education, philosophies and preventative work that have taken place over the decades in the field of healing. Various approaches to healing were discussed, from conventional western medicine to energetic work; dowsing can be employed in all these practices.

As a baseline, it is necessary to sit quietly and feel that you are part of the Earth, and of divine energy, and not separate.

There is pressure in attempting to heal to produce a result, and in this process it is easy to lose your focus. Your relationship with yourself and the divine is paramount. Within each of us is a recognition of this. We can sometimes be so much in our minds that we can forget. Dowsing is a wonderful tool if one is in danger of separation to bring you back into a correct space.

Sue asked us how we viewed our evolution at this time; how we viewed our relationship with the animal, plant, mineral kingdoms. Did we consider that we had helpers within these kingdoms? Sue said that if you view all as equal, then you are open to work with allies from these kingdoms, stressing the importance of working in relationship with the cosmos.

Finally, Sue offered us the concept of illness being not with the individual but with a sick society and the individual

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not fitting a perceived model. Therefore it behoves us to take responsibility for how we think and to deal with our own prejudices before we focus on healing.

BBC AT PELOW, SHROPSHIRE, 6TH OCTOBER 2004

The BBC shot footage of Rowan Thompson and Peter Golding, with other members of the British Society of Dowsers at the congress, showing Stephan – the BBC presenter – how to dowse for water. In order to complete their video recordings, the BBC required footage of a bore-hole drilling operation where water could be discovered.

It was impractical to drill a borehole at the College, so they asked P. J. Hirons, a drilling contractor from Bromsgrove, if they could record the drilling operation on a site where water was required by one of his clients. Mrs Maureen Stenton of Market Drayton, Shropshire, agreed to a second bore-hole to be drilled exclusively for the BBC, in a field adjacent to where Peter Hirons had drilled a successful well in her garden and

where the workmen and equipment were still on site.

The BBC site was over the route of the disused railway line. This was evident when the initial drilling brought up granite chippings and rock on which the railway line sleepers had been embedded. The material under that layer was red, saturated sandstone in which the water was found. Unfortunately for the BBC this proved to be unspectacular in that they did not see water gushing out, but only the red mud driven out by the air-flush system.

Therefore, to provide a more spectacular climax, some water was poured down the bore-hole and the final scenes were recorded when the air-flush threw up a shower of muddy water. Anyone with a critical eye will say that the red soil is nothing like the colour of the Cotswold stone, which would have been ejected from a bore-hole at Cirencester!

The footage will be shown as part of the series Full on Food, broadcast on Wednesday evenings on BBC2 in November 2004.



John Baker

Special Interest Group – Archaeological Dowsing

Having been to and enjoyed the B.S.D. Congress at Cirencester, I was surprised to be asked to head up a S.I.G. for the U.K. on archaeological dowsing. There are better and more experienced practitioners of this fascinating art than me, so I am looking at it purely from the viewpoint of organising.

Sue Brown has put a lot of effort into floating the idea and that we operate in five main groups. South East, South West, Wales, North of England and Eire/Northern Ireland, with the possibility of an annual get together at Ryton in the West Midlands as this is a central point on the mainland. The other possibility is to add a day to the Annual Congress. Feedback and ideas from all those interested should be sent via John Moss at Malvern.

I am looking into the possibility of building a 'pool' of

sites where you would have permission to visit and explore.

The South East area which includes London stretches from Norfolk to Sussex. Instruction and training could take place at gatherings throughout the year, depending on interest, at either Writtle Agricultural College or Cressing Temple. These sites have meeting rooms and Writtle is also residential outside of term time. Both have fascinating archaeology, some discovered and some yet to be found. Distance wise, these two sites are about 90 miles from Brighton and Norwich respectively.

It would be good if other regions could come up with a similar arrangement and I will be talking to various people around the U.K. to try and achieve this. As I have to work for a living, any help would be much appreciated and I look forward to receiving comments from those of you that are interested.



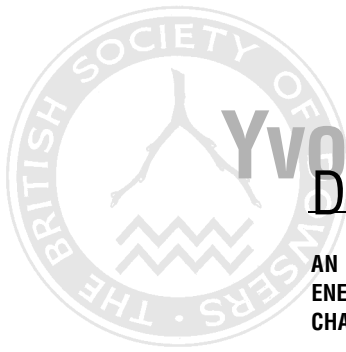
Albert Schatz

Dowsing Schrödinger's Cat

Dowsing can provide physicists with a simple way of solving the problem of Schrödinger's cat. The internet is replete with information about that catty quandary which was created by the Austrian physicist Erwin Schrödinger in the 1920s when quantum physics was being developed. At that time, Schrödinger reported what Albert Einstein called a *thought experiment*. This kind of experiment is done not in a laboratory, but in one's mind. You can easily do Schrödinger's experiment by imagining a sealed box that contains a cat, a container of poisonous gas, and a device that may or may not release the gas within a specific period of time. If and when the gas is released, it will kill the cat. No one knows whether the cat will be killed

within that period of time and, if so, precisely when. Some physicists assumed that during that period of time the cat is in a state of being *both alive and dead*. It becomes one or the other only when we open the box, but Einstein insisted that we cannot know whether the cat is alive or dead at a particular time unless we open the box and look at the cat.

However, dowsing enables us to quickly and easily determine whether the cat is alive or dead at any time during the experiment. On several occasions, I have done the equivalent of Schrödinger's cat experiment with plants. I was able to accurately determine whether or not my wife Vivian had cut a leaf off of one of the potted plants, in our house during a certain period of time.



Yvonne Weusten & Joost Zoomers

Dowsing the Primary Force

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE INFLUENCE OF THE ENERGY OF THE SITES OF EARTH POWER ON THE CHAKRAS.

"All these wheels are perpetually rotating, and into the hub or open mouth of each a force from the higher world is always flowing ... which we call the primary force. That force is sevenfold in its nature, and all its forms operate in each of these centres, although one of them in each case usually predominates over the others. Without this inrush of energy the physical body could not exist."

C.W. Leadbeater
From *The Chakras*

INTRODUCTION

Many megalithic sacred sites – as well as the world's most important religious centres today – have been built on, over, or around sites of earth power. Until now the most successful investigation of the energy of ancient sacred sites has been performed by the Dragon Project (1977), latterly the Dragon Project Trust, which was named after the Chinese symbol for the primary or universal life force ch'i.

In his book *Ley lines* (1999) Danny Sullivan writes that the findings of the Dragon Project correspond with much that has been claimed about ancient sites, from the detecting of energy effects to the cure of ailments and encounters with the unearthly. However, he writes, what the Dragon Project did not find was evidence to support the idea that there is some unrecognised or 'cosmic' energy present at these sites.

In May 2001 Joost had an unusual dream, in which a male voice clearly said, that "*Stonehenge is gebouwd als zesde chakra*" ("Stonehenge has been built as a sixth chakra"). After two years of trial and error to find out its possible non-personal meaning, we started an investigation into the influence of the energy of sites of earth power on the chakras, in order to find out if that energy can be experienced in each of man's seven major chakras, jointly or separately, and therefore is the primary force.

We would like to give a short account of this investigation and its astonishing results.

LEY LINES AND SITES OF EARTH POWER

In literature ley lines generally are described as straight veins in and over the earth, along which runs a form of energy, which is believed to be the primary force. Where these lines cross or connect a site of earth power is found. There is a widespread belief that the whole globe is covered by a network of ley lines and that all sites of earth power are connected, directly or indirectly. Sites of earth power are also known as power points, power places or power centres, depending on their strength and size. Ley lines and sites of earth power can be dowsed.

CHAKRAS

All life forms – human beings, animals, trees, plants – have *chakras*, the immaterial vortices ("wheels") for transforming the primary force into the body's energy-system. Chakra is Sanskrit for "wheel of light". Having entered a chakra the primary force radiates from it again in

straight lines ("spokes"). These lines connect with those of other life forms. Man's seven major chakras have been named after their location in the etheric body:

1. the root chakra (at the base of the spine)
2. the spleen chakra (over the spleen)
3. the navel chakra (at the navel, over the solar plexus)
4. the heart chakra (over the heart)
5. the throat chakra (at the front of the throat)
6. the brow chakra or "third eye" (in the space between the eyebrows)
7. the crown chakra (on the top of the head)

These major chakras play a vital role in man's physical, mental and emotional health and his spiritual development. Each one has its basic principles, symbols and themes, its difference in rotation for men and women, and its correspondences with parts of the body, endocrine glands, hormones, senses, aromas, colours, precious stones, experiences of nature, the elements, astrology, forms of music, musical notes, mantras, vowels, positive powers, sleeping positions, sleeping patterns, and forms of Yoga.

To establish if the energy of a site of earth power is the primary force, it must be experienced in each of man's seven major chakras, jointly or separately.

The energy in the major chakras is experienced by concentrating on physically located chakra concentration-points in the body. This ability can be developed through Yoga.

THE INVESTIGATION

Our investigation took place in the southern part of the province of Limburg, the Netherlands, and started from the belief that all sites of earth power are connected, directly or indirectly. We reasoned that if this belief should be true, it would not be necessary to conduct the investigation at an ancient sacred site; it could take place at any given site of earth power, whilst the results would apply to all of them.

So, within one square mile, Joost dowsed five power points by means of two copper-coated steel angle rods: one in the village of Wijnandsrade, two each in the hamlets of Vink and Terstraten, two of them covered by Roman Catholic chapels (Wijnandsrade and Vink) and three in the open fields, each one at a crossing of two ley lines, and all five connected, directly or indirectly.

Several miles to the north-east two Roman Catholic chapels were selected as control points: one power point (a crossing of two ley lines) in Stein and one power place (a crossing of three ley lines) in Spaubeek. We first wanted to know if the energy of the sites of earth power could be experienced in the chakras and, if so, in what direction it would rotate. The answers were obtained by Yvonne by concentrating on each of the chakra concentration points in turn, through the left-handed use of a brass bullet-shaped pendulum.

On Friday afternoon June 13, 2003, one day before full moon, the energy of the selected sites did operate in the chakras indeed, respectively in the 5th, 5th, 3rd, 1st, 5th, 6th and 3rd one, whilst its rotation respectively was right, no movement, left, left, right, left and right!

As the results had differed, the question that had to be answered next was, if the energy of a site of earth power would change or remain the same. At the beginning of August 2003 we selected a Roman Catholic chapel in

Dowsing the Primary Force

When after more than four weeks the energy still had not been experienced in all seven chakras, jointly or separately, the investigation was narrowed down to the remaining festival

days of the Celtic year: Samhain, Midwinter (Alban Arthan), Imbolc, Spring (Alban Eiler), Beltane, Midsummer (Alban Hefin), Lughnasadh, and - with immediate result - Samhain!

Day	Date	Time	Moon phase	Chakra	Rotation	Healing	Remarks
Fr.	10.31.2003	21.00h		1,2,3,4,5,6,7*	↻	No	Samhain (All Hallows' Eve) all vague; most energy through back and ears
Sa.	11.01.2003	21.10h		5,6	↻	NM	Samhain (All Hallows' Day)
Su.	11.02.2003	19.10h		3,4	↻*	neutral	Samhain very wide swing

Although we had finally found what we had been looking for, we decided to go full circle and then finish the investigation.

Day	Date	Time	Moon phase	Chakra	Rotation	Healing	Remarks
Su.	12.21.2003	15.45h		---*	NM	NM	no feeling in the chakras
Mo.	12.22.2003	19.35h		6	↻	No	Midwinter (Winter Solstice)
Tu.	12.23.2003	19.45h	●	4	↓	No	
Su.	02.01.2004	22.00h		2	+*	Yes	Imbolc minimal movement in the form of (making the sign of) a cross
Sa.	03.20.2004	19.40h	●	1,2,3,4,5,6	↻	Yes	Spring (Vernal Equinox)
Su.	03.21.2004	21.45h		---*	NM	NM	no feeling in the chakras
Sa.	05.01.2004	23.55h		2,3,4,5*	↓	neutral	Beltane 2,3,4 less intense
Su.	06.20.2004	21.30h		2,3	+*	neutral /	minimal movement in the form of transition (making the sign of) a cross
Mo.	06.21.2004	19.00h		6	↻	Yes	Midsummer (Summer Solstice)
Tu.	06.22.2004	18.20h		6	↓	Yes	
Sa.	07.31.2004	20.20h	○	1,2,3,4,5,6	↻ ↻ ↓ ↻*	No	first movement after one minute
Su.	08.01.2004	22.05h		2	↻	Yes	Lughnasadh

CONCLUSION

With respect to the question is the energy of sites of earth power the primary force we conclude that:

1. The energy of the Sempelveld site of earth power has been experienced in all seven chakras, jointly, and therefore is the primary force.
2. Because the energy of the Sempelveld site of earth power is the primary force, the Sempelveld site of earth power is a sevenfold earth chakra.
3. Because the Sempelveld site of earth power is a chakra, the primary force radiates therefrom as spokes in a wheel: ley lines (four).

If the belief that the whole globe is covered by a network of ley lines and that all sites of earth power are

connected – directly or indirectly – is true then all sites of earth power with ley lines are earth chakras. The earth then is a life form (c.f. J.E. Lovelock, Gaia: a New Look at Life on Earth) and literally dotted with chakras which sustain all life.

As the first reference to the chakras in writing (the Vedas) dates to the period between 1500 and 900 B.C., and the oldest archaeological evidence for Yoga is an earthenware seal depicting a man in a lotus position dating to the third millennium B.C., it is very possible that the megalith builders – who had an oral tradition – were knowledgeable about the chakras and the very nature of the sites of earth power.

The chakras and Yoga could therefore be the key to a full understanding of their sacred sites.

Dowsing the Primary Force

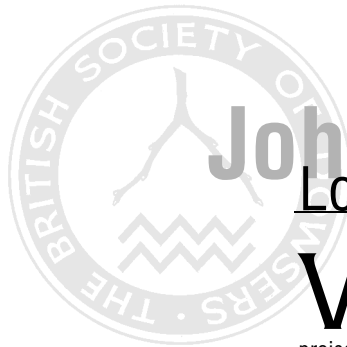
EPILOGUE

A wondrous journey has come to an end. A journey that started with a dream and ends with its non-personal interpretation: the stone circle and the earth chakra are two integrated wheels, one visible and finite, one invisible and infinite.

It makes the stone circle the absolute mandala, a tool for physical, mental and emotional healing and spiritual transformation (not induced by drugs).

Mandala is Sanskrit for circle.

The Select Bibliography is available from the BSD office.



John Wright

Love Me, Love My Dowsing Rod, No. 6

When I read in "Dowsing Today" the occasional optimistic reference to dowzers working jointly with professional archaeologists on projects in the field I cannot help but compare such optimism with my own experience over recent years.

Like so many hopefuls taking up dowsing and realising the possible potentials of dowsing as an aid to below-ground surveys I was – unthinkingly – convinced that the welcome from the archaeological fraternity would be warm and sincere, the welcome extended on the basis of equals coming together for the common benefit. Geophysical surveys – time consuming, labour intensive and mystifyingly difficult to analyse – would be a thing of the past. A "good" dowser (and, sadly, the "good" is all too often the tyro's self-assessment) will arrive on site when the streets are well aired, spend a couple of hours covering an area the two man/woman team of geophysicists might well spend days over and then make their pronouncements.

Alas and alack! Life is not like that. However experienced the archaeological dowser might be, the site project leader will not be convinced that dowsing is in any way a substitute for electronic surveying and recording of below-ground data, not even when the dowser attends usually for the chance to improve and confirm his or her ability without financial remuneration. Set against perhaps £600 per day for a geophysics team, a dowser's presence would represent a blessing of some magnitude ... wouldn't it? No, sadly.

There are exceptions to the professionals' attitude. Keen local amateur archaeologists and students are frequently more inclined to take note of dowser's findings. I would strongly recommend a period working on a formal dig as part of the site team. Local archaeological groups do set up their own projects, generally with a monitoring function carried out by visiting professionals. It is instructive to witness the dedication and knowledge of such groups. The discipline of following excavation and interpretative principles will stand any dowser in this field in good stead. The more knowledge one gains, the more precise can be the framing of the question.

In my early days, I had received reluctant permission to dowse on a small number of sites over a period of a day or two. Thereafter I had produced a meticulously detailed drawing of my findings and submitted them to the project leader. There was a total lack of response. One drawing was the result of several visits to the site of a Roman fort in Derbyshire. My experience shows that Roman forts can have considerably more below-ground structures than any other historical sites. By comparison, medieval castles and religious settlements are relatively unsophisticated. I

submitted my drawing to the authority responsible for the site and specifically requested comment. None was forthcoming after three months had elapsed. I penned a second letter asking for either some comment or the return of my drawing. Again, nothing. Three weeks later I initiated a formal "complaints procedure" against the named officer ... Not unsurprisingly, there was a response.

The reply covered all the excavations and investigations carried out at the site over the past hundred years. There was virtually no common ground between my dowsing survey and the findings of the professionals. It became apparent that the two approaches to the site were diametrically opposite. As a dowser, I was seeking below-ground structure and structures. The archaeologists were concerned with surface and immediate subsurface features.

Still on a learning curve, I carried out a detailed dowsing survey of Wingfield Manor, in Derbyshire. A hill site, the manor was built in medieval times on what had been the site of an Iron Age fort. The original water supply was exhausted before the Roman invasion. My resultant drawing I sent off to the writer of the official guide-book to the present structure (and a frequent guest specialist on "Time Team" a couple of years ago). Again, eight weeks and no response; again, a second letter, this time complete with S.A.E. No response. I accepted defeat.

I am a member of the County Archaeological Society. In a recent newsletter, there was a request for information held by members on the remains of Duffield Castle. The site is about a mile from my home and I have dowsed there numerous times. I dutifully sent off a drawing, detailing the conduited water supply, fish-ponds, drains and a short tunnel, together with a S.A.E. Six weeks to the day later, my offering was returned. Mine was not the type of information the writer had in mind.

Now, knowing the attitude of the majority of archaeologists towards dowzers and dowsing, I have accepted that there is little or no interface in the vast majority of cases. An addict of Channel Four's "Time Team", I feel our art has been poorly served in archaeological terms by the few instances where dowsing has been employed on site.

The knowledge that geophysical surveys are strictly limited in their use and can rarely exceed one metre or so in depth gives me hope; below ground structures are frequently considerably deeper, either because of topography or strategic considerations. We must all persevere; there is much convincing to be done. Conviction will come with hard evidence; this is what we, archaeological dowzers, must strive to produce.



Ian Pegler

Dowsing for Roman Roads in Wales

"Seventy percent of all archaeology is done in the library" – Indiana Jones™

INTRODUCTION

Map dowsing has been used successfully in the past to find archaeological relics and sites¹, but in the past I've never been able to get it to work to my own satisfaction. Part of the problem is always the difficulty of verification – I am not a qualified archaeologist and I know very little about excavation techniques. It occurred to me that finding a Roman road by map dowsing might be something that I could easily verify by library research (or so I thought!), so I decided to give it a go. I also decided that I would visit any site located by my map-dowsing to see if there was anything worthy of note and do as much follow-up work as I possibly could. This has proven to be a very fruitful exercise of value in its own right.

In previous articles I have demonstrated how a bit of digging around in a library can be of some help in verifying results from dowsing². It can sometimes be more practical especially when physical digging is not an option. It is very often the case that you will not find definitive answers and this can be frustrating of course, however some aspects of historical and archaeological work are, by nature, speculative. Very often this speculative work can become verified as the passage of time unravels fresh evidence.

WHERE TO START?

Tal-y-bont is a large village in Mid Wales, seven miles to the north of Aberystwyth³. A recently published book written by the villagers contains a map which shows the area peppered with old mine-shafts. Some of these shafts date back to Roman times and some as far back as the Bronze age. During Elizabethan times there was an influx of miners from Germany and later on from Cornwall into the Tal-y-bont area. The mines continued to be exploited until the 19th century, when the industry fizzled out⁴. Knowing that there was some Roman activity in that region in ancient times, I decided to map dowse the area.

MAP DOWSING

I've been reading *Dowsing One Man's Way*⁵ recently so I decided to try out one of J. Scott-Elliott's methods. His "detailed area search" involves keeping the pendulum steady and moving one's hand back and forth over the area to be searched in a "ploughed field" pattern. The idea is that the pendulum will seem to pull towards the object of search when the pendulum is near or over it. I had distinctly mixed results and eventually decided that "one man's way" was not the right way for me. I reverted to the "divide and conquer" method (appropriately enough for the ancient Romans!), looking at each of the squares on the map in turn. The pendulum gave positive responses for two squares containing a minor road to the south of the village, and I was later able to confirm by research that this is generally accepted as having been a Roman road⁶. For once I had got it right, or at least so it seemed.

I then decided to change my frame of reference slightly and look for undiscovered Roman roads, i.e. those roads which have not been rediscovered in modern times. The

pendulum indicated that there were such roads to be found somewhere on the map, so I examined each square in turn, and subdivided those squares where I got a positive response, to narrow my search. Eventually I came to focus on two small squares which seemed to indicate a short, straight length of footpath.

MYTH-BUSTING TIME

Everyone "knows" that the ancient Romans always built neat, metalled (i.e. surfaced) roads which always ran in dead straight lines, with ditches either side and a raised centre. Unfortunately this isn't quite true and in a mountainous, rugged land like Wales this would not always have been an option. Neither is it true that the roads were all built in the same way. On boggy terrain different techniques would have been employed such as laying down straight beams of wood across the track below the foundation⁷.

The purpose of the road would also have been an important factor. A main road for transporting troops over long distances would have been built with far more care and attention than a minor track for accessing a mine-shaft. However, from a purely archaeological view-point, even a minor track might be of some interest if it could be shown to be ancient, and might even open up the possibility of more finds.

GROUND-WORK

The centre of Tal-y-bont has a quaint old-world charm with its village green overlooked by two large inns – the Black Lion and the White Lion – which stand side by side. At one time a building belonging to the Temperance movement stood incongruously between the two. Eventually this small building was squeezed out of business, rather like a puny wrestling-referee that dared to get between Big Daddy and Giant Haystacks!⁸

A minor road from the village green takes you towards Allt-y-Crib woods that lie to the west. This is now Forestry Commission land, evidenced by the regimented planting of deciduous trees on one side of the track and conifers on the other. There they stand – in neat ranks and files like Roman soldiers poised for battle.

There was some walking to be done before I reached the site. All the while I dowsed with my nylon Y-rod but got no reaction. I noticed a considerable slate vein by the side of the road and pondered whether it might have been quarried in ancient times. What does your pendulum tell you?



Exposed slate vein

Dowsing for Roman Roads in Wales

Eventually the single-lane track tails off into a footpath, and a right-fork takes you along parallel with a stream called *Nant-y-Cwm*. The path leads through a gate into some older woods until you finally emerge near a derelict cottage. An ancient holly tree stands nearby. Behind the cottage in the neighbouring field is a mysterious mound. The path leads across the stream and up a steep incline into open fields and by this time I was losing hope of finding anything. I crossed the stream and finally my Y-rod started to get lively. I reached the top of the brow and suddenly the footpath broadened out into an eleven-foot wide, straight track lined with deciduous trees on both sides.



The trackway

What was the purpose of this short stretch of road? Was it built in Roman times or more recently? It could merely have served as a horse-and-cart track to access the cottage at the bottom, but there was no sign of an out-house, neither did the track lead into an area of the field where there might have been one. If my track was Roman it could have been used for accessing mines or quarries in what is now

the wooded area behind the cottage. The track stretched as far as a gate, but it became an impassable quagmire, even with stout walking boots, so I could not progress any further.

TESTING THE TRACK

I used my home-spun geodetic rod to test for the presence of "track-lines" and there were none. I then decided to test the road using my *long-cord pendulum*⁸.

For those readers who may not be familiar, long-cord pendulum dowsing differs in its *modus operandi* from ordinary pendulum dowsing. Instead of asking yes/no questions, the cord – which must be at least forty inches long – is wound around a spindle or *windlass*. The dowser lowers the pendulum over the object in question by unwinding the windlass slowly with thumb and forefinger. At some point the pendulum will start to rotate.



Testing the track with a long-cord pendulum

After a certain number of rotations, the pendulum will switch to a back-and-forth swing. The length of the cord and the number of rotations taken together give a "rate" which is characteristic of the object in question.

I take rates as being personal, and the road gave a rate that was the same as my rate for quartz. I did in fact find a massive quartz lodestone in the wall later on. There seemed to be a lot of quartz around. Using the pendulum in the more conventional manner I dowsed the age of the track to be about 1600 years old.

INITIAL RESEARCH FINDINGS

I have spent some time researching this project. This has taken the form of:

1. Looking at books and surveys to see if the track is already recognised as Roman.
2. Looking at old O.S. maps, tithe and sale-maps to see if the track was marked on the map and to see if it had a name.
3. Examining aerial photographs.

So far I have discovered that:

1. The track dates back to at least 1837¹⁰.
2. There was no out-house near the bottom of the field marked on even the largest scale maps¹¹.
3. There is an old quarry directly in line with the road, behind the mound mentioned earlier, in the neighbouring field¹².
4. The area was thought to be mineral rich, especially in relation to lead¹³.

I contacted the Royal Commission of Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and made an appointment to visit the library, based in Aberystwyth. I was able to view aerial photographs of the field dating back to the 1940s and 50s. One of these photos – taken on May the 2nd, 1946 – seems to show a footpath connecting the trackway to the quarry area behind the cottage, but it is very difficult to make out. I am now even more certain that there was never an out-house towards the bottom of the field as the photos show a short line of trees which would have made it tricky for a horse-and-trap to manoeuvre around.

In the National Library of Wales I found a Roman-road survey¹⁴ which covered the whole area, produced by John Rigg who worked for the Ordnance Survey for seventeen years as an archaeological field investigator. This survey consists of a large number of black-and-white maps covering North and Mid Wales, a few accompanying photos and written information. The survey utilises colours to highlight the roads using the following key:

"RED: Actual Roman remains; surveyable course or strong air photo evidence.

VIOLET: Certain course which has no reasonable alternative.

YELLOW: Preferred course where options exist.

GREEN: Physical barriers. 'No go' areas."¹⁵

The main road (A487) to the north of Tal-y-bont is coloured in violet. The minor road to the south, which Davies and Kirby¹⁶ say is a Roman road, is coloured in green. The main road (A487) to the south of Tal-y-bont is coloured in yellow. There is not a scrap of red on the map. In fact, there is very little red in the whole of the survey. One wonders how John Rigg drew so many conclusions from so little physical evidence?! Would this be admissible in a court of law? I wonder why scientists can get away with this kind of thing and dowsers can't?

By favouring the main road over the minor road as being the true Roman route, Rigg is flying in the face of local knowledge and tradition. As I've mentioned elsewhere¹⁷ this is something that the archaeologist (or dowser) does at his peril, but on the other hand he might be right to have concerns about the traditional attribution in this case.

DATING AND PURPOSE

At a meeting of the West Wales Dowsers I showed photographs of the track to one of our most experienced

Dowsing for Roman Roads in Wales

members, Rob Hemming. Rob dowsed the age of the track to be about 1800 years old – a similar result to my own. He suggested that the track was not Roman built, although his dating puts the road in the Roman era. He also said that the road was used as a drover's road but that this was not its original purpose, which he felt was to connect places. Terry Wilson also did not think it was a Roman road.

CONTACTING ARCHAEOLOGISTS

As well as contacting the RCAHMW (as mentioned above) I have also e-mailed Cambria Archaeology (the Dyfed Archaeological Trust) but so far they have not replied.

I have successfully made contact with the Aberystwyth Archaeology Society and have attended one of their meetings. The historian David Palmer gave a talk on the Romans in Wales. I showed him the photos of the track. Unlike Rob and Terry he was far from dismissive. It was pointed out that the raised ridges/walls running along side might be later additions and that I need to survey a cross-section of the area to see if the central portion of the track is raised in relation to the surrounding fields. Even if this turns out not to be the case, it doesn't mean that the track isn't Roman. If it is raised then it becomes a much more likely candidate for a Roman road. Note however that not all raised roads are Roman either¹⁸.

SURVEYING METHOD

This is a method of surveying tracks to discover if they have the right profile which would suggest (but not prove) Roman origin. It's simple to do, the equipment required is fairly inexpensive and two people could do it in about an hour. Since the method is non-invasive, dowsers or amateur archaeologists could do this themselves, with permission from the land-owner or farmer.

You will need:

- A laser level with stand (available from DIY stores)
- A metre rule
- Tape measure
- Pencil and graph-paper

Since you will be using a laser-level out of doors it is best to do this when the weather is dry but not too sunny.

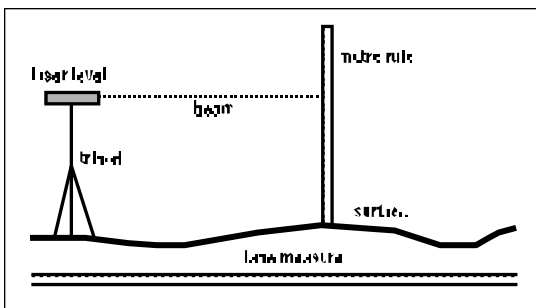


Figure 1 - Surveying using a laser level

The laser does not have to be absolutely level because all the measurements will be relative to each other, however the tape measure needs to lie as flat as possible. The laser level should not be moved once it is in position. The idea is to examine a number of positions across the track (noting these horizontal positions from the tape measure) and to read off

the points at which the beam hits the metre rule, which must be held vertically so that the bottom just touches the surface of the track. This makes it possible to work out the relative height at that position. These measurements can then be plotted on a graph which will illustrate the cross section of the road. Use the X axis for the horizontal positions, and the Y axis for the vertical readings. The Y-axis can be exaggerated if needs be without invalidating the

results.

The metre rule should be oriented so that zero is at the top. That way the more raised positions will give you larger numbers and your cross-section will not be upside down!

Note that the ditches on either side of a Roman road can become filled up with soil and stones over time. Also the raised central section of the road, known as the agger, can become flattened through the action of walkers, farm animals, ploughing and other machinery. Hopefully though, you might end up with a graph that looks something like this:

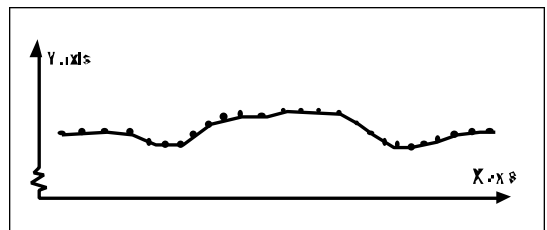


Figure 2 – levelled cross section

If your graph does look like this you may be in luck. Note however, that some later roads emulated the style of the earlier Roman ones, so having the characteristic cross section with two ditches and a raised centre is no guarantee of a Roman road.

If you have some photos and a levelled cross-section like the one above then this might help you in persuading your local archaeological society to take an interest.

Surveying the track will be my next step, which will depend on whether or not I can get the requisite permission of course. I will need to subtract the walls on either side from the "equation", in order to get a good reading for the road.

BUT IS IT ROMAN?

That's the big question and I shan't know the answer to that one for some time. Assuming for a moment that my map-dowsing is correct, then what function might this road have served? One possibility is that it literally served no purpose at all. It was common practice for Roman troops to build small practice roads to keep them busy. However, my best guess is that it was to access mine-shafts and quarries in the area. Most of the mine-shafts listed in a database held at RCAHMW seem to be labelled as "Post-Mediaeval", but in truth it is very difficult to date mines, especially if they become re-used in later eras.

The trackway is on a slope, which means that the surface of the road would probably have been something like gravel. The reason for this is that brakes on wagons were poor or non-existent, so the gravel surface would have been employed to slow the cart down. Such a surface would have been destroyed over time.

There was a Roman fort at Erglodd, which is only 2 miles NNE of my track. It could be the case that any raw materials mined/quarried from the area would be taken up north. This being the case there might be more tracks waiting to be discovered to the north of the one I dowsed. If the road was associated with Erglodd, then that makes Rob Hemming's dating more accurate than my own.

Dowsing for Roman Roads in Wales

SUMMARY

Discovering Roman roads might be a very worthwhile avenue (pun!) for those dowsers wishing to get into archaeology. We've looked at a variety of dowsing techniques that might be employed for doing this type of work and even seen how to indulge in a little amateur archaeology without damaging a site. However, as far as my own investigations are concerned the work is just beginning. I may well fail to prove my road to be Roman but I feel I have already learned a lot from doing this project.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My thanks go to David Palmer and Peter Bewers of the Aberystwyth Archaeological Society for their input and support.

POSTSCRIPT

The day after I submitted this article to the BSD office the BBC reported that archaeologists had discovered evidence of lead-smelting activity underneath a mediaeval track-way near Llancynfelin. The BBC described it as a "Roman Industrial Estate"¹⁹ although dating on the ash had not been completed at the time. The discovery was made within about 200 yards of the Roman Fort at Erglodd. It's a funny old world.

References

¹See for example <http://www.kingcharles-wrex.co.uk/> for the search for the Blessing of Burntisland, a ship-wreck that was located by dowser Jim Longton.

²See my articles on *Dowsing Ysbyty Cynfyn stone circle*,

published in the journals of the British Society of Dowsers (December 2002 and June 2003) and the West Wales Dowsers Society (June and August 2003).

³See <http://www.tal-y-bont.org/> for more information.

⁴*Ein Canrif / Our Century*, various contributors, limited edition printed by Y Lolfa press.

⁵*Dowsing One Man's Way*, J. Scott Elliot, reprinted by the British Society of Dowsers.

⁶*Cardiganshire County History*, vol 1 P309. J. L. Davies and D. P. Kirby.

⁷A good book to read is *Roads in Roman Britain*, Hugh Davies, Tempus 2002.

⁸Two famous British heavyweight pro-wrestlers. Good book: *The Wrestling*, Simon Garfield. Faber & Faber 1996.

⁹Long-cord pendulum dowsing was pioneered by the late T. C. Lethbridge. c.f. *The Power of the Pendulum*, Routledge and Kegan Paul, first published (posthumously) in 1976.

¹⁰Sale-map entitled *A plan of Penrhyn Gerwyn, Allt-goch and Fron Goch farms...* dated 1837.

¹¹For example *Tithe schedule Llanfihangel Genau'r Glyn*, dated 1847.

¹²*O.S. map, 6" to 1 mile*, dated 1886.

¹³See *A plan of Penrhyn Gerwyn, Allt-goch and Fron Goch farms...* op. cit.

¹⁴*Roman Roads in North Wales, Surveys and Photographs*, by John Rigg.

¹⁵ibid.

¹⁶*Cardiganshire County History*, op cit.

¹⁷*Dowsing Ysbyty Cynfyn stone circle*, Part 2, op. cit.

¹⁸*Roads in Roman Britain*, op cit.

¹⁹See <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/wales/mid/3786093.stm>



Geoff Stuttford Remanence

(DERIVED FROM THE WORD "REMAINS")

If you take any small item, such as a bunch of keys, and drop those keys onto a table then a chair, then a window sill, onto a TV, a shelf, the floor (anywhere in a room) for a period of about 5 seconds at each location, you should be able to find the locations where you have put those keys by using L-rods even if those keys are now back in your pocket or purse.

Firstly, using one rod, ask it to guide you to a place where the keys 'are', and to swing across your body when it gets to within 12 inches (250 mm) of that location. If you then pick up your second rod and ask the rods to cross over at the point where your object 'is', the rods will do so, even if the object is not there now. Using this technique you should be able to trace all the places where you put the keys. You have asked your rods to locate where the object is, not was. So what exactly is happening here?

First of all, lets deal with the time anomaly. We have asked where the object is but have found the places where

it was. Dowsing does not deal with time as a measurement unless we specifically ask that is does, so there is no difference between present or past as far as dowsing is concerned in this particular example.

Secondly, why do the L-rods pick up places where the keys are/were? I asked whether there was any connection with the Astral Planes or another dimension and got a 'No', but there does exist a mechanism that enables an object to register its presence at a location by means of the energy that the object emits in the form of what are basically electromagnetic particles. It is the form that these particles take (in our case they replicate a bunch of keys) that our L-rods pick up and this phenomenon is known as *remanence*.

We have learned that by the process of *remanence* any object can register where it 'is' or has been and can be located – using dowsing and intent – at a particular timeless position. All we have to do now is to ask questions about what we want to find, remembering that it may not actually be where our dowsing tools indicate. Does that explain why some of us can never find an object we are dowsing for?



David Dixon

Village Water

– A STORY OF FOUR WEEKENDS IN AUGUST

BSD members will be pleased to hear news about Village Water because we had a fantastic summer. If you complained about the weather, please read this. We enjoyed a straight run of four weekends with good, even brilliant weather, starting on Saturday July 31st. There was a lunch-time celebration in our Shropshire garden, a lovely party on a beautiful sunny afternoon, followed by friends and family, and BSD members buying their own tickets and volunteering to collect for Village Water in the evening at the Weston Park Proms concert, just up the road.

The flying display set to music by a WW2 Spitfire came early in the performance and was followed by the rest of a dreamy first half played by an excellent orchestra. The question was would the 30-minute interval allow 25 Village Water collectors enough time to scoop the donations from a vast open-air audience? They were generous – and a total of £2311.11 in cash and cheques was put into our buckets.

The following weekend we were at a friend's 50th birthday in York and the weather was perfect. The weekend of 14th August was another cracker – in Scotland where Village Water was to be the beneficiary at the Scottish Proms Concert at Glamis Castle, childhood home of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. The omens were not good - we assembled on Friday the 13th in Dundee where we had booked accommodation at the University. There were nine of us staying in student accommodation – great value by the way if you're up there, at £12.95 per person, each of us in an en-suite bedroom.

Saturday morning saw our group of volunteers clambering around Captain Scott's ship RMS Discovery, built in Dundee for that fateful trip to the Antarctic in 1912. By comparison, our trip to Glamis was nothing. We erected our gazebo in minutes and welcomed a group of Scottish helpers from the family of BSD member Bob Edwards of Aberdeenshire. Bob had suffered a heart attack four days previously and was lying in intensive care, but insisted that ten members of his family should come along to collect for Village Water.

Special people, yes, lots of good energy and another vast outdoor arena. We collected more than £9000 during the 45-minute interval and in the week that followed, with cheques coming in the post each day. As one of our helpers said, "You know you're reaching people when they come over and put £20 notes into your bucket." Bob is now on the mend after a multiple heart bypass operation, is preparing to carry on the work of Jack Temple in Scotland and has arrived at some interesting views on certain wheats in the diet.

The V-Fest Virgin pop festival was a week later and we were invited to set up the Village Water stand alongside the grown-ups – Oxfam, St Johns Ambulance, etc. – amid a capacity audience of 70,000. We didn't have the right

paperwork to make more than a token collection of £700, but hopefully we'll benefit from a share of the VIP hospitality collection that last year brought us a generous cheque for £500 from the organisers – and it was another dry weekend.

Mid September saw BSD members assemble for the annual congress in Cirencester. We had a stand with photographs of our work in Africa – and donations collected amounted to £596.25. It was one of the best attended congresses of recent years – and you were so generous.

Finally, a presentation on Village Water to the local Albrighton Men's Link in Staffordshire produced an amazing sum of £200 from the raffle and from a group led by the vicar who has also offered the collection at their harvest festival. This summer's events, together with private donations from members of the British Society of Dowsers has allowed the total to reach nearly the £16,000 figure that the 50/50 joint venture with partner Harvest Help requires to sustain our £32,000 p.a. water and sanitation programme into year 2005.

We are active in the Western Province of Zambia and one wonders how we are guided to these remote areas in a continent as vast as Africa, but we were guided there and the need is huge. So far as we can tell we appear to be the only agency bringing fresh water sources to a province bigger than the whole of the United Kingdom. So you might say it's a drop in the ocean. However if you are Sarah, a volunteer midwife, then it's a life-saving gift to have a water well just there when you want to wash your hands. Picture it – a country that is effectively bankrupt since a Soviet-style economy went bust in 1996, and where many government workers don't even receive a salary.

Sarah and her colleagues only get paid when we appear with our tiny budget. She's available to deliver babies 12 hours a day, but only has a pair of shoes to walk in – and a bike to ride, because of our charity. It's shattering, frankly, and also humbling. After dowsing, we reach the water by employing the government water department's drilling rig – because only when we put diesel fuel in the tank does it move. Only when we pay the department to be there on site do the engineers have money to put food on the table. It puts going into Sainsbury's into some perspective.

We also go (and let's be honest) because we enjoy their tremendous sense of fun - and how they can be so happy in that grinding poverty defeats the imagination. So much fun that we can't wait to return, as we shall next year to supervise year two of the Village Water programme in Zambia. We don't run an office, have virtually no administration costs and we pay our own air fares and living costs – so every penny you donate goes directly to the work in Africa. Donations large or small, payable to Village Water, and sent to the BSD office – are most welcome.

Thank you all for your great support in 2004.

**...you know
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they come over
and put £20
notes into your
bucket...**



Alan J. Watts

Dowsing the Alphamstone Enigma

There is, a few miles south of the Suffolk town of Sudbury, a small Essex village called Alphamstone (TL 878355). Alphamstone's local claim to fame is that its church is surrounded by a jumbled collection of what look as if they were once standing stones. The name Alphamstone itself is somewhat enigmatic being apparently both Greek and Anglo-Saxon. Not only Greek but the first letter of the Greek alphabet which signifies original – *I am the alpha and the omega. The first and the last.* Was there an original master-stone at Alphamstone from which the place derives its name? A small group of dowsers plus the author of this piece decided that they would try to find out.

We had previously dowsed a small triangular green called Boose's Green (5847 2310) just north of the village of Colne Engaine a few miles east of Halstead. I had become well acquainted with Boose's because for some years I had ridden my horse from the livery stables at Brickhouse Farm which I believe to be on a dwelling site of great antiquity and which lies at the end of a straight footpath some 600 yards to the east of Boose's. While digging the foundations for an indoor riding school at Brickhouse Farm a megalith, which looked as if it had once been a standing stone, was discovered about six feet down. This and other landscape clues had pin-pointed Boose's as perhaps the origin of the megalith.

I have always been intrigued by Boose's Green (BG) standing as it does at a local high-spot and where three roads meet. Thus the dowsers from the 13 Group based in Clacton-on-Sea met there one Sunday and did a preliminary survey to discover that a circle did seem to exist centred somewhere around the middle of the green.

We were reinforced in this contention when the author discovered that Boose's lay on a meridian which was exactly 5 minutes of longitude west of the substantial mound that has given Mount Bures its name. What we will call Bures Mount (BM) (5905 2325) is a large tree-covered mound about a mile south of the Essex/Suffolk market town of Bures. A church has been built close by whose axis is strangely some 10° off the east-west line to which most churches conform.

The author also discovered that the castle mound at Castle Hedingham (CH) (5787 2395) lay on a meridian that was 5 minutes of longitude further west than Boose's. It also lay on the summer solstice sunset line from the latter site. Thus Boose's Green occupied a unique position between these two big mounds as its meridian lay exactly intermediate between them.

In work yet to be published the author has found that a substantial number of the churches in the Essex/Suffolk countryside surrounding BG and BM lie on standstill directions of moonrise and moonset. Although it did not include all the churches in the area the number connected was far higher than chance would suggest. For information about standstills and how to calculate their directions see reference [1] below.

The sighting directions were calculated using the formula in reference [1] for the azimuth (angle from north) for moonrise and moonset at a major summer standstill and for the epoch of about 3000 BC. (the variation with time is very small and insignificant compared to the other possible

errors, so the exact date is immaterial).

Amongst a significant number of ancient sites such as churches which lay on Sun and Moon standstill azimuths there was one site, Alphamstone Church, which apparently lay on the cross of the major moonrise standstill from Boose's and the major moonset standstill from Bures Mount. However, careful drawing on the 2½ inches to the mile O.S. map indicated that the Church at Alphamstone was not the target for these standstill lines. That lay in the field which exists to the east of the Church (see Figure 1).

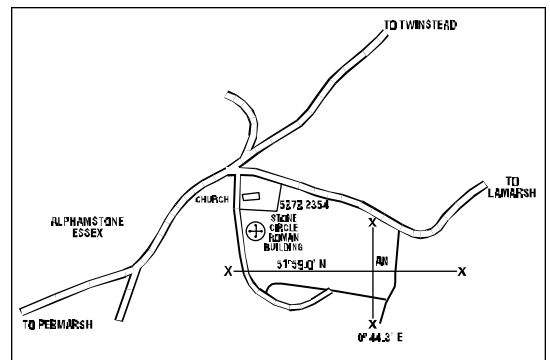


Fig. 1

We asked ourselves if the stones had been there first and had the church been erected inside them? This did not seem a likely explanation as all the stones were lying on the surface and there were none in stone-holes. The author and his colleagues believed that the origin of the stones lay in the field and that they had at some time been uprooted and cast down in the churchyard. Some had not even made it to the perimeter of the churchyard and lay just outside it.

From the initial drawing of moonrise and moonset lines at 51.9° north of east or west from BG and BM respectively it seemed that the site lines were targeted on a point some two hundred yards or so to the south of the Church. This was the most likely area for our dowse but when we got there and surveyed the meadow (it has been left in its natural state because of the Roman remains that have been found there) the majority of the party were drawn to a point on its far side which lay in a dip where it seemed very unlikely that an observational stone circle would ever have existed.

The meadow has a slightly convex contour near the churchyard but then – maybe 600 yards further east – drops suddenly away to a boundary thicket. The dowsers (Daphne and Alan Thurley and Nicholas and Susan Laxton) found very strong reactions in this far part of the field but we did not at that time know why. However there did seem to be a strong ley there which aligned with the north-east corner of the Church.

When the party gathered at the highest point of the field to survey the area which preliminary calculation had pinpointed, we soon had a set of positive reactions which proved to be those of a circle of radius about 35 feet. This was checked and counter-checked until we were sure that we were not deluding ourselves. However we found what appeared to be an anomaly. In the south-westerly direction the "circle" was distorted to have a radius of 38 feet.

The author suddenly realised that these dimensions were close to 13 and 14 megalithic yards (My) of 2.72 feet

Dowsing the Alphamstone Enigma

– the unit discovered by Alexander Thom through his deep study of the existing stone circles of Britain. Using the clues as given by Thom in reference [2] as to how egg-shaped circles were laid out, these dimensions were those of an egg (Figure 2) which is an example of what we will have to call Type 3. There are three ways in which a 3-4-5 triangle can

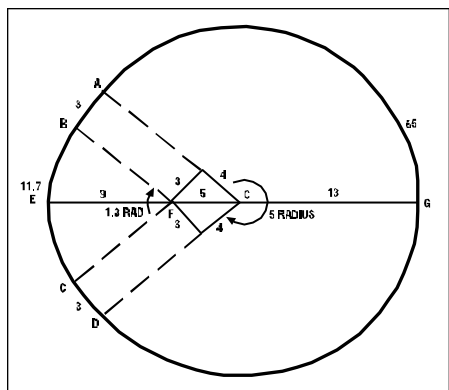


Fig. 2

be used to construct an egg. Thom illustrates two of them. Ours used the third way. We are strengthened in our belief that we have dowsed a true egg-shaped circle because of the remarkable whole-number dimensions and angles that result.

However, more careful calculation and drawing showed that the area on the far side of the field to which the dowsers had initially been drawn contained the real point of the cross of the moonrise and moonset lines from BG and BM. This point (which we will call Alphamstone Navel AN)

has unique properties. Firstly its meridian divides the 5 minute interval between BG and BM in the ratio of 3:2. At the same time it lies 3 nautical miles (Nm) from BG and 2 Nm from BM (Figure 3).

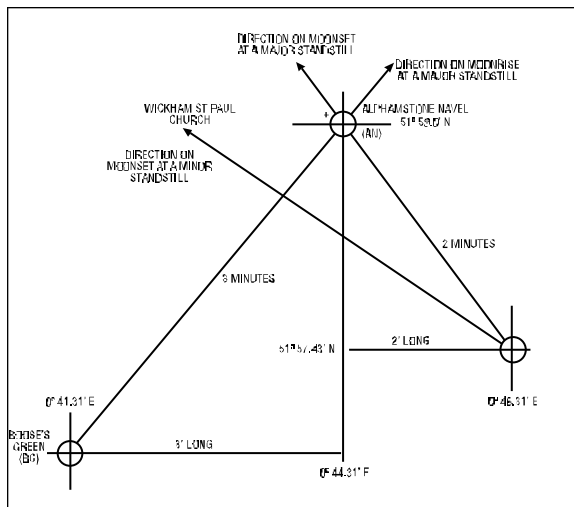


Fig. 3

had been chosen to construct the mounds, circles etc.

Thus Alphamstone is on a latitude (51° 59' N) which is numerically the same as the major standstill angles. This cannot be chance. It looks as though whoever devised this scheme in the first place chose AN – must have raised a standing stone on the spot, so as to lie on a latitude chosen by the standstills of the Moon. They chose its longitude so that two other sites – BG and BM – should look at the Moon rising and setting respectively at this specific point AN when at major summer standstill. The conjectured stone “egg” was placed on the higher ground close to AN from where it could sight the moonrises and moonsets, the difference in position making no effective error. That neither BG nor BM could actually see the marker at AN does not seem to have presented a problem to them. AN was a notional point in their plan and so was marked accordingly.

Further investigation of the Boose’s site using improved dowsing techniques revealed that the ring we had originally

identified was another egg-shaped one based on a combination of Thom’s Type 1 and Type 2 Egg-shaped circles (Figure 4). To the ten examples discovered by Thom when he wrote *Megalithic Sites in Britain* (published 1967) we can now add two more, both based on the same 3:4:5 triangle that originated the designs of the other ten.

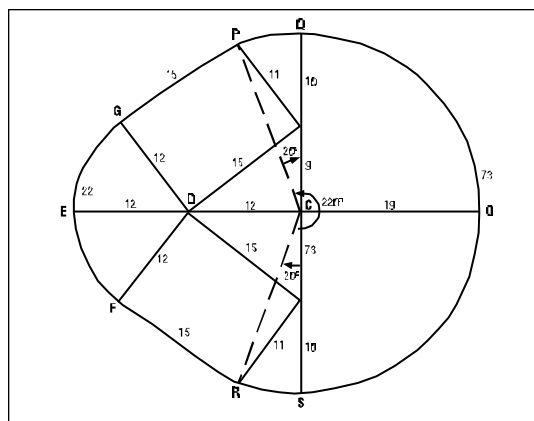


Fig. 4

If there was an original Alpha Stone then I conjectured that it would lie on the meridian previously mentioned that divided the 5 minute interval between Bures and Boose’s in the ratio of 2:3 and on the parallel that was the same as the calculated major standstills of the Moon at an epoch which I assumed might have been 3000 BC namely 51° 59' N.

Without telling the dowsers where this exact spot was but only indicating the general area for investigation they came, by consensus, to exactly that spot. Thus I would suggest that at one time in the ancient past a navel marker – a stone (the Alpha Stone?) stood on this spot. The inference in all this is that intellects in the ancient past planned this geodetic set-up for reasons best-known to themselves. It was obviously of great importance to them seeing the amount of trouble they went to in order to construct stone circles and mounds. Whether the mounds at Bures and Hedingham were as large as we see them today is conjectural but whoever came later and possibly built up these great edifices considered that the positions were hallowed and that their own earthworks should enhance the navel points of their forebears.

The results of the author’s pendulum dowsing on the map (which is the origin of Figure 1) indicate that the Alpha-stone was erected between 4200 and 4300 BC and was definitely a stone and not a post. It also confirmed that the Roman building, discovered coincident with the dowsed circle, was built within the circle. The date when the stones were removed from the field was after the church was built although some of them were used as handy building materials in the latter.

References

- [1] Sun, Moon and Standing Stones, J.E.Wood, 1978, Oxford University Press
- [2] Megalithic Sites in Britain, A. Thom, 1967, Oxford University Press.
- [3] Ordnance Survey, Sheet TL83/93 Halstead (Essex) 1:25000 Second Series



Chris Johnson

Health and Healing Special Interest Group

UNDERSTANDING

Like most qualified accountants, I looked on Dowsing for Health as a complementary therapy that had no method of being tried, tested or proved. After all, in bookkeeping everything adds up. It's easy when you know how. Mind you, it does take 3 to 5 years of intensive training to get to that stage. Accountancy is black and white with no room for anything that cannot be proved, balanced or calculated.

Dowsing for Health is completely different. It can't be proved to work – or can it? Having practised dowsing for six years and had many experiences that I cannot explain, I will furnish you with several case histories. Incidentally I only ever use a crystal pendulum given to me by a good friend who insisted that I should take up dowsing.

CASE HISTORY 1 - CANCER

(Distance Healing with only a name)

I was asked to carry out distance healing on a middle-aged man diagnosed with terminal cancer who had been given a few weeks to live. It was suggested that the patient should not be told about the healing he was to receive as he probably wouldn't accept it at this stage and wouldn't want to give his family false hope.

Under the circumstances I asked a higher authority for permission to start the healing. This was granted and the healing carried out at the same time each day. The man sadly lost his battle but his life was prolonged by six months, enabling him to come to terms with death itself and allowing his family to cope.

The man's doctor was surprised at the length of time his patient had survived. It was far longer than had been expected and much longer than normal for this type of cancer. After being told of the distance healing given to his patient, the doctor did not disbelieve its power and agreed it would have done no medical harm. In fact, he agreed that it could only help.

From my own point of view, I was disappointed that the man did not recover but the healing did prolong his life for the good of his family. He died peacefully. I cannot explain in medical or scientific terms why or how this man survived for so long but I know it worked. The pendulum stopped at his death and I was then unable to get a response of any kind.

CASE HISTORY 2 – THE RIGHT QUESTION

(Distance healing with names only)

Stress is a major cause of illness and affects all social classes and job types. Many problems are caused by a lack of money, resources and long hours. Stress is particularly rampant in teaching.

A young teacher who was head of music in a large Yorkshire comprehensive was suffering from the above symptoms and struggling to find the right staff. The school had advertised for an assistant music teacher and had a shortlist of six candidates. The teacher gave me the names of the candidates over the telephone and I wrote them down. Her requirement was to find the best candidate – as

simple as that. After dowsing over the names I asked the pendulum to answer the teacher's question. I rang and gave her the answer. That very day a panel of interviewers chose the same candidate.

At first I thought it was a coincidence as this was the first time I'd done this type of dowsing. The candidate was appointed but it soon became clear that they weren't the right person. A year later, we tried to find another suitable candidate. This time the questions we agreed on were very specific to the job, personality, teaching ability and dedication etc. The new candidate proved to be a very successful appointment.

This method has now been tried many times and seems to be a simple but effective method of finding the right person for the right job. Be sure to ask the exact question – if you don't you won't get the right answer.

CASE HISTORY 3 – UNEXPLAINED ILLNESS

- (physical healing at a site)

I'm not used to getting a frantic telephone call from a couple too afraid to get out of bed to use the toilet, but it was certainly interesting. I visited the couple to get the full story. The flat was on the first floor of a 1970 block in a nice location near the city centre. The whole area was on the historic site of the battle of Worcester – known as a problem area for healing, unexplained accidents and a higher than normal incidence of cancer patients.

The previous occupant, an old lady, had died but we weren't sure if it happened in the flat. The present owners had moved in three years ago and hadn't experienced any problems until recently. The current owner, a woman, was suffering from headaches, tiredness and general health problems. The man complained of feeling cold down his right side and had a tingling sensation in the same place. This woke him from his sleep and he was constantly tired. Both of them felt that something was not right and were suffering from lack of sleep.

On visiting the flat I found several cold spots and concluded that the spirit of the old lady had come back to visit, without intending any harm. The lady's spirit had entered the flat and walked on the side of the room where the man felt the cold and tingling. She continued along the wall, past the bed's headboard, across the hall, into the bathroom and out through the far wall. The hall was not cold but the bathroom was.

I sought permission to remove the old lady's spirit, allowing her to go to a place of safety and peace. The flat was checked and her spirit released. A small disturbance was felt in the flat that night but since then all has been calm. It's a story that has been seen and heard many times before. How do you explain this, when no hard evidence can be given?

Everyone who has Dowsed for Health will probably have had the same or similar experiences. I am sure we would all like to hear and exchange views. These opinions on the art of Dowsing for Health are mine alone and not necessarily the same as others have experienced.

**Dowsing
for Health
...can't be
proven to
work – or
can it?**



John Wombell

Grave Matters

Two articles in *Dowsing Today* March 2003, plus the request from the editors for contributions have prompted me to put fingers to the keyboard. Michael Jack writes of being responsible for the burial grounds around Hythe, and Miroslav Provod writes of Oldrich Hradil being able to detect and sex human burials without the use of dowsing tools.

I lived through a similar problem to Michael Jack of sleeping over a spring in the early seventies, then much later I had responsibility for the maintenance of the burial grounds in Kincardine and Deeside. These experiences contributed to an ongoing interest, and I have dowsed now for almost 40 years. However, I must be one of the world's laziest dowsers. I just dabble when the opportunity arises, for my own pleasure or enquiry.

My favourite tools in the field are a nylon "V" rod, and Clive Thompson's "W" rod, usually made out of bits of plastic webbing used to hold goods onto pallets. I was introduced to the "W" rod by chance on a drilling stand at the Royal Highland Show in Edinburgh about 10 years ago, then I had the chance to attend one of Clive's most instructive courses in North Wales about 3 years ago. He told me I reacted in the opposite direction to most dowsers, so my "W" rod tilts up when approaching a spring at a right angle, instead of down, and it rolls over as I cross it.

Prior to meeting Clive I only used my "W" rod walking forwards, and not as the direction finder expounded by Clive. A good few years ago we had a family party at a rented cottage in the Borders, where the visitor information with the cottage told of the presence of a woman's grave in the substantial garden, the whereabouts of which were not known. This intrigued me, and I started enquiry with the pendulum, followed by dowsing the garden with a V rod cut from a bush. The outcome was that I was as sure as one can ever be in these matters that I had found the grave. That was the start of my interest in dowsing both marked and unmarked graves, and in finding remote unrecorded burial grounds in the Scottish Highlands where I live.

Using the "W" rod and walking in a straight line my rod dips to the right over female remains and left over male remains. Over the years I have spent many an hour exploring burial grounds both old and new with my dowsing rod. Headstone inscriptions are something to test oneself on, but with the caveat that they can be misleading. Families often "popped in another one" and didn't bother to update the inscription on the stone. The best test is to dowse a burial ground in current use, where the stone inscriptions are more likely to be correct, or – if you can handle it – to dowse the grave of someone you knew. Generally the newer the body the stronger the dowsing reaction is, which kind of makes sense.

Older "closed" burial grounds are most fascinating, particularly in the Highlands, in that many graves are marked by no more than a simple flake of rock with no inscription, and in a great many cases there are no grave markers at all. In such burial grounds it is very rewarding to work out the lines of graves, their orientation, and where the children are buried. I should add that the limits of individual graves are very easy to detect, so it is possible to estimate the size and age of people buried.

It is also easy to detect when a shorter woman has, for instance, been buried at a later date above her taller man, by the movement of the dowsing rod whilst moving back and

fore over the grave. For whatever reason, I can also pick up and sex cremated remains, if they are disposed of more or less in a heap. We increasingly come across them at historical sites and beauty spots.

Since retirement my wife and I have developed a great interest in archaeology, and to keep the old brain active I completed a field archaeology course through Aberdeen University. We also write walking guides, and these two activities take us all over the North of Scotland and into many remote and unrecorded places. I have also been able to dowse a variety of burial sites in Scandinavia and the Netherlands. The opportunities for dowsing in the pursuit of archaeology are endless. Neolithic and Bronze Age sites never cease to amaze me, but we spend a lot of time investigating what archaeologists refer to as "mediaeval or later rural settlements" or MOLRS for short, possibly because there are just so many wonderful sites in the Highlands.

Whilst many burial grounds belonging to this period are of course known and fully recorded, and are very visible in familiar form, many are – for lots of reasons – lost, unrecorded and without historical record. We have found quite a few in recent years, and in the remotest of places. Some I have deliberately sought and found by map dowsing first, and others we have found by accident or by "reading the landscape". I usually make a quick dowsing plan of a site when we find one, and submit it to the sites and monuments record. However, I know a lot of my archaeological friends regard my findings with great scepticism, and one cannot, without risk of being detained at Her Majesty's pleasure, go around the countryside digging up every site one has a hunch about. Also, I would be the first to admit to getting things completely wrong sometimes, as I have real problems in interpreting my dowsing reactions on some complex sites.

But the proof of the pudding is undoubtedly in the eating, and in August 2000 I was invited to join a small team of amateur and professional archaeologists to investigate a possible mediaeval chapel site on Speyside. The week previous I had made a prediction that proved to be very wrong on another Speyside site, over which I shall always be puzzled, and I had also previously dowsed the possible chapel site we were about to investigate, and indicated where I thought there were a number of graves. With my credibility at rock bottom, I was set to work by the director to excavate a trench in a spot that my dowsing told me was useless. I dutifully scraped away in this barren trench for 2 days finding absolutely nothing, but meantime, another volunteer's trench, in the general area where I had predicted graves, had started to reveal a cutting which the professionals were getting rather excited about.

I was then asked whether I would like to excavate one of my dowsing marks. That was an invitation too good to refuse. I had predicted a large male grave where I marked out my new trench. I very soon started to go down into a perfect coffin-shaped grave, exactly 2 metres in length, and 1.2 meters deep. There were no human remains at the bottom whatsoever, only a deep red stain, and I enclose a photograph of the completed excavation. Just two graves in total were excavated in this preliminary investigation of the site. The explanation for the absence of human remains in both graves was that the gravel site was generally acidic, and had been subjected to fluctuating periods of high water

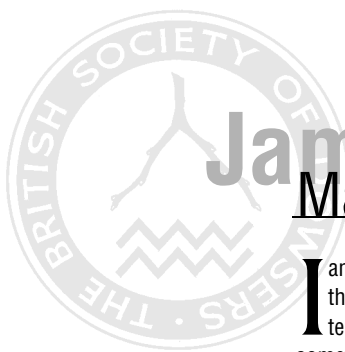
Grave Matters

table. Samples of the stained earth were taken and they still await analysis (due to lack of funding) as does a more detailed investigation of the site using geophysics and further excavation. Had the site not been so gravelly, I think the staining might have been more revealing.

It is thought that the graves were possibly 9th century A.D. and that the site was most probably an early Christian chapel site. This experience worked wonders for my confidence which continues to this day, regardless of all scepticism.

In conclusion, I have no desire whatsoever to understand how it is that I can detect and sex human remains. I know it works, as my experience on Speyside in 2002 proved conclusively. I have also been lucky enough to

dowse two island burial grounds during survey work, to sort out to my own satisfaction the anomalies presented by jumbled marker stones or the absence of markers, and to confirm or dispel local legends. I have found amongst other graves on a remote croft, one containing a mother and very small child, marked by a boulder with a smaller stone beside it. What human stories lie under the sod in these remote places, of the outbreak of disease in the dead of winter and no one left strong enough to make the trek over the hills with the dead to a recognised burial place? If only I dared to carry a spade and trowel as well as my camera and G.P.S. on our travels around the Highlands! I hope this story strikes a cord with readers who also dabble in "grave matters".



James Kuebelbeck

Man Overboard

I am a water dowser by choice, but I have done other things as well. I do not run up and down the street telling everyone what I do (or have been able to do), but sometimes what a person does comes to the attention of the general public sooner or later.

Such was the case a while back. I received a call from the local sheriff who asked if I would be able to help him. A man had fallen overboard and drowned in one of the lakes in central Minnesota. They had been searching for the body for a number of days, and the family was absolutely distraught. For the past few days they had been using "cadaver" dogs (dogs trained to detect smells and other odours rising to the surface of the water from submerged drowning victims). Divers had also been searching all daylight hours and could not locate the body.

I told the sheriff I would try to help, but that I wanted him to know up front that he might be met with scepticism and ridicule for his efforts, because not everybody would be knowledgeable about what we were about to attempt. He told me he "didn't give a damn about what anybody thought" and again asked if I would try to help the family. I asked if we could do it without any Press or reporters or publicity, and he assured me we could. I didn't realise he was going to pick me up in his Patrol car. It turned out to be a bit difficult trying to appear inconspicuous by racing out to the site in a sheriff's car with the flashing red lights on!

Arriving on the scene, I discovered about a hundred and fifty observers standing around. I talked to some of the divers on shore, who had just been relieved by other divers out on the lake. They told me that it was so weedy further out on the lake where they were searching, that it was like trying to find a needle in a haystack!

I never use L rods (for locating underground water), but I decided to use a single L rod in this case. After making some small talk with some of the people, I walked back to the squad car and picked up the L rod, casually stuck it under my belt, and told the sheriff I was going to take a short walk by myself.

By this time most people weren't paying much attention to me, so I walked about 500 feet down the shoreline to the south. A number of divers' boats were anchored out on the lake, so I had some reference points. I slowly panned the rod across the lake, and I seemed to get a reaction (a sense of 'hanging up' or 'dragging') near where one of the boats was anchored. I made a mental note of which boat it was, and walked back along the shoreline to a point about 500 feet north of where I had started. Panning across the lake again, I noted where once again I got a similar reaction. The triangulation seemed to be about fifty feet east of the boat I had noted earlier.

The sheriff and two of his Water Rescue patrol officers met me as I was returning, and asked what I thought. I told them that I believed they should extensively search the area where that one particular boat was anchored. It was starting to get dark, so the sheriff asked me to go along out with them and talk to the divers.

When we got out to where the boats were anchored, the sheriff told the divers who had just surfaced, to go back down and take another look in the area I indicated. One of the divers told him (in no uncertain terms) it would be a waste of time, because they had already searched that area, and it was now so dark they couldn't see anything down there anyway! The sheriff then told them to call it quits for the day, but to leave a marker buoy on that site because that's where he wanted them to search in the morning.

The divers looked at him in such a way that I thought they would have liked to have thrown him overboard also!

The divers returned the next morning however, and discovered the body right beneath the marker buoy...

It did prove to be a great opportunity to demonstrate the credibility of the dowsing method to the general public.

P.S. I would appreciate letters or comments from anyone.

*Jim Kuebelbeck,
Box 362 28391 Kelp Road, St. Joseph, Minnesota 56374
(320) 363-7564
Jkuebel@netlinkcom.com*



Correspondence

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor

A good number of you are members of local groups, such as churches, men's groups, WI, Rotary and Lions and I want to ask for your help in soliciting their support for BSD Village Water – and I'd like to tell you of recent good fortune.

My wife and I went along to a Lent lunch where we met a vicar from a neighbouring village in Staffordshire. Over lunch, we touched upon water divining and Africa and he asked if someone from Village Water could make a presentation to the church Men's Link. I agreed, mentioning that there should be a fund-raising aspect and he arranged for a raffle. The evening went well and the raffle brought in £50 – and I thought that was that. Not so, because in the next week I received two private donations from group members of £50 each and a cheque from the committee for £100.

Another week passed and the vicar rang to say he'd been impressed by the humanitarian aspects of the Village Water programme in Africa – and the fact that we were promoting better sanitation to improve the health of the villagers, as well as bringing fresh water. Consequently, he arranged for the proceeds of the church's Harvest Festival services to be donated to Village Water and we were invited to attend.

The church was packed, it was an ecumenical event with all the churches in Albrighton participating and the proceeds after costs amounted to £500. Hence from that one local church £750 has been raised for Village Water in the past month.

Imagine having 200 local groups each contributing, say, £100 in a year. A drilled borehole with manual pump costs around £2000 and a hand-dug well with pump about £500. I don't know of an action programme with costs as low as ours – we have administrative costs that are almost zero.

Can you please spread the word to your local groups? Almost everyone of you will be a member of a voluntary group and you can be the ambassador for water divining and for Village Water in Africa. There are numerous events – Christmas carol services, monthly meetings, Lent lunches, Harvest Festivals and thanksgiving occasions when people need to say thanks for the wonderful quality of life we are privileged to enjoy in this country and where our/your Village Water charity would be most appropriate as the beneficiary.

Please let me know if you can help.

*David Dixon, BSD VILLAGE WATER
david@skippy.it, tel: (01952) 850441
Knoll Barn, Tong Norton, Shropshire TF11 8PX*

Dear Editor,

I was extremely interested in Raymon Grace's article entitled "Water Works" in the September 2004 edition of Dowsing Today, which showed how our minds are able to implant thoughts into water and thus purify it.

From personal experience I know that the same is true of locations which are known to be affected by the negative energies of geopathic stress. Just by showing the intention of clearing the area of geopathic stress seems to be sufficient to remove all negativity permanently.

Although geopathic stress does not cause many illnesses in itself it does lower the immune system which causes many illnesses.

I wonder what other ways we should be using our minds to help mankind and the world – ridding the world of terrorism, preventing severe weather conditions and the depletion of the ozone layer and even helping save the dolphins for a start?

Cherry Whittaker

Dear Editor,

In the September 1999 issue of the BSD Journal, on Page 331, my letter relating to the Pendulum Responses of nine dowsers to the basic four questions – Yes, No, Neutral Response & Idiot-response – was published.

As I have now recorded the responses of twenty-four dowsers, there could be some BSD members who may be interested in these and the fact that only two dowsers out of the twenty-four have similar responses to all of the four questions.

Below, underneath each of the seven "standard" pendulum responses, I have given the number of dowsers out of the twenty-four who obtain that configuration of the pendulum in relation to the four responses – Yes, No, Neutral & Idiot-response:

	↻	↺	↓	↔	↗	↖	Stationary
Yes	9	2	5	2	2	4	NIL
No	1	9	2	4	6	1	1
Neutral	1	4	3	3	2	3	8
Idiot response	8	2	4	5	5	NIL	NIL

It is interesting to note that nine out of the twenty-four have Clockwise for Yes and nine out of the twenty-four have Anti-clockwise for No. Eight out of the twenty-four have Clockwise for Idiot-response and eight out of the twenty-four have Stationary for Neutral-response. Six out of the twenty-four obtain a "North-East/South-West" response for No.

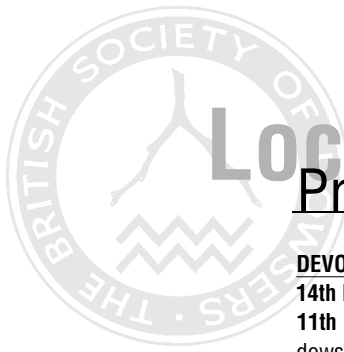
John Wills Browne

Solution to Dowsing Crossword No.1

DOWSING CROSSWORD NO. 1 – SOLUTION
Compiled by Peter Golding, Slimbridge

Here is the solution to the crossword published in the September edition of Dowsing Today. The first correct solution drawn from the hat on the 1st of November belonged to John Wills Browne. Congratulations! The prize is £20 worth of books of your choice from the BSD bookshop. The Editors would value feedback from members on whether you would like to see more competitions, crosswords and "dowsing fun" in the journal.





Local Groups

Programmes of Events

DEVON DOWSERS

14th December – Festive Dinner at the Lymington Arms.
11th January – Group Meeting – Speaker: author and dowsing Alan Neal on Dowsing and Healing.
8th February – Group Meeting – Speaker: Cathy Welchman on What Flower Essences Do.

EAST MIDLANDS DOWSERS

Friday meetings commence at 7.30pm, field trips at 10.30am.
Friday 10th December – Christmas “Get-Together”, please bring food or drink to share.
Friday 14th January – Annual General Meeting
 For more information contact: Chairman: John Wright 01332 842566 Secretary: Linda Darlison 0115 849 4185
 Email: linda.darlison@ntlworld.com
 www.eastmidsdowsers.co.uk

GREATER MANCHESTER DOWSERS

We meet on the third Friday of the every month (except summer and December) at the Mosses Community Centre in Bury, talks commence at 7.45pm.
21st January 2005 – Dowsing and Personal Development – Ann Banks.
18th February – Dowsing Discovery – Elaine Speakman.
18th March – Reflexology – Janette Pope.
15th April – Dowsing for Health – Daphne Gillibrand.
20th May – Interactive Dowsing Mystery Night.
17th June – Outing – to be advised.
16th September – Practical dowsing.
21st October – Greater Manchester Dowsers AGM, followed by practical dowsing.
18th November – speaker to be arranged.

KENT DOWSERS

2004 PROGRAMME

All meetings are 7pm and at Well House, 181 Broadwater Road, West Malling unless otherwise stated.
December 13th – Monday. Christmas celebration, Festival of Lights (Sweden). An evening of celebration and feasting. Other topics that we hope to be including – as speakers confirm dates – a Royal Engineer and a Fountain Group representative.
 £2 again remains the charge.

LONDON AND THAMESIDE DOWSERS

All meetings are held at the Coborn Arms, Coborn St, Mile End, London E3.
Saturday 29th January 2005 – John Baker will give his talk with slides of Archaeological Dowsing.
1st March – New membership year – subscription £12 payable to J. Theadom, 33 Tennyson Rd, Maldon, Essex CM9 6BE.
26th March – Geopathic Stress – Billy Gawn, 2.15-4pm. Contact Vicky Sweetlove on 01277 203180.
21st May – An introduction to the science of dowsing and research into wood henges – Geoff Crockford.
16th July – Trip to Avebury and Stonehenge.
30th July – Meeting re BSD Congress, Great Malvern.
24th September – Talk, speaker to be advised.
26th November – End of year meeting.
 Other trips and site visits to be arranged.
 www.londondowsers.org.

SURREY DOWSERS

All meetings are on Saturdays from 2.30 to 5.00pm in the United Reformed Church, Elgar Hall, Raeburn Avenue, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey.
Saturday 15th January 2005 – AGM and 10th Anniversary Party.
19th February – Aura-soma colour therapy – Sheila Reddell.
19th March – Practical experiments with energy fields – David Webb.
16th April – Auras, graph sensing and drawing the aura – Elaine Miller.
21st May – The power of collective thought – Andy Thomas.
18th June – to be advised.

SUSSEX DOWSERS

Meetings are held at the Basil Shippam Centre, Tozer Way, St Pancras, Chichester, 2.15 – 5.45pm, all welcome.
Sunday 12th December – *Kirlian Photography: Beyond the Visible*, by Nigel Garion-Hutchings.
Sunday 9th January – *Practical Experiments with Energy Fields* with David Webb.
 Chairman: Mrs Sandy McKenzie 01329 234398
 Secretary: Mrs Jo Gaulfield 01273 422391
 Email: sussexdowsers@hotmail.com
 Website: www.geocities.com/thesxdowsers/

WEST OF SCOTLAND DOWSERS

For further details contact Catherine Kirk on 0141 339 0678.
FULL DAY EVENTS – £15 (some concessions)
Saturday 4 December *Goethe's Theory of Colour* with Malin Starrett who will explore our 'subjective' and 'objective' experiences of colour using experiments – with prisms, spinning discs, shadows and much more (booking essential).
Sunday 13 March *Rhythms of the Moon in Fertility and Growth* with Nick Kollerstrom who will consider the significance of lunar cycles and ancient lunar symbolism, together with astronomical explanations of lunar cycles.
Sunday 23 April Talk & Field Trip in Crieff with David Cowan author '*Ley Lines and Earth Energies*'.
Weekend 28-30 May – Field Trip to Island of Arran to consider research into alignments and the harmonies of Heaven and Earth in relation to what can be found on the ground, both visually and using dowsing.
LEARN-ABOUT-DIVINATION with Mishka (£15/day)
Sunday 23 January History of Runes, how they may be related to Tarot cards and other archetypal images.
LEARN-TO-DOWSE with Pat Toms (£15/day)
Saturday 5 March – Glasgow Cathedral and Necropolis.
Sunday 10 April – Craigmaddie Muir and Dumgoyne Visit the 'Old Wives Liff', a stone dohmen and the remains of an ancient cairn. Investigate subtle influences of running water, and the hill Dumgoyne, for topological influences and leys.
Saturday 6 February – *Experiencing Harmony and Disharmony as a Sense of a Place*. We will consider how people associate with their surroundings investigating different zones of influence and consider how the ambience of a place can be changed.
Sunday 15 May – Ayr Beach and Mauchline Cliff. Find geological fissures under Ayr beach, investigate influences of symbols in the sand. Dowse earth currents flowing from Mauchline cliff in relation to ancient cup marks.
REGULAR GROUP MEETINGS in Glasgow West End on third Wednesday of the month, start 7.30pm.
January – *What can we Conclude from Psychological Research?*

Programmes of Events

Trish Robertson with over twenty years of research into alleged paranormal cases including recent extensive statistical analysis of statements made by mediums.

February – *Become More Sound through Sound* with Harriet Buchan – exploring body and voice. Giving voice to sound is a state of being – with infinite possibilities.

March – *Working with Energies in Healing and Self Awareness*

with mediums Joy Foubister & Mary Tulloch, seeking a better understanding of dis-ease and ailments in our lives.

April – *Paths of Transformation – Labyrinths* with Grahame Gardner. Learn about their history and how to make and use them.

May – *Dowsing in the bio-field* with Tom Craig who will present some neuro-physiological explanations for the dowsing phenomenon for discussion.



From the Office Council News

Council met for the first time at the Malvern Office on 3rd October.

Ian Clements, in his final appearance before Council, presented his report covering the previous three months. It had been an increasingly busy time for the Office, with courses and Congress to organise. Council was pleased to receive feedback from members which indicated that, generally speaking, Congress was perceived by most to have been a very successful event. There were some shortcomings with programme timing and with service at the venue but the lessons learned will be useful in planning next year's event in Malvern.

With the Administrator moving to a part time basis, finance was available to temporarily extend the working hours of the Finance Officer and Administration Assistant. Because of the increasing use of services by members and the Society's events, progress had been slow in clearing the backlogs but it was anticipated that October and November would see real progress. The Office is on course to meet the 1st April deadline when it will take on the support and finance role for the Special Interest Groups.

The Council received, discussed and approved reports from its Sub-Committees and Working Parties. It was also provided with progress reports on the proposed block insurance scheme for those on the Professional and Tutor Registers.

The Finance Sub-Committee had received a satisfactory

Cash Flow Forecast showing a less than anticipated deficit and all other figures were in line with expectations.

The SIG working party reported that transitional arrangements are proceeding well and the budget setting procedures will be completed at the next round of meetings at the end of January.

Following a great deal of enthusiasm shown at Congress, an Archaeology SIG is now being formed with John Baker agreeing to be Chairman.

The Education Sub-Committee reported on a well attended and very successful Tutor Orientation Weekend. This event, in addition to a satisfactory Prospective Tutor session at Congress, provided positive indications that the Society's supply of Registered Tutors would soon be increasing. Next year's course will be held in the South of England.

The new website was proving to be very successful attracting about 150 'hits' a day and producing many enquiries from prospective members to the Office.

Council endorsed nominations for the Council of Management which go forward to the AGM in January 2005.

Council considered two applications to the Professional Register and approved the election of 32 new members.

Council recorded a unanimous vote of thanks to Ian Clements for his hard and dedicated work in progressing the Society through a period of dramatic change and wished him well for the future.

Office News

As has been reported elsewhere in this issue, John Moss was appointed Director of the Society on 14th September and commenced his new duties on 1st October. John's role is part time and he will be in the Office on Monday and Tuesday, Wednesday mornings and Thursday mornings each week. During October John and Ian Clements have completed a handover of duties, with Ian due to leave us in the middle of November.

A priority has been the employment of a new Administration Assistant and interviews are due to take place in early November. The arrival of this person will enable us to redistribute tasks and work more efficiently.

Our Finance Officer Sylvia Cahill has continued the task of setting up our Sage Book-keeping System and listing all our stock both of which have been very time consuming. Much work has also been devoted to the completion of our Annual Accounts for the Year ended 31 May 2004.

We have also begun to set up our Archive and Library, although we are probably several months away from being able to open the National Dowsing Centre to the membership


and general public. Shelving has now been installed and soon we will be able to find out what is inside those 80 or so boxes!

We ask for members' forbearance regarding telephone calls during this transitional period, pending the arrival of our new assistant. We do try to answer it immediately whenever possible but there are times when we have to leave the answerphone on in order to complete time critical tasks. Please leave a message and we will respond as soon as possible. E-mails are very welcome.

Finally, you will see that a copy of the latest Issue of Earth Energy Matters has been included with this Issue of Dowsing Today. At its October Meeting, Council decided that copies of Newsletters produced by the Special Interest Groups would be distributed to all members of the Society with both the December and March Issues of Dowsing Today. This is part of the process of integrating the Special Interest Groups with the rest of the Society which will see, by the middle of next year, the publication of an enlarged Dowsing Today with separate, clearly defined sections allocated to each of the SIGs.

John, Helen and Sylvia

Notices



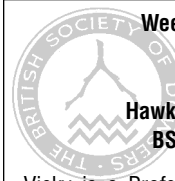
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND COURSES

**The British Society of Dowsers
Annual General Meeting
Sunday 30 January 2005 3.30pm
The Friends Meeting House, Orchard Road, Malvern**

This AGM will be held in Malvern for the first time and afterwards, Sig Lonegren, Vice President of the Society, will give a talk entitled 'Animal, Vegetable, Mineral'.

The Earth Energies manifest themselves in all three kingdoms from deer beds, huge 'erratic' boulders or rocking rocks that are found over primary water to apple trees in the middle of fields that lean out to be over a blind spring. Sig will have a digital slide presentation that will show numerous examples of the Earth Energies which can be seen in the physical world.

***Please contact the office for Directions to the Friends Meeting House.**



**Weekend Course: Dowsing for Beginners
A BSD Core Curriculum Course
29 April- 1 May 2005
Hawkwood College, Stroud, Gloucestershire
BSD Registered Tutor Vicky Sweetlove**

Vicky is a Professional Member of The Society and Secretary of London and Thameside Dowsers. She is a member of the Executive Committee of the Feng Shui Society.

The course will give participants a good opportunity to learn basic dowsing skills with the four main dowsing tools, pendulum, L-Rod, Y-Rod and Bobber/wand and the way in which these skills can be applied to everyday life. This course is ideal for those who have limited dowsing experience as well as for complete beginners.

To apply: Contact the BSD Office (details overleaf) for an application form, which please complete and return to the Office with your remittance.

Dowsing Research Group

DRG will be holding meetings on the following dates:

12 February and 12 March

For details of these meetings please contact Jo Cartmale, see back cover.

The British Society of Dowsers
An Inaugural Meeting for all those interested in
Archaeological Dowsing

at Ryton Organic Gardens, Coventry
Sunday 23 January 2005 at 10.30 am


At this meeting we will plan practical sessions and events for the coming year.

For more details, please contact the BSD office or John Baker 01322 525975 email mrimages@globalnet.co.uk

Health and Healing Special Interest Group

Meeting: 12 March 2005
Burgage Hall, Ledbury
Herefordshire

The Health and Healing Special Interest Group welcomes all society members. Please contact Chris Johnson for more details.(see back cover)



Earth Energies Special Interest Group

Weekend Course:
Introduction to Earth Energies and Geopathic Stress
A BSD Core Curriculum Course
26-27 February 2005
Kennet Valley Village Hall, Lockeridge, Wiltshire
BSD Registered Tutor: Sig Lonegren

Spring Meeting
15 April, Ryton Organic Gardens, Nr Coventry
EEG welcomes all members of the Society
Please contact Jo Cartmale for more details(see back cover)

Water Divining Special Interest Group

27 March – Water Dowsing Workshop,
joint meeting with Malvern Spa Assoc in Town Centre, dowsing springs and wells.

1 May – Dowsing the Springs.
Joint Meeting with Malvern Spa Assoc.
Visit the decorated springs and wells in Malvern

The Water Divining SIG welcomes all members of BSD
Please contact Jo Cartmale for more details(see back cover)

Giving to 'Village Water' and 'Water for Life'

Village Water is the Society's own Project which is engaged in a major match funding, joint-venture this year with Harvest Help (a British Charity with experience of working in Africa) to find and secure water supplies in Zambia. By combining forces with Harvest Help, over £32,000 is being used to fund this work.

Water for Life supports 'Reaching the Unreached' and the work of Brother Kimpton for the very poorest people in Southern India.

Both funds rely entirely on donations and fundraising. If you would like to give to either, please send your payment to the Society's Office in Malvern made payable to either 'Village Water' or 'Water for Life'.

Village Water Fundraising Update

In August, the Virgin Pop Festival at Weston Park ,with 70,000 people in attendance, raised a considerable sum for the benefit of 30 charities. Village Water was delighted to receive a cheque for £1,000, which takes our total received from events since 1 August to £14,411.

Please note: the Society's new email address is info@britishdowsers.org
The old email address will continue to be operational for some time.