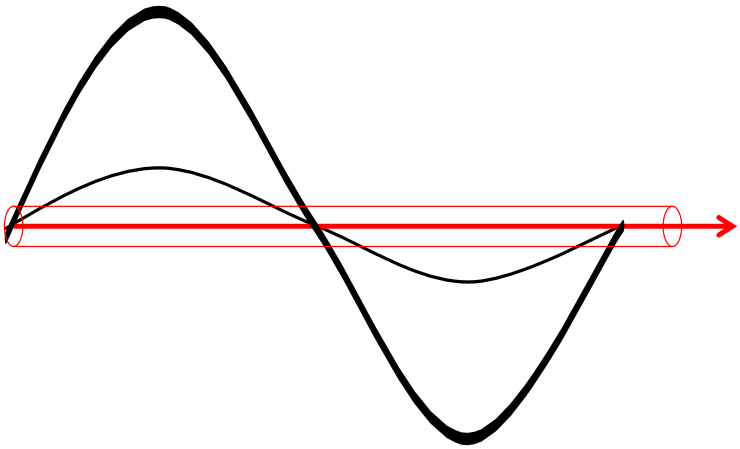
ADVANCED DOWSING



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This Report is published by

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Leksandsv 23
167 75 BROMMA
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ISBN 978-91-976841-1-8

ABSTRACT

When we dowse for energies it's always the same thing we detect or perceive with our dowsing rods or pendulum; it's an electric wave that science calls a longitudinal electric wave. We can dowse for water, Curry- and Hartmann lines, energy lines at historic monuments, the human aura, the PSI-track etc. In all of these cases it's one and the same type of longitudinal electric wave we perceive. However these waves have different frequencies, intensity and geometrical shape. A dowser knows if it's water or a Curry-line because his brain is able to recognize the frequency and geometrical shape of the longitudinal electric wave. The best way to become a skilled dowser is to train and to understand what we dowse. The purpose with this paper is to increase our understanding of what we dowse.

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans and many animals have highly developed senses; we feel vibrations in the ground, the slightest touch, the blowing of the wind, sound, smell, heat, and light. In other words we are aware of almost every type of wave that reaches us; the wave can consists of mechanical vibrations in the ground, the wave can consists of mechanical oscillation of air molecules, it can be the electromagnetic wave that represents heat and the electromagnetic wave that represents light.

The third most common electric or electromagnetic wave on Earth, next to heat and light, is the longitudinal electric wave. Humans and many animals have the ability to sense the longitudinal electric wave. It's always the longitudinal electric wave we sense when we dowse different energies. This paper describes how we sense the longitudinal electric wave and it describes the behaviour of the longitudinal electric wave. It describes how we can increase our dowsing skills and distinguish between longitudinal electric waves with different frequencies.

2. HOW WE SENSE

Let's start with describing our senses in a general way. Our vision can briefly be described as follows. Our eyes have the ability to detect the electromagnetic waves of light. The eyes detect the different frequencies of the electromagnetic waves as well as their intensity (amplitude). This information is converted into nerve impulses which are sent to the brain. The brain makes an advanced processing and filtering of this information. The processing and filtering is absolutely essential, otherwise we will be drowned in information. When our brain has made the processing and filtering it sends only the relevant information to the “display system” i.e. our ability to visualize. As an example we drive our car and suddenly a child rushes out in front of the car. The only thing we see is the child, the other approaching car and the free space which we can slam our car into. In summary our senses consist of the detector (ear, eye, smell organ etc), the processing (brain) and “display system” (brain). Our dowsing sense is similar. We have the detector i.e. the ability to detect the longitudinal electric wave and its frequency. Our brain is able to make rather advanced processing of this information and it's able to filter out and present only the information in which we have interest. The big difference between this sense and all other senses is that we don’t possess the “display system”. We are not able to visualize the information that we dowse.

We don’t know why humans were created without the display system for longitudinal electric waves. However, we can be happy that we don’t see the longitudinal electric waves. Let's pretend that we can see it like thin laser beams. The room, in which we sit, is full of longitudinal electric waves from the Curry- and Hartmann lines, from our wives aura, from our dogs aura, from the pot plants aura, from the mobile phone and from the near by water pipe when the WC is flushed. Let's assume that we visualize every one like a laser beam. The visual experience will be overwhelming. Do we need this information? No, in our daily life this information is of no interest. Our brain contains the ultimate filter. We are completely unaware of this irrelevant information in our daily life.

We can access this information, when we want to. The information resides in the unconscious part of our brain. We must develop a special method in order to access the information. The method is the following:

- We tell our brain what we are looking for. We do it by telling our brain; “show me the Curry line”. The more specific we are the better results we achieve; “show me the Curry line with the period 5.6 minutes” or “Show me my wives third aura ring with the period 11.2 minutes”.
- Then we slowly walk towards that longitudinal electric wave or towards our wife. When our body passes that particular longitudinal electric wave with the correct geometrical shape and frequency, our brain **reacts**. It has filtered out the correct information based on what we tell it to do; “show me my wives third aura ring with the period 11.2 minutes”.
- When the brain **reacts** it sends a nerve impulse that tilts our hand a fraction, it makes our dowsing rod change position. We can train our brain to trigger almost any nerve impulse and in that way choose in which way we want to display our reaction. We can teach our brain to tilt the L-rod, move the pendulum, cause a tickling feeling in our hand or visualize it as a haze.

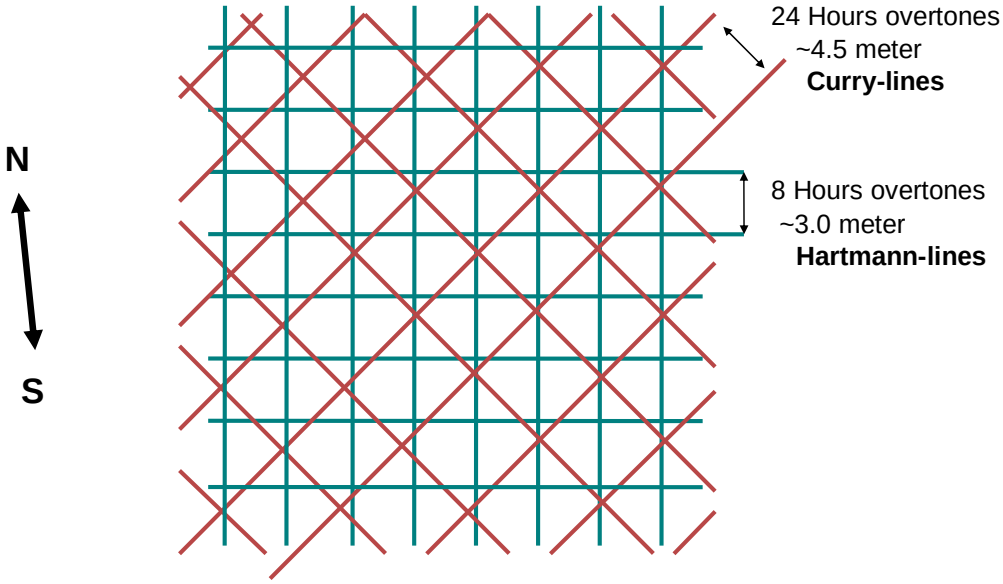
It's obvious that this can only be achieved by a learning process. It's similar to the learning process a child has to pass in order to learn a language or interpret what it sees. The learning process can be as follows. The first step is that someone places the person in front of a Curry line. He tells his brain; “this is a Curry-line”. Then he walks back and forward over the line, each time he tells his brain; “show me the Curry-line”. After a couple of times he has trained his brain to recognize the Curry-line and has trained his brain to tilt the hand a fraction so that the L-rod moves. His brain will remember the frequency of the Curry-line. The next step is to teach the brain to react to a longitudinal electric wave with another frequency, for instance a Hartmann-line or the aura. It's a continuous learning process. This learning process is much easier if we know what we dowse and the logic behind it. The child must learn the grammar in order to be skilled in her language. The child must do it in steps. We have to learn dowsing in steps. If we try to jump from kindergarten directly to university level we will fail.

3. THE GRID SYSTEM

In order to be a good dowser we must understand what we dowse. When we dowse energies like water, Curry- and Hartmann-lines, the aura, the PSI-track etc, we always dowse longitudinal electric waves. All of these longitudinal electric waves, without any exception, have one and the same origin; the 24 & 8 hours grids. This is described on this web site in the paper “Longitudinal electric waves created by the solar wind and the Earth magnetic field”.

Here follows a short summary. The Earth and its magnetic field rotate inside the solar wind. The solar wind contains electrons. This produces a flow of electrons in and out of the atmosphere every 24 hours. This flow of electrons produces the longitudinal electric waves. The longitudinal electric wave consists of electrons and ions that propagate and oscillate slowly, like a string of electrons and ions. The electrons and ions oscillate with the period 24 hours and its overtones. In a non scientific way we can describe it as invisible wires in the air. The longitudinal electric waves are organized in two grids. One grid is based on the 24 hours period and its even overtones, i.e. 24, 12, 6, 3, 1.5 etc hours. The other grid is based on the third overtone 24/3=8 hours and its even overtones, i.e. 8, 4, 2, 1, 0.5 etc hours. The longitudinal electric waves in the 24 hours grid are also called Curry-lines. This means that the Curry-lines always have the period 24 hours or its even overtones 12, 6, 3, 1.5 hours and 45, 22.5, 11.2, 5.6 and 2.8 minutes. The longitudinal electric waves in the 8 hours grid are also called the Hartmann-lines. This means that the Hartmann-lines always have the period 8 hours or its even overtones 4, 2 , 1 hours and 30, 15, 7.5, 3.75 and 1.9 minutes. The grids also contain the 5^{th}, 7^{th}, 9^{th} etc overtones but these overtones are by far as dominant as the above.

THE 24 HOURS & 8 HOURS GRID

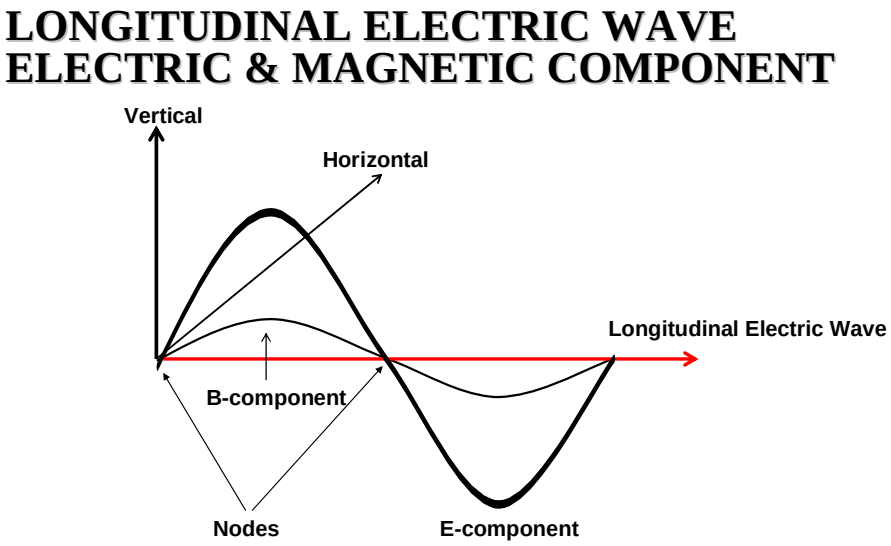


4. THE LONGITUDINAL ELECTRIC WAVE

The longitudinal electric wave consists of a thin string of slowly propagating and oscillating electrons and ions Electrons that move create an electric field. We can perceive this electric field when we dowse. We feel it when we walk through it. We can also feel or perceive it with the palm of our hand. We hold the L-rod in our right hand and move left palm of our hand slowly towards the wave. We perceive the electric field as a “long cylinder” with a diameter of approx. 0.2 m. How we perceive it is somewhat individual.

The Earth is encompassed by the magnetic field lines. When electrons propagate through a magnetic field it produces (induces) an electric field (called E-component) and a magnetic

field (called B-component). The E-component is always positioned in the vertical plane and the B-component is always positioned in the horizontal plane.

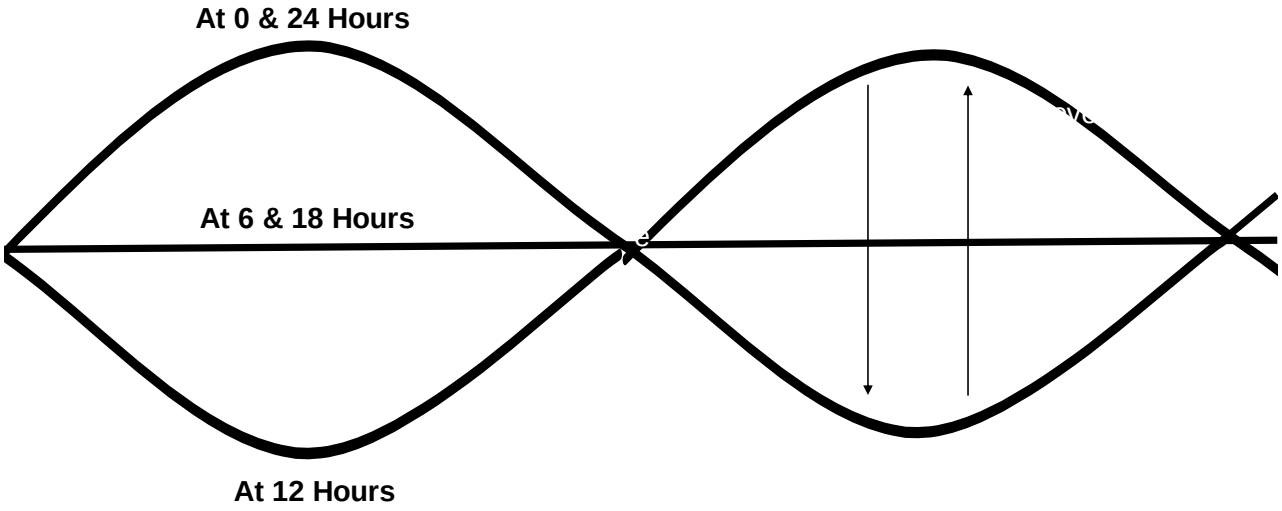


When we dowse we usually perceive the electric field. Normally we perceive both the electric field that surrounds the longitudinal electric wave and the induced E-component. We experience it as a “wall” of energy. We can investigate the E-component with the palm of our hand. It bends through the air in the vertical plane with the shape of a sinus wave.

Our “dowsing” sense is able to detect the induced magnetic (B-) component as well. We walk perpendicular to the wave. We tell our brain; “show me the magnetic component” or whatever we choose to call it. When we dowse the electric field it's always perceived as a “wall” because it’s positioned in the vertical plane. The B-component is positioned in the horizontal plane and therefore it gives us a completely different possibility to analyse. It has the shape of a sinus curve positioned in the horizontal plane. We can walk in different directions and measure it and in that way decide its exact shape. The distance between its nodes is approx half the wavelength. In this way we can make a rough estimate of the wavelength, frequency or period of the wave. We can also decide the intensity or amplitude of the wave. We measure the maximum distance between the B-component (the antinodes) and the longitudinal electric wave. This distance is proportional to the amplitude of the longitudinal electric wave.

The size of the antinodes of the B-component varies over time. The distance between the antinodes and the longitudinal electric wave varies with the same period as the period of the longitudinal electric wave. The example below is from the 24 hour period wave. At zero hours the B-component is at its extreme positive value. Twelve hours later it's at the extreme negative value. 24 hours later it's back in its extreme positive value. We can measure the time it takes to move from one extreme value and back to that extreme value. The time equals the period of the longitudinal electric wave.

THE ANTINODES OF THE LONGITUDINAL ELECTRIC WAVE VARIES WITH TIME



The (earth) longitudinal electric wave is amplitude modulated, i.e the amplitude of the antinodes varies with the same period as the period of the wave

The paper “Impact on Health” describes that the human aura consists of resonance patterns that consist of longitudinal electric waves from the 24 hours grid. Each aura ring consists of a longitudinal electric wave with a particular period, i.e. 2.8, 5.6 and 11.2 minutes. The above example shows the aura ring with the period 11.2 minutes. We can measure this aura ring in different ways. When we measure the electric field (E-component) we experience it as a ring or a vertical cylinder with constant diameter (se Impact on Health). When we measure the B-component we see that the ring changes shape. At zero and 11.2 minutes it has its maximum value away from the chest of the person, at 5.6 minutes it has its maximum value away from the back of the person. The explanation to this is that every aura ring consists of a longitudinal electric wave in the shape of a double helix in the vertical direction. One turn of the helix is one wavelength, therefore the B-component moves with the same period as the period of the wave. What we measure is one wavelength of the longitudinal wave and the corresponding B-component that has been bent into a circle, when the antinodes change the “circle” will bend in and out. We can measure the time it takes an aura ring to move from one extreme and back to the same position. This time equals the period of that aura ring.

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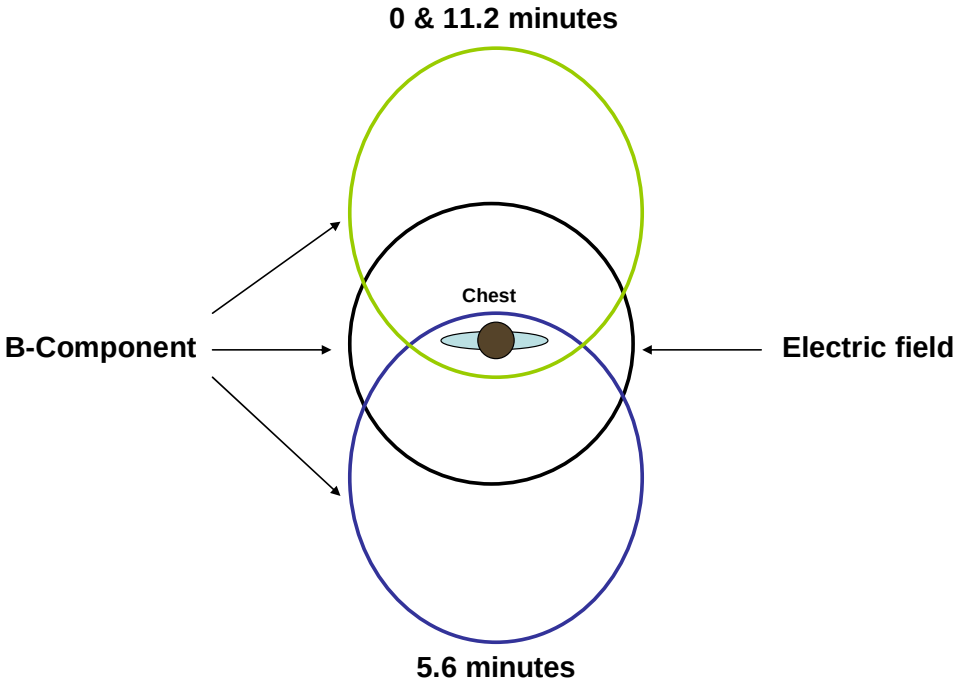
THE AURA OF A PERSON



The essence of this is that the longitudinal electric wave creates two electric fields and one magnetic field. We can learn to dowse these three fields individually. When we learn how these fields relate to each other we have a very powerful tool which allows us to investigate, understand and describe every dowsing phenomenon that is based on longitudinal electric waves. When we learn to dowse the magnetic (B-) component we increase our dowsing skills significantly. All three fields can be measured with electronic instruments, that is described elsewhere on this web site..

5. HOW TO CHECK CURRY- & HARTMANN LINES BY RESONANCE

A copper wire which is cut to the same length as the wavelength of the longitudinal electric wave will create resonance. If such a wire is placed close to the longitudinal electric wave (in the vertical plane and perpendicular to the wave) it will disturb its electric field. A longitudinal electric wave has always a direction. Therefore the field will always be disturbed (i.e. disappear) in the downstream direction of the wave. When we place a 12.81 cm long copper wire on a Curry-line it will disturb its electric field. When we place an 8.54 cm long copper wire on a Hartmann-line it will disturb its electric field. In this way we determine if it's a Curry- or Hartmann-line or a longitudinal electric wave with another period. We can also determine the direction of the wave. It's important to **store the copper wires in a tin box** when they are not used, otherwise they may disturb the energies in its vicinity which can have harmful effects

6. SELF STUDIES

The author is aware that this can be regarded as complicated and we need a bit of knowledge in electromagnetism to understand it. We need to read the other papers on this web site to understand it. We need to repeat the experiments that are described there. It will give us necessary practice. Many will find it too complicated and beyond their scope of interest. Many are beginners in dowsing, in that case it will only make things too complicated and it will make those persons confused. Some are experience and want to improve their dowsing skills. This paper is primarily intended for the latter group.

7. CONCLUSIONS

This web site and this paper describe the longitudinal electric wave. When we dowse energies it's always the longitudinal electric wave we dowse. The longitudinal electric waves origin from the 24 or 8 hours grids. Some are influenced by resonance or electric fields, in those cases the frequency and geometric shape of the wave is changed. It can then appear as aura, “water” or patterns at historic sites. When we analyse these waves we see that they always consists of a longitudinal electric wave surrounded by an electric field as well as an induced E- and B-component. Traditionally we only dowse the electric (E-) component. We can learn to dowse the magnetic (B-) component. It allows us to analyse what we dowse in a different and more advanced way. It allows us to fully understand what we dowse. It increases the skills of the experienced dowser significantly. Finally, in many cases we dowse other things than energies. This paper has no bearing at all to that kind of dowsing and that is a completely different mechanism.

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Stockholm March 2007

ISBN 978-91-9768141-1-8