Dowsing For Selected Magnetic Parameters Of The Geomagnetic Field In Australia

First of two related articles

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During the 1979 ASD Annual Convention Seminar entitled "RESEARCHING THE UNIVERSAL GRID" (1) it was suggested that perhaps the total intensity of the geomagnetic (earth's magnetic) field rather than its dip angle would determine the East-West Universal Grid dimension (E-W GD). At that time no answer could be given because I did not have the geomagnetic field intensity data available. The suggestion to investigate the correlation of total magnetic intensity with the E-W GD sounded worthwhile.

Geomagnetic Intensities vs. Dip Angle

From subsequently available information (2) on geomagnetic intensities I decided to expand this study from total intensity to vertical and horizontal intensities of the geomagnetic field and correlate them with the E-W GD. It was felt that a representative selection of locations is of importance. From our last year's trip to Scandinavia and Spitzbergen (1) we had a useful number of locations available. Only missing were those from the southern hemisphere. Two locations in Australia would supply the crucial southern hemisphere observations: Essendon in the State of Victoria, a suburb of Melbourne and Seven Hills, New South Wales, a suburb of Sydney.

Essendon has a dip angle of 69°S and indicates a total intensity of the geomagnetic field of 60,500 Gamma (= 0.608 Gauss). The E-W GD dowsed 1.7 meters (m), the same as that observed in Lorton, Virginia, USA, which also has a dip angle of 69°, not South but North (69°N). However, Lorton has a total intensity of approx. 56,000 Gamma. In Europe I found a place in Denmark, Harbolle on the island of Mon, where the dip angle is also 69°N but the total intensity is 49,000 Gamma. The E-W GD is 1.7 m, the same as those in Lorton and Essendon. From these measurements, dowsed at the above-mentioned three locations, it becomes evident that an excellent correlation exists between the dip angle and the E-W GD, while there is a considerable discrepancy in the total intensity data when compared with the E-W GD (Table 1-A).

Selecting locations of equal total intensities and comparing them with the E-W GD one observes *no* correlation (Table 1-B).

Table 1-C shows *poor* correlation between E-W GD and vertical intensities of two locations of equal vertical intensities.

Compared also were two locations of equal horizontal intensities with E-W GD. Table 1-D shows data which indicate that there is *no* correlation between E-W GD and horizontal intensity of these locations.

Comparing data presented in Table A.B.C.D. it is obvious that only the dip angle of the geomagnetic field correlates with the E-W GD.

Using the equation cos Xx1.7 m/cos 69°=E-W GD X whereby cos X is the dip angle's cosine of location X, cos 69° is the cosine of the dip angle of Lorton (Lorton being the standard location) and 1.7 m is the dowsed and calculated E-W GD of Lorton, E-W GD X is the E-W GD of the location X. (3)

TABLE 1-A

	Dip Angle	*E-W GD**	*Total Intensity*
ESSENDON, Victoria, Australia	69° S	1.7 m	60,500 Gamma
LORTON, Virginia, USA	69° N	1.7 m	56,000 Gamma
HARBOLLE, Denmark	69° N	1.7 m	49,000 Gamma

TABLE 1-B

	*E-W GD**	*Total Intensity*
TRONDHEIM, Norway	1.3 m	51,000 Gamma
SAN FRANCISCO, California, USA	2.3 m	51,000 Gamma

TABLE 1-C

	*E-W GD**	*Vertical Intensity*
NORDKAPP, Norway	0.92 m	52,000 Gamma
SEVEN HILLS, NSW, Australia	2.04 m	52,000 Gamma

TABLE 1-D

	*E-W GD**	*Horizontal Intensity*
DORNBIRN, Austria	2.25 m	22,000 Gamma
ESSENDON, Victoria, Australia	1.7 m	22,000 Gamma

*) E-W GD stands for "East-West Universal Grid Dimension"

A Verification of a Prediction

In conjunction with the above mentioned measurements it was noted that the E-W GD of Seven Hills was almost the same as the North-South Universal Grid Dimension (N-S GD), 2.04 m while the N-S GD was 2.0 m (always observed regardless of location). Vinzenz Harvalik (1) predicted that one would observe a peripheral circle line when one would dowse not only for E-W and N-S GDs but also into intermediate directions. Thus, when I dowsed for any Universal Grid dimension originating from a single starting point and going from the starting point radially outwards until a dowsing signal was obtained and marking this point, then returning to the starting point and repeating the outwards walk in a slightly different direction, etc. I obtained a circular line when all outwardly obtained points were connected. Thus, this set of measurements confirmed my brother's prediction.

Dowsing for Geomagnetic Orientation

North-South and East-West magnetic orientations can be dowsed on the southern hemisphere in the same way as on the northern hemisphere: One programs oneself for the sought direction, e.g. N-S or E-W direction and determines the azimuth of the sought direction by turning oneself around clockwise slowly 360° with the dowsing rod in search position. When the dowsing rod shows a signal the dowser faces the direction of the programmed N-S or E-W magnetic direction. Note: The dowser will obtain two dowsing signals, 180° apart since he programmed himself for the N-S or E-W *directions* and not for the direction of the *location* of the magnetic pole located on the southern or northern hemisphere. This way of programming avoids the ambiguous designation of the magnetic north pole located on the southern hemisphere (unlike poles attract) or the south pole of the magnetic compass needle pointing toward the magnetic north pole located on the northern hemisphere (N- or S-seeking pole of the compass).

By programming for the N or S direction, or better for the location of the magnetic pole (N or S), the dowser will obtain a dowsing signal when he faces N or S. He will obtain only *one* dowsing signal when turning himself 360° around his own axis, namely the one that really points toward the pole. The dowser can check the accuracy of his dowsed polar directions by comparing them with the direction indicated by a magnetic compass. The error is usually plus-minus 2° to plus-minus 3°.

The same dowsing procedure is used when the geographic pole or the meridian (N-S line) is sought. The reading error is approx. plus-pinus 3° to plus-minus 4° when compared with a magnetic variation-adjusted magnetic compass.

One also can dowse for the magnetic variation (or deviation), the angle between the magnetic N-S line (magnetic meridian) and the geographic N-S line (geographic meridian) by programming for this target and counting the number of degrees the necessary variation (information dowsing). However, one can also dowse for the N-S magnetic line and for the N-S geographic line and determine the angle in a clockwise direction starting from the magnetic meridian (4). For possible dowsing errors related to magnetic variation consult the Variation map (2). The usual error is approx. plus-minus 1° when compared with the readings from the map "World 42" (Magnetic Variation) or with a variation-corrected magnetic compass.

Apparently the errors in dowsing for the magnetic and geographic meridians almost cancel out.

Specific Dowsing Signals on Northern and Southern Hemispheres

No specific dowsing signals were observed that would suggest that a dowser dowses on the northern or southern hemisphere. The dividing line between northern and southern hemispheres depends upon the definition of the hemisphere: The dividing line for the northern-southern magnetic hemisphere is the magnetic equator while the dividing line between the geographic northern-southern hemisphere is the geographic equator. The two equators do not coincide, except at a few locations. However, when I ask (program) for my hemispheric location (magnetic, or geographic) northern or southern and turn clockwise around my axis 360° I obtain a dowsing signal facing north when I am on the northern hemisphere and a dowsing signal facing south when I am on the magnetic or geographic southern hemisphere.

Unfortunately, I was not able to dowse for hemispheric location exactly on the magnetic or geographic equator. Will the dowsing rod turn East or West, or not turn at all? Maybe I can find out by generating an artificial magnetic equator by modifying the dip angle electromagnetically to 0° and dowsing for my location. A slight change in the intensity and direction of the geomagnetic-field-compensating electric current in a large coil would place me either on the northern or southern magnetic hemisphere. The outcome of this experiment will be reported in a separate paper.

References:

1) Z. V. Harvalik, V. Harvalik, W. de Boer:
RESEARCHING THE UNIVERSAL GRID
The American Dowser, vol. 19, No. 4, page 173 (1979)

2) Maps: Magnetic Inclination, World 30 WOXZC 30
Horizontal Intensity of Earth's Magnetic Field, World 33 WOXZC 33
Vertical Intensity of Earth's Magnetic Field, World 36 WOXZC 36
Total Intensity of Earth's Magnetic Field, World 39 WOXZC 39
Magnetic Variation World 42 WOXZC 42
can be obtained from Defense Mapping Agency, att'n DDCP, Washington, DC 20315

3) Z. V. Harvalik, W. de Boer:
THE UNIVERSAL GRID
The American Dowser, vol. 18 ,No. 2, page 56 (1978)

4) MAP READING (FM 21-26), Dept. of the Army Field Manual, Jan. 1969 can be obtained from Supt. of Documents, Govn't Printing Office, Washington, DC, 20402

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Editor's note: The reader will be interested to know that Trustee Harvalik appeared on the NBC-TV "Today" show on October 23rd. Video tape showed him at his home in Lorton, Va., re-creating his classic experiments of electromagnetic dowsing and sensor location.

the magnetic equator the geomagnetic lines of force penetrate the body of the dowser horizontally, thus reaching the magnetic sensors at the entrance and exit from his body at the same level. In the dowser on the northern or southern hemisphere the lines of force enter his body under an angle, the dip angle. Since he obtains a dowsing signal when he faces the respective magnetic pole, the lines of force enter his body higher than when they exit. (Fig. 4).

References

(1) Z. V. Harvalik: Dowsing for selected magnetic parameters of the geomagnetic field in Australia. *The American Dowser,* vol. 20, No. 4, page (1980)

(2) Z. V. Harvalik: Artificially changed Universal Grid dimensions, Part III, The Universal Grid—A neuro-physiological phenomenon? *The American Dowser,* vol. 19, No. 4, page 180 (1979)

(3) Z. V. Harvalik, W. de Boer: Locating the dowsing sensors by the "high-frequency beam" method. *The American Dowser,* vol. 14, No. 1, page 4 (1974)

also (same authors): Locating the dowsing sensor-processor in the brain. *The American Dowser,* vol. 16, No. 3, page 106 (1976)

Manuscript received 30 August 1980

FIG. 3A FIG. 3B

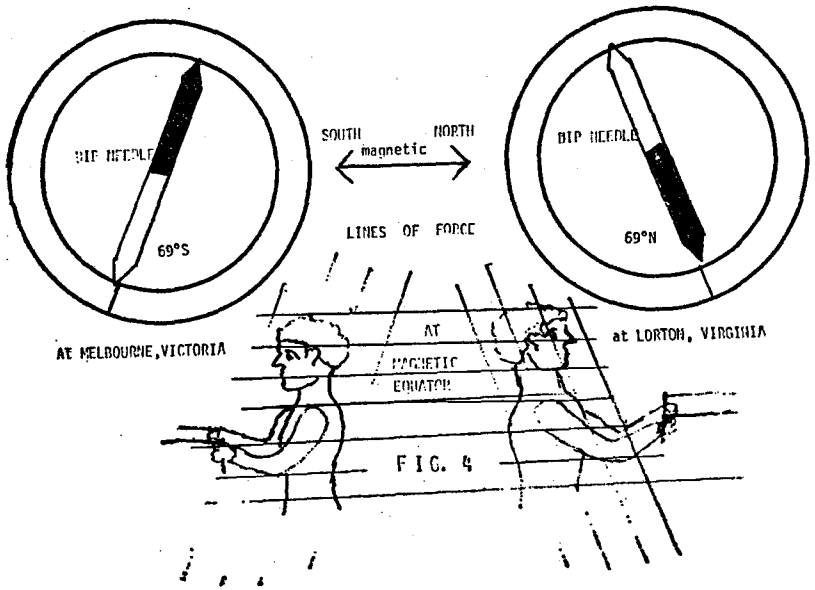
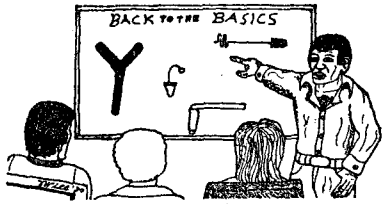


FIG. 4



Back to the Basics

Step #5—

In the previous issue (Step #4) I suggested you identify by markers of some sort to check to see if the spot was drilled exactly where you sited it. If there is no water of any consequence the day of the drilling, try to get the customer to wait 24 to 36 hours, as many times the vein will break through and come in all right. A lot of drillers will just keep drilling deeper, and you know that you didn't find any more veins below, or at least you should, in the original dowsing. Many times the grindings from a rotary drill will temporarily seal off the vein. If they keep drilling it could loosen the blockage opening the vein, but it probably would have opened anyway and saved a lot of expense in drilling deeper. I usually allow an extra 15 to 20 feet beyond the depth of the vein located for drilling, as it gives a little more reserve. When the well shows water, try to encourage pumping as soon as possible as this will open up the vein. Often, if you get only 8 to 10 gallons per minute immediately after drilling, if pumping is allowed for a week or two, you will get 15 or more gallons per minute; this clears the vein so it can flow more freely.

The articles that have been written are merely suggestions on basic dowsing. The writer welcomes any comments, good or bad. Bear in mind, if you have a better system, and it works satisfactorily, use it!

—Dwin Gordon

"But all the oil in the world is of no value if the engines and machines to use it cannot be built or maintained."

"Without manganese, chromium, platinum and cobalt, there can be no automobiles, no airplanes, no jet engines . . . . not even home appliances."

—Grover E. Murray, president of the American Geological Institute, on the strategical materials crisis.