A Standard "Yardstick" and Protocol for Dowsing Research Measurements

by

Jeffrey S. Keen

BSc Hons ARCS MInstP CPhys CEng

www.jeffreykeen.org

Abstract

For the calibration of dowsing measurements, a practical standard "yardstick" has been adopted that involves dowsing pure geometry: in particular a dot (0-dimensional), as this produces a dowsable line, the furthest point of which is a precise measureable boundary.

The advantages of this technique include an easy to produce universal standard, which is very practical, provides precise measurements, and is easily repeatable. The validation of this technique is proven as members of a group dowse the same phenomenon.

Successful ground breaking research using this yardstick includes quantifying how dowsing measurements vary over time, and how earth energies and cosmic factors change dowsed dimensions.

Objectives

Scientific research means making measurements. To make this meaningful we need a standard yardstick and protocol. For the calibration of dowsing measurements, a standard "yardstick" has been established by the author. Theoretically, if we wanted to measure the variations in dowsing by any cause, including over periods of time, we could dowse almost anything. Suitable possibilities are:-

- Measuring how the width and location of an energy line changes over a period of time. But this not universal, convenient, practical, nor reproducible, and involves too many variables.

- Measuring the size of the aura of any object, such as a crystal. But the shape of the source object affects its aura size. For example, smooth parts of a crystal have a smaller aura than sharp edges. *(See reference 5)*. Other disadvantages are that auras can be increased by sunlight, or by holding the crystal in a hand. *(See references 4 and 9).*

- Similar objections apply to using any source object comprising mass or matter.

- Dowsing very simple regular geometrical shapes overcomes these objections. Any geometrical shape, such as a circle, 2 parallel lines, or 1 line creates dowsable patterns that can be measured. *(See references 17 and 19)*. Although 2 lines are very sensitive, there could be concerns about the length of the lines, their separation, or their orientation. *(See reference 14.*

Preferred Option

Although several different shapes have been proven to work satisfactorily, the most practical solution is to use the simplest geometry (0-dimensional) which is a small dot. This dot can be marked with pencil or ink on anything, but a sheet of A4 paper, fixed in a vertical plane is both convenient and practical. Dowsing this dot produces a horizontal dowsable beam, which has the same height as the original source dot, and emanates perpendicularly from it. *(See reference 19).* The objective is to measure the length of this observed line.

This beam has a perceived outward flow and terminates in a spiral. But more correctly the latter is a 3-dimensional conical helix, the vertical axis of which gives a precise measureable boundary. *(See reference 8.* The length of the yardstick is the dowsed measurement from the source dot to this vertical axis. *(See references 16 and 10).*

A simple way to demonstrate the above properties is to place a vertical sheet of blank paper parallel to and about 1 metre from the A4 source sheet on which the original physical dot was drawn. Where the dowsed line passes through the blank sheet of paper, its cross-section and height can be marked. In this way, it can be shown that the beam has the same height as the source dot (i.e. it is horizontal), and has a rectangular cross-section of approximately ¼ inch by ¼ inch.

The validation of this technique has been demonstrated numerous times. For example, all 13 members of a group of experienced dowsers observed the same phenomenon. Gifted people can see this beam and spiral, but in slightly different places. This mind factor is discussed elsewhere. *(See references 6, 9, 14, 16, and 18).*

Theory

Obviously, when dowsing a dot a perceived line can be in any direction in 3-dimensional space. The current model that helps to understand dowsing is that the dowser and an object being dowsed form nodes. Two or more interacting objects, that are being dowsed, also form nodal points. A standing wave is formed between nodes. The dot is one fixed node, but the end of the dowsed line, and therefore its direction, is defined by the dowser's intent. The observer standing perpendicular to the paper and dot is arbitrary, but pragmatic and useful. Different dowsers observe the same phenomenon, but measure different lengths. But, individuals obtain consistent ratios of length. Even though different lengths are obtained, different dowsers obtain the same angles. This measurable variation is the great strength of this yardstick in using dowsing when researching consciousness. The intent of dowsers measuring length automatically transfers this line to the tape measure resting on the ground: a common occurrence when measuring earth energies. *(See reference 18).*

Advantages

A dot is considered to be the optimum standard yardstick as the advantages of using this technique include an easy to produce standard, which is easily reproducible by other researchers. It is also universal, is very practical, convenient, and the dowsed beam produced by a dot has an end boundary to facilitate precise measurements. As the dowsing source is practically non-physical, as many variables as possible are eliminated, including any effects from matter and mass.

A further advantage of using a dot is that the length of the created dowsed beam is invariant to orientation, location, or the media on which the dot is drawn, such as paper or a stone. However, the yardstick line takes on the characteristics and properties of the field, or subtle energy beam in which it is immersed. This is a very important property for researching earth energies and subtle energies. Another important factor is that this yardstick is non destructive and does not interfere with fields being investigated.

The main disadvantage, which in practice is minor, is that measurements could become confused by what are referred to as "reflections", but more accurately are probably harmonics, as suggested by Table 1. The dowsed yardstick beam is repeated 7 times with 7 spirals, thus appearing to form an octave. As an example, on the day measurements were made for Table 1, the beam lengths in column 3 have about a 17% variation, and the values in column 2 do not form a strongly arithmetic or geometric progression. However, although interesting, these facts are irrelevant in this context, as only the first harmonic is used in this yardstick and protocol.

Harmonic Number	**Length of Beam(s) from Source Dot**	**Length of Each Beam**	**Arithmetic Progression? n-(n-1)**	**Geometric Progression? (n+1)/n**
n	metres	metres	metres	
1	2.342	2.342		
2	4.066	1.724	1.724	1.736
3	6.183	2.117	2.117	1.521
4	8.800	2.617	2.617	1.423
5	11.074	2.274	2.274	1.258
6	12.722	1.648	1.648	1.149
7	14.270	1.548	1.548	1.122
Average		2.039	1.988	1.368
Variation		0.342	0.348	0.192
		16.8%	17.5%	14.0%

Table 1

By using a dot, just the mind, the cosmos, and the Information Field are involved. These are the main concerns involved in dowsing research - we have attempted to eliminate all other factors.

For the avoidance of doubt, **any** source, be it any physical body, of any material, or any pure geometrical shape will probably produce similar results. Only for the practical reasons mentioned above has the dot source been adopted.

Protocol and Methodology

As always, specifying the protocol and the actual dowsing question is a key starting point. To minimise errors, intent has to be "now" to avoid time errors. Recording time and date is essential to research lunar and other astronomical perturbations. The tape measures used in the experiments should be adjacent to the perceived line being investigated thereby avoiding parallax. To achieve this, the source dot is placed near the ground, adjacent to the tape measure lying on the ground. Once an initial measurement has been made, it can then be fine tuned using device-less dowsing by moving a sharp pointer adjacent to the tape measure to obtain accuracy within ±2mm.

Harmonics of length can be avoided by ensuring the dowsing intent is for the lowest or fundamental frequency, and moving from the source dot outwards. Results can be checked by starting dowsing from outside the first reading, and walking towards the dot to check if there are closer spirals.

In group experiments, only one person should dowse at a time to avoid cross-contamination of information. The intent of each dowser should also include the elimination of interactions from all other dowsers, as well as mentally erasing all previous dowsing results produced by themselves or other people.

Practical Applications

Recent quantified and exciting discoveries using this yardstick and protocol include the following:-

1. Measurements are significantly affected by subtle energy lines, earth energy lines, or mind created psi-lines.
2. Measurements may be stretched or compressed depending if the measurements are made with or against the direction of flow of the above fields.
3. Certain geometric alignments, such as any 3 bodies, be they 3 stones or the sun, earth and moon, produce a subtle energy beam that causes significant measureable resonance peaks in the yardstick's length. In these cases the measurements are invariant to the direction of flow.
4. Annual variations in the length of the yardstick line, and presumably dowsing in general, are affected by the earth's rotation around the sun.
5. Quantified monthly variations in the length of the yardstick line suggest that dowsing is affected by the moon revolving round the earth.
6. There are significant variations during the course of each day, when measuring dowsable lines. These variations have been quantified using this yardstick, and involve the local times of sunrise and sunset.

This article is only a summary. The full scientific paper containing all the figures, graphs, tables, protocols, technical details, and mathematical support can be found on the author's website www.jeffreykeen.org via home/current research/variations in measurements.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements are due to the UK Dowsing Research Group (DRG) members who assisted in this avenue of research, and helped to confirm many of the findings.

References and Bibliography

1. The British Society of Dowsers, Earth Energies Group : *An Encyclopaedia of Terms*
2. The British Society of Dowsers website http://www.britishdowsers.org/
3. James Spottiswoode, Journal of Scientific Exploration : June 1997, Vol. 11, No. 2, Cognitive Sciences Laboratory, Palo Alto
4. *Measuring Range,* September 2001, Vol. 39 No. 273 The Journal of the British Society of Dowsers
5. The Journal of the British Society of Dowsers : *Measuring Dowsing*, Volume 39 No. 273, September 2001
6. *The Physics of Dowsing & the Brain*, December 2001, Vol. 6 No 24 The BSD Earth Energy Group Newsletter
7. *Two Body Interaction Parts 1&2*, December 2002 & March 2003, Vols. 39 &.40, Nos 278 & 279 Dowsing Today
8. Dowsing Today : *Auras Revisited - Parts 1, 2, 3,* December 2003 – March 2005, Vol. 40 Nos. 282, 285, 287
9. Keen, Jeffrey : *Consciousness, Intent, and the Structure of the Universe,* Trafford, 2005, 1-4120-4512-6, http://www.trafford.com/robots/04-2320.html
10. The American Dowser : *The Anatomy of Conical Helices, Consciousness, and Universal Constants* – Parts 1- 4, February - October 2007, Vol. 47 Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4
11. Physics World : *Dark Energy*, December 2007, Vol. 20 No. 12
12. Dowsing Today : The Journal of the British Society of Dowsers : *Angkor Wat, Consciousness, and Universal Constants – Parts 1- 2*, September - December 2007, Vol. 41 Nos. 297, 298
13. ASD Digest : *The Tree of Life and Universal Constants*, Winter 2008-09, Vol.49 Issue No. 1
14. Further details can be found on the author's website www.jeffreykeen.org
15. Physics World : *The Digital Universe*, Seth Lloyd, November 2008, Vol. 21 No. 11
16. Dowsing Today : *Measuring the Size of a Dowsable Field*, September 2008, Vol. 41, No. 301
17. Network Review : *From Banks and Ditches to Dowsing Two-Dimensional Geometry*, Spring 2009, No. 99
18. *A Model of Consciousness*, April 2009, Vol. 65 No 4 World Futures – The Journal of General Evolution, Taylor & Francis
19. Keen, Jeffrey : Dowsing Geometry - A Database of Patterns Analogous to X-ray Crystallography; e-paper online at http://vixra.org/abs/0909.0008

Further Reading

20. Bekenstein, Jacob : *Information in the Holographic Universe,* Scientific American, 2003
21. Bohm, David : *The Undivided Universe,* Routledge, 2005, 041512185X
22. Bohm, David : *Wholeness and the Implicate Order,* Routledge,1980
23. Bird, Christopher : *The Divining Hand,* Shiffer Publishing, 1993
24. Curran, Jude : *The Wave,* O-Books; 2005, 1-905047-33-9
25. Dyer, Dr Wayne : *The Power of Intention,* Hay House 2004
26. Edwards, Lawrence : *The Vortex of Life,* Floris, 1993, 0-86315-148-5

27. Greene, Brian : *The Fabric of the Cosmos,* Allen Lane, 2004
28. Hansard, Christopher : *The Tibetan Art of Positive Thinking,* Hodder, 2003
29. Hawking, Stephen : *The Universe in a Nutshell,* Bantam Press, 2001
30. Keen, Jeffrey : *Consciousness, Intent, and the Structure of the Universe*; Trafford; 2005; 1-4120-4512-6; http://www.trafford.com/robots/04-2320.html
31. Laszlo, Ervin : *The Connectivity Hypothesis*, SUNY Press, 2003
32. Laszlo, Ervin : *Science and the Akashic Field*, Inner Traditions; 2004;
33. 1-59477-042-5
34. Lyons, James : *Quantifying Effects In Consciousness*, University of Hull 1998
35. McTaggart, Lynne : *The Field,* Harper Collins, 2001
36. Merrick, Richard : *Interference (A Grand Scientific Musical Theory)*, 2009, 978-0-615-20599-1
37. Mitchell, Edgar : *Nature's Mind: the Quantum Hologram*, http:www.edmitchellapollo14.com
38. Penrose, Roger : *Shadows of the Mind*, Oxford University Press, 1994
39. Penrose, Roger : *The Emperor's New Mind*, Oxford University Press, 1999
40. Pribram, Karl : *Consciousness Reassessed,* Mind and Matter, 2004
41. Radin, Dean : *Conscious Universe,* Harper, 1997, 0062515025
42. Radin, Dean : *Entangled Minds*, Paraview, 2006, 1-4165-1677-8
43. Rosenblum, Bruce & Kuttner, Fred : *Quantum Enigma*, OUP/Duckworth, 2007, 978 07156 36541
44. Sheldrake, Rupert : *Morphic Resonances*, Inner Traditions, 2000
45. Sheldrake, Rupert : *The Sense of being Stared At*, Arrow, 2004
46. Smolin, Lee : *The Trouble with Physics*, Allen Lane, 2006, 978-0-713-99799-6
47. Talbot, Michael : *The Holographic Universe*, Harper, 1996, 0586091718
48. Tiller, William : *Conscious Acts of Creation*, Pavoir, 2001, 01929331053
49. Tiller, William : *Subtle Energies, Intentionality and Consciousness*, Pavior 1997, 0964263742
50. Wallace, Alan : *Hidden Dimensions (The Unification of Physics and Consciousness)*, Columbia University Press, 2007