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SPEAKING PERSONALLY

The Editor briefly mentioned in the previous issue that the Council had sought the services of a management consultant to look at the administration of the Society once it became apparent that the workload being borne by Michael and Deidre Rust was becoming intolerable.

The consultant engaged was Roy Talbot, whom many of you know in his role as a professional dowser. His other hat is that of a management consultant and the Society has benefitted from Roy's generosity in this instance by his offer to waive the majority of his fees.

The major conclusions of Roy's report were twofold:

- 1) That the present staff are overloaded with some 40% too much work
- 2) That the computer system — especially the software — is inappropriate to the needs of the Society and requires updating and integrating.

The Council met to consider both the report and a response from the Secretary.

The Council was of one mind that the present problem must be firmly addressed and resolved for the future well-being of the Society, its members and its work as a charity.

The workload in running the Society has increased steadily over the last decade due not only to an increasing membership but also due to a change in the structure of the membership. The number of life members has declined considerably, while the number of home members has increased by some 40% over this period. Correspondence has increased 250% due in part by the increased activities of the Society in running courses, selling books and equipment. Attendance at London Lectures has doubled and, in general, the membership is more active and, therefore, needs more attention.

All this has happened gradually and Michael and Deidre have borne the brunt of the demands we have made upon them. It is important that the challenges which face us must be met fully, not simply so that a holding operation is put into effect but to ensure that this growing Society and its needs will be catered for in the future.

We live in difficult times with half the world in turmoil of one kind or another and yet there is a burgeoning realisation that mankind's needs cannot be met by simply increasing material prosperity. Increasing levels of awareness and a greater understanding of the role of human consciousness are being sought by more and more people and here this Society has a role to play.

The Council responded, therefore, by forming a small sub-committee to examine the needs of the secretariat. The first

recommendations of that committee have been accepted by the Council and are now being put into effect.

These are:—

1. That the office space needed by the Society has now outgrown the Rusts' home. The favoured solution, and the most economical to the Society, is for the Rusts to build an office as an extension to a building on their land which will then be rented by the Society. Planning permission is being sought by them as this Journal is going to press.
2. That the computer system be overhauled and where necessary updated together with some ancillary office equipment.
3. Notwithstanding the above, there is a need for more staff to service the needs of the Society and a part-time assistant for the office will be employed. This will not only allow for a better response by the office but will give some cover for those times when the Rusts are absent from the office on Society business or are away.

The capital cost of the office equipment will be half met by a recently received bequest from the estate of the late Mr. H. Snowdon, a long standing member who lived on the Isle of Man, with the balance being met from cash reserves.

There remains the running cost of the office and extra staff to be absorbed. The Treasurer has produced a carefully worked budget for the coming year which has been considered by the Council. In the light of this the Council has decided to increase the UK subscription to £22 for the 1992/93 year (and other rates pro-rata) in the full knowledge that although this is greater than the rate of inflation it will not fully recoup expected expenditure and it is anticipated that the Society will run at a deficit for that year.

Our thanks are due, not only to Roy Talbot for all his work, but to the efforts of the sub-committee — which are still ongoing, by the way — and to Michael and Deidre, who have offered to delay taking the increase in their management fee the Council felt appropriate, until the results of the 1992/93 financial year are known.

I trust you will feel able to lend the Council your support in these measures so The British Society of Dowsers can meet the challenge of the next decade.

Charles Jessel.

OBITUARY

John S. Watford

For me, as I am sure for all those who knew him, the passing of John Watford at the age of 64 is one of the saddest losses we have ever had to bear, coming as it does a year after he endured a major operation for cancer from which he initially appeared to be making a good recovery.

At West Midland Dowzers, John was a tower of strength in unselfish and devoted support. He used the many talks he gave to outside organisations as a recruiting ground for members; he was always organised to take part in or chair a meeting and would devote endless efforts to helping beginners to improve their technique and understanding. He was a constant source of help in getting speakers and finding venues for outings. No-one passed his way without being helped or made to feel better for knowing him, and his loss is felt as keenly as if he were a close family member.

John began dowsing noxious energies in houses quite early on; he would first map dowse then travel perhaps many miles around the country to help a person. Early on he raised in print the issue of whether the dowser is exposing himself to risk by searching for these energies. John did so much of it that one must ask whether he endangered his health. He was a very sensitive person, despite his bluff exterior, and could instantly detect an energy zone where people like me would have to search consciously to find it. We shall never know what effect this constant activity may have had but John was also a very sensible person, quite aware of the dangers and took care of himself. So while I do not think that his illness was caused by his work with noxious energies, I feel he may have been drawn to it by some unconscious awareness of what was to befall him, a sort of resonance from the future.

John's bravery was remarkable as he faced what was to be the last year of his life. Although he appeared to be getting better, within himself he knew all was not well and began to let people know, in whatever way was appropriate for them, that he didn't think he would be around much longer. He died peacefully in the early hours of 7th December, beloved by all who knew him, deeply mourned by friends and family. To Jean, his devoted wife, we send our special sympathy.

Michael Guest.

REMINISCENCES OF DOWSING IN ARCHAEOLOGY

by Major B. W. Haswell, M.R.S.H.

My first introduction to archaeology was at the age of 12 when I used to visit Furness Abbey, Cumbria every Saturday in the summer months, in its heyday one of the largest in England. Having read every book I could on the abbey from public library and the official guides, I so equipped myself with a knowledge of the history of the abbey and the nature of the ruins that I was used on occasions to assist the guide when large parties of American tourists visited the ruins by taking a small number myself on a guided tour — entirely unofficial — for which service I was rewarded with the princely sum for that period in 1920 of two shillings and sixpence taken from the guides' tips from the tourists. When not so engaged I used to explore the ruins and discovered the abbey well, its site hitherto unknown.

As I grew older my travels took me to the mountains and fells of my native Cumbria where I became intrigued with the standing stones, circles, barrows and habitations of our early Norse invaders and Roman settlements. My desire for further study had to be laid aside when I entered the army in 1932 and until I left in 1947, and which I resumed some time later by joining the North Devon Archaeological Society which is associated with the Devon County Society and the National Society.

My introduction to dowsing occurred by coming across an article in a magazine when I was about 18 years old. The extent of my capabilities and experience in dowsing over the next few years was limited but the period was used in collecting a number of books on the subject, including French, and experimenting along some of the specific avenues open to the dowser, e.g. water, medical and map dowsing. I had also by now collected a number of pendulums, a set of angle rods and a whale bone V-type dowsing rod, which latter is the one I use the most in site survey.

At the time I joined the North Devon Archaeological Society dowsing was looked upon in archaeological circles with great disfavour and extreme scepticism, which I experienced when on a visit with members to Exmoor where the society has carried out much survey over the years. On one visit a search was made for a particular barrow, the site of which was found to be covered by an extensive amount of water about 6" deep. The party agreed that it could not be located in the sheet of water. When I suggested that I could locate it with my dowsing rod there were exclamations of disbelief and ridicule. However, it was agreed to watch me. The water was no hazard as I was wearing Wellingtons. I always carried a satchel containing my pendulums, notebook, measuring tape, whistle (essential on the moor in fog), compass, maps, angle rods and

dowsing rod. Also a bundle of cane marker rods tipped with small white flags. As I walked into the water I soon received the first indication of the edge of the barrow. Mentally I was keeping the edge in my mind.

I planted my first marker. By moving to and fro on the area a circle of marker rods gradually appeared. This caused much comment as to how the water was not hampering the action of dowsing. I explained that I mentally eradicated the sheet of water and sought only the evidence of man organised disturbance of the earth. Having marked the centre of the barrow, some members took bearings from other barrows in the area to my centre marker, and my marker coincided exactly with the site as shown on the map. This event caused much comment as it was the first instance that dowsing on a site had occurred in the society.

Arising out of this I was actually asked by the secretary of the society to locate markings in some very large fields photographed by the R.A.F. Chivenor, North Devon. Members had been unable to find them on the ground because of the long grass. The site was subject to being developed and the society wished to locate the markings on the ground before the developers moved in. I field walked the site locating not only the markings but other sites which were all ploughed-out barrows. This is a common happening over the centuries. I also demonstrated the position, shape and size of each burial chamber.

These details and the co-ordinates of each barrow were recorded on drawings I prepare after each such survey. Whilst at this site, a noted archaeologist who had openly expressed his disbelief in dowsing asked me to visit a corner of another field on the site, where a large area of nettles was to be observed. He informed me that nettles often indicated the use of the area by man in some form or another. I spent some time on the site and a picture emerged some 3 to 4 feet below the surface of the ground of a dwelling, the nature of which by my marker rods and the subsequent drawing I made he told me was a Saxon farm type dwelling. Subsequent research revealed that the area had been a Saxon settlement.

By now I was beginning to establish myself as a useful member of the society and dowsing no longer appeared to be as suspect as it formerly was. News travels and, as I live in an agricultural area, I was invited by a local farmer friend to dowse on his fields on Tors Top, Westward Ho! where a huge mound is visible from all around. The result of this invitation was that for three consecutive years I worked from April to September field walking with my dowsing rod and discovered the largest Bronze Age burial site in that area of North Devon.

The large mound was a barrow and the centre of 32 barrows and long barrows, some of which had been ploughed out and only detectable by means of dowsing on a surface survey, and an

important point for consideration by those archaeologists who decry the use of dowsing. A further seven round houses were located and the only passage barrow I know of in North Devon. These sites were measured, co-ordinates worked out, burial chambers' shapes and sizes indicated on detailed scale drawings which are now in the archives of the Sites and Monuments Register of the Devon Committee for Rescue Archaeology, a sub-committee of the Devon County Archaeology Society. A report was sent to the North Devon Society who sent a committee to investigate my findings and who were very impressed.

Arising out of this came an invitation from Television South West to give a demonstration of dowsing in an archaeological survey of a site and a talk in the studio. I accepted and I was televised dowsing on the site and this and the talk were televised in their television studio at Plymouth.

As a result of the television broadcast, I received further invitations. One came from the Clovelly Estates. With the exception of Clovelly Dykes which have been thoroughly investigated, I surveyed all the known sites on the estate and through field walking was able to locate sites not previously known. Drawings were submitted and are now in the Clovelly Estate Archives.

I was asked by the vicar of my parish church, Abbotsham, if I could locate the site in Chapel Field some 1½ miles distant of an ancient chapel, which was still in existence in 1582 though in ruin, and from which the Norman font in Abbotsham Church is said to have come. Chapel Field was field walked and the chapel site was located half being under a bungalow built in the field and the porch in the bungalow garden, the other half being in the field.

The owner of Coombe, Abbotsham, a 17th century manor house, asked me to investigate a hump in a field adjacent to his house, which on survey proved to be a small and isolated barrow with burial chamber. It was whilst field walking at this site I came upon, for the first time, ley or earth energy lines. These were two *straight* lines which were 12 feet apart at 2.00 pm. At 4.30 pm to my astonishment they had come much closer together, a phenomenon I have never encountered since. I have spent many years investigating ley lines and some of the results of my work in this field have appeared in magazines or journals on earth energies.

One other phenomenon took place whilst surveying Godborough Castle, an Iron Age fort about one mile from my home. As I was tracing the north side wall of this rectangular defence work and crossing over it in order to turn around and proceed over it again I was seized with a feeling of malaise. Moving further along I tried again with the same result and discovered an earth energy line running parallel with the north wall of the earth work, and about two feet away. I felt quite off colour for the remainder of the day. I have known of dowsers who have had similar experiences and have been ill

for, in one case, three days. In my case it lasted for the day only. This is the only experience I have had of this type of earth energy.

Finally, I was asked by the then Mayor of Northam in North Devon, a small town 1½ miles from my home, if I would ascertain for him if two large mounds in a field situated at the rear of the council estate were ancient barrows. The two mounds are quite large, one being 43 metres in diameter and the other 27 metres, with both bases touching. The mounds have a history going back into antiquity of manifesting psychic phenomena and I remember some years before my involvement with them the then vicar of Northam holding an exorcism service on the site as a result of people on the estate complaining of children being frightened by some such phenomena.

The difficulty the Mayor was being subjected to was with a land development company who had bought this large field on which to build an estate and who wished to have the two mounds removed as being of natural origin and a hindrance to their proposed development. The Mayor, who was interested in the history of Northam, the church being the burial place of 'Salvation Yeo' of Charles Kingsley's 'Westward Ho!' fame, and the council were opposing the proposed removal of the mounds but could not substantiate their case that the mounds were of archaeological interest.

I was required to produce, if possible, some evidence that they were. The site was surveyed by dowsing and revealed that the mounds were bowl barrows with a burial chamber in each mound. Detailed drawings were submitted to the town council and to the development company's architect. As a result the council maintained their position and refused permission to demolish the barrows. Today the estate exists and the barrows are intact.

It has been my endeavour to show that dowsing has a part to play in archaeology. The dowser by field walking can determine, as I have sought to show, if any site lies below the surface of the ground thus saving time and expense in the further development of the site by a 'dig', making dowsing a factor to be considered in archaeological survey of sites, ruins or buildings.

A HARMONY OF HEALING

by Marjorie & Dennis Wyatt

A talk given at the Congress at Cirencester in October 1991

May I just ask you to tell me whether you can hear my voice? (audience response was 'Yes'), clearly? (audience response was 'Yes'), and I've judged it at the right pitch? (once again 'Yes') — good then we have harmony. Which is a very good way of starting off. I must make sure that the harmony includes Dennis, because unbeknown to you I merely am a voice and part of a team and the team really is a twofold one, but the privilege was given to the feminine voice. That doesn't mean that the masculine voice isn't very much here.

Before my story begins, I would like to remember with deep affection and gratitude the early dowers that we met in the 60's. The first one that comes to mind is Major Bruce MacManaway who used to take a lot of important parts here and was the link man with the Wrekin Trust in its very early days with Sir George Trevelyan. So we honour the memory of Major Bruce MacManaway.

The other one who was very special to us is the memory of Dr. Aubrey Westlake. Very much an original mind, very much a concerned medical man for the healing that does come without needing suffering and the way in which his attunement and the directive of his very fine mind linked him very early with the Peckham experiment. He, for us, was the power behind the throne, if you like, in part of our early training. So I ask you to think of him in appreciation for all that he still is in the healing world. We give thanks for these great people who came and shared this work at a time, and it still is a time, when it is not all that well known yet and it is very often misunderstood.

Alongside those two I have also to put the memory of Bernard and Enid Smithett. We first joined the dowers as a result of Dr. Westlake inviting us and sponsoring us; within a week of that moment Bernard and Enid Smithett were in our home and staying the weekend with us. They had been, as it happened (happenstance comes a lot into this story this morning), visiting Resthaven — the Cotswold healing home, which was the very first one in the British Isles — and their stay was a wonderful introduction to the movement.

We feel we are part of a very important group in the consciousness of Man in which there has been a tremendous expansion. The dowers with their pendulums have been very much part of that; they might be a little bit in the background occasionally for us but when they meet together they know that they share something that is very much part of the mystery of humanity, the mystery of the creation, the mystery of the Creator.

That brings me, perhaps, to another of my other heroes, I've given you most of them. Carl Jung. I will just touch his memory and leave it there.

Now I will begin with a living experience of the mystery of the creative spirit. I have to use that word. We are very much concerned with humanity and the future of life on the planet, so that puts us in a real big picture. It all started in February 1938 when I met Dennis in the Handicraft Department of Exeter University College; our eyes met along a corridor, there was a flash of light and a voice within me said quietly but strongly: "That man is the father of your children". I thought I had gone mad and no doubt you do too! But it all worked out as you can now see. This is shock number one, there were others to follow and were all ones we managed to survive. I was deeply moved for I did not know him. Nothing further happened between us, yet something was happening. On the last day of term on June 17th he asked me to go for a walk, to which I immediately agreed. That first walk initiated a relationship which is still ongoing fifty-three years later.

Three days after war was declared we decided to face it together and we were married on September 6th 1939 — secretly . . . it had to be that way in order for me to retain my job. Six weeks later Dennis had an emergency appendix operation in the local hospital. Dennis nearly died and it was a desperate situation but his G.P. asked me to sit by his bedside as he was deeply unconscious and to call him back to life. It worked and perhaps that is where the healing began, I don't know.

In 1940 chronic bad health made it necessary for Dennis to leave the Dartmoor area. He wrote to Gloucestershire Education Authority and, why, we never knew, his letter went to Gloucester City Education Committee who had a vacancy and Dennis was appointed without ever being asked for a medical. So we came to Gloucestershire in May 1940.

That gets us very quickly to January 1942 when after enduring much hardship in rented rooms we moved into Beech House at Upton St. Leonards. It was neglected and lacking modern conveniences and we spent the next five years in modernising it . . . water, electricity and septic tank. And the phone. It belonged to part of a small-holding. We had two children and I learned to be a parent, a stonemason's mate, a builder's mate, a plumber's mate and any other kind of mate to do up this old, neglected and haunted house. The house became a very happy home for our children.

Quite suddenly in 1950 when we were paying the rent to the solicitor, he told us the owner of the house had passed over and as sitting tenants we had the opportunity to buy it, which we did on a bank loan. So we found ourselves, at long last, with a home of our own and land that we could cultivate.

There was an orchard adjacent to this house and in 1953 we applied to build a house there, which Dennis designed and built in natural stone. It seemed that all heaven came to his aid as Bondend House was completed in eleven months. It was a lovely large, four bedroom house and we and our family enjoyed being there; by this time we had three sons, two daughters and a friend lived with us as well. At long last life was on an even keel.

Then in 1960 something changed totally; that is really the pivot point upon which all this takes off. Now we come to something much more demanding, much more challenging and ultimately much more educative. We found ourselves the owners of a nine bedroom hotel, a stable block and nine acres of land. It was on a hillside site between Painswick and Gloucester city, on the scarp of the Cotswolds with wonderful views around us. The Forest of Dean and the Welsh mountains were ahead of us, the Malvern Hills behind us, and Painswick Beacon, a great power centre, nearby. We did not know much about that then, not in words but we could feel it, we could feel the presence in the land around us. Dennis received a very strong message . . . You are to develop the stable block into a house of light and a home of regeneration — you must never move into the hotel, sell it . . . House of light — what kind of light? Regeneration — what does that word mean?

Dennis designed and built from the stable block 'New Horizons' and we sold the hotel. This is where dowers really come into our story and gave us the meaning of what we were involved in. We went to one of the early Wrekin Trust meetings at the University of Sussex and there was Bruce MacManaway taking the chair. That was where Dennis first met Aubrey Westlake . . . I can remember seeing them lost in conversation one morning during that weekend. I never realised how pregnant that conversation was to be and I don't remember speaking to him at all except briefly nodding.

But then he invited us to the next dowers' congress which was to be in Bristol; as it was near home and we had someone to leave the family with we went both on the Saturday and Sunday. There again was Bruce and there again was Aubrey; it was a very heartwarming, enlightening, friendly experience, which I remember now with deep gratitude and which, I realise now, this is the other part of that. I am able to give to you part of the feedback that comes out of the conversations, the chance meetings, perhaps only for a few moments, in these great gatherings that are taking place all over the world but particularly in the British Isles. So these little groups of like minded souls come together and spark off the current of regeneration, the mystery of the consciousness of Man, the mystery of life that can say "I am" and stand like a tree, motionless and yet feeling like a tree, knowing the roots are deep, knowing the heights are high, knowing the links can be bridged and here is the bridge in Mother Nature.

The home where we now are is really a bridge between the seen and the unseen. There is nothing spooky in this, let me hasten to add, it is absolutely honest and true and as honourable as any energy of love and life and truth and power can ever be. It is a place that hasn't been spoiled by the trampling of Man on it too much. The little people are there, they make their rings; some people who come to our meetings see them but I don't; I am told they are there, the nature spirits.

The third weekend found us in Pitlochry and to our surprise, who should come in but Bruce MacManaway. There were also two young Indians staying at the same place and Bruce had been asked to come to see them. Bruce invited us and the Indians to his home for tea. So really that justified the fact that we simply had to become dowzers because already we were using our intuitive insights without any measurements to guide our questions. Now this is where, really, with great affection Dr. Westlake comes in as we became more and more interested in what he was researching and he became interested in what we were doing in our home.

At this point, one day we were spending a couple of hours with Dr. Westlake at his house. He took us up to a bedroom where a member of his family was lying in bed quite lost and without much feeling for life. Dr. Westlake said: "Tell me what you see, Dennis". Dennis said: "You are the doctor", but Dr. Westlake replied: "Yes, I am the doctor, but I have called in all the experts and so far the same situation prevails". Dennis said he saw a soul in agony; for two hours Dennis and I shared the conversation that flowed from this soul in agony. The agony, thank God, was released into a harmony. After two hours she got up and made tea and never went back to bed. How do these things work?

Whilst I was preparing the material for this talk and wondering what to put in and what to leave out, I asked my pendulum what I was to do and I got the strangest movements I have ever had. Then I used a crystal pendulum and to my delight the pendulum was absolutely still — my hand normally shakes but it didn't shake then — it stood quite still and I was still, too. Suddenly at the very heart of that little crystal point shone a light. I only ever use the crystal pendulum if I am asking something about healing and that only rarely as Dennis has a diagnostic skill which is intuitive. It just comes in a flash.

In 1978 a medical man said to Dennis: "You need to expand and build a centre in your orchard." Later that year a woman called and gave him £500 to start. In November we started concreting the foundations. A farmer came to help when he had some spare time and we managed to finish them. But it was a start . . . only begin and the work will be completed. Dennis had a clear voice tell him to double the size of the building and this he did.

Firms helped us with bricks and gravel and we had a hundred tons

of stone from the Congregational Church in Gloucester, which had been knocked down — all at a very reduced cost. We reached wall plate level and then it seemed that work must stop as we had no capital for the wood for the roof . . . we were mistaken. We only built when we had money, we never asked for a penny, never. If it came, it came, if it didn't well we couldn't build. But a lady from Holland came to stay at the hotel but they were full up and she stayed with us. After a week I put her on the train and she told me that I would find a brown paper bag in the room where she stayed, something that would help us with the roof. I drove back to the house and Dennis and I went up to the bedroom and there was £1,200 all in English notes. That was the biggest gift we had ever had. The same thing happened with the tiles and, indeed, all that was needed. And so the great work was completed. It took us seven years to complete the building works.

A couple in their sixties strolled round from the hotel and Dennis happened to see them and invited them in and had a talk. They got up to go and Dennis asked them if they had ever been in a concentration camp? The atmosphere was electric and they sat down again. The man said: "We are Romanian Jews. The Gestapo broke the door of our house down and we just had time to jump over the wall. My wife fell and damaged her back and has been suffering ever since." Dennis looked at her quietly and suggested she went to an osteopath who would help her. They went back to London and saw an osteopath, also had a consultation at a hospital who also suggested she saw an osteopath, and there was something out of alignment in her spine which was put right; thank God she is now well. What focuses the question?

Someone else came who had heard about us; she looked pregnant but had a bowel stoppage and was in great trouble. She was due to go into Cheltenham Hospital for an operation but didn't want to go. Dennis asked her some questions as a result of which a family problem came into focus. She told us all about her daughter. What a mix up family life is today! A message came to Dennis and he told her not to think about her daughter, don't think good thoughts, don't think bad thoughts. She was to cast her out of her mind and let the angels work. Dennis told her that everything would work itself out. It did and she didn't need an operation.

At this point Dennis Wyatt took over from Marjorie

My wife has left out a few things which, I feel, I should fill in and makes quite clear about the unseen coming through the seen. After all, we dowsers tune into the unseen. I know we have various names for it and don't know quite how it works — it could be the higher self, the universal consciousness, it could be God but there is the inner power. There is the guidance. So if I may I will add one or two things which will show this.

We were driving down from Sheffield and we missed our way. My wife was driving, I was having a sleep, and suddenly I woke up and shouted "Stop". For once in her life she obeyed me and there fifty yards in front of us was a very narrow bridge over the river, only wide enough for one vehicle. Over that bridge came a lorry at a terrible speed; we would have all been killed instantly if we had carried on.

In 1975, one Sunday night I was writing at my desk and a message came to me, I don't know where it came from, do any of us know? I was told that Marjorie's father is alive — he retired to South Africa thirty years before. "Oh", she said, "he must be over 90 — he's dead". The next Sunday night at 10 o'clock again the message came to me and once again I told Marjorie. She told me it was rubbish. On the third Sunday at the same time the message came again. I told Marjorie that she had to do something quickly; I checked with my pendulum and it indicated it was urgent. She wrote to South Africa and, to cut a long story short, she received a letter from her father, whom she hadn't seen for 50 years.

I tried Cook's every day for the next week to book berths on a ship to South Africa but everything was booked for the next six months; there were no cancellations at all. But the unseen works through! The following Monday, having just told the headmaster at the school where I taught that I wasn't going to need time off because we couldn't make a booking, I was called to the phone. It was the shipping line to tell us to be at Southampton the following Friday at 10 o'clock. Well, we arrived there on time, without any tickets and found ourselves in a huge four berth cabin. I don't mind telling you, I'm not ashamed to say it, we were too frightened to unpack our bags. When you've been together for a great many years, you don't feel like sharing with strangers. Anyway, I went back to the purser's office and asked who was sharing the cabin with us. He said: "Look, we thought this would be very nice for you on your mission; we are letting you have this and you have Sir Winston Churchill's steward looking after you. And don't tell anyone on the ship that you only paid basic fare!"

A woman had a coffee with us one morning on board. She asked Marjorie if she had a son who is a doctor in Bristol. Marjorie said: "Yes", and this woman said he was one of the team who had restored her to health. Marjorie said: "How would you know that?" What does one say — the unseen breaking through. The woman replied: "I can see his eyes in your eyes and hear your voice in his voice."

We met a couple on the ship, a lovely couple — again, the unseen. The lady said: "Do you know why you are travelling to Port Elizabeth? Your father is worried about the differences he had with his first wife. You have to go and straighten this out and he will die within 3 months." And it came to pass exactly as I am telling you.

There at Port Elizabeth my wife met her father again after fifty years. He had been divorced from his first wife and then remarried.

Well, I didn't come here to talk to you, Marjorie was meant to do that, but I seem to be taking over! I think sometimes the 'nays' are not denials but God's opportunities. A lot of our strain and stress is caused by looking at the problem today and not taking the long term view. For instance, when I left Devon in 1940 I was very annoyed and felt as though someone had done a dirty trick on me, but my health was getting worse and worse. Now who can explain why my letter applying for a job went to Gloucester City Education Committee, not Gloucester County — I didn't know there was an education committee for Gloucester City? When I had my interview the chairman of the committee asked me why I wanted to go to Gloucester; a voice spoke through me, and this is the truth, and I said: "To be near my aged parents in the evening of their life". The committee all bowed their heads and gave me the job — they never asked for a medical!

Sometimes we have to remove ourselves from the situation for greater things to come. It is very annoying at the time for our human minds because we can't see far enough. How do we leave our present situation to go to another if we are comfortable? We don't want to take that risk; we have literally got to be thrown out. I think God works in mysterious ways that is beyond human understanding. Some may disagree, some may say it is coincidence — I don't know what coincidence is.

We seemed to be literally thrown out of Bondend House. One Monday afternoon I went to the solicitors — I didn't know what about. He told me of the hotel and stable block on the hill top which was being auctioned the next day and he wanted me to have half of it. I must have been crazy to listen to him; I didn't want to go up there! He said: "Let me put your name forward at a certain price". I don't know why but I agreed. The next day at about four o'clock he told me I was the owner. I must have been out of my senses as I had no money to pay for it! It certainly wasn't a laughing matter! For the next two days we were very upset about it all. I phoned the solicitor on the third day and he said: "I will give you quite a large sum of money to withdraw your name." Something said to me: "This is odd." I told the solicitor that I ought to wait 24 hours. I went to the bank manager and told him I thought I had ruined myself but he told me to hang on. I went back two days later and he gave me a cheque to pay the auctioneers off.

I can't tell you how these messages come. I am not a spiritualist — I don't know, but it is what we dowsers tune into, isn't it? Marjorie and I are not healers, we don't advertise but people arrive. In fact, I think we are two odd people!

Finally, I am glad to be able to tell you this because I think it illustrates the angelic ministry. I was given a book called The Family Tree by Dr. McCall and I read it. The next week a family from the

north called in and gave us a box of books; this family had a son who looked about 20-odd and a daughter who looked about 12. We made them a cup of tea and I sat next to the girl and said: "And how old are you?" Her mother said: "She's 21". I thought she was 12! She had been in a psychiatric hospital for 8 years and they had her home at weekends. I sat and talked to the girl and she chatted away. "Here", I said to her mother, "I know what the matter is with your daughter, her grandmother is possessing her. It's so clear. You go and see Dr. McCall and it will be cleared". When they left the girl ran up to me and threw her arms round my neck and cried for about 10 minutes. It was very embarrassing.

We didn't hear any more until a letter came six weeks later from the mother saying we must have wondered what happened to them after the day they were with us. She said the daughter was made whole and the psychiatrist discharged her and she is now training as a nursery assistant. She thought we would like to know. They keep writing and the daughter is in perfect health.

When we were building 'New Horizons' I couldn't get the natural stone for it and I tried everywhere with no success. One day a man came to me and said: "I've seen your stone — at the Congregational Church." I told him he had made a big mistake, the church had been empty for so long and I had contacted the demolition people who said the Council couldn't make up their minds what to do about it. "Well", he said, "I know it's your stone." The next morning, I got up and a message jumped at me; so I rang up the demolition firm and they told me to go down at once. Vandals had got into the church the previous day and set it alight, so the Council wanted them to start taking it down right away before anyone was killed. The man came to see what I was building and told me I needed 100 tons of stone. "I'll send it up to you." I said: "I haven't got the money!" He said: "The stone will be gone if you don't have it, I'll deliver it and you can have it at half price. Pay me later." That's how I got the stone. But I always say — "the angels sent me the stone but they didn't cut it!"

In conclusion, if you receive a message you should, as dowsers, check very carefully with your pendulum and *listen to the message*.

LOCATING WELLS USING DOWSING AND EARTH CONDUCTIVITY IN KENYA

by Melvin Woodhouse, M.Sc., B.Sc.

This paper presents some results of fieldwork where dowsing for water using rods and a geophysical instrument are compared. It is emphasised that these are only initial results, much more work has to be done to make a worthwhile comparison, however the results as they stand have been of use in locating well sites.

Introduction

The African Medical and Research Foundation began 35 years ago, under the directorship of the plastic surgeon and pilot Sir Michael Wood and has its headquarters in Nairobi. Early work was characterised by the Flying Doctor Service, which continues to save lives each year and to provide specialist medical outreach services. As AMREF grew the need to develop services on the ground was apparent. Consequently new departments of AMREF were formed and within the Community Health Department an Environmental Health Unit began in 1983. AMREF also has an office in Bristol, U.K. and other European countries.

The work of the Environmental Health Unit to date has largely been concerned with assisting rural communities in East Africa to develop the skills to construct and maintain their own water supply and sanitation systems. This has been rewarded with some success and numerous communities in the region continue to manage their systems themselves.

The unit has had a long relationship with one particular project in Kenya, Kibwezi Water Project, which is located halfway between Nairobi and Mombasa. The area of some 8000 km² is home to 200,000 people and their animals. The people only began to settle in the area in the 1970's, the land is marginal and semi arid, rainfall is usually less than 600 mm per year whilst evaporation accounts for some 2000 mm per year. Kibwezi has one fairly reliable rainy season upon which the people very much depend for a decent harvest and therefore their survival.

Water is the limiting factor to development in the area. There are few permanent surface water sources and much of the area is underlain by ancient granite. Past attempts to drill boreholes in the granite had a disappointingly high failure rate either because the bore missed the faults or else the water was too saline. In 1984 the average distance walked to a water source was 4.4 kilometres.

Some 400 years ago major volcanic activity in the area gave rise, literally, to the Chyulu Hills whose highest peak is some 7700 feet.

The eruption altered the local environment, firstly because the hills increased rainfall in their own immediate vicinity and also because the granite through which they erupted was metamorphosed. The resultant metamorphic rocks, although forming a narrow strip along the edge of the hills, are a poor but useable aquifer. More importantly the aquifer on average yields water at 9 metres and so wells could be dug by hand.

Kibwezi Water Project

AMREF began to assist self help groups to build water supplies in Kibwezi in 1983. At first it was easy to help the groups who on their own initiative had exploited waterholes and the prime sites for shallow wells. But increasing difficulty was found in assisting new groups as they emerged in the wake of the success of others. Many of the earlier groups assisted wanted to dig wells along seasonal river channels and as they generally supported different vegetation to the watersheds an informal system was developed to identify good well sites based upon vegetation. This was popular with the local people and the method was improved to include the use of topography, and basic geology. These methods could not be called traditional as people only settled in the area recently and the vegetation was quite different from their areas of origin. Some traditional techniques were also being employed to locate groundwater. The most widely used was dowsing using a forked branch from a variety of local plants but particularly the tree *Grewia bicolor*, or the cow pea plant. The local people, being particularly shrewd, are quick to recognise a charlatan and thus overall the standard of dowsing was high. Even so the local reaction to dowsing is very similar to that in the U.K., where some people have no interest at all whilst others are firm believers but not necessarily practitioners.

Some local dowzers had thus developed reputations and were helping people to find water. At the same time another traditional practice was very common, a goat or sheep was slaughtered at a natural shrine such as the "Ithemboni tree", close to the proposed well site in order to bless the well.

At AMREF we continued to encourage the use of natural signs and those dowzers who had a good reputation. However, as more wells were built more groups were stimulated to form further away from the volcanoes and the all important metamorphic rock. Survey visits to the areas distant from the volcanoes revealed that very few of the natural indicators being used were present. Few dowzers were active there and above all else it was far drier and more inhospitable than the other areas. Even so we were surprised to find the presence of the metamorphic rock and even a couple of successful shallow wells. The challenge, therefore, was to be able to identify the location of

groundwater in these areas when the most reliable tool we had to date, natural indicators, was no longer useful. There were two immediate options we could take. The first was to encourage the local dowers to get working. I had tried and succeeded to dowse for water in the area in the past, but didn't want to advertise the fact, but rather let local dowers come forward instead. The need for more information on dowsing prompted me to join the BSD in 1990 and also the West Midland Dowers, my home area in U.K. WMD have been very supportive and gave me a pendulum and sound advice on map dowsing when I visited U.K. last year. We have since been more positive in our approach towards local dowers, offering every encouragement. In fact one of our technicians has taken a great interest and has become quite proficient. He now prefers to use some rods made up from welding rod, but has tried pendulum and branch. Local dowers working to find water themselves has a very attractive aspect, since, if successful local people would have no dependence upon outsiders for help, the local dowers are, therefore, very worthwhile supporting.

At that time considerable success was being obtained in Kenya in shallow well location using a geophysical instrument called a geonics EM34. This machine works like a radio, it transmits an electromagnetic wave in the range of 4-10 khz into the earth, the wave penetrates the various rock formations it meets and a resultant electromagnetic wavelength is induced in the rock. A receiver coil picks up the induced wavelength and an output is given in terms of the electrical conductivity of the earth. The mechanics of a transmitted wavelength inducing a different wavelength is in many ways analogous to the phenomena of refraction. The EM34 was being put to use in locating faults and for defining the boundaries of saline aquifers. One of the organisations supporting AMREF offered to provide an EM34 for use on a number of projects and the offer was gratefully accepted and this became our second option.

However, prior to using the EM34 in Kibwezi, two precautions were taken; firstly a comprehensive account of the use of natural indicators to identify sources of groundwater was prepared lest they disappear from oral history and secondly much encouragement was given to the local dowers. It was a particular concern that local people may put all of their trust in the EM34 and do nothing about their water problems until they had been surveyed by it. Also the commercial rate for such a survey is beyond the means of the local farmer. Even with assistance from us it involved the cost of transporting equipment and a trained technician which would have to be covered somehow.

The introduction of the EM34 to the area was arranged to train our field staff in its use and to begin mapping the extent of saline aquifers, which was rewarded with success. Once confidence in its use was

gained it was applied to well siting in the difficult areas. But wherever possible this survey work was done in parallel with a survey by dowsing to show that both techniques could be applied. The results from the EM34 survey were also used in the determination of a wider range of hydrological studies and it was hoped that dowsing would continue as an indigenous technology for locating groundwater.

The information presented below is from some of the preliminary well siting surveys where a dowser and the EM34 were used together. Again the point is made that the results are as yet too few to draw substantive conclusions but the initial comparison of results is of interest.

Results

The results from the EM34 are expressed as the conductivity of the earth in units of milli Siemens. The greater the electrical conductivity of the earth, whether it be due to the presence of saline or fresh water or the presence of conductive minerals such as Graphite, then the higher the reading on the EM34. The EM34 can penetrate the earth to various depths depending upon how it is set up. However the reading on the EM34 represents the average of the conductivities of all of the layers through which the wavelength passes, it is not simply the conductivity at the maximum depth of penetration.

In general a conductive layer is more likely to contain water since water increases electrical conductivity and fresh water can be expected in the range of 10 to 500 mS. Thus it is important to be aware of the variations of local geology and to investigate local difference of recorded conductivity. Experiences in the Kibwezi area indicated that good water is found in the range of 20 to 40 mS at penetration depths of 7.5 metres, whilst the average well depth is 9.5 metres.

The dowser's results, all from the same dowser are recorded as an x for when rods made from welding rods crossed. However, this method of recording does not include any qualitative impression from the dowser.

Surveys were all made along the same lines and readings taken at the same specific point.

Line 1: Utithi 2/9/91 down the valley.

distance metres	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
EM penetration 7.5m	9	10	9	10	11	7	10	9	7
EM penetration 15m	10	9	11	9	12	8	11	6	9
Dowsing reaction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Neither method gave a positive indication and the surveys both concluded that the valley at that point was dry.

Line 2: Utithi 2/9/91 up the valley.

Horizontal distance metres	0	10	20	30
EM penetration 7.5m	23	32	48	26
EM penetration 15m	19	13	19	19
Dowsing reaction	—	—	x	x

Both techniques agreed that it was highly likely that water would be found 20 to 30 metres along the survey line. The EM34 result does indicate a possibility of the water being slightly saline, unfortunately the dowser was not asked to comment upon the salinity. It is interesting to note however that the EM34 indicated the presence of water along the whole survey line yet the dowser did not. No well has been dug here yet.

Line 3: Kwa Daniel Maingi 19/9/91.

Horizontal distance metres	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
EM penetration 7.5m	19	8	8	8	9	10	9
EM penetration 15m	9	5	10	7	10	13	15
Dowsing reaction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The survey concluded no water was present using both techniques, the isolated EM34 reading of 19 was disregarded.

Line 4: Ithithini well 31/8/91.

Horizontal distance metres	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
EM penetration 15m	9	8	7	7	8	10	8
EM penetration 30m	8	16	7	7	5	5	7
Dowsing reaction	—	x	—	—	—	—	—

The EM34 results indicate a low probability of finding water at the 10 metre point and at a depth of greater than 15 metres. The dowsing reaction at that point was also positive. In fact a group has dug a well at this point and struck fresh water at 14 metres and are continuing to dig. This survey has made us question our interpretation of EM34 results and we now attach a higher probability to finding water under similar circumstances.

Line 5: Kwa Kyome 19/9/91.

Distance metres	0	10	20	30	40	50
EM penetration 7.5m	6	7	7	8	7	7
EM penetration 15m	12	12	9	16	24	15
Dowsing reaction	—	—	—	x	x	x

This survey gave very good indications both from the EM34 and from the dowser. The group had dug a well of 6.5 metres which so far is dry, but there is every indication that they will strike water if they continue to dig.

Conclusions

The five line surveys presented offer an indication that measurements of the earth's conductivity and the dowsing reaction show considerable correlation. Both techniques would appear to complement each other. In fact using the two techniques side by side has helped us to calibrate each technique. However, it should not be assumed that dowsing is also a response to the earth's conductivity.

Each of the techniques have their own advantages and disadvantages, the EM is more expensive than dowsing and requires skilled operators, yet its results are open to a wide range of interpretations for hydrological investigations, whilst dowsing is an ideal method for communities to use to locate wells. Having tried the techniques together we now know that they both give very similar results when locating well sites. The experience has also enabled us to calibrate the techniques against each other.

We wish to continue using the techniques in parallel for a while. This hopefully will enable us to improve the techniques, it may convince communities that they don't have to wait for an EM survey but can dowse instead, whilst it will also encourage us to improve our dowsing to differentiate between fresh and saline water.

Without a doubt dowsing remains the most successful and accessible guide a local farmer can use to site a well in the more arid areas of Kibwezi. Meanwhile the EM34 has enabled us to gain a better understanding of the hydrogeological workings of the area and in no way should the two methods be seen as antagonistic. Since the final validation of either method requires digging down through 10 metres of rock, any technique to improve siting represents a considerable energy saving for the communities.

It is to be hoped that we can find the time to continue this work and it is recognised that such a study would require exhaustive field work to control for a number of situations in order to be conclusive; however, our primary purpose continues to be the provision of water.

The use of the pendulum is still new in the area, although we have aired the pendulum publicly a couple of times; unfortunately map dowsing is also unheard of. It would be very useful to introduce these techniques if possible.

As luck would have it the EM34 has developed an electrical fault which put an end to the above work, but we hope only temporarily. But as you can imagine this has not stopped the local dowsers from continuing to locate wells!

SOME THOUGHTS ON DOWSING

by John E. Emin

It was a pleasure to meet everyone on the Site Dowsing course at Hawkwood last October. Not having rubbed shoulders with many other dowers in the past it was most enlightening to observe other peoples' methods and skills in water finding.

Roy Talbot, the tutor, emphasised the simplicity of his way of doing things and, as a person with so many years of experience under his belt, he should know what works for him and guide others. Speaking for myself, I have readily taken on board many of the points he raised which has speeded up my own performance. Many thanks, Roy.

For about ten years I have dowsed mainly to find hidden drains and junctions, breaks in drains and all types of services to buildings and used it as a pragmatic tool that has aided me in my work as a drain specialist. You might be interested to know how I became involved in dowsing.

My company was established some 23 years ago and finding hidden pipes for the first 13 years was based on basic knowledge of how drains should have been laid by the builder in the first place; knowing the rules and being experienced in the drainage field got the job done. Well, that was until about ten years ago when we were asked to clear a blocked drain, which was deep judging from the only man-hole situated at the rear of a large Victorian house near Peckham Rye in London.

We received a phone call that there was a hidden interceptor somewhere in the front garden and could we find it and clear the drain. Simple! We had made our reputation in finding hidden man-holes and small 4" and 6" rodding accesses to interceptors. So we turned up on site and, after a preliminary investigation, I pointed to a certain area for my men to dig. Cutting a long story short, after two days of looking for what we wanted we were no further forward. The client's surveyor was not happy — the drains stank and our name as specialists was being questioned.

A good friend of mine, a senior surveyor on Lewisham Council at the time, knew of my problem and said he would find what we were looking for during his lunch break, but did not say how. When he turned up, I showed him where we had concentrated our efforts. After a brief glance over the ground, he took out what seemed like two bent pieces of galvanised wire forming right angles, which he inserted into two pieces of narrow copper tubing as sleeving. He stuck these things out in front of him and followed the direction that they appeared to point to. Imagine my embarrassment at what was happening before an audience of not only my men but the client's surveyor, who was

quietly amused at what was obviously, by his way of thinking, desperate measures of a so-called drain specialist to find a hidden drain!

After a few minutes of my friend pigeon stepping over the front garden in an area that certainly should not contain any drain, and me wishing to be swallowed up in one of the holes we had dug, he finally stopped and dug his heel into the ground and said: "Dig here." He then took out a pendulum and after a minute said that at two feet deep we would find a metal cover to the drain. I remember my first words when told to dig at that spot. "Impossible, the drain cannot be here", I said.

However, he was partly wrong as there was a Yorkstone cover at 18" deep covering the man-hole that we had been looking for. What we had seen was intriguing; he demonstrated that dowsing works to a very dubious audience and a very thankful drain specialist.

It also taught me to balance my own knowledge and experience with reaction. In the above case my prior experience before I dowsed governed me in not looking in a certain part of the front garden, which meant that I had fixed parameters at that time. However, the response of the rod *in the right hands* is an unbiased statement that transcends popular belief and should be relied on as a firm indicator.

Finding water seemed to follow on from there and, though I have only recently started to charge for the service, it has been after many years of doing it for nothing.

My main interest in water finding is in Cyprus, where there is a natural need for well water to allow gardens and crops to survive the Mediterranean sun.

A licence is required for any well of over 20ft. deep and there are water inspectors that keep strict control of any water resources within any given area. However, they can be immensely helpful with their local knowledge of the ground strata and the layers of ground where water is expected. The preferred way to extract water is to dig for it forming a well anything up to 90ft. deep, more in some places — that is if the ground can be easily excavated. In many places only bore holes using a rock drill is possible and some of these exceed 300ft.

As stated, digging by hand is preferred, simply because the labour is available at a reasonable cost. I have come across some wily old characters who have been digging for a profession all their working lives. The most renowned and revered man amongst well diggers is a rake called "Fikri Maraji", spelled Magara-ji; his real name is Fikri Mehmet or something like that.

The telling thing is his second adopted name "Maraji", which is like a badge of office applied by others in recognition of his special skills or work he does. To make sense of what I am trying to impart, I now must explain that the translation of Maraji is a caver, but politely applied to people that are tomb robbers. Robbing tombs of antiquities in Cyprus has always been a flourishing activity; however,

it is illegal and now prison sentences are meted out to robbers and purchasers of any articles illegally excavated from graves.

The thing about this man is that he has always been reasonably successful in finding tombs and water alike, to the consternation of most of his competitors. When I wanted a well dug, he was recommended by the water inspector and was told which village to go to. So when I arrived there, I popped into his local police station for the exact location of his house and asked for Fikri. "Which Fikri do you want . . . Fikri the builder, Fikri the postman or Fikri the grave robber?" "Er . . . well", I said, "the robber". After being given directions some six houses away, the sergeant explained that unlicensed buying of antiquities was illegal and could result in dire consequences. I said I required his help in digging a well. "Now", said the sergeant, "Fikri is well renowned in finding water as well as hidden tombs, you can't go wrong, he is the best man for the job."

Fikri turned up at the site that I had chosen for the well and generally looked it over. He then asked why I should pick that exact spot, to which I stated that I thought that was the best place to dig. This seemed to puzzle him for a moment and then he said that he required a little time to consider whether he wanted the job or not, so I went in to the house to prepare cold drinks for both of us while he did so. On coming out with the drinks I spied his secret — he was dowsing over the spot that I had shown him. Cutting short a long story, he admitted that he was taught to dowse by a British captain stationed there in the 1950's, using a stone and thin cord.

However, he would only admit his use of the pendulum after I showed him my own and explained myself a little more. He told me that though dowsing is acknowledged in Cyprus, well diggers with the skill pooh-poohed the idea simply because of self interest.

What was clear by what he said was that his skill was very limited. He admitted that he could not ascertain the depth, direction or quantity, yet he was clear that water or a grave existed when he saw a reaction.

I explained that finding the depth and other relevant information was possible and he then immediately produced an ordnance survey map of fields and pointed to where he was currently engaged in digging for water. He was 60ft. deep and he was beginning to be concerned that he might have got it wrong.

He drew the well in accurately and handed me the plan. I seemed to find an aquifer at 72ft. from ground level that was 6ft. wide and not very deep, but I said he was in the best place. "We will see", he said. He later came to see me and said that he had found all the water he wanted at 70ft. and it came up two metres.

For promising to spend time to show him how to find depth when I return to Cyprus, he brought me a pot and a figurine that must have been thousands of years old. He insisted that I accept them, I naturally insisted I could not!

The average cost of digging a well in Cyprus is about 13 million Turkish Lira, which is about £1,600 for a 50ft. deep well and includes the casting in-situ of the reinforced concrete sides; pumps, ladders and canopy to the well are extra. Any deeper and the cost goes up by about 50% per foot depth or put another way from £36 to £48 per foot depth.

I hope the above has amused you and thrown light on dowsing practices in Cyprus. However, in conclusion it seems to me that from experience the British are more ready to accept the ability of a dowser as there are no positive barriers put before the general public as is found in this part of the Mediterranean, simply because of the self interest of the more gifted well diggers who wish to protect their livelihood.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1991

Minutes of the fourth Annual General Meeting of The British Society of Dowsers held at The Geological Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1 at 3.00 p.m. on Tuesday, 26th November 1991.

Some 30 members were present and apologies were received from Mr. C. B. Thompson, Mrs. E. Phillips, Mrs. M. Large and Mr. C. Hinsley.

1. *Minutes of the Previous Meeting*

Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting had been published in the Society's Journal for March 1991 and it was proposed by Mrs. B. Wilkinson, seconded by Mrs. B. Clauson that they be approved. This was agreed by the meeting and they were signed by the President & Secretary.

2. *Report of the Council of the Society*

Membership. At 30th June 1991 membership of the Society stood at 1,113, 148 new members having been elected during the preceding 12 months. This is an increase of 39 members during the year.

Meetings. The first meeting of the year was again a one-day spring meeting held at Regent's College, London. 46 people came from far and wide to attend two workshops — Angela Osborne-King on medical dowsing and healing and Tony Scofield on earth energies.

Seven London Lectures have been offered here at The Geological Society. The last to be held today, after this Annual General Meeting will be by Will Hazell on 'Radiations & Radiesthesia'. Others were 'Divine Inspiration within Natural Medical Practice' by Angela & Peter Bradbury, 'Archaeology in the Garden' by Edward Fawcett, 'Andrew Glazewski — The Psychic Priest' by Bob Bloomfield, 'The Pendulum — A Guide to Healing' by Roger Hudson, 'Practical Solutions to Problems' by Christopher Thomas and 'Healing — My Way' by Linda Fellows.

For the second time running Beulah & Philip Garcin's 'Dowsing For Beginners' weekend was heavily oversubscribed. Naturally, quite a proportion of those attending were applicants who had to be refused the year before. The possibility of a second course each year is now actively under consideration but in view of the current administrative workload in running the Society change must be made before more work can be taken on by the present administrators. More on this later.

In October this year, Roy Talbot acted as tutor for a weekend course on Site Dowsing at Hawkwood College, Stroud when some 35 budding water and site investigators spent a happy weekend under instruction. Vice-President Maj.-Gen. Bill Cooper attended to contribute a session on earth energies to help guide those site dowers who are attracted to studying this difficult area as well as informing those who do not want to be involved what to look out for so an enlightened decision can be made as to what can be left alone when not wanted in the field.

Jack Temple's course on 'Healing with the Pendulum' at Tekels Park, Camberley was well attended with 28 people present.

This year the annual Congress was held in Gloucestershire at The Royal Agricultural College on the weekend 4th-6th October. 130 members and guests braved/enjoyed the weather at that illustrious establishment of the agricultural world.

The Society continues to benefit from the not inconsiderable effort put into the lectures and courses through the year by those cajoled or pressed into presenting them and our hearty thanks are due to those people. Despite the not infrequent difficulty in finding speakers and tutors, the Council feels that it should at all times strive to present only the best that can be obtained. At the same time it is important that new speakers must be encouraged to come forward and this, of course, means that the exercise is not one without risk.

Unfortunately, it appears that the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester has brought in a dramatic increase in their charges for next year. The Council is always on the look-out for venues of similar quality and would be grateful for any information members may have on any meeting places that might be used.

The Journal has appeared regularly through the year under the constant direction of the Society's editor and the Council thanks her once again for her patience and skill in carrying out this task.

The Society's sales of books and equipment continue to generate revenue to help the Society's finances and sales have held up well despite the recession.

The Council met 5 times this year with an average attendance of 79%.

Mr. Bob Sephton is standing down from the Council today after serving for four years, during which time he has made a valuable contribution to the deliberations of the Council as well as acting as co-ordinator for the Earth Energies Group.

On the European front there is not a great deal to report. There appears to have been a change in the government's attitude; whereas previously there was a desire to deal with complementary and alternative therapies through umbrella groups, this no longer appears to prevail. Any official survey and assessment of the numberless different disciplines and callings that together make up the alternative medical sector is a mammoth and daunting task for the UK government alone. Multiply this by the number of member states within the EC and you will begin to appreciate the scale of the exercise. Even when this work has been done it is, at present, an open question as to what might or might not be done to bring official regulation to bear on the situation.

In any event your Council maintains that dowsing, although used by a number of therapists as an aid, is not itself a therapy and thus may not fall within the compass of those who may wish to regulate, supervise, train and certificate. A close watching brief on the situation is being kept and Sir Charles Jessel and Maj.-Gen. Bill Cooper continue to give their time in this.

The steady but slow increase in the overall membership of the Society masks changes, which, over the years, have contributed to a disproportionate increase in the work of running the Society. Over the last 13 years the number of UK members has increased by around 40%. In addition the services to members has increased with the introduction of courses, sales of books and a greatly increased range of equipment for sale. The number of letters received by the Secretary has increased over the same period by some 250%. In response to a plea from the Secretary that he and the Editor could take on no more work, the Council asked a management consultant to look at the running of the Society. As a result of that report it has been decided to install a totally integrated computer system.

The first steps have been taken but it is expected that it will take quite a few months before everything is running smoothly. The original software has proved less than satisfactory and so in addition

to new programmes being purchased a period of 'double running' will have to be gone through where both the present manual accounts and the computer system will be run in parallel before the manual accounts are done away with. This is essential for proving the computer system but will result in an increased workload initially.

The Water For Life Appeal has made some progress during the year. The latest figures up to 30th June last show that some £3,500 were received during the previous 12 months. What is not shown is that the majority of this came in a few sizeable donations. These have been most welcome and have been well used in Brother Kimpton's work in the dry villages in Southern India. Unfortunately, much still remains to be done in the region and the Council appeals to all members to give as generously as they can. Should any member wish to make a special effort and raise money outside the Society will they please see the Secretary first.

It was proposed by Mrs. D. Pickett, seconded by Maj.-Gen. W. F. Cooper that this be approved. This was agreed by the meeting.

3. *Accounts for 1990/91*

It was proposed by Mr. D. Lawrence, seconded by Mr. B. Black that the accounts be approved. This was agreed by the meeting.

4. *Election of Auditors*

The Council having proposed that Messrs. Whitley, Stimpson & Partners be re-elected auditors, this was seconded by Col. D. Irvine and agreed by the meeting.

5. *Election of Officers & Council Members*

Vice-President. Mrs. B. Clauson seconded the Council's proposal that Maj.-Gen. R. W. T. Britten be re-elected. This was agreed by the meeting.

Council Members. The President, having established that there was no objection to the re-election of Mr. M. Guest and Mrs. M. E. Ison being considered together, Mr. D. Wilson seconded the Council's proposal that they be re-elected. This was agreed by the meeting.

Since the Notice for the meeting had been published the nomination for Mr. Gordon West for election to the Council had been received, proposed by Mrs. M. E. Ison and seconded by Mr. B. Black, in accordance with Article 44 of the Articles of Association. Mr. West was introduced to the meeting by the President and his election was unanimously approved by the meeting.

As Mr. R. M. Sephton was not standing for re-election to the Council, the President took the opportunity to thank him for all the work he had put in during his years of office and he also thanked the

whole Council for their support during the past year. In addition he proposed that thanks be given to the Secretary and Editor for all their continued efforts.

All these remarks were warmly applauded by the assembled company.

6. *Ratification of Subscriptions*

It was proposed by Mrs. J. Mizen and seconded by Mr. R. M. Sephton that this be approved. This was agreed by the meeting.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

Minutes of the Extraordinary General Meeting of The British Society of Dowsers held at 3.25 p.m. on Tuesday, 26th November 1991 at The Geological Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W1.

Some 30 members being present, the necessary quorum of 20 members was achieved.

The Council's proposal that Article 44 of the Articles of Association should be changed to read as follows:—

“At each Annual General Meeting the Society shall elect a Vice-President and a minimum of three Councillors. Six weeks previous to the Annual General Meeting, a list will be sent to every member resident in Great Britain containing the names of those retiring from the Council, together with any proposals for filling the vacancies on the Council. Names of candidates for election to the Council proposed and seconded by members must be submitted not less than 150 days before the meeting. Other candidates proposed by the Council must be submitted to the Secretary not less than 120 days before the meeting.”

was seconded by Mrs. H. Sephton and agreed by the meeting unanimously.

REPORT AND ACCOUNTS YEAR TO 31st MAY 1991

DIRECTORS'/COUNCIL'S REPORT — YEAR TO 31st MAY 1991

Directors/Council Members:

President

Sir Charles Jessel, Bt.

Vice-Presidents

Major-General R. W. T. Britten

Mrs. B. K. Garcin

Major-General W. F. Cooper

Members of Council

P. H. Garcin

M. Guest

Mrs. M. E. Ison

W. Hazell

Mrs. B. C. Wilkinson

R. M. Sephton

Dr. G. D. K. Flint

C. F. Hinsley

Secretary and Treasurer

M. D. Rust

Registered Office

Sycamore Cottage, Tamley Lane, Hastingleigh, Ashford, Kent

The directors/council members present their report together with the accounts for the year to 31st May 1991.

Principal Activities and Business Review

The principal activities of the company during the year were to hold meetings and arrange lectures, publish journals, books and pamphlets, maintain a library and sell dowsing equipment for the advancement of dowsing knowledge.

The directors/council members consider that the company's financial position at the end of the year is satisfactory.

Fixed Assets

The movements in the tangible fixed assets are shown in note 8 on the accounts.

Directors/Council Members

The directors/council members retiring by rotation are Major-General R. W. T. Britten, M. Guest and Mrs. M. E. Ison who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

R. M. Sephton is also retiring by rotation but not seeking re-election.

Tax Status

The company is an exempt company within the meaning of Section 505 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1988.

Auditors

Messrs. Whitley, Stimpson and Partners have expressed their willingness to continue in office and accordingly a resolution will be proposed under Section 384 Companies Act 1985 at the next Annual General Meeting of the company in order to re-appoint them as auditors for a further term of office.

By order of the board

M. D. Rust
Secretary

16th August 1991

**REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS**

We have audited the Accounts in accordance with Auditing Standards.

In our opinion the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at 31st May 1991 and of its excess of income over expenditure and source and application of funds for the year have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.

16th August 1991

Whitley, Stimpson and Partners,
Chartered Accountants
Neithrop House,
Warwick Road,
Banbury, Oxon.

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
YEAR TO 31st MAY 1991**

	Note	1991 £	1990 £
TURNOVER		41,558	39,768
COST OF SALES.....		17,474	18,306
GROSS SURPLUS		24,084	21,462
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		(28,689)	(25,985)
INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS	1	4,654	3,452
INTEREST RECEIVABLE.....	2	4,349	3,111
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR			
TRANSFERRED TO GENERAL FUND.....	3/4	£4,398	£2,040

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MAY 1991

	Note	1991 £	1990 £
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets.....	8	1,175	1,098
Investments.....	9	58,863	47,178
		<u>60,038</u>	<u>48,276</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks.....	10	3,608	4,354
Debtors.....	11	3,580	1,671
Short term investments.....	12	33,396	27,215
Cash at bank and in hand.....		50	511
		<u>40,634</u>	<u>33,751</u>
CREDITORS amounts falling due within one year.....	13	7,083	5,885
NET CURRENT ASSETS.....		<u>33,551</u>	<u>27,866</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES.....		<u>£93,589</u>	<u>£76,142</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
General fund.....	4	84,993	68,429
Research fund.....	5	6,318	5,701
Capital reserve.....	6	2,278	2,012
		<u>£93,589</u>	<u>£76,142</u>

C. J. Jessel }
 G. D. R. Flint } Directors/Council Members

STATEMENT OF SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS YEAR TO 31st MAY 1991

	£	1991 £	£	1990 £
SOURCE OF FUNDS:				
Excess of income over expenditure for the year.....		4,398		2,040
General Fund: Sundry income.....		12,166		1,382
Research Fund: Sundry income.....		2,612		2,095
Adjustment for item not involving the movement of funds:				
Depreciation.....		189		284
TOTAL GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS.....		<u>19,365</u>		<u>5,801</u>

FUNDS FROM OTHER SOURCES:

Increase in capital reserve.....	266	—
Sale of Investments	23,181	12,081
	<u>42,812</u>	<u>17,882</u>

APPLICATION OF FUNDS:

Research Fund expenditure.....	1,995	1,961
Acquisition of fixed assets.....	266	—
Purchase of investments	23,101	11,181
Profit on sale of investments transferred to General Fund.....	11,765	—
	<u>37,127</u>	<u>13,142</u>

NET SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS.....	£5,685	£4,740
---	---------------	---------------

Represented by:

INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN WORKING CAPITAL:

Stocks	(746)	1,133
Debtors.....	1,909	(7,204)
Investments.....	6,181	6,453
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year (excluding bank overdraft)	36	5,886
	<u>7,380</u>	<u>6,268</u>

MOVEMENT IN NET LIQUID FUNDS:

Bank balances and cash in hand.....	(1,695)	(1,528)
	<u>£5,685</u>	<u>£4,740</u>

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES — YEAR TO 31st MAY 1991

The following accounting policies have been used consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's accounts:-

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING the accounts have been prepared under historical cost accounting rules in accordance with the 4th Schedule to the Companies Act 1985.

TURNOVER represents the total amount receivable by the company from the sale of goods and provision of services exclusive of Value Added Tax.

SUBSCRIPTION INCOME (included within turnover)

Represents the subscriptions received in the year adjusted by any sums received in respect of future years.

During the year certain members did not pay the correct subscription, both underpayments and overpayments occurring. Continual efforts are being made to rectify the situation. It is considered prudent not to provide for sums receivable from those members at the year end.

TAXATION

Because the Society is a Registered Charity it is exempt from taxation and can thus reclaim the tax deemed to have been deducted from Deeds of Covenant received.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

It is the policy of the Society to write off capital expenditure fully against income in the year it is incurred.

DEPRECIATION is provided in annual instalments using the reducing balance basis in order to write off the value of the asset over the estimated useful life of that asset. The annual rates and bases used are:-

Office equipment	15%
Computer	25%

STOCKS are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost represents all direct costs and attributable overheads incurred in bringing the stocks to their present state and location.

RESEARCH FUND

Share of Investment Income:

In accordance with the minutes 25% of the Investment Income has been credited to the Research Fund, the remaining 75% is shown on the Income and Expenditure Account.

EXPENDITURE

This consists of lecturers' fees and all expenses arising from public lectures.

NOTES ON THE ACCOUNTS — YEAR TO 31st MAY 1991

1. INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS:	1991	1990	
	£	£	
Dividends	4,654	3,452	
2. INTEREST RECEIVABLE	1991	1990	
	£	£	
Bank deposit accounts	4,349	3,111	
3. RESULTS FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAXATION	1991	1990	
Stated after charging	£	£	
Depreciation	189	284	
Auditors' remuneration	1,050	1,050	
4. GENERAL FUND:	1991	1990	
	£	£	
Balance at 1st June 1990	68,429	65,007	
Add: Excess of income over expenditure for the year	4,398	2,040	
Sundry receipts and donations	401	1,536	
Net profit/(loss) on sale of investments etc.	11,765	(154)	
Balance at 31st May 1991	84,993	68,429	
5. RESEARCH FUND	1991	1990	
	£	£	
Balance at 1st June 1990	5,701	5,567	
Add: Entrance fees	293	272	
Share of investment income (25%)	1,551	1,150	
London lecture admission fees	768	673	
	8,313	7,662	
Less: Expenditure	1,995	1,961	
Balance at 31st May 1991	6,318	5,701	
6. CAPITAL RESERVE			
	Office		
	Equipment	Computer	Total
	£	£	£
Balance at 1st June 1990	782	1,230	2,012
Net expenditure in year	266	—	266
Balance at 31st May 1991	1,048	1,230	2,278

7. LIBRARY

The society holds a reference library which has not been valued in these accounts. New issues and replacements are charged to the Income and Expenditure Account.

8. TANGIBLE ASSETS

Cost/valuation

Cost/valuation at 1st June 1990
 Net additions during year
 Cost/valuation at 31st May 1991

	Office Equipment £	Computer £	Total £
	782	1,230	2,012
	266	—	266
	<u>1,048</u>	<u>1,230</u>	<u>2,278</u>

Depreciation

Accumulated depreciation at 1st June 1990
 Charge for year
 Accumulated depreciation at 31st May 1991

	261	653	914
	45	144	189
	<u>306</u>	<u>797</u>	<u>1,103</u>

Written down value
 At 31st May 1991
 At 31st May 1990

	742	433	1,175
	<u>521</u>	<u>577</u>	<u>1,098</u>

9. INVESTMENTS AS AT 31st MAY 1991

NOMINAL DESCRIPTION	MARKET VALUE AT COST	INCOME TO
260 Argos Plc (acquired 6.4.90 ex demerger of B.A.T. Industries Plc)		31.5.91
1,500 B.E.T. Plc	372	798
£1,000 Greenhaven Securities Ltd.	3,263	2,678
3,050 Hambros Plc (bought 16.10.90)	813	843
£4,740 Hanson Plc	6,763	8,311
3,510 Ladbroke Group Plc	7,527	10,404
4,200 Prudential Corpn Plc	5,026	9,126
£1,500 Racal Security Ltd (formerly Racal-Chubb Ltd)	1,928	9,828
2,250 Shell Transport and Trading Co. Plc	1,518	1,393
2,340 Slough Estates Plc	3,251	11,475
6,350 Wiggins Teape Appleton Plc (433 acquired 1.6.90 ex demerger of B.A.T. Industries Plc 5,917 bought 22.6.90)	2,589	5,628
£11,375 10¼% Exchequer Stock 1995 (additional £3,475 bought 16/1/91)	13,551	15,431
£1,205.10 12¼% Treasury Loan 1992	11,160	11,762
	1,102	1,274
	<u>£58,863</u>	<u>88,951</u>
		<u>5,261</u>

INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS SOLD DURING THE YEAR:

B.A.T. Industries Plc (sold 16.10.90)	539
B.P.B. Industries Plc (sold 22.6.90)	Nil
Rugby Group Plc (sold 22.6.90)	Nil
11¼% Treasury Stock 1991 (redeemed at par 10.1.91)	405
	<u>£6,205</u>

During the year profit on sale of the above Investments amounted to £11,765 (1990 loss £154) which is credited to the General Fund.

10. STOCKS

Comprises the following
 Sundry stocks
 Educational books for resale

	1991 £	1990 £
	828	1,092
	2,780	3,262
	<u>3,608</u>	<u>4,354</u>

11. DEBTORS

Comprises the following
 Trade debtors
 Prepayments
 Other debtors
 Taxation

	1991 £	1990 £
	74	50
	729	605
	1,075	951
	1,702	65
	<u>3,580</u>	<u>1,671</u>

12. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS	1991	1990
	£	£
Comprises the following		
Barclays Bank Plc, Ashford (Business Premium account)	33,396	27,215
13. CREDITORS: amounts falling due within one year	1991	1990
Comprises the following	£	£
Research Fund	305	599
Trade creditors	1,966	1,434
Other creditors	2,116	1,811
Payments in advance	1,462	2,041
Bank overdraft	1,234	--
	7,083	5,885
14. SHARE CAPITAL		
The company has no issued share capital, being a company limited by guarantee.		
15. ACCOUNTS		
The accounts were approved by the board of directors/council members on 16th August 1991.		

DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT — YEAR TO 31st MAY 1991

	1991	1990
	£	£
INCOME:		
Annual subscriptions (including tax on covenanted subscriptions)	16,553	14,893
Sale of Journals	1,544	1,697
Sale of Pendulums	2,887	1,987
Less: Cost of Pendulums sold	1,708	1,108
Sale of Rosettes	354	272
Less: Cost of Rosettes sold	106	139
Sale of Ties	63	79
Less: Cost of Ties sold	31	43
Sale of Stickers	48	50
Less: Cost of Stickers sold	23	27
Sale of Divining Rods	326	423
Less: Cost of Divining Rods sold	56	41
Sale of Books	6,065	4,929
Less: Cost of Books sold	4,479	3,287
Less: Commission on Books and Equipment	21,437	19,685
	1,671	1,376
	19,766	18,309
MEETINGS:		
Receipts	13,718	15,438
Less: Expenses	9,400	12,285
	24,084	3,153
INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS (GROSS):		
Bank Deposit Accounts	4,349	3,111
Investment Income	4,654	3,452
	33,087	6,563
		28,025
LESS: EXPENDITURE:		
Journal — Printing	6,809	6,220
— Editors' Honorarium	1,249	1,135
Books and Binding purchased for Library	87	37
Secretary's Salary	1,850	1,850
Secretarial Expenses (Professional and Management)	10,030	8,950
Council, Office and other expenses	2,635	1,691
Printing, Stationery and Advertising	2,397	2,525
Postage (net of receipts and after stock adjustment)	1,823	1,673
Accountancy charges	1,620	1,620
Depreciation of fixed assets	189	284
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	£4,398	£2,040

**THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS
WATER FOR LIFE APPEAL**

Balance on hand at 1st June 1990	870.16
Donations received in year ended 31st May 1991	3,536.89
Bank interest credited	242.64
Funds forwarded to India	(3,500.00)
Charges on transfer of funds	(47.00)
	<u>£1,102.69</u>
	<u>£1,102.69</u>
Balance on hand at 31st May 1991	
Barclays Bank Premium Account No. 50201804	£1,102.69
	<u>£1,102.69</u>

16TH AUGUST 1991

WHITLEY, STIMPSON AND PARTNERS

NOTICES

1. Dates for your Diary:—

Tuesday 24th March at 6.00 p.m. for 6.30 p.m. A London Lecture
“Finding The Constitutional Remedy” by Tony Dipple.

Monday 27th April at 6.00 p.m. for 6.30 p.m. A London Lecture
“The French Universal Pendulum” by Kari Antonsen &
Stanislaus Malewski.

Tuesday 19th May at 6.00 p.m. for 6.30 p.m. A London Lecture
“Ecological Design & Its Links With The Dowser” by Bob Harris.

Monday 29th June at 3.00 p.m. A London Lecture “The
Biological Effects of Earth Radiation” by Alf Riggs.

Saturday 28th March. A One Day Spring Meeting at Regent’s
College, Regent’s Park, London. Two workshops will be held and
will run concurrently. One workshop on site dowsing run by
Christopher Thomas and one on dowsing as applicable to the
healing arts run by Angela Osborne-King. The cost for each
workshop will be £29.50 per person and this will include morning
and afternoon refreshments. Lunch may be obtained from the
cafeteria nearby in the Park or you may bring your own
sandwiches.

Dowsing For Beginners Course, 15th to 17th May at Hawkwood
College, Stroud, Gloucestershire. Residential, single room £107,
shared room £99 and non-residential £75.

Please send an SAE to the Secretary for an application form.

2. Items available from the Secretary:—

Crystal pendulums on silver chain:—

Length 18mm, weight 2.5gms.....	£4.20 each
Length 40mm, weight 6.0gms.....	£5.60 each
Length 44mm, weight 10.0gms.....	£6.30 each
Nickel plated brass pendulum (25gms).....	£8.75 each
Hollow clear perspex pendulum	£9.05 each
Solid clear perspex pendulum ¾" diam.	£3.70 each

Solid black perspex pendulum 1" diam.	£3.50 each
Solid black perspex pendulum ½" diam.	£3.10 each
Wooden pendulum plain waxed	£3.50 each
Wooden pendulum hand crafted and polished	£8.20 each
Hawthorn pendulum.....	£5.80 each
8" plastic V rods.....	£1.95 each
16" nylon V rods.....	£3.60 each
Mager Rosette (Colour Wheel).....	£2.15 each
The following items are available to members only:—	
Car badge window sticker	£2.35 each
BSD Tie — gold motif on blue or brown	£6.90 each
Post free to U.K.	

Overseas orders will be sent by airmail, please add 10% to cover this cost. Remittance with order, please, in either Sterling or U.S. Dollars. If paying in U.S. Dollars please add \$5 to the total to cover our bank charges on conversion to Sterling.

3. Books added to the Library:—

Good Nutrition For Long Life by E. Whiteside.

Healthy Business. The Natural Practitioner's Guide to Success by Madeleine Harland & Glen Finn.

Crop Circles — Harbingers of World Change — Editor Alick Bartholomew.

Discover Crystals. A Complete Guide to Working With Crystals by Ursula Markham.

See reviews in this Journal.

4. Books available from the Society's bookshop:—

Crop Circles — Editor Alick Bartholomew. hb £14.95 + £1.50 p.&p.

*The Elements of Earth Mysteries by Philip Heselton. £4.99 pb.

Explains the role of earth energy, how legends attached to ancient sites can be interpreted, the purpose of various structures and how to approach such sites in the best way.

*Time. The Ultimate Energy by Murray Hope. £8.99 pb.

An exploration of the scientific, psychological and metaphysical aspects of time. Proposes that time is an energy, the potential of which has yet to be recognised and understood.

*The Divine Plot by A. T. Mann. £8.99 pb.

A theory of time and consciousness which puts forward an explanation for many of the enigmas of life today.

*Willhelm Reich. The Man Who Dreamed of Tomorrow by W. E. Mann, E. Hoffman. £8.99 pb.

More than a biography — an exploration of his far-reaching concepts and events that are coming closer and closer to his prediction.

*Discover Crystals. A Complete Guide to Working With Crystals by Ursula Markham. £6.99 pb.

Explains how different stones have the ability to focus the mind and its energies.

*Mind Magic by Betty Shine. £3.99 pb.

A self-help guide that will enable everyone to experience the benefits of mind energy and healing — for themselves and the good of others.

*Exploration Into God by George Trevelyan. £6.95 pb.

Shows how we humans have no choice but to break from our materialist prison of ignorance and fear, and acknowledge that we can truly become united with God.

*Please add 15% to these books for post and packing.

5. *The Council of the Society*

The full complement of the Council consists of the President, three Vice-Presidents and nine other Council members who normally meet quarterly.

Nominations for election to Council are made either on the recommendations of the Council or members may be proposed and seconded by other members, as detailed in Article 44 of the Articles of Association. Nominations should normally be sent to the Secretary by 1st July in any year so these may be incorporated in the Notice for the Annual General Meeting and any necessary arrangements for voting may be organised in good time.

6. The Greater Manchester Dowsers are holding a NW Regional Dowsing Day on Sunday 29th March at Whalley Abbey Conference Centre in the grounds of Whalley Abbey near Clitheroe, Lancashire. It is a full day conference costing approximately £17 which includes coffee, lunch and tea. The main speaker will be Dr. Arthur Bailey and other speakers are to be arranged. Confirmation of details may be obtained from Gillian Collins on 0204 883482.

7. *The Bell Award*. The committee have decided that this award for 1991 should be given to Maj.-Gen. Jim Scott Elliot for his article that was printed in the June issue of the Journal for 1991, titled "So Far So Good". Our congratulations go to Maj.-Gen. Scott Elliot together with the Society's cheque for £50.

REPORT FROM LOCAL DOWSING GROUP

West Midland Dowsers 1991 Report

It has been a busy year at WMD and pressures on the writer have interrupted the usual flow of reports for the BSD Journal.

Our first talk was given by a practising GP from Wolverhampton,

Dr. Geoff Goodyear, who, with his wife Desney, is a member of WMD.

His subject was "Looking for the causes of Illness", a quest to get behind the symptoms. Modern medicine is good at taking things apart, and is reaching an understanding of many physical processes. It's strong on rescue, repair, renewal and replacements. On chronic complaints it is not so good. Treatment can be suppression of symptoms, can involve unpleasant side effects and still not cure. Geoff was trying to find another direction, one which led to the underlying cause of the patient's disease, one which treated the person as a whole, not as a series of disjointed departments. He recounted to us his exploration first of homeopathy, then hypnotherapy and his progression into psionic medicine, which he now finds most beneficial.

In early March we held our AGM at Wootton Waven Village Hall, north of Stratford-on-Avon, which was followed by a most enjoyable and entertaining talk from Chris Hinsley about his dowsing and healing experiences. Chris always brings a very practical, good-natured approach to subjects which can sometimes become rather solemn, and those who heard his address at the Cirencester Congress in September will know what we mean.

In May we held another of our seminar sessions on dowsing and healing, where the more advanced members of the group act as leaders and teachers, discussing and demonstrating their own form of therapy or dowsing. This has become one of our most popular events, attended this year by about 65 members. In addition to the activities indoors, under the guidance of Enid Williams, Mary Kendall, John Simpson, Jim Marshall, Juliet Guest, the writer, outdoor dowsing activities were taken by Pat Leonard and John Watford in the adjacent grounds of Wootton Hall and the Alne river valley.

In July we visited a remarkably well preserved Norman motte & bailey site at Brinklow, near Rugby. We had a superb English summer day at a site whose summit gives stunning views along the Fosse Way, certainly as much appreciated by the Romans as the Normans for its strategic position. The dowsing did not reveal much in the way of archaeological tangibles since the settlement was probably all-timber construction leaving no underground traces to speak of.

Our October meeting took the form of a seminar led by John Watford and the writer on the topic of noxious energies, how to douse them and what can be done about them. It was preceded by an account of the BSD Cirencester Congress which we had both attended and enjoyed.

At our November meeting, we enjoyed a demonstration talk on Aromatherapy by Avril Jaques, a practising therapist from Stratford-on-Avon, and a colleague. They discussed the properties of the

various oils and the history and philosophy of their use in massage, together with diagnosis by means of a patient questionnaire technique.

Notable events during the year included the contact made with Melvin Woodhouse, a water engineer living in Kenya (but originating from Walsall) who has told us about his work in identifying trees indicating the presence of underground water, and of the activities of the native dowzers.

Our contact with dowzers in the USA has resulted in contributions to our magazine ROD & PENDULUM by Barbara Prisbe and Virginia Baker. Articles by John Watford and the writer have appeared in the "American Dowser", together with other material picked up from R & P. We have continued to enjoy the regular contributions from Terry Ross, and owe a great deal to all the WMD members who have written articles or sent cuttings in for the magazine.

Membership of WMD continues to run at just under 100 and new people are joining all the time to replace those whose interests have turned elsewhere. Our greatest loss has been the sad death on 7th December of John Watford, whose contributions and support for WMD have been of the highest order. A tribute to his memory appears elsewhere in the Journal.

Our 1992 programme begins with a talk from Mark Payne on "Electromagnetic Pollution", followed in March by Roy Talbot speaking of his experiences. Any BSD member who wishes to come along and see us will be most welcome and should contact the writer for further details.

Michael Guest.

CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Editor,

I see you have published an article by Joyce Jameson Nelson (BSD Journal No. 233). We will be publishing the same article in our next issue of the Canadian Dowser. I have had it on my desk for some time. I have also been using the coils with good success. I find, however, that it is necessary to dowse the number of turns for any given location. The number of turns I need goes from 3 to 6 so far. A prayer for each coil placed and a final prayer with all participants standing and holding hands in the middle of the house does the trick.

You may place these remarks in your Journal if you so desire. You may get some other feed-back as well, which would be interesting to see. I think the technique has a great deal of merit; what we need to know is what is the life expectancy of the coils after they have been placed? I try to set mine for all time.

David E. Stanger, President, Canadian Society of Dowsters.

Dear Editor,

Last week I was called in to a smallholding where a borehole had been sunk to 282ft. and proved dry. Hence the reason for my visit — they were advised water would be found over their 20 acres at 40ft.

My survey was carried out and I found the best prospects running within 2½ft. of the dry bore and I marked out a point to drill making the remark, "If the dry bore had not been drilled my mark would have been here, which is less than one metre from the dry hole." It was a test to one's confidence!

Mr. Watson rang me three days later saying he had found the water as predicted. The test pumping gave the yield of the well at 14,400 gallons/day at 222ft., 60ft. less than the dry hole, which proves the value of dowsing and that water is not found everywhere.

Edwin Taylor, Northumberland.

Dear Editor,

I have read with much interest the latest issue of the Journal.

It seems that the usual topics keep on being discussed and this is good as they give us various points of view.

One thing that I think needs to be emphasised is that whatever instrument we use for dowsing it is merely an amplifier for what goes on in our bodies and that our bodies are only like big meters recording what is going on. This approach will help us to relax, which is so important when dowsing, and also let the subconscious take over completely without interference from our bodies.

When I am asked how dowsing works, I show my very small transistor radio and demonstrate how it can pick up the BBC or Voice of America with no apparent connection to London or Washington and yet in half a second of time lag I can listen to someone talking 6,000 miles away. If this is possible for a small radio, surely our own brains, being much better than computers, can pick up the emanations sent out by whatever we are looking for.

I do find holding a witness in my hand helps me to concentrate. I hold a small plastic bottle of fresh water in the hand holding the pendulum. But I do not need it. On occasion, I have picked up a suitable stone and tied it to a bit of string when out in the villages. Any instrument that suits the person dowsing will work.

I am always surprised at the amount of doubt that seems to be mentioned. Dowsing does work and much better than does the electrical gadgetry used by geologists. They react to rock formations and defects in the rock, which might hold water and too often do not. I am sure that a diviner reacts to running water.

I always work on site plans. Most of the time when I go to a remote village I ask the people where they would like their handpump to be. I then draw a simple plan marking as many landmarks as I can on it. This is quite small in a note book, about 4" x 6". On this I will trace all the streams which react to a small pendulum. I simply run down one side with my finger and then across the top of the page. I am not sure whether these are actual streams or simply co-ordinates crossing on the best points. What I do know is that these maps are very accurate. It is important then to mark the spot on the ground to the nearest inch since we are mostly in black granite here and that is totally impervious. I do not bother to try to estimate depths unless it is important. If I know there are two or three streams crossing at a point I tell the drilling rigs to go for the second or third stream, drill another ten feet for siltage and stop.

I wish I knew how map reading works. But since we know so little about the power of the brain, our personal computers, we must wait until a satisfactory explanation can be given. It all does work as I have proved time after time by water pouring out of the drilled holes.

James Kimpton, India.

BOOK REVIEWS

GOOD NUTRITION FOR LONG LIFE

by Eric Whiteside

Published by Merlin Books Ltd. 1991 pb pp.137

Dr. Whiteside has taught nutrition for the past 32 years and the object of his book is to give us basic principles of nutrition that can be understood by all. Has he succeeded? A qualified yes, in my opinion. This book is a handbook of vital information, but it is not always an easy read for beginners. He tends to come out with remarks like: "Do you remember the research of Dr. Evan Shute on Vitamin E?" Frankly, no, Dr. Whiteside, I'd forgotten. I looked in the index — no mention at all there of Dr. Shute.

He writes that there seems to be some evidence that people live longer in cooler mountain areas. Since his title is about long life, we should like to hear what that evidence is, even if it was only circumstantial. Could it be due to the water from those pure mountain streams, full of every kind of trace mineral? Or is it the exercise needed to live at these salubrious heights that keeps them going? With the Hunzas, is it the Vitamin B17 in the apricots?

Dr. Whiteside is well versed in organic farming and horticulture. He knows about healthy soil and once had his own allotment. He lives in Tanzania where he should be able to avoid western-type processed foods. Best of all, he has some good genes. His father lived to be 89 and enjoyed his two tots of whisky a day. (In the blurb on the back cover, however, he only made it to 81.)

There appears to be one or two printing errors, e.g. Selenium for Selenium (from selene, the moon) and 2% of Israeli vegetarians were hypertensive, surely, not hypersensitive. But on the whole Dr. Whiteside has given us a very useful summary of good nutrition. Dowers can use this information to ask the right questions. Because, as Dr. Whiteside readily admits, we're all different.

Charles Jessel.

CROP CIRCLES — HARBINGERS OF WORLD CHANGE

Edited by Alick Bartholomew

hb pp.192. Price £14.95 + £1.50 p.&p.

Available from the BSD Bookshop

In 1989, following the appearance of crop circles, a book was published about them and some theories advanced as to their formation. In the following year more complex circles appeared; this resulted in a second book, not by the same authors, in which further theories were postulated. As if to give mankind still further thoughts, in 1991 there followed a spate of still more complex corn circles, and numerous theories about their formation were once again dashed. This then prompted Alick Bartholomew to bring together and edit the contributions of fourteen people.

Within the twelve chapters of this book, each writer submits his own findings, thoughts, diagrams and photographs as applicable. This book brings together not just the reports and discussions on crop circles but discusses the speculative territory surrounding their formation and purposes. It is becoming increasingly obvious that conventional scientific thinking cannot produce a rational

explanation for their creation, let alone their existence, and that mankind must look further afield. Following a photograph of a 'double pictogram' being shown to two Hopi Shamans in Arizona, and being told that they had been seen before at times of Earth change, it was decided to include ancillary subjects as well as these latest complex circle designs. Ancillary subjects range from — trends in the state of the unconscious, ancient beliefs, ancient history, channelled communications and geomantic beliefs through to their creation and purpose.

The editor has effectively blended the different styles of each writer into a book which is very readable and informative. Some of the authors have included references and these are briefly listed at the end of each respective chapter. I did, however, feel that the chapter on 'Earth Changes, Ocean Dawns' was spoilt by almost four pages of references. Many of these were long and fact swollen and although the author may have felt them to be necessary, it did break up the reader's rhythm. Other authors were able to get their messages across without such long references.

Nonetheless, I did find the book very readable, interesting and thought provoking. Including ancillary areas lifted what could simply have been a book on 1991 crop circles into a whole new dimension. It left one wondering who or what was the intelligence behind the crop formations, and why? Is it something from the past? Perhaps this book will unlock further doors? I would consider this book a 'must' for those interested in this fascinating subject.

Bob Sephton.

DISCOVER CRYSTALS. A COMPLETE GUIDE TO WORKING WITH CRYSTALS

by Ursula Markham

pb pp.140. £6.99 + 90p p.&p. from the BSD Bookshop

This book is what it claims to be — a starting point for the beginner to become familiar with crystals and gem stones. Clearly set out and easy to understand.

The book covers many areas where crystals can be used, meditation, diagnosis, healing, astrology, psychic reading, divination, dowsing and the chakras; creating an interest in all areas where crystals may be used including finding lost objects and lost people by dowsing, though pointing out that finding lost people can be very tricky and full of pitfalls.

The chapter on chakras defines clearly the function of the chakras, how they may be stimulated or closed down and encouraging the user

to note the sensations caused by using the crystal and making notes and exploring the sensations. The pendulum can be used to find which chakras need stimulating or calming. Once it has been discovered that the pendulum can be of real personal benefit, the dowser can help family and friends.

The use of the pendulum is clearly described. The charts given for colour and personal diagnosis are good and workable but also stating that this in no way replaces medical diagnosis. The pendulum can help to find out those substances which are harmful to the body and which may cause allergic reactions. A very fast and easy method of discovery.

Over the years experience has shown which gem stones are most likely to help a particular problem which can be confirmed or otherwise with the pendulum, everyone is different.

A list is given of all properties of gem stones. The power and energy of crystals and gem stones has been known since the Atlanteons used them for all aspects of daily life. Our world is a long way from that but as interest is reawakened the power and energy of the crystal is being discovered again.

Until that day of true enlightenment, we can learn to use them with the limited knowledge that we have to help us in our health and daily lives. This is an excellent book for beginners and those who have a little knowledge; everyone can learn something from the many fascinating ways that crystals and gem stones can be used.

Gillian Collins.

(Editor's Note. I was rather dismayed to see in the book under a list of 'Suppliers & Organisations' the BSD's address given at Eydon, Daventry — some 14 years out of date! I hope the rest of the information contained in the book is more correct.)

HEALTHY BUSINESS. THE NATURAL PRACTITIONER'S GUIDE TO SUCCESS

by Madeleine Harland & Glen Finn

Printed by Hyden House Ltd., 1990, hb pp.146. £12.95

It must have been about fifteen years ago, while I was listening to Dr. Alec Forbes telling me about his plans to set up Natural Health Centres, in which all types of alternative therapies would be practised, that an amiable man came up to announce that he had already done just that, and his centre was already operating. Little did I think that within a comparatively short space of time I would be reading books like this one. What was then fringe medicine is now seriously

competing for the public's attention and this book shows how it can be done efficiently.

Not only does it offer practical suggestions for those about to set up their own practice, but it gives advice based on the actual experience of the two authors as to the pitfalls that lie in store for the budding therapist, both when he sets up on his own and when he works alongside other practitioners in a clinic.

The writers point out that many people start out with admirable ideas for dealing with all manner of illnesses, but are defeated by the administrative and financial complexities of their business, and by the intricacies of dealing with the many diverse ways of the patients and of their fellow practitioners. Madeleine Harland and Glen Finn deal comprehensively with the problems of accountancy, leasing of premises, working from home, the selling of the professional image, 'burn-out' and a host of other matters that the therapist will have to cope with.

One chapter is devoted to a problem that intrigued me: the marrying of the orthodox world of the Law of Opposites with the homeopathic Law of Similars (like cures like). The difference in philosophy is fundamental. Yet practitioners who have to deal with the everyday problems of people know that both are true and both work. Although 'like cures like' in the peculiar interplay between energy and matter that is the field of homeopathy, in more physically orientated areas the Law of Opposites does indeed apply. There is no gainsaying that, for instance, zinc *does* oppose copper in the human body. The immune system is full of opposing, in fact, warring agents. 'Good' and 'bad' bacteria fight it out in the gut. And in the emotional area, a positive emotion drives out a negative one. So complementary medicine must recognise that both laws hold good, albeit at different levels. The authors discourage any extreme stances. The book explains how the therapist can co-operate with orthodox medical skills to the advantage of the patient and also giving the practitioner of natural therapies some legal protection.

I was a little taken aback by the advertisements liberally spaced out between the pages of print. But then, again, how useful to read that professional indemnity is not so easily obtained, and then to turn the page to find a firm offering both public liability and malpractice insurance. The authors thus demonstrate their ability to harness the forces of Mammon! Their writing makes easy reading and is free of jargon.

In all, this is a thoroughly practical book which deals with the nuts and bolts of the healing business. It can be recommended to those who are setting out in this field and to the professional who has already started.

Charles Jessel.

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1. In relations with clients, patients and others they shall act in good faith in accordance with the highest standards of personal integrity and uphold the good name of the Society.
 2. Being mindful of their responsibilities to others they shall avoid and discourage sensationalism, exaggeration and misleading statements.
 3. They shall not use their membership of the Society as evidence of their qualifications or ability as dowisers, and shall only use the name of the Society in any printed material in accordance with the Articles of Association.
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