

The American Society of Dowsers

4, 3, 2, 1... Of Dowsing



www.dowsers.org

4 Basic

Less Common/Popular

A

Y-RODS: (forked stick, divining rod)

Shape: Traditionally it is a forked stick looking like the letter Y. It can be any size, usually around 12 to 24 inches in length.

Material: Can be wood, metal or plastic. Plastic being very common for many dowzers, probably because of its ease of storage and kindness to the hands.

How to Use: Hold with pointed end down. Thumbs will be up and palms towards center. Hold tight and spread Y-rod outward while rotating your palms upward. Your thumbs will now be pointed outward and your palms up. The Y-rod will flip up into a delicate balance.

Pointing upward at an angle of around 45 degrees is usually used for the *ready position*.

Swinging down from the ready position to point at a water vein or target. This may also be used for the “yes” response.

Advantage: Acts quickly, Can point directly towards a water vein or target. Works well while walking over rough ground. Reliable in fairly strong winds.

Disadvantage: Not as versatile as other dowsing tools. It only has an up and down motion. You will need to turn your body to find direction.

Typically programmed for one answer “yes”.

Stable Devices

L-RODS: (angle rod, swing rod, pointing tool)

Shape: With or without a sleeve handle.

The top wire can be 4 inches to over 2 feet long. The usual length is around 14 to 16 inches.

Material: Usually wire. A metal coat hanger is a good source. Welding rod is also a very popular material. You can use just about anything you can bend into the L shape.

How to Use: Hold loosely in your hand with the tip of the wire tilted slightly downward. When one L-rod is used alone, it acts as a pointer or a swing rod. It can be requested to point towards a target or direction, or to swing sideways when encountering a specified energy field. (i.e. an aura or noxious zone)

When using two L-rods, they are normally programmed to cross for over target or “yes” or spread for “no”.

Advantages: Easy to make. Easy to use. Very versatile and popular. Works well when walking over rough ground. They are generally not affected by mild winds.

Disadvantage: Not as easy to carry or conceal as a pendulum. Although the small 4-6 inch ones can be put in your shirt pocket or purse.

Typically programmed for two answers, “yes” and “no”, and for determining direction or pointing.

B

More Common/Popular

Dowsing Tools

Less Common/Popular

BOBBER: (wand, spring rod)

Shape: Any flexible rod, branch or wire. Can be almost any length from one foot to over three feet. They sometimes have a coiled wire and a weighted tip.

Material: Anything that is flexible.

How to Use: Hold it horizontally in front of you. You can program it to simply mimic a pendulum, by bobbing up and down for “yes” or sideways for “no”. You may also request what you want in different bobber responses: to represent like swing back and forth towards a requested target and to spin when over the target.

Advantages: Can replace a pendulum for field work. Most dowsers find it easy to use. Quick responses.

Disadvantage: Won’t usually fit in your pocket or purse.

Basically a stiff pendulum, with basic “yes” “no” programming, and can easily be used with charts.

PENDULUM: (bob)

Shape: Can be anything that you can hang on a string or chain. It can be any size, even as small as a paper-clip on a thread. The chain or string is usually about 3-9 inches long.

Material: Anything you can find. Go by your feelings.

How to Use: Hold down pinching string or chain between thumb and first finger. The usual response is swinging straight forward for “yes”, sideways for “no” and at an angle for ready for question. Feel free to instruct (direct program) your dowsing system to respond in any way you like. There is no correct “yes” answer.

Advantages: Easy to make. Easy to use. Small enough to go into your pocket or purse. Quick response. Excellent tool for dowsing charts and maps.

Disadvantage: Some problem in the wind or when walking.

The most popular tool today. Potentially can be programmed for multiple answers, as many as 360 if held over a circular chart.

More Common/Popular

Unstable Devices

Q

3 Types/Kinds of Dowsing

Field Dowsing:

This is what most people think of when they think of dowsing...a person out walking in a backyard or hiking through a field. This is the type of dowsing that is done on location and is typically thought of as the easiest type of dowsing to do. Many feel that field dowsing is the foundation for the other types of dowsing and that without being a strong or accurate field dowser you can't be an accurate *Map Dowser* or *Information Dowser*.

Remote/Map Dowsing:

This dowsing is performed away from the physical location often in advance of field dowsing, to narrow down a large area to a more specific location, to field dowse once at the property or location. A map is often used thus giving us the name *Map Dowsing*. Remote dowsing can save the field dowser hours of searching. It can also allow him/her to locate missing or lost objects if given a map of a house or the layout of a room.

Information Dowsing:

This is where dowsing transitions into divining. The dowsing is no longer searching for a hard target like a vein of water or a missing wedding ring. The dowser is now trying to access the universe (or the collective consciousness, or God, or spirit guides, or Guardian Angels, or...) for information to answer questions. These questions range from asking the gallons per minute of a vein of water, diagnosing car problems, purchasing/selling real estate, health & wellness, and ley lines.

2 Critical Considerations

Asking the Right Question Correctly:

Dowsing is very literal and many long time dowsers like to say, “You always get the correct answer. What did you ask for?”. The key to asking the right question correctly is to first realize that one question is almost never going to get the answer. Often it takes a series of question (often referred to as a Protocol) to get to the answer that the dowser is looking for. In the case of field dowsing once the dowser has located the vein of water it’s important to locate the depth of the vein. This is often done by asking, “is the said vein less than 20’? ... less than 30’?... less than 40’? ...less than 50’?” until an affirmative response is given and the dowser now can ask for depth in single digits (ie. 47’?, 48’?, 49’?).

It is very helpful, when first starting to dowse, to write questions down before asking. This will allow you to re-write the question until you narrow it down specifically before you start dowsing. Rarely is one question enough. Dowsers often develop series of questions, or protocols, for their informational searches.

Asking Permission:

Dowsers feel that it’s very important to ask permission before starting to dowse. They do this by asking three simple questions: “Can I, May I, Should I?”

Can I? The “Can I” question is for ability. Essentially the dowser is asking if they have the ability of do this kind of dowsing. Do they have enough experience to complete the dowsing job they have been asked or hired to do? Am I balanced and grounded?

May I? The “May I” question is the dowser asking permission from the universe (God, spirit guides, Guardian Angels, the collective consciousness). In essence does the dowser have permission to do the dowsing they are about to do, whether it be finding a vein of water or determining if a vitamin supplement will be beneficial or detrimental for a person.

Should I? The “Should I” question is the question of ethics. Is this a dowsing job that the dowser wants/ought to get involved with? There are lots of people in the world who are less than honest and many of them have tried to take advantage of dowsers. The “should I” helps protect the dowser from working with, or for, a less than ethical person.

1 Simple Rule

Dowsing Works When There's a *Need* not *Greed*!

Notes