

8. Dowsable geometry of ancient sites

by

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1 Introduction

1.1 Why Categorise

This article examines different types of dowsable fields associated with ancient sites. It is an interim report, to encourage discussion, on current work-in-progress relating to categorising dowsable fields, and, as such, covers only part of the subject matter. *(For a fuller picture this article should be read in conjunction with publications covering other dowsing topics such as the physics of auras associated with physical bodies (eg reference 1), as well as experimental findings for thought generated dowsing (eg reference 2)).*

So why categorise? Historically, progress has been made in understanding science by such analysis. For example, categorising the ninety plus elements occurring in nature into The Periodic Table helped in the simplification and understanding of chemistry. (In this case, the properties of each element were simply determined by the number of protons in its nucleus, being balanced by the corresponding number of orbiting electrons, which form periodic shells). During the last century, cataloguing the plethora of “fundamental particles” led to the understanding of the Standard Model of sub-atomic particles, which for example, include quarks. Even in biology and botany, categorising over many years into 3 or 4 levels of similar plants and animals has proved invaluable in research, and furthering the study of evolution.

It is therefore hoped that adopting a similar approach here will lead to a simplification of the nebulous subject of dowsing and Earth energies. This in turn should produce greater insights, and in particular, further comprehension of consciousness, perception and interacting with the Information Field.

1.2 Ancient Sites and Dowsable Fields

There is much well-established literature and knowledge regarding ancient sites. This has included studies of their layouts, geometry, and architecture which often involves circles or flattened circles of megaliths, banks and ditches. There have also been many published studies into the dowsable fields within ancient sites, which are often interrelated to local geology and a complex pattern of associated underground water systems. The latter have often been either the reason for locating the site in that position, or alternatively, the effect of building the site has "attracted" water. However, in nearly all cases there are neither wells nor drilling undertaken to demonstrate that there are actually underground water courses causing the detection of dowsable fields. It is not the intention of this article to repeat any of the above discussions. The objective here is to investigate the dowsable geometry of ancient sites, and highlight a few effects

that are not well documented elsewhere, but are relevant to the theme of this article as set out above.

A profound question is to ask why should building ditches, banks, and stones produce a plethora of dowsable fields? And how did ancient man around the world discover these effects? We know from established literature, and recent research on such topics as:-

- (a) vortices in auras, and
- (b) the drift of mind generated fields in space

that the local ground and its shape have a fundamental effect on perceived dowsable fields. It has been demonstrated that the mass, substance, and geometry of any dowsable object affect the Information Field. In turn, the brain interacts with the Information Field and perceives different types of dowsable fields and their associated geometry. Ancient man, living intimately with nature in a rural unpolluted environment, seems to have been able to feel these fields intuitively without the need for modern scientific analysis.

As will be explained in this article, banks, ditches, megaliths, and archaeological sites seem to generate 4 different types of dowsable fields. These are illustrated below, and are simply referred to as Types 1, 2, 3, or 4.

2 Banks and Ditches

2.0 Sites with and without Megaliths

Although worldwide there are probably thousands of ancient sites, two typical ones have been selected to illustrate the findings in this section of the article. Examples of the simplest ancient sites **without** megaliths include Hengistbury Head (in Bournemouth), Wareham Wall and Maiden Castle. (Although these sites are located in Dorset there are numerous other sites elsewhere with similar dowsable fields). These ancient sites have been cited as examples because they are primarily defensive locations as opposed to ritual sites, with the advantage of having no associated megalith architecture and hence easier to study. Hengistbury Head has an additional advantage in that the double dykes and ditches are in a straight line, (which conveniently runs approximately North/South), whereas most other sites are circular, i.e. the geometry for Hengistbury Head involves linear dowsing patterns, which are simpler to comprehend. Hence Hengistbury Head has been used for illustration and analysis.

Figure 1(a) is a cross-section of Hengistbury Head. The area marked **A** is possibly a ditch that may have existed for some of the history of this site, but does not exist now. **B** is the most westerly bank, whilst **D** is the other but taller bank, (or the other *Double Dyke*). **C** is the ditch between the Double Dykes.

Sites such as Avebury, Stonehenge and numerous others have the well-known megaliths, but also have associated banks and ditches. Avebury's accessibility, its pleasant surroundings, and comprehensive topics to study, make it the other suitable example.

Figure 4 represents different cross-sections of the bank and ditch around the centre of the south-west quadrant of Avebury rings.

2.1 Seven Bands (Type 1)

The first and most noticeable dowsable fields are continuous lines comprising 7 bands either side of the banks and ditches. All these have in common, two sets of lines each comprising 7 dowsable lines running parallel to the bottom of the ditches.

In the case of Hengistbury Head, one set of 7 lines runs parallel to the East of the double dykes while the other set of 7 bands runs parallel to the West. Figure 1b is a cross-section of the double dykes and indicates the approximate positions of these dowsable lines, which henceforth will be termed Type 1 fields. Figure 2 contains measurements of these lines.

(From a practical point of view, when commencing to undertake measurements, it is initially not obvious where the centre of the two sets of 7 bands is located especially as the lines are not usually symmetrical. Until the layout of the site has been dowsed it is not known where to take the origin of one's measurements. Initially, it is necessary therefore to take a convenient reference point from which to measure. In Figure 2 column A, an arbitrary origin has been chosen as Band 1 to the West. In Figure 2 column B, the origin of the measurements has been transposed to be the centre-point between the two bands marked 1 and -1, whilst Figure 2 column C, takes the origin and centre point between the two outer bands indicated as 7 and -7).

Figures 3 a, b, and c give the ratios of the measurements between adjacent bands in an attempt to find a mathematical relationship be it an arithmetical series, a geometric series or harmonic series.

In general, no pure mathematical series exists for **all** 14 lines, but the derived values in Figure 3c are nearest to an arithmetic series (equal spacing), for the westerly group of seven lines. Lack of symmetry is apparent between the two set of bands. It must be appreciated that perfect mathematics is unlikely, possibly because all ancient sites have had over three thousand years of decay and destruction. For example, at Hengistbury Head one of the ditches has been filled in, the height of the banks and depth of the ditch are less than when built, with the angles of the banks and ditch being shallower as a result of natural erosion. Moreover, the banks have been destroyed in several places by man, as well as experiencing extensive erosion by the sea.

In the case of Avebury, the 7 Type 1 bands are contained in the inner or first ditch nearest the stones and the large bank on the other side. These 7 bands are parallel to, and centred on the bottom of the ditch as illustrated in Figure 4(a), which is the cross section of the ditch. These observations were made between stones 17 and 18.

It must be borne in mind that these 14 parallel bands are being dowsed on the ground, in two dimensions only. In practice, it is felt that they may form part of a three dimensional structure of 7 concentric cylinders at Hengistbury Head, but 7 concentric torroids for other circular sites. This is illustrated in Figure 5

A characteristic of Type 1 dowsable fields is that they seem to involve gravity, and electro-magnetic fields, the latter including in particular, magnetism and photons.

For defensive sites such as Hengistbury Head, these earthworks would not have been a significant defensive fortification for a determined army, especially with an outer ditch. One possible explanation for the motivation that drove Stone Age and Bronze Age man to build such extensive banks and ditches, was that the 7 bands created would have been detected intuitively, and perceived by any attackers as identical to the human auras of an army of defenders poised hidden on the inside of the banks. Human auras have similar characteristics as the fields produced by banks and ditches, and both are detected as having seven distinct dowsable fields. Ancient man was more aware of dowsable fields and earth energies than modern urban man, and this illusion and deception would probably have had a far greater impact than today.

2.2 Single Continuous Lines along the Rim (Type 2)

The next type of dowsable lines is a single continuous line that runs along the edge of a rim round a ditch, or along the top of a bank. Figure 1c is a diagram indicating where the Type 2 line is positioned in relation to the Type 1 lines and the banks and ditches at Hengistbury Head. As an example of two such Type 2 lines at Avebury, Figure 4b is a cross section of the ditch and bank between stones 17 and 18, where these lines are marked A and B .

Figure 6 gives in tabular form the characteristics of these continuous lines. Columns A and B relate to Avebury, column C relates to Wareham Wall, and column D refers to Hengistbury Head.

The heights of dowsable fields associated with banks and ditches produce an interesting mathematical relationship. This is detailed in the excellent article produced by Bob Sephton (Reference 3).

CHARACTERISTICS of TYPE 2 LINES

	A Avebury	B Avebury	C Wareham Wall	D Hengistbury Head
Date of Measurement	8/07/01	8/07/01	18/06/01	17/8/03 & 4/9/01
Width	1,550mm	1,130mm		1,145mm to 1,360mm
Height	2.8 metres		8ft 6ins	8ft 6ins
Depth below ground	330 mm			300mm
Shape, cross section	Diamond			Diamond
Colour	Green			Short wave radio to red
Field Strength	6			24 and 30
Direction	Clockwise			North to South

Figure 6

Figure 7 gives a cross section showing the diamond shape of the continuous line with the lower apex slightly below ground level, e.g. 330mm deep.

A characteristic of these type 2 lines is that they do not appear to involve gravity or electro-magnetic fields. Further research into these lines should therefore prove exciting, especially as Type 2 fields are also found in auras of living plants and animals.

2.3 Discrete Spirals on the Rim (Type 3)

Discrete spirals seem to appear at certain points at the top of a bank at separations of between 100 to 200 feet. Figure 1d illustrates the location of these Type 3 spirals in relation to the banks and ditches at Hengistbury Head. Figure 4c gives a cross section of a bank and ditch for Avebury. Figure 8 gives the characteristics of Type 3 lines. For Avebury, Spiral A was opposite stone 16, Spiral B was opposite stone 11, Spiral C was opposite stone 7. Spiral D was measured at Hengistbury Head at the most Northerly part of the ditch.

CHARACTERISTICS of TYPE 3 SPIRALS

Measurement	A Avebury	B Avebury	C Avebury	D Hengistbury Head
Date of Measurement	8/07/01	8/07/01	4/09/01	4/9/01 & 17/8/03
Width (Diameter)	1.8 metres	1.4 metres	1.33 metres	6.75 ft
Separation	171.4 ft	214.3 ft		113ft
Height				6ft
Depth				6ft
Shape, cross section				Cone
Colour	Infra-red			White
Field Strength				10 – 15
Direction of spin	Clockwise			Clockwise
Up or Down Spiral	Up			Up
No of Turns above ground	7			7
No. of Turns below ground	7			7

Figure 8

Figure 9 represents a vertical cross-section through the centre of these spirals, which are perceived as two cones with touching apexes at ground level. Type 3 spirals seem to interact with gravity, as well as the magnetic part of electromagnetic fields.

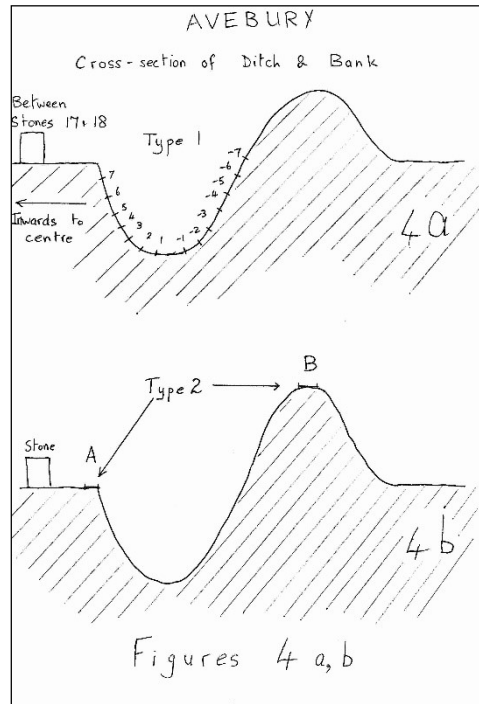
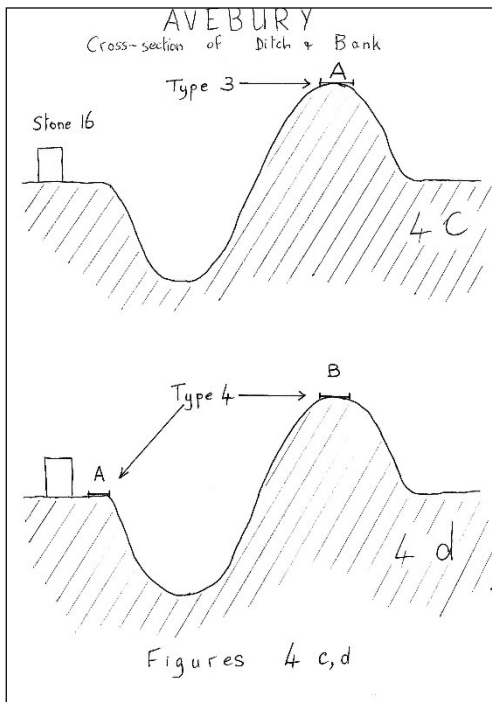
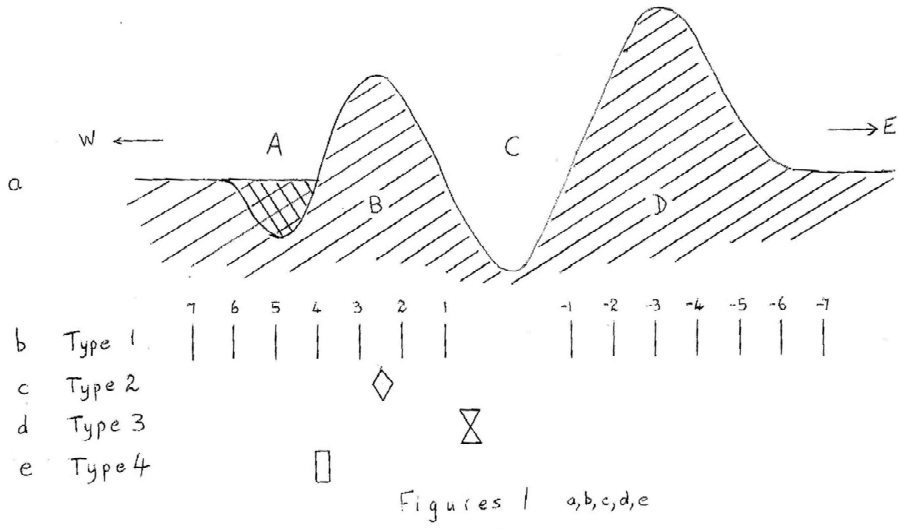
2.4 Continuous Lines along the Rim and Top of Bank (Type 4)

The continuous lines discussed here are different to those discussed above under Type 2. Figure 1e gives the relative location of the single Type 4 line in relation to the other dowsable features of the double dykes at Hengistbury Head, where it is more easterly than lines Types 2 or 3.

Figure 4d gives a cross section of the locations at Avebury where two distinct Type 4 lines seem to exist. Intriguingly, these are adjacent to the Type 2 lines discussed earlier. Line marked A is at the top of the rim between the stones and the first ditch whilst line B is at the top of the bank.

Figure 10 gives the characteristics of Type 4 lines. Columns marked A and B relate to the lines just described at Avebury, whilst column C relates to a similar line measured at the Northernmost section of the bank at Hengistbury Head.

HENGISTBURY HEAD
 Cross-section of Double Dykes



SEVEN CONCENTRIC CYLINDERS

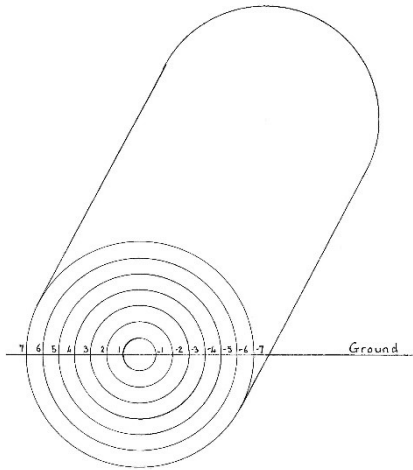


Figure 5

TYPE 2 DIAMOND SHAPE

Vertical Cross-section

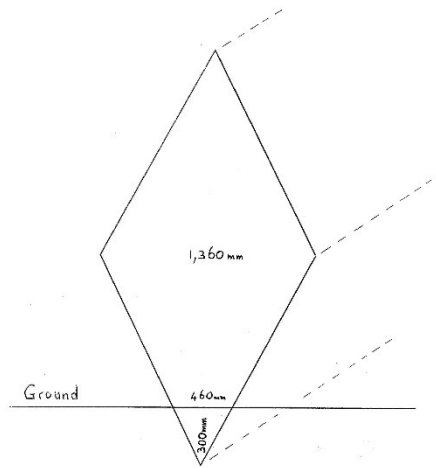


Figure 7

TYPE 3 SPIRAL

Double Cone Pattern
Vertical Cross-section

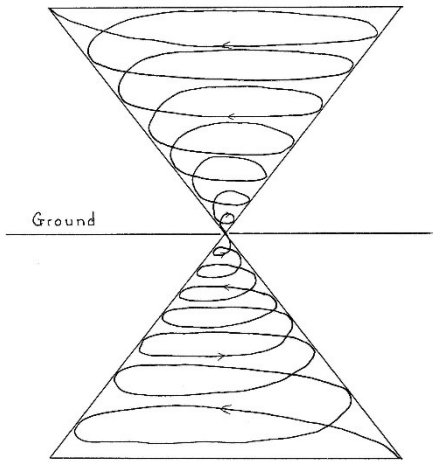


Figure 9

DOWSABLE LEY LINE

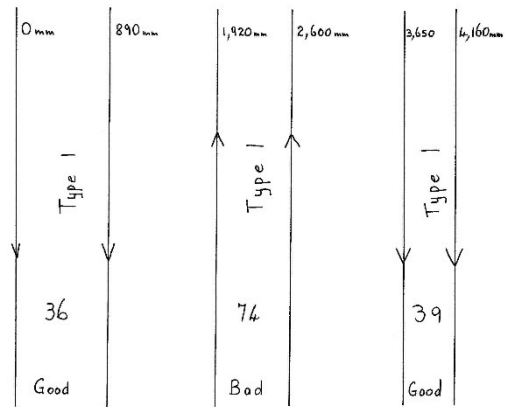


Figure 11

CHARACTERISTICS of TYPE 4 LINES

	A Avebury	B Avebury	C Hengistbury Head
Date of Measurement	8/07/01	8/07/01	4/09/01 & 17/8/03
Width	1,500mm	924 mm	2,000 mm to 730mm
Height	21 metres	21 metres	18.5 metres
Depth below ground	0 metres	0	0
Shape	?	?	Rectangular
Colour	Blue	Blue	Mauve
Field Strength	70.5	74.5	34 - 33
Direction	Clockwise	Anti-Clockwise	North to South

Figure 10

Type 4 lines, like Type 2, do not appear to interact with either gravity or electromagnetic fields, and also seem to be associated with remote dowsing. Unlike Type 1 lines, they are not slow. They give the impression of “instantaneous cohesion”, “space-time connectivity” (concepts that people studying quantum physics will readily relate to, but still do not understand after over seventy years of research), or “tachions” or “chronons” using Russian terminology. Whatever the name, the concept is the same and relates to communication much faster than light, or even instant.

3 Dowsable Ley Lines

Although not necessarily ancient sites, dowsable ley lines are very common and they usually come in groups of continuous parallel lines. Common groupings of these parallel lines are 3, 5, or 12. Figure 11 (a snap-shot in time on 9th September 2001), gives the spacing and measurements for part of the ley line that goes from St. Catherines Hill via Christchurch Priory to the top of Hengistbury Head. It comprises three parallel lines with the direction of the outer two lines going southwards while the inner line goes northwards, but as with most Earth Energies these directions reverse over the course of a year, as do the widths of the lines and other characteristics. The field strength of the inner line was measured at 74 (on an arbitrary scale of 1 to 100), which was almost double the field strength of the outer individual lines (measured at 36 and 39 respectively). On the day of measurement, the perceived colour of all three lines, using a Mager disk, was ultra-violet, whilst the dowsed field of the inner line was felt to be detrimental and for the outer two lines was beneficial. In general, the dowsable characteristics of these ley lines are similar to Type 1 fields.

4 Archaeological Remains

Archaeological sites that include such things as burial mounds, remains of huts or more substantial buildings, or other evidence of human occupation seem to produce Type 1 and Type 3 fields. For example, burial mounds are often sited over downward Type 3 spirals (to assist the deceased to go down into the Earth?) whilst temples in ancient Greece were built over upward rising Type 3 spirals

(possibly a Mother Earth birth psychology?). These are examples of natural Earth Energies being used intuitively by man to determine the locations of sites relevant to their culture. Archaeological remains caused by human intervention, such as foundations of walls are often Type 1.

All the above dowsable fields seem to be produced purely by the local environment, ditches and banks, but not by megalithic stones. Ancient sites that comprise megaliths as well as ditches and banks, have all of the above dowsable patterns and characteristics, but also include the following effects which presumably are produced by the stones.

5 Auras

Like all dowsable objects, stones have auras, the size of which is a function of their mass. (See reference 4). In the case of megaliths their core aura could extend over several yards. The inner parts of auras are Type 1 fields, whilst Type 3 spiral fields seem to form their outer geometry. The speeds at which these Type 1 fields are perceived to travel are relatively slow; at about 6 meters per second, (see reference 5)

6 Dowsable Surface Effects of Megaliths

It is well documented that megaliths have horizontal bands and vertical helices of dowsable energy. The usual pattern is one, or sometimes, two helices around the surface of the stone. The author often finds that these helices have only one turn in a vertical direction, although much literature refers to seven turns. Coupled with the helix, as illustrated in Figure 12, are seven alternate bands of positive and negative fields (possibly a cause of confusion regarding seven turns of the helix), with five bands above ground and two below ground. The 7 bands seem to be Type 1 fields, whilst the helix has the characteristics of Type 4 fields. It is important to realise that this is only a phenomenon within the fabric of a stone, with the dowsable fields associated with these helices and bands only extending outwards by up to 120 mm. (See also Reference 1, where the main auras of objects could be driven by this effect).

7 Spider-web Pattern

Figure 13 gives an example of a spider-web pattern (and in this case was obtained from the Rollright Stone Circle (in the Cotswolds) on 31st August 2002), comprising the following:

- (a) Two energy lines forming diameters through the centre, that run approximately north-south, and east-west are probably caused by water flow. These lines seem to possess the characteristics of Type 4 fields.
- (b) An upwards, clock-wise, Type 3 spiral at the centre of the stone circle, which is most probably caused by the interaction of the above two energy lines, as is normal at such points of intersection. Some literature claims the central spiral is due to rising water, or to an ancient wooden centre post supporting a centrally located building.
- (c) Type 1 energy lines appearing to form a pattern of four inner circles and a fifth circle, the latter being about 2 feet outside the ring of stones.

8 Diamonds and Cones in front of Megaliths

The author is grateful to Jim Lyons and Bob Sephton for pointing out the existence of vertical “diamond” patterns that are further researched here. On a plan of the ground, these diamond shapes appear as spirals. Figure 14 is an

example of the location of such a dowsable diamond/spiral shape found, for example, in front of one of the most southerly stones in the South West Circle at Stanton Drew, and on a diameter through the centre of the circle to the most northerly stone. (The same dowsable shape is found in front of other diametrically opposite pairs of stones, eg in the example in section 9 below). Point X in Figure 14, is equidistant between the surface of the stone and the boundary of the core aura, and marks the centre of the diamond shaped field. In this example the radius of the core aura is $2a$ plus the radius of the stone, and point X is the distance a from the surface of the megalith. In addition, on measuring the distance between two such diamond shapes diametrically opposite each other, and comparing this to the diameter between corresponding opposite stones, a ratio of 4 to 5 is often found.

Figure 15 illustrates, that unlike Figure 7, where the cross-section of Type 2 lines is diamond shaped, this “diamond” pattern really comprises two vertical conical shaped spiral fields, a clockwise one going up and an anti-clockwise one going down. These cones are conceptually connected base to base, and not apex to apex, unlike Figure 9, which represents Type 2 fields. The upward clockwise spiral seems to be associated with an electro-magnetic field and displays Type 3 characteristics, whilst the anti-clockwise downward spiral seems to display Type 4 characteristics. However, on some occasions (eg for some stones at Avebury) this phenomenon dowses as Type 2 fields. Similarly, it is not clear whether each cone comprises a seven turn spiral or one of three and a half turns. Figure 16 is a horizontal plan looking down on a possible 7 turn clock-wise spiral option, but it is not clear in practice, as opposed to theory, which mathematical series if any, each turn of the spiral forms in relation to the previous turn. These are obvious areas for further research.

9 A Figure of Eight Pattern

The author is grateful to Jim Lyons for pointing out the existence of figure of eight patterns that are further researched here. Figure 17 is again an example from Stanton Drew and relates to the most westerly standing stone in the Great Circle (but this effect could equally relate to other megaliths and sites). The centre of the figure of eight is a distance of $3a$ from the surface of the megalithic stone, or a distance a from the boundary of the stone’s core aura. ie one and a half times the distance of the core aura. There appears to be a flow of energy round the figure of eight as shown in the diagram. This pattern is known as the “Lemniscate of Bernoulli”, and seems to display the characteristics of Type 4 fields.

MEGALITHS
Dowsable Bands & Helix

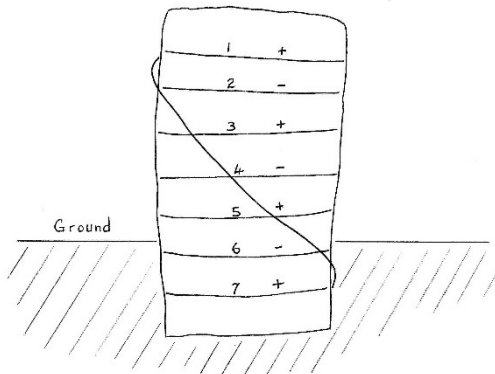


Figure 12

ROLLWRIGHT STONE CIRCLE

Spider-web Pattern

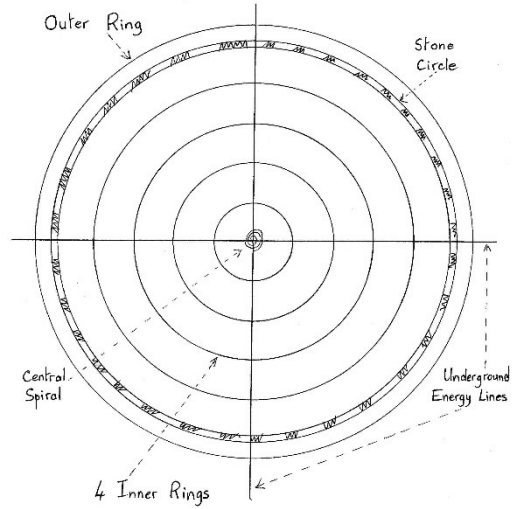


Figure 13

STANTON DREW

Diamonds & Cone Pattern
Ground Plan

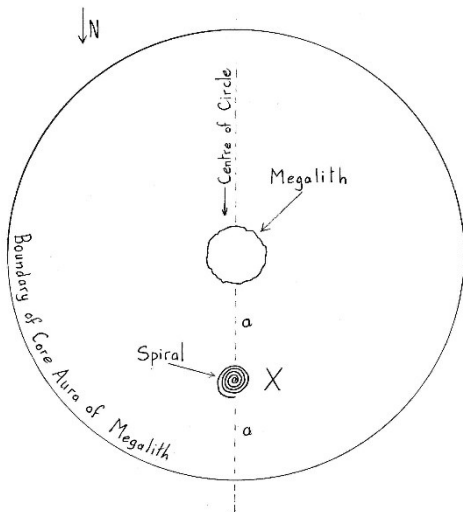


Figure 14

DOUBLE CONE SHAPED SPIRALS

Vertical Cross-section

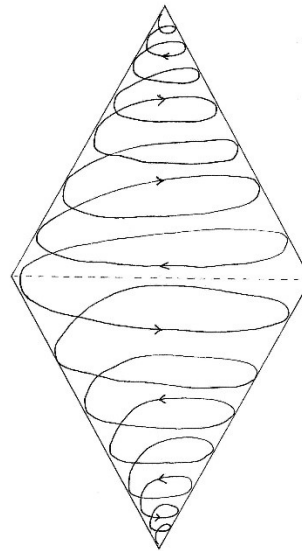


Figure 15

SEVEN TURN SPIRAL
Plan View

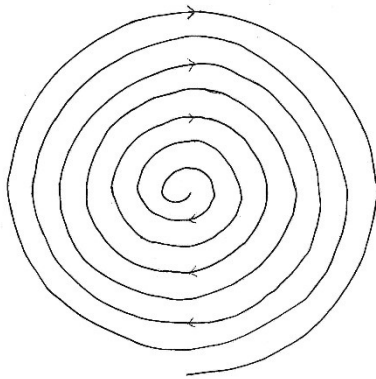


Figure 16

STANTON DREW
Figure of Eight Pattern

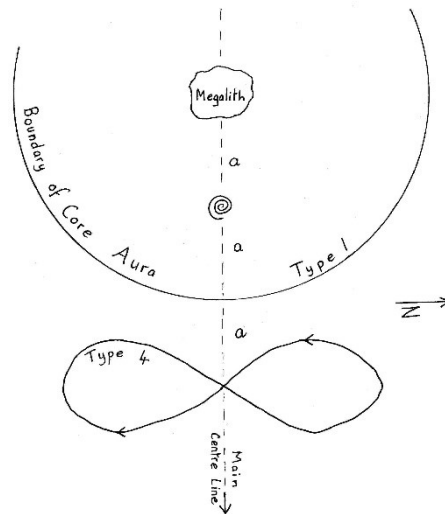


Figure 17

10 Conclusion

Ancient man must have learned intuitively that creating banks and ditches, with or without circles of megaliths, produced different perceived fields which nowadays are detected by dowsing. On analysing these fields and categorising them, not only are 4 distinct geometric shapes discovered, but each dowsable field seems to be associated in different ways with the fundamental forces in nature, such as gravity or electro-magnetism. Hence, the plethora of Earth Energies and the complexities of numerous dowsable fields may possibly be simplified into only four different causes within one overall effect.

What seems to be emerging from this research is that these perceived geometric shapes are not necessarily tangible or “physically” present in the locations where they are detected. Nor is it possible in conventional nature to have large-scale, well-defined geometric shapes with precise boundaries, and with fields that do not fade gradually, but cease to exist suddenly. In summary, what seems to be happening is that, possibly at the quantum level, an ancient site (like all dowsable objects), interacts with the Information Field (sometimes referred to as “the psi-quantum field”). This disturbance of the Information Field, in turn, is detected by the brain. However, the brain interprets these micro changes in the Information Field in an analogous manner to macro, life sized holograms, and interprets the effect as lines and geometric shapes superimposed on the local physical and tangible surface of the Earth.

Each of these four types of dowsable fields not only requires independent verification, but also should be subjects for further experimental and theoretical research. In particular, Type 4 and possibly Type 2 fields warrant special attention as they may be associated with remote dowsing, and controversially, with communications faster than light, or instant space-time connectivity.

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- 4 BSD Journal; Vol. 39, No. 273, Sept 2001, Page 8, Measuring Range.
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