

The Mager Rosette Colour Wheel

Copyright © John Down - Devon Dowsers (1993)

For centuries dowsers have been able to determine suitable places for sinking wells for water supply, to find minerals or the most propitious place to build a dwelling.

The use of colour as an adjunct to the dowsing process, of which the famous French dowser Henri Mager was a pioneer and its foremost exponent, greatly increases the range of information a dowser may obtain. It relies upon the manifestation of sympathetic harmonies which exist throughout all realms of nature.

The Mager Rosette was devised by Henri Mager and described in his book *Water Diviners and their Methods*, published by C. Bell & Sons, London in 1931. In addition every colour has its own compass point or bearing, and this orientation is incorporated into the exclusive Devon Dowsers Colour Wheel.

Dowsers experience movement of their instrument giving positive or negative reactions. When searching for underground water, if the instrument is held in a neutral position at the start, it reacts positively when a source is crossed. It can be demonstrated that water has a resonance associated with particular colours indicating the quality or purity of that water. For example good potable water is sympathetic to the colour violet; healing water to white; polluted water to grey; and dangerous waters (both those containing poison and radiating energies not conducive to good health), respond sympathetically to black.

To use the Mager Rosette when dowsing with a pendulum (which should be black for colour work), hold the colour to be tested between the finger and thumb of the free hand. When rod dowsing, hold the appropriate colour between the finger-tip and palm of one hand along with the rod, or some other convenient way. Alternatively the disc can be placed (correctly orientated) on the floor or ground over the discovered source, and relevant segments approached with the dowsing instrument.

If violet is chosen, a positive response will indicate water of excellent drinking quality. By testing other colours similarly, a qualitative analysis of water on the site can be built up.

Metals and underground mineral veins can be tested too. Typical responses are red for iron; yellow for sulphur; green for arsenic; grey/red for lead; violet for copper; and blue for cobalt. Other colour and mineral combinations can be discovered, some of which may be personal to the dowser.

Another use of this versatile disc is in healing through colour, and a person's need for a particular colour therapy may be determined by dowsing. Experiments will suggest a wide range of uses applicable to specific interests.