

## THE ATLANTIS RING

(The BagueRe)

From the book "Manual de Radiesthesia Practica" of Eduardo Benavides.



On 5 November, 1922, in the Valley of the Kings, an English explorer and archaeologist, Howard Carter, discovered the most famous royal tomb: that of the pharaoh Tutankhamun, the "boy pharaoh." On the 24th day the same month and year, Carter and his sponsor, the English nobleman Lord Carnarvon, arrived at the sealed door on which was written a name that is known worldwide today: TUT-ANK-AMUN.

At the entrance to the tomb, Egyptian priests had left this inscription: "Death will strike with its wings those who touch the pharaoh." In other words, a psychic protection had been placed to punish those who would disturb the pharaoh's peace—the "Curse of the Pharaoh."

On 6 April, 1923 Lord Carnarvon died at the Continental Hotel in Cairo, without getting to know his son. The cause of death was an unknown illness. Thus began a series of deaths, the victims being people who were related to the discovery of the famous tomb. Soon to follow Lord Carnarvon into the world beyond were his brother, his secretary, Carter's assistant and three more associates, making a total of twenty-three victims.

On 19 December 1966, the fateful list grew larger with the death of Mohammed Ibrahim, director of the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities. He had just signed an agreement with French diplomats and officials to exhibit the treasure of Tutankhamun in Paris at Le Petit Palais. On crossing the street he was struck by a car and died a few days later.

In February of 1972, his successor, Gamal Mehrez, signed another agreement to take the treasure of Tutankhamun out of Egypt, this time to London. He suffered a stroke and died.

The only person who survived this string of strange deaths was precisely the most "guilty" one, namely Howard Carter, who died in his bed at the age of 66, on 2 March, 1939, nearly 17 years after he had desecrated Tutankhamun's tomb.

What special protection did Carter have? The answer to this question has been given by Roger de Lafforest (*L'Art et la Science de la chance*, RobertLaffont Publishing, 1968), and was as follows: "A Belgian diplomat, stationed in Cairo before the war, who was a friend of Carter, heard from the very lips of Carter that he was in possession of a powerful shield against all misfortunes the most powerful wizards or witches might call down upon him. At the beginning of his career as an Egyptologist, Carter had found this exceptional protective device in one of the tombs in the Valley of the Kings. This was the tomb of a priest called Jua, in which the bodies of the same and his wife were found in a perfect condition of preservation. This story was told to Roger de Lafforest by the Belgian diplomat friend of Carter."

A similar ring made of Assuan stoneware was brought to France in 1860 by the famous Egyptologist Marquis Agrain, grandfather of the wife of Baron André de Belizal, with whom Roger de Lafforest had the opportunity of studying the ring in detail and check its properties by means of repeated experiments. The aforementioned author stated the following regarding this ring: "The properties of this ring are extraordinary in three areas: protection, healing and intuition."

Regarding the exceptional qualities of this ring, author Jacques La Maya stated the following in his excellent book *"La Medicine de L'habitat"* (Editions Dangles, 1984): "It's a 'grid' that does not allow anything to pass. A study of the so-called Atlantis ring according to the rules of formological research suggests that this instrument emits neutralizing radiation which is necessary and sufficient

to accomplish the pseudo-miracle of achieving a vibrational immunity that rules the destiny of human beings."

Finally, the French manufacturing firm states that this ring provides "absolute balance and protection" and is an effective barrier against "all kinds of astral attack."

The ring can be used on any finger or worn around the neck.