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Mustika Bezoar Pearls

"Bezoar" comes from the Persian word, "pá zahar," meaning "antidote against Poison" (pa-cure, zahar-poison). The term is normally applied to stones found in the stomach and digestive system of animals. We use the term in a generic sense for concretions to be found in all organs of animals, plants, and in other aspects of Nature. Indonesian occultists and shamans with this definition in mind, refer to bezoar stones as "mustikas." In other parts of the East they are called by various names, such as "geliga" (Malaysia) and "Mutya" (Philippines). Ancient naturalists gave specific names to the bezoar stones as found in animals. For instance, bezoar stones of eagles were called, "Aetites," or "Aquilenus." A similar term, "Aquilinus" refers to the stones found in the head of fishes. "Crapandia" was the name of the stone found in toads. Swallows produced concretions called "Chelidonium." The stones found in cocks were called "Alectorius," and "Celonite" was the name of the bezoar stone found in tortoises. The occultist and naturalist, "Albertus Magnus," referred to the stone taken from the head of dragons as "Draconites." This latter bezoar stone was considered a great treasure by the kings and emperors of the East.

As a rule, bezoar stones or mustikas were, and are highly valued--to the knowledgeable they are regarded in high esteem for their practical qualities in the healing of mind, body, and soul, as well as conferring upon the wearer wonderful psychic and spiritual qualities when used in the correct manner. These pearls can be costly, one source relates that in contemporary times, some of these bezoar stones are offered by Traditional Medicine at a price of US\$20,000 per stone!

Bezoar stones are mostly calculus concretions to be found in animals and plants, though they are also found (perhaps developed through different processes) in the environment in which these creatures live. Certain animals such as snakes, deer, centipedes, monkeys, wild goats, camels, porcupines, antelopes, etc. produce them in abundance. Some mustika pearls have their origin in so-called mythological creatures such as dragons and sea-serpents. Unusual stones and pearls in our collection were acquired by shamans and occultists possessing expertise in the field of mustikas.

Bezoar stones according to some scientific investigators, are composed mostly of calcium phosphate, with some elements of the crystalline mineral, "brushite." Certain bezoar stones contain oxide of iron, silex, alumina, etc. Gemologists may analyze them to be simply natural-mineral or semi-precious stones--but what makes these bezoar stones special and unique is their point of origin, and many owners of these pearls have come to realize that they contain a psychic intelligence or presence. Some psychics verify that bezoar stones have an indwelling elemental spirit called by occultists "fairies," "elves," etc.

Royalty were very fond of bezoar stones--not solely because of their exquisiteness or their unusual appearance, but because of the great magickal virtues that they confer to the possessor--virtues such as charisma, an authoritative-bearing, personal magnetism, psychic sensitivity, etc. Queen Elizabeth I, for instance, is historically recorded to have had several bezoar stones as part of her crown jewels. Xá Abás, one of the kings of Persia, was also fond of the stones. According to one legend, one of the Shahs of Iran gave several bezoar stones to Napoleon--something which "the conqueror" greatly honored. He later tried to destroy them in fire, perhaps so that they would not fall into the wrong hands.

In the "Garuda Purana," a Hindu scripture, bezoar stones are highly extolled; while in western literature, speaking of the toad-stone, Shakespeare acknowledged their existence in "As You Like It, (Act II, Scene i)":

Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head . . .

Bezoar stones are scarce--some are rare! Most have great beauty while others may look unsightly and as worthless baubles--but within them all lies great virtues and magickal power that are probably more potent than ordinary crystals and gemstones--especially for healing work. The contemporary practice of crystal healing is based on the ancient healing-art of applying the bezoar stones to the body to neutralize poison. As the latter were scarce, ordinary crystals and stones were used instead. Now though, these bezoar stones are available from bezoarmustikapearls.com--and we have made it possible to offer them to a wider public. These bezoar stones are generally one-of-a-kind--no two are alike. One is most fortunate to possess these bezoar stones--especially the higher quality ones which are prized greatly by collectors and occult practitioners. They can be considered not only as investments--possession alone actually improves the financial and social condition of their owner--one reason why they were sought for by noblemen and kings. The knowledgeable occultist would know how to wield and take full-advantage of the power that these stones possess. These bezoar stones are actually physical representations of the "Cintamani" or the "wish-fulfilling" jewel of the Buddhists--they help to fulfill one's innermost and cherished dreams.

Most of these mustika pearls have their origin in the Indonesian archipelago--from the islands of Kalimantan (Borneo), Java, and Sumatra. It is a fact , though, that even in these islands bezoar stones are scarce.

Mustikas are unusual objects formed in animals and plants. They may assume the shape of regular oyster-pearls and tumbled stones or in unusual shapes and sizes. In their unpolished /untumbled state, they have a rough texture. Unlike oysters that form pearls out of irritation, Nature forms these pearls in the bodies of diverse animals, plants and fruits for some reason unknown as yet to us. They are unusual creations that may correspond to human cancers, cysts, and tumors. Not all animals or plants of the same species form these pearls, but they possibly do occur in almost every living being.

Unusual pearls have also been found in the bodies of saints and holy people; this might possibly be an indication that animal and plant pearls are the manifestation of an organism's highest energy crystallized and formed out of conscious or subconscious aspiration to a higher evolutionary level or state.

Some mustikas are fossilized parts of an animal or a plant, such as the eyes of a creature. After thousands or millions of years these eyes through a natural process have crystallized, hardened and acquired occult powers. The formation of a mustika pearl or a fossilized body-part are directed by Nature's invisible forces and intelligences. Normally these intelligences are elemental spirits that guide the process of the creation of a mustika pearl, and they subsequently make these pearls or fossils their home. Those carrying these pearls are served by the indwelling elementals in various ways; they help to strengthen their keepers aura and nervous system; they confer positive energies; they empower the brain centers, etc.

The natural energies of these pearls attracts luck, neutralizes and wards-off negative forces. They have a natural tonic effect upon the physical system. They are more powerful than ordinary gemstones and crystals when applied for certain purposes. Added onto ritualistic items such as wands, they would truly empower an occult practitioner's magickal operations. Western occultists have yet to investigate and discover the power of these mustika pearls that heretofore have only been mentioned in myths and fairy tales--as secrets known only to the ancients.

Mustikas are widely known in South-East Asia, India, and other countries of the East. Malays, for instance, call Mustikas "Geliga"; Philipinos call them "Mutya." Occidental naturalists of the past referred to them as "bezoar stones." The powerful stones told in tales and legends are actually mustikas. The Sanskrit text, "Sri Garuda-Puranam," speaks in detail of these pearls. In essence it declares a man acquires great fortune and blessings by possessing a mustika.

These magickal pearls are one-of-a-kind, unique, rare, and powerful. It is said that only fortunate people are able to acquire and keep them.

Where Are They Mostly Found and Acquired?

The mustikas--pearls and fossils accessible to us from our sources--have been acquired mostly in the Indonesian archipelago. They have been discovered in caves, jungles, sacred places, historical sites and in the remains of animals and plants. Some of them were magickally retrieved from the etheric planes by occultists who specializes in this unusual feat. The power within these pearls are sometimes known by the psychic struggle the occultist had to go through with the spirit guardians in order to acquire them. Quite a number of these pearls were gifts to our sources by tribal shamans and chieftains.

How the existence and virtues of the pearls are discovered could sometimes occur quite by accident. For instance, tribal hunters may find an animal exhibiting a degree of invulnerability to their weapons; after having finally killed the animal with the help of a shaman, they would discover that the creature possessed strange pearls lodged or embedded in their head or body. Subsequent investigation would reveal that it was these pearls that gave the animal its invulnerability power. Animals are not hunted or killed for mustikas/pearls, though, as shamans know that they can hardly be found in that manner--the discovery of a pearl is often incidental to the killing of a creature for food or because they are a menace to villagers. Pearls are mostly found in the remains, dens, and nests of the creatures.

Centipede are one of the many creatures that form pearls. These pearls are formed by the mucous of the giant centipede, which it plays about with its mandibles and then places it on top of its head where it crystallizes and in time falls off to the ground. Some centipede pearls are formed in the stomach. Genuine centipede mustika pearls are prized by gamblers for the luck that it bestows upon its master.

Generally speaking, the virtues of pearls are known by the observation of their effects in one's daily life as they are carried, worn or attuned to by certain methods such as psychic contact with the indwelling elemental spirit. Some of the pearls have quite unusual physical effects, such as the costly and rare Mustika Merah Delima that tinges water where it is immersed in with a red coloring--or so the story goes.

How to Determine the Real from the Fake

There are various ways for determining whether a mustika is real or a fake. Some of the various points to be considered are the following:

The Energy Present

When a pearl is held between the thumb and forefinger, as the breath is held, energy would be felt as issuing forth from it. The longer it is held the stronger will the energy be palpable. The energy would run through one's arm and finally reach the heart or to one of the other chakras within the body depending upon its quality. Fakes do not give such sensations.

The Presence of an Elemental Spirit

Each and every one of the mustika pearls have an indwelling elemental spirit--fakes do not have them unless attached by a knowledgeable occultist. The presence of the spirit may be felt and communicated with by a psychic.

The Medicinal Properties.

Without exception, all mustikas have vibrational healing virtues which may be tapped into. Again, fakes do not possess such power.

The Difference Between Mustikas and Ordinary Consecrated Talismans

There are several principles that differentiates mustika pearls from talismans. Among them :

- 1) Mustikas are empowered by Nature's forces and intelligences--unlike talismans which are consecrated by human operators.
- 2) The power and elemental spirit within a mustika pearl are not extinguishable or transferable to other objects, unlike the power within talismans which may be magickally neutralized or transferred to other items.
- 3) No observances or prayers are required for mustika owners in order to maintain its power or have them function perfectly--unlike talismans which do.