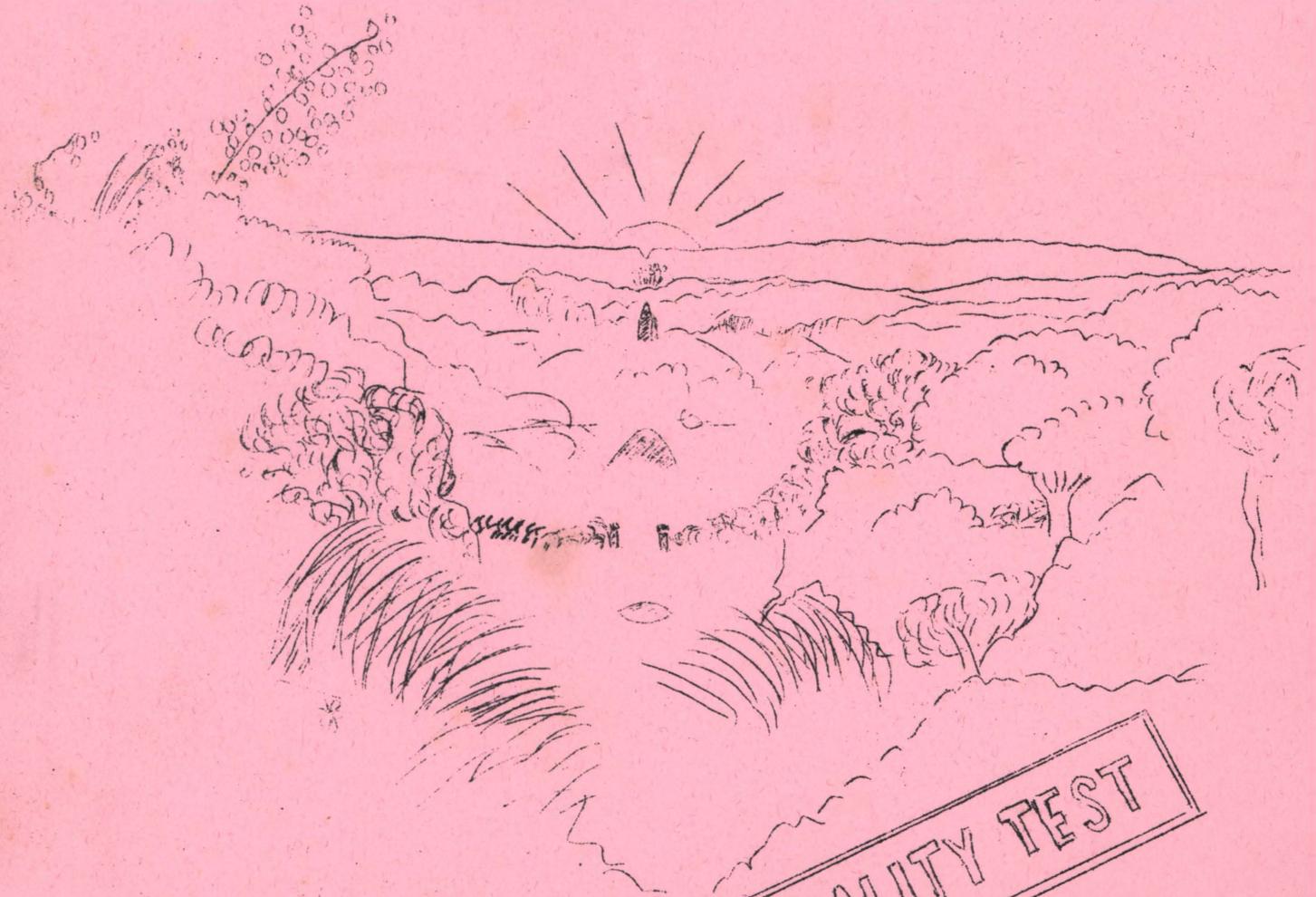


THE LEY HUNTER



REALITY TEST

NOVEMBER 1970

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Articles, letters and comments invited.

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LEAD-IN

Next month "The Ley Hunter" will give coverage to two
developments which it is hoped will bring greater recognition
to leys.

One will be a report on the British Unidentified Flying
Objects Research Association symposium on leys and orthotopies
of November 7, when I, together with John Michell, Jimmy
Goddard and Philip Heselton will be discussing leys in the
context of UFO behaviour.

The other development will, presuming a satisfactory
conclusion to the exercise is forthcoming, be an evaluation
of propositions made by John Michell and myself to interest
professional archaeologists of the orthodox standpoint in
leys. The results of the plan John Michell and I have been
carrying out should prove fascinating and may open a new era
in ley research.

The symposium will I hope encourage greater interest in
the subject by ufologists, and the second make leys a respect-
able subject for orthodox archaeological research.

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THE FRONT COVER

The cover of this month's issue is an attempt to depict a
ley - though no particular one. The drawing is based on an
illustration - unrelated to leys - in the October 30 issue
of "Friends." "Friends" is published by the TF Much Company
Ltd., at 3/-. The editor wishes to acknowledge the kind
permission of the publishers to use the drawing.

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by CIRCUMLIBRA

Stones, mounds etc. are familiar markers on leys, but there is another feature to be found in North Derbyshire which I would like to mention. Let us visit the Bradley Rocks near to Birchover and note a slab of rock with a gap just wide enough to walk through which has obviously been cut at some time. This would appear to be on a line of a ley from the vicinity of Robin Hood's Stride on the opposite hill.

A similar cut through may also be observed near the Toad's Mouth, Longshaw. It would seem that the cuts mentioned have been made during the age of metals but there are much older, narrow gaps between boulders of varying sizes. The Ox Stones near Ringinglow may be taken as an illustration. The names Ox Stones and Ringinglow warrant further consideration. The road which goes through Ringinglow and close by the Ox Stones is known as 'The Whim'. Should this be Whin?

Before commenting on a gap between rocks on Froggatt Edge, I would like to relate a personal experience in a small town in the eastern part of Austria. I spent a night in a rather old building which had seen much specialised activity in the past. My bedroom was very large and the door leading in to it was heavy, with a huge, noisy latch. My bed was well away from the door, with the head towards the door.

I had not been long in bed when I heard a sort of shuffling coming from the direction of the door, which had not been audibly opened. Slowly it approached with a snuffling, laboured breathing until it reached my bed and atopped. As it had approached from behind I was not at first able to see its head and thought it possibly an old pet dog belonging to the place. However, when it did come into view I noticed it had not the head of a dog, although its hair was smooth and fawn coloured similar to some dogs. It did not strike me as being harmful in any way even though it did seem to extend a limb to touch me.

I said it seemed to extend a limb for I then began to realize it was not on the normal physical plane but on another level of matter which was every bit as real to me at the time as this on which I am now typing. Having disposed of this elemental, for that is what I decided it must be, I fell asleep wondering what it was and why it should appear to me in that place and at that time. The incident intrigued me for some time to be forgotten without any definite conclusion having come to mind.

Back now to the rocks on Froggatt Edge. The Edge overlooks the valley of the Derwent, a road climbs diagonally to the end of the Edge, to continue still higher to the top of the hill. One quiet, starry night I was walking up this

road, taking particular note of a brilliant star towards the west. At a given point I became aware that I was on a ley, along which this star was impinging its energy or influence - a High Tide of the night from this star or planet. This suggested a ley hunt in daylight and so I noted the spot and the direction of the star to climb later and discover the gap in the rocks on the Edge.

After carefully examining the gap I decided it could have been man made, especially as part of the rock on one side was shaped to resemble some kind of animal unknown to me. I took a photograph and some time later, when studying it, I realized without a doubt it closely resembled the elemental I had seen many miles away. Let us now walk a couple of miles across to Higgarr Tor, a well-known landmark which has several strange 'faces' of unknown creatures around it. Not every jutting out rock has a shaped profile, but no doubt those that have will be found to be on leys.

If these shapes do represent what we call elementals in another sphere then those who manipulated the stones must have been aware of them and their function, perhaps even dedicated particular leys for a particular purpose. I can only guess at the function of the elemental I saw and its twin on Froggatt Edge, a guess based on the planet shining at the time and the assumed activities taking place in the building far away 'In the days that were'.

On such evidence I hesitate to pronounce the function of this elemental, although I hope it may be possible some time to confirm my tentative conclusion. To me my experiences were very real and the material evidence quite sufficient to help me understand something of this aspect of the leys, but I fully realise only those having similar experiences can really grasp the meaning of this side of ley hunting. Until science is sufficiently far advanced to be able to televise these intangible things, the leys and their many-sided implications will remain an enigma few can comprehend. Very occasionally something does come through on a photograph from another sphere, but not being able to repeat it at will it remains highly controversial.

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THE PENDRAGON SOCIETY

The talk by Keith Critchlow reported in last month's issue, was in certain copies given as being on November 7. In fact it is on November 14, at 7-30 p.m., following a brief AGM starting at 7-00. The editor, and not The Pendragon Society, was responsible for the error.

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LOCAL ANTIQUITIES

by F. R. WATTS

Thanks to the kindness of Mr O. Watney it has been possible to explore portions of Wychwood Forest and rediscover the double line of entrenchments which Dr Plot, writing some 200 years ago, thought were portions of Grim's Dyke.

These banks and ditches extend from the high ground south of Chilson to the tumulus opposite Waterman's Lodge, and then run roughly parallel with the Chadlington-Leafield road before entering the forest north-east of Leafield. They reappear on the Leafield-Finstock road, one embankment being in the forest and the other in a small copse the opposite side of the road. Possibly they are connected with the earthworks - recently revealed by aerial photography - in the vicinity of Hailey reservoir and Northleigh. Whatever they were their construction must have required prodigious effort, and a well-organized commissariat.

Moreover, it would have been practically impossible to cut such trenches through a forest, and as a military operation, useless, for if an enemy could penetrate the generally assumed forest area, he could "rush" them. Was this part of Britain a strongly fortified, well-cultivated, densely populated area, supporting its inhabitants from other sources than hunting and fishing, or did a large Roman army demonstrate its methods of "peaceful penetration" by a few years' work at tree felling, root grubbing, and digging?

The 1947 number of this magazine (Editor: this article is reprinted from Vol. 1 No. 4 March, 1950, issue of Charlbury School Magazine) contained a reference to evidence of the existence of a track from Northleigh Church to Gagingwell Cross via Stonefield Church, etc. At the end of 1948 information was received about a stone in the alluvial plain of the Evenlode which a farmer, fearing damage to his mowing machines, had demolished to some inches below ground level. With the assistance of the farmer, the remains were located and subsequently excavated. The photograph shows the stone - a block of local limestone - in situ, and it was left thus. Any reader desirous of locating its position may do so by taking an inch to the mile Ordnance Map and drawing a line from Northleigh Church to Stonesfield Church, and another from Knollbury Camp through Charlbury Church to the stone outside Handborough (ancient Harburgh) Churchyard. The intersection of these lines will locate the stone. Moreover, the first portion of the green lane from Charlbury to Stonesfield will coincide with the second of these lines and the Roman villa near Northleigh will also lie on it. Furthermore, that green lane must for long have been the eastern exit from Charlbury, for it passed through an enveloping wood, and lane and wood are still perpetuated in the corruption "Hixet Wood". Another stone, this time incorporated in a wall, may be located by drawing a line from Northleigh Church to Combe Church. The intersection of this line with

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the ancient river bed - thirty yards from the present stream - sites the stone which indicates the prehistoric ford. Centuries ago a track, a portion of which still remains, led from Charlbury to the Hawk Stone and is indicated on the map. If we place a straight edge on this portion and produce it to the Hawk Stone it will intersect the Spelsbury-Chadlington road about half way down the hill leading to Dean Hill: it will also intersect the stone shown in the photograph, which lies just over the hedges on the right-hand side.

Such examples - only chosen from many similar ones because they are, to all intents and purposes, unknown - clearly indicate traces of a marvellously accurate topographical survey carried out at a remote period. Is it speculating too wildly to wonder if these ancient surveyors called the river at Charlbury "Char" and if the Hawk Stone has any connection with Horus? In any case, they dispose of the theory of "Impassable valleys, choked with thickets and swamps."

Perhaps some day it will be realized that there are two types of ancient trackways - the original, in which straight line sighting was carried out from ridge to ridge, embracing points in the valleys between, and a later type which owed their origin to the practice of visiting the "high places" along a particular ridge simply because they were connected with pagan ritual, but not necessarily with each other. The failure to appreciate this and the assumption that prior to the Roman Occupation no one in these islands was capable of setting out a straight line, have resulted in entirely erroneous conceptions of the plan and purpose of these ancient megalithic monuments.

The telephotograph of Black Heath Clump from Taston shows this conspicuous landmark perched on the summit of the watershed of the Windrush and Evenlode. An observer viewing it from the Whispering Knights would look over the formerly pagan sites now occupied by the old church at Churchill and Bruern Abbey. If it were possible for him to see far enough he would note the Avebury Circle tangential to the line, and Silbury Hill directly on it. Had that huge beacon mound any connection with these local sites? Was the Rollright Circle contemporary with, and a satellite of, Avebury? Did a line of twinkling fires beckon worshippers to the festivals of Samhain and Beltane?

Among the photographs of mark stones are several on grass tracks - evidence as to their purpose. When the track became a road the mark stone provided materials for repair, a somewhat tragic ending for a former object of veneration. Many an ancient stone may tie in the foundations of the church which occupies the site, while the farms and clusters of huts which eventually appeared in the angles of the intersecting trails formed the nucleus of the village. The stone at Handborough Church, and its fellow beneath the adjacent cottage, are relics of the Ice Age, but does not imply that they are just

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where the glacier left them. Many of the stones deposited at Sarsgrove were subsequently spaced and erected to form a long straight line pointing due east and west.

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The following extract from what appeared to be an undated copy of "Antiquity", published several centuries in the future, is quoted from a recent dream.

JOHN MICHELL'S DREAM

"....Another traditional tale of the North Americans is that of a legendary hero, who flew to the moon and back again in a giant fire cracker, softening the impact of his return to earth by diving into the sea! It is not recorded how he landed on the moon, which of course has no water, nor is the purpose of his voyage apparent, for he is said to have returned with nothing more than a few pebbles. Possibly we have evidence here of a sacred stone cult among these people.

Now that we are about to enter the space age, it is tempting to regard this legend as evidence of a similar aspiration on the part of early man. However, excavations in the North American continent have revealed no traces of a more than primitive technology. A few scattered remains of early settlements have been discovered, most of which show signs of destruction by fire. Their inhabitants appear to have been for the most part unfamiliar with the civilized arts, and to have passed their lives in a state of endemic warfare. Romantics have seen in the impressive earthworks, tunnels and excavations, which are found throughout the continent, evidence of some approach to an industrial society, but there is nothing here which may not more simply be explained in terms of the natural religious and superstitious beliefs of a more backward age."

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UFO CHRONOLOG BOOB

The American magazine "UFO Chronolog" in its latest issue includes a series of serious questions for ufologists to test their knowledge. The first is: "After whom are straight lines of structured archaeological formations, called leys, named?"

The answer, for all of us who did not know, is Willie Ley!!

The above pertained to be serious. In the current number of COS-MOS journal, however, leys get a mention in a light-hearted glossary of UFO definitions, by Ivar Mackay:
orthoteny - is the name given to the way a crow flies.
leys - is what the above does in its nest.

REDMIRE

by Paul
Screeton

Wensleydale is to my mind the most scenic of all the Yorkshire dales, and Redmire its prettiest village. I'm probably biased by the fact that I've spent so many happy holidays in the village, and my family religiously spends one Sunday there each summer. In childhood days we would sit by a huge, gnarled oak tree watching the swallows marshalling ready for the long flight to warmer climes, I would dam streams, watch the skulking miller's thumb in the shallows and see the trout jumping in the cool evenings, go gooseberrying, sip lemonade through a liquorice straw in one the village's two pubs, seek feathers on Scarth Nick, and breath deep the magic of nature.

Since then things have changed; the pub now has a fruit machine, the railway track to Hawes and Garsdale has been lifted, tourists arrive in busloads at Castle Bolton, and the riverside is overrun with noisy pic-nickers. Also I now recognise the work of Megalithic Man in the beautiful landscape.

Yet the most vivid memory from my childhood holidays was of a UFO, a golden disc of the conventional variety, which I saw in the valley when aged about nine. It was, it seems, the first in a series of occurrences which have led me to follow UFO research in a small way and ley research in a big way. That gleaming disc performed an arc manoeuvre several hundred yards away from the garden where I stood in wonder. To my knowledge no one else saw it.

From a recent visit to Redmire I find that its slow passage would have taken it over a curious conical mound in a field adjacent to the road to Carperby. I climbed this mound one afternoon this summer. It was covered with turf except for a brown circular patch at the top. As I approached it cows moved off it; they returned to it when I left.

In one corner of the field was a peculiarly shaped juniper tree, the only example of this variety in sight.

The mound's only claim to fame dates back to the Royalist-Roundhead conflict, when Oliver Cromwell's men perched a cannon on it to bombard Castle Bolton, which now stands in an impressive, but partially ruinous, state some miles to the north-west.

Also to the north-west there was, a few years ago, what one local told me was a stone circle. When I went to the field where he directed, beside a stream, I found rows of short, stocky pieces of quartz forming alignments between a gate and path which led under a bridge carrying the former railway to the market town of Hawes. This summer I could find no trace of those stones.

To the south-east, beyond the mound is the village's chapel, a mile or so from the village. I don't know its age.

So much for the valley. To the north is a steep escarpment, deeply indented in place by quarries. The Ordnance Survey has marked no antiquities here, but a few things are worth reporting.

At one place there is what appears to be a dolmen. One afternoon I tried to crawl under the capstone and a bee flew straight out into my face. When moving to look at a pit behind I disturbed a grouse and almost crushed its eggs. In front of this "dolmen" is a large circular patch of peaty soil on which grows only a handful of tiny plants, whereas outside the circle grass and heather grow in profusion.

Two caves exist well separated to the east and west. In one a hermit lived for many years in the 1940s-1950s period. The other contains a large amount of aluminium; wreckage stored after an aircraft crashed on the moors.

On the south side of the valley is Pen Hill. In "Men Among Mankind", Brinsley Le Poer Trench, writes of the Hakpen Hills near Avebury where Hakpen means "Serpent's Head." I wonder if Pen Hill has a serpent connection. I think so. John Michell, in an article in "Image" some years ago produced a diagram on which places with dragon legends fell into three lines. When Philip Heselton was staying with us a couple of weeks ago he showed me a map with these lines drawn on it - with the S.W. - N.E. line coming over Pen Hill and almost striking Redmire, missing it by a mile.

I have not quoted any definite ley here as I've found insufficient evidence to determine one which I find acceptable. However, I think they leys are here and I shall have to investigate the village and surrounding area further, hoping to find mark stones, etc., not marked on the map.

One final discovery I wish to put forward for completeness regards clover. Perhaps leys increase fertility, perhaps certain currents cause mutations. Anyhow, when younger, the people I was staying with were told by a gypsie that by their wall was a patch of shamrock. They had lived in the village for sixty years and not noticed it. It is unlucky, supposedly, to pass on the whereabouts of shamrock, but the gypsie had passed on the information, and these people told me. Sure enough the four-leaved clover was there. Last summer I went to the same spot and found only nettles. This summer I found four-leaved clover, five-leaved, and one stem with six leaves.

Redmire is obviously worthy of further investigation, and like Hart (See "The Ley Hunter, No. 8) requires further investigation. The editor would be interested in publishing articles on similar lines to this regarding other villages with interesting aspects.

BACK COPIES

The following issues of "The Ley Hunter" are still available:

- No. 6: Allen Watkins asserts that leys are beyond controversy.
 John G. Williams outlines his SCEMB line system.
 Circumlibra discusses leys and tides of the day.
 Stanton Drew stone circles are discussed in detail.
 Bibliography of books useful to ley hunters.
- No. 7: Tony Wedd writes of allotechnology.
 Jimmy Goddard discusses the power in leys.
 Circumlibra asserts that the Earth breathes.
 Kenneth Knight writes about "The View Over Atlantis."
 Bibliography continued.
- No. 8: Hart, a special village, by Paul Screeton.
 Philip Rodgers - "Why Flying Saucers Followed The Leys."
 Tony Northwood - "Leys and Statistical Probability."
 R.D.Y. Perrett discusses an alignment through Sheffield.
 "Mystery on the Desert" review by Paul Screeton.
 (limited number available)
- No. 10: Iris Campbell, and how she "saw" the leys.
 Circumlibra writes about several aspects of ley hunting.
 "The Occult Sciences in Atlantis" - review.
 "Local Antiquities" - F.R. Watts. (second article)
 John F. Neal on the "Key of the Cosmos."
 John Michell on Cornish alignments.
- No. 11: "The Megalithic Plan Under the Houses of Parliament",
 by Prof. Lyle B. Borst.
 "The Nuthampstead Zodiac" by Nigel Pennick.
 "Man's Monuments and the Leys" by Ross Nichols.
 "The Meridians of Man" by John Wheaton.
 Philip Heselton reviews Major F.C. Tyler's book.
- No. 12: "Stone Circles and Patterns of Power" by Jimmy Goddard.
 Iris Campbell describes sites's magnetism.
 Iris Campbell discusses John Foster Forbes.
 "Belloc's Ley-Impulse" by Allen Watkins.
 Dan Butcher writes about an Egyptian alignment.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8 cost 1/- each; Nos. 10, 11 and 12 are 1/4.
 If ordering one or two issues please add 4d. for postage;
 if ordering three or more add 6d.

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"I SAY, I SAY, I SAY, I SAY..... A FUNNY THING HAPPENED
 TO ME ON THE WAY TO STONEHENGE"

by PAUL SCREETON

Prehistory is perhaps one would think the least likely subject for jokes. But prehistoric man has become one of our humorists's cast of characters to raise laughs. And ley hunters and other

serious researchers into prehistory must take these jokes in the spirit they were created.

So far there has, it seems, been only one joke appertaining to leys. This was the Barry Fantoni cartoon in "The Listener", where a magician was telling a man sat on books: "This book shows how the roundabouts on the M4 are built on a system of ancient burial mounds, and on clear nights you can see a headless motorist...."

Stonehenge has been the subject of many cartoons. "Punch" has published at least two. One showed Stonehenge as the cartoonist imagined it might have been - a monorail railway with steam locomotive hauling several open carriages. These contained a band of happy fellows, but another was running up, shouting, "quick dismantle it, the Romans are coming." In another "Punch" cartoon, our forefathers were dragging the huge blocks, and one was saying to another, something like "they'll do anything to support the performing arts."

Other Stonehenge cartoon have had captions such as: "That reminds me, how did we manage it?"; "Don't worry about it kid, I don't know either, and I designed the damn thing."

"T.V. Times" recently had a skin-clad man looking through a hole at Stonehenge, turning a handle, and on the block were the words "What the Dinosaur." This anachronism of Jurassic monsters and prehistoric man is now accepted by people now as being contiguous, regrettably, and the cartoonists are to blame.

Another cartoonist showed an Ancient Briton chipping on a stone wall the words "Romans go Home."

But my favourite was of two Ancient Britons watching the sun go down. One was saying to the other something like, "there must be thousands of those behind the hills now."

It makes one wonder whether Megalithic Man had a sense of humour. What amused him? Did he laugh if a friend fell into a stream, or did he maybe have an "intellectual" sense of humour?

Certainly, if he knew what the orthodox archaeologists of today thought of him, leys, and his stone circles, he would be dismayed, hurt, and I hope amused.

"Archaeologists are mostly like sheep. If one digs the entrance to a camp, all must do so."

T. C. Lethbridge (Witches)

"Mr. Alfred Watkins has been treated by the archaeological world very much as Galileo was.....However, the world still moves and leys or "sighting lines", in spite of the ridicule of "experts", still exist."

Donald Maxwell (A Detective in Essex)

"No archaeologist or historian of high repute will admit that civilizations have existed in the past more advanced than ours in science and techniques. But the machinery, and traces of what they accomplished are perhaps staring us in the face without our being able to recognize them for what they are.... So long as archaeology is only practised by archaeologists, we shall never know if the 'mists of antiquity' were luminous or obscure."

Louis Pauwels/Jacques Bergier (The Dawn of Magic)

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GEOMANCY

by

NIGEL PENNICK

Geomancy is the ancient art of divining centres of energy on the Earth's surface and the alignments linking them together. Geomancy was employed in ancient times to discover the correct sighting for places of worship and their geometrical relationships with roads, wells, burial places, high points, beacons and astronomic observatories.

Today we can deduce from observation of the alignments of churches, wells, tumuli and cross roads that a very advanced form of surveying was carried out in the distant past. That most churches of mediaeval date are founded upon sites of much vaster antiquity can be seen from the early Christian practice of building a church wherever a heathen or pagan stone circle temple or menhir stood. Thus the alignments planned by the Dodmen, or sitters has been preserved in the Christian church.

Alignments or leys, criss-cross the country in profusion, some running for one or two miles, others for hundreds. So called "Roman" roads have been shown to be of pre-Roman origin, and follow the leys, changing direction where two leys cross. A similar phenomenon is seen on the Devil's Dike, Cambs., and Offa's Dike, which makes two right-angled turns at ley-points.

The fact that such alignments were sited in antiquity, possibly at a similar period to that of Stonehenge, a complex computer, shows that ancient technology was not as primitive as is commonly imagined.

That the Druids who came long after were capable of acts that today would be classed miraculous or impossible, is an established historic fact. It would be rash to say that those who came before the Druids were not capable of even greater feats. Hill figures were cut on hillsides that can only be seen from the air or from miles away. Zodiac ten miles across were formed, leys, along which dragons flew, aerial lights were seen and now UFOs are sighted, were laid out with amazing accuracy.

Religious centres were an obvious choice for siting upon lines of energy, especially at intersections where the flow crosses. To find these points, a system of siting from other points and a form of divination similar to dowsing was used. It is claimed that lines of energy can still be dowsed and some people have felt certain vibrations by just standing at an intersection. This is possibly an explanation of why modern churches sited haphazardly, without even the correct solar alignments, have no "atmosphere". The dowsing of these points would be made necessary by the lengthy time ordinary surveying would take. Once a line was found, its intersection would show an increase in energy-flow. At points such as Stonehenge, Callernish, Wandlebury and other then existent stone circles, injection of solar energy into the ley system would occur when the sun rose over the alignments - now preserved as saints' days, the equinoxes and solstices, celebrated by the priesthood and used for levitation, flight and other forgotten powers. The dragon saints (Michael, George, Martha, Katherine, Margaret and Andrew) were incorporated into the Christian church, as their festivals were of importance to the upkeep of the ley system.

At the Reformation, geomancy was destroyed, surviving only in a truncated form with its use of cosmic power to revitalize the earth, in Freemasonry, a mediaeval offshoot, geomancy was lost, and it is only now that its true significance and potential is being realized and possibly used in flight, astral projection and for telepathic communication.

(The editor acknowledge the kind permission of John Nicholson to print this article from "Cambridge Voice", Series 2, No. 4. "Cambridge Voice" is available at 3/- from John at Peabodys, 147 Chesterton Road, Cambridge.)

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READERS' FORUM

From Paul Braczyk, Webster, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Dear Paul,

...As a member of the New England Antiquities Research Association (NEARA) I am very interested in unusual stone structures and artifacts. Our group is very actively investigating all types of mysterious sites throughout New England and, in fact, throughout the country. The president, Bob Stone, is the present owner of a site in North Salem, New Hampshire, called "Mystery Hill." This particular site has been seen on national television on a program called THE UNKNOWN and has been nicknamed "America's Stonehenge." This, however, is not the only strange stone construction in New England; through NEARA research we have been able to locate over 150 other sites, all of them of unknown origin and purpose. It is with this in mind, that I have become very interested in the concept of ley theory

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and its possible application to the New England sites. Although I am not at present doing any actual research along these lines, I am trying to read all possible sources of information on the subject. Any help that you could supply would be greatly appreciated, for I do plant to apply ley theory to these New England sites at some future date."

From Janet Gregory, of Leicester.

Dear Paul Screeton,

...In my recent UFO reading, I have spotted two items which may be of interest to you. The first is from page 153 of Otto Binder's book "Flying Saucers are Watching Us", not one of the best UFO books by any means, but I was glancing through it in the line of duty. He says: "An enormous network of old straight tracks has been traced out, also called leys. These are ancient paths set off by all kinds of markers - odd-shaped rocks, clumps of trees, mounds - that go straight on for dozens or even hundreds of miles. Some of them converge at one central point. Eleven leys, for instance, converge on the town of Warminster, a recent site of many saucer sightings. From the air, these lines must spring out in startling clarity as a vast geometrical design that would be visible from a tremendous height. Dr M.K. Jessup in "The Expanding Case for the UFO" states that these country-spanning designs would be visible 25 to 100 miles high, and that they were obviously markers designed by the saucer men as guide posts to their earthly saucer-ports where their saucer craft landed and departed daily." I doubt it, but have any aerial photographs of the British Isles ever revealed a "vast geometrical design."?

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