

T H E

L E Y

HUNTER

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LEAD-IN

Subscriptions to "The Ley Hunter" are still rising, steadily. Most readers renew their subs. Many write and praise the magazine. "Keep up the good work."

But there are still the beachcombers. Those who find snippets of information of interest, make no real effort to combine all the aspects into an integrated whole, and prefer to be merely armchair ley hunters. Some of these renew their subs., some let them lapse.

A few send stamps for a single issue, find nothing of interest and heard from no more. Maybe they are disbelievers.

Others showed disapproval, especially of UFOs being considered as a part of our study.

Others, I suspect, could not accept the speculations; could not, having made the switch from orthodox archaeology to a belief in the system's reality as alignments of tracks, find the power-current-in-leys theory acceptable.

Yet there is a solid core of free-thinking persons, unfettered by preconceived notions about prehistoric man, who will listen to reason. It is for these people that the production of this magazine is made worthwhile, a pleasure and even a duty.

ONE OF THE DURHAM ZODIACSby TOMCOLE

It is only recently that I have come into contact with "The Ley Hunter", through John Michell, and must say I am rather relieved that such organisations exist. Most of my life I have held an interest in the natural sciences, and of course ancient practices. In 1966 I gave up full time employment to further my studies, as the result of such subjects beginning to show conclusive evidence of not only the past but the future of man's destiny. By far my main task was the re-classification of nature to the "zodiac rule." I find it necessary to add that the popular astrology for the past few hundred years has made errors that I believe have confused our search. Prominent astrologers would argue, but maybe in later articles I may have the opportunity to present my case. For the present I will continue to attempt to explain the discovery of the Stanley Zodiac.

On New Year's Eve, 1969, my wife, two friends and myself were in my home. I was busy, working on a chart, in an attempt to discover the cause of climate effects. It was a beautiful, clear night, and terrestrial phenomena was quite active. The conversation from my wife and friends was concerned with the festive mood. Leaving the table I sat on an old sea chest near the window, to listen (myself being a little prejudiced against "introduced" festivities). All this time I was aware of my attention being drawn out of the window. Someone mentioned it was near midnight. The radio was switched on for "Trafalgar Square" celebrations. We were expecting "first foots" which is a custom in the North-East. But on the stroke of midnight, from the south-western horizon, appeared a large ball of fire, coming straight at me. I called for the others, but mentally landmarking its position. It came to a place called the "Middles" and departed back over Taylors Hill. Not having a map, I used a celestial chart as a substitute. The result was incredible. It had come to a point and returned; this angle was 30° . Now knowing this area like my hand, it appeared to land at "Langley Castle" (Old Lang Sine). The following morning we went along its apparent path, but discovered nothing. After the holiday I bought Ordnance Survey maps. My task was to find a link between the heavens and the land. Laying the maps, corresponding with the celestial north of my charts, I quite soon observed a coincidence. This phenomenon moved along Aquarius to the centre, then along the winter solstice line. Now, in that area lies a place called "Cornsay" (Cronus gave his name to "corn"; Saturn is the ruling planet of Capricorn). From this I used the "Middles" as my celestial pole, and plotted a map of the heavens on the O.S. map. The result was this, on each star of a constellation there corresponded a mound, spring, pit, waste ground, etc.,

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on the land. But by far, more obvious was the "place names", "pub. names", etc.

From this I decided that each zodiacal month I would examine species in its corresponding area. Of course quite soon it became apparent, the footpaths were charted to fit the celestial chart. I began to map them out. The result being the zodiac in tapestry, as well as other constellations in the land.

To anyone interested in this, I recommend the following procedure. Set your points or compass to $4\frac{1}{2}$ " radius for a 1" to the mile map, use the Middles as your centre, Iveston as the vernal equinox, and begin as for a celestial chart. It would be helpful to note that the lamb's tail begins at Lope Hill (to frisk), Tauris is White-le-Head and Tanfield, Virgo is Vigo, Libra is Chester-le-Street and Lumley, Scorpio (The Lambton Worm) etc.

To add to this, I have noticed that these zodiacs are many, and here lies the key to the eventual use of the ley system. Unfortunately the Stanley Zodiac is being destroyed by the powers that be, and no doubt of our ancient heritage is not put to use soon they will all be lost.

I personally think the knowledge is here now. For this I appeal - let's stop attempting to convince the authorities of our existence, but let the force return.

My own experiments and results I will not publish, for various reasons, yet alone I am powerless to bring about the return of Albion's life. I cannot believe I am the only person to possess this knowledge. I am convinced there are at least eleven more with the virtues required.

Blake did say "everything begins and ends at Albion's shores...".....LET'S BEGIN.

/-/-/-/-/-/-/-/-/-/-

THE (TENTATIVE) FLEET SHOT HILL ZODIAC

by PAUL SCREETON

Tom Cole, who wrote the preceding article, visited me one Tuesday in late October. During the afternoon we went to look at the antiquities in the scenic village of Hart, after he had showed me the evidence for the Stanley Zodiac.

He described Hart as being a Scorpio place and suggested it could well be within a zodiac. Therefore I acknowledge that had it not been for Tom's visit this tentative zodiac might never have been discovered, and due credit must go to Tom for sparking off the impulse which led me to what seems to be a second North-East zodiac.

I stress also that I am only putting forward the claim for a Fleet Shot Hill Zodiac as a tentative one. Though I realise - and will explain more fully below - that such a find could be of enormous significance, pressure of work on this magazine and correspondence involved, other equally important research, a need to understand and read more widely on the subject of zodiacs, and the inclemency of the weather in this season for fieldwork, have meant that I am not yet ready to put forward a cast-iron case for this zodiac.

However, let this be a preliminary report on my findings so far, and please bear with me if they are found to require modification.

Firstly the figures in the north-west of the circle, radius $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, centred on Fleet Shot Hill, will now be under pit heaps and miners's terraced houses. Nevertheless little of the remainder of the circle has been despoiled.

Here I will briefly state what I believe can be substantiated:

Scorpio: Claws at two hills (Short Cake Hill being most odd and looking partially man-made) with the body including Hart Church. The sting being in the large mark stone from which the ley current emanates in an evening, and from which my wife received something akin to an electrical shock - "sting."

Leo: His front paws are marked by Pawton Hill and Crookfoot Reservoir.

Capricorn: A unicorn with his horn as Bleachery Dene.

Libra: Actually where Virgo might be expected, formed by Dove Cote (two buildings) and three becks (body and wings of the dove as in Mary Caine's Glastonbury figure) between Elwick and The Grove at Dalton Piercy.

THE IMPLICATIONS

Previously only four confirmed zodiacs were known - Pumpsaint, Galstonbury, Kingston-upon-Thames, and the newly discovered one at Nuthampstead. Others have been suggested, but to discover two in one county is disturbing.

Disturbing in that there may be vastly more such zodiacs than has been previously suspected.

Two other disturbing points will arise if both of these are found to be fully acceptable (apart from their purpose), these being that zodiacs, to create, would be time-consuming, and that, if they do in fact require only slight modification to natural features then we could only surmise that somehow the land itself produces the figures. I believe that cosmic rays play a major part in activating the force in leys, and the zodiacal figures are, of course, representations of heavenly bodies. If interplanetary influences are instrumental in moulding the landscape in any way, however small, then we could find ourselves involved in a similar position with geographical and geological academics as we are at present with their arch-

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aeological counterparts. Perhaps such a collision course is already inevitable over glacial erratics versus mark stones, and which hills are man-made, glacial, or entirely natural.

ZODIACS BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books by K.E. Maltwood: A Guide to Glastonbury's Temple of the Stars - London. 1924.

Air view supplement (to above) - London. 1937.

The Enchantments of Britain - Victoria, British Columbia. 1946.

Itinerary of the Somerset Giants - Victoria. 1946.

"Man Among Mankind" - Brinsley le Poer Trench (Spearman, 1962). This excellent book contains a great deal of information on the Glastonbury Zodiac.

Articles:

"The Ley Hunter" No. 2 (out of print) A Hunter's Tale, by Tony Wedd. New Glastonbury Zodiac discoveries. Reprinted in anthology "Time for the Times to Come Together" (also out of print)

"The Ley Hunter" No. 11 The Nuthampstead Zodiac by Nigel Pennick. How it was found and others' reactions to it.

"Gandalf's Garden" No. 4 The Glastonbury Zodiac by Mary Caine.

"The Guardian" Jan. 25, 1966. Temple of the Stars. Geoffrey Moorhouse talking to Mary and Osmund Caine.

"Prediction" The December 1968 issue began a series on The Glastonbury Giants by Mary Caine.

"Research" beginning July/August, 1948, had a three-part series by Lewis Edwards on the Welsh Zodiac. Egerton Sykes, who holds the copyright for these is kindly allowing me to reprint these, and the first part will appear in the next issue.

Booklet: "GLASTONBURY, A study in patterns. This R.I.L.K.O. production contains an exposition by Elizabeth Leader on the Glastonbury Zodiac.

THE NORTHERN ENTRANCE TO THE "KINGDOM OF LOGOS"

IDENTIFIED?

by KENNETH KNIGHT

The ancient City and County of Bristol, traditionally said to have been founded by the twin brothers, Brennus and Belinus, ancient British nature-gods, stands at a prominent position and on the direct route between the Kingdom of Galois (Wales) and the Arthurian "Kingdom of Logros" (sometimes called "Logos").

Those who have read Alfred Watkins's book "The Old Straight Track" will recall the references to church alignments and ley tracks in this old city. Overshadowing all, of course, is Blaize Castle, an ancient earthwork, and undoubtedly a site where the Beltane fires were kindled in their due season. To the north of Blaize Castle is Aust, where the entrance to and from South Wales is gained, stands the New Severn Bridge. According to a map which had been prepared by the late Mrs Maltwood, and published by J.M. Dent in their "Everyman's" Edition, and placed at the end of "The High History of the Holy Grail," translated by Sebastian Evans, in 1930, this road from Aust to Bristol marks the route to the "Kingdom of Logres." Another advocate of the importance of the area was Comyns Beaumont who wrote a number of books on South Wales and Somerset in particular having strong associations with the Arthurian legends. In fact, in his book, "Britain - the Key to World History," he gives a far wider area over which the Somerset Zodiac was set, taking in Bristol and Aust in the north, and Montacute in the south, with Glastonbury Tor being the hub of the whole scheme. A most interesting feature of the area is the alignment between the ancient "castle" sites and their astronomical affinities, namely the rising and setting of the Sun at the Summer and Winter Solstice, as well as the rising and setting of the Pleiades at the May and November festivals associated with Beltane and St. Blaize.

"Quest" the magazine for the practical occultist and magician working in the Western Tradition and the Mysteries of Britain. Quarterly. Year's subscription 15/-. Specimen copy 3/6 post free from Marian Green, 38 Woodfield Avenue, London W.5.

Celebration of WINTER SOLSTICE (Alban Arthuan)

ALLIANCE HALL
(Westminster, Caxton Street, and next
to Caxton Hall and St. James' under-
ground station)

Monday, December 21st., 7-15 p.m.

Death and rebirth of the Sun.

Sword Dance of the season by the Hammersmith
Morris Men.

Distribution of mistletoe.

ALL ARE WELCOME
(Admission 3/6)

If anyone wishes to survey leys, etc., from the air, the editor of "The Ley Hunter" will put them in touch with a woman with a private pilot's licence.

LEYS AND ORTHOTENIES SYMPOSIUMby PAUL SCREETON

Never having spoken in public before I found the British Unidentified Flying Objects Research Association symposium on leys and orthotemies somewhat frightening. I arrived a little late with my wife, Jimmy Goddard, and his wife (with whom we were staying) and my pre-speech nerves were not helped by this, having to speak last, four microphones attached to tape recorders, and being sketched.

Brinsley le Poer Trench was chairman, and John Michell gave the prologemena, outlining the basis for accepting leys as paths of a form of current.

Philip Heselton related how Tony Wedd (who was to have been on the panel, but is travelling by land to Australia - he has got as far as Turkey at least), described a grid pattern over England which Philip (its discoverer) believes may be of great significance, and pointed out that an "inspirational" speculative approach must come first in the subject, to be backed up later if need be by scientific methods.

Jimmy Goddard spoke of the current in the leys, and noted points which suggest a link between leys and UFOs, which collectively "fairly well establish" the connection.

I discussed the Durham zodiacs, the Hart stone, stated why I think that UFOs do not use the leys for propulsion or navigation, and suggested that the ley power is somehow spiritual and the fact that perhaps the UFOs follow the leys to guide us into realising there is a remarkable potential in the leys, whose power will enrich us and our environment. I also mentioned why we might expect at ley points to encounter ghosts, elementals, and UFOs - beings sharing our world on other "planes."

The question session was lively and I think that the evening was of value and that we made out a valid case for leys.

It also afforded an opportunity to meet many interesting people, including contributors and subscribers, such as Andrew Davidson, Elizabeth Leader, John F. Neal, Bram Stokes and Diane, Michael Balfour, Ross Nichols, Tony Northwood and William Garforth.

During the questions session I stated that though this magazine was formed not only to investigate leys, but orthotemy too, no one had written an article on this latter subject for inclusion. In the Adam and Eve public house afterwards, Stephen Smith, BUFORA's research director, offered to do for the magazine an article specifically on the subject.

THE VIEW OVER IVORY TOWERS

The editor of "The Ley Hunter" and John Michell have tried to persuade the professional archaeologists that leys are worthy of their attention. The attempt has proved abortive. The following is a step by step account of the moves we made in the hopes of gaining recognition for the ley system from the orthodox archaeologists.

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The August issue of "The Ley Hunter" included an article by John Michell on a thorough, scientific piece of research into Megalithic alignments in a part of Cornwall. The alignments being traced on maps and examined in situ. A copy of this issue was sent to Dr Glyn Daniel for his comments.

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Hearing that Dr Daniel, the editor of "Antiquity", had written somewhat abusively about ley hunters, myself and others in the September number of this publication, I sent for a copy.

Dr Daniel wrote: "Mr Paul Screeton takes us to task for some of our jibes at what the previous editor of ANTIQUITY called 'the lunatic fringe of archaeology'. He says, in a letter: 'I found your comments about straight trackers, John Michell and Professor Borst most odious and unwarranted.....your comments reveal either narrow-mindedness or ignorance of the present evaluation and allied evidence of a highly technical civilization in Bronze Age Britain. I find what I can only assume to be utter contempt for our researches and evidence most disturbing in someone with so high a reputation in archaeological circles.' Mr Screeton was kind enough to send us a copy of a journal he edits called The Ley Hunter, which is certainly a collectors' piece for those archaeologists who, from personal interest, or from professional necessity (like the Editor of ANTIQUITY), have to keep abreast with the widening lunatic fringes of a subject now an accepted part of humanistic study everywhere...."

"I had not thought that any archaeologists who were seriously occupied with the study of the ancient past would dismiss any theory without giving the most serious and careful consideration, and it is in this way that most people dismiss as extravagant nonsense the ideas of Prof. Elliot Smith that all civilization came from Egypt, of Lord Raglan that all civilization came from Mesopotamia, or of others that America was first colonized by Madoc or Brendan or the Phoenicians. The straight trackers, the ley hunters, John Michell and Professor Borst are all part of this extravagant nonsense....."

Dr Daniel then gives the address of "The Ley Hunter" for the benefit of those who wish to mock what the "beyond-the-fringers" are researching, and then purposely misinterprets an article of mine on Hart to gain comic effect. He ends with: "But how sad it is that so many obviously intelligent and interested people these days should spend their time writing and thinking dottiness while the whole world of man's past endeavour and achievement is theirs to appreciate, understand and admire."

-/-

When writing for a copy of this 15/- publication (a voucher copy and invitation to reply to the criticisms might have been in order), I inquired about advertisement rates. I had no intention of advertising "The Ley Hunter" in the magazine, but was curious to see if Dr Daniel would follow the policy of O.G.S. Crawford, who in the 1930s refused a paid advertisement for Alfred Watkins's "The Old Straight Track." However, someone acting for "Antiquity" forwarded an advertisement rates card.

-/-

I then received the following letter from Dr Daniel, dated September 22:

"Thank you for your letter of 7 September and for sending me a copy of the current issue of The Ley Hunter.

"I am afraid that Mr John Michell's article convinces me in no way, but you will see that I have put a few ~~more~~ comments in the September Editorial of Antiquity. But I do not propose to continue this discussion, which has been ventilated sufficiently in the pages of Antiquity. Nor am I prepared to print an advertisement for The Ley Hunter. And, in this, I take the same point of view as did my predecessor, O.G.S. Crawford, who declined to print an advertisement of Watkins's book. We cannot really advertise in a serious and learned journal, with a world-wide circulation, books and magazines which, as I have said before, belong to what I regard as, to quote Crawford 'the lunatic fringe of archaeology'.

"These may seem hard words to you and others of your persuasion, but it would be unkind and unhelpful to dissimulate my views."

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John Michell then wrote to me with an offer to be made to Dr Daniel. From John's letter I wrote the following to Dr Daniel:

"I do not wish to be a nuisance, taking up your valuable time, but I wish to make a proposition.

"If you will appoint a representative, perhaps a student, to spend an hour with John Michell looking at the

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documented evidence of Cornish Megalithic alignments, then if he is not convinced that these alignments exist, John Michell will pay £50 to a fund of your choice. If your representative is convinced then a factual article on the subject is to be published in 'Antiquity.'

"John Michell will pay any expenses involved and I will arrange the meeting with John.

"I hope you will find this proposal acceptable."

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Dr Daniel's reply of October 9:

"Thank you very much for your letter of 1 October.

"No, you are certainly not being a nuisance and certainly not wasting my time. As a person who writes and lectures about the history of archaeology, I am only too well aware that writers who have from time to time seemed well away from established lines have, subsequently, been shown to be right.

"Your proposal is an interesting one, but I think what you should do is get John Michell to talk to somebody who knows about Cornish megalithic alignments (Do you really mean Cornish, or do you mean Devon?). I suggest you write to Lady Fox in the Department of Archaeology in the University of Exeter, or Professor Charles Thomas, who is head of the Department of Archaeology in the University of Leicester. Tell me what both these people say: I trust their judgments. Why not write to them both, which will give you and Michell independent testimony."

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The following letter was sent by me to Lady Fox and Prof. Thomas:

"As an expert on Cornish Megalithic alignments, I wonder if it would be possible for you to give an opinion on the letter on pages 13-18 by John Michell in the issue of 'The Ley Hunter' which I enclose.

"As editor of 'The Ley Hunter' I am anxious, together with fellow researchers, to confirm the validity of Alfred Watkins's discoveries in this field. John Michell, whose book 'The View Over Atlantis' you may have read, is as keen as I am to see leys studied not only by amateurs but by professional archaeologists.

"You have probably read Dr Daniel's comments on the subject in 'Antiquity.' Following his diatribe against ley research, I made him an offer that John Michell will pay £50 to any charity he chooses to name if a representative whom he names is not convinced that these alignments exist. If the representative is convinced then a factual article on the subject is to be published in 'Antiquity'.

"In fact you are one of two people he regards as an expert in this field and whose judgment he trusts.

"I hope the letter/article will be sufficient to prove our point, but should you require further precise evidence, John Michell is willing, at his own expense, to arrange a meeting with you, at which you may study his maps.

"I hope that this request is not too much trouble to you, but I believe that leys are a reality, requiring further investigation by professional as well as amateur archaeologists."

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From Prof. Charles Thomas:

"Thank you for your letter, and the enclosed, which I return. The examination of Mr. Michell's remarks in any detail would, however, require far more time than I have at my disposal in the foreseeable future - under pressure of both my academic and my public duties - and I suggest you approach someone else.

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From Lady Fox:

"I am not an expert on Cornish megalithic (sic) alignments. My only comments on the Ley Hunter is to remind you that a straight line is the shortest distance between any two given points, and that all prehistoric monuments are not contemporary.

-/-

From Dr Daniel:

"Lady Fox has sent me your letter to her of 21 October in which you say:-

"I made him an offer that John Michell will pay £50 to any charity he chooses to name if a representative whom he names is not convinced that these alignments exist. If the representative is convinced then an ahfactual article on the subject is to be published in Antiquity. In fact you are one of two people he regards as an expert in this field and whose judgment he trusts."

"I am writing to point out that this is a misrepresentation of what I said. I have never at any time promised to publish an article in Antiquity of the kind you mention and I did not say that Lady Fox was an expert on Cornish Alignments.

"It is clear from the nonsense which you and your associates put in The Ley Hunter that you are incapable of reading straightforward books on archaeology and understanding what they are about. This I can forgive, but I cannot forgive direct misrepresentations of a letter to you. May we now please bring our correspondence to an end."

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A RIDICULOUS
EPISODE

JOHN MICHELT'S
COMMENTS

Anyone who fails to understand why it is that so many students are dissatisfied with the standards of academic scholarship and integrity at the universities may be interested in the following account.

In No. 10 of "The Ley Hunter" I wrote an article describing some megalithic stone alignments in West Cornwall. The intention was to demonstrate that astronomical alignments already established as such by the astronomer - archaeologist Sir Norman Lockyer and set out as diagrams in his book Stonehenge, are more significant than has previously been realized, for they continue over other megalithic stones at some distance from the stone circles from which they are set in a way which can not be coincidental.

The editor sent this article to Dr Glyn Daniel for his comments, which were to the effect that he found the article unconvincing.

The purpose in writing the article was not to "convince" Dr Daniel or anyone else, not to convert them to any particular theory. I merely pointed out the facts which may be confirmed by anybody on inspection of the 6 inch map. At the same time I suggested that these stones, many of which are not recorded, should be properly surveyed and made known to archaeologists.

Dr Daniel's comment that he found my evidence unconvincing could only mean that he doubted either the existence of these stones or their geographical positions as stated. Yet my authority is the 6" O.S. map, generally accepted as accurate. I therefore requested him to appoint a representative to examine my maps, and as an inducement I offered to cover all expenses and to pay a sum of money to any fund of Dr Daniel's choice if his nominee should consider that my evidence was invalid. Should it be found correct, Dr Daniel was to publish a short, factual note in Antiquity. I required only the space which he has recently devoted to attacks on Watkins, myself, "The Ley Hunter", and our subject in general, to which we have no means of making any audible reply.

Dr Daniel acknowledged the communication and nominated Prof. Thomas of Leicester and Lady Fox of Exeter as archaeologists whose judgment he trusted.

Prof. Thomas, when approached, answered that he was too busy with academic and public duties and declined to review the evidence.

This is scarcely a matter for complaint; if this man does not wish to know the facts in his subject, no one will compel him. But this blank refusal directly contradicts Dr. Daniel's statement in a recent Antiquity editorial: "I had not thought that any archaeologists who were seriously occupied with the study of the ancient past would dismiss any theory without giving it the most serious and careful consideration." Not only does Prof. Thomas refuse to consider the theory, he will not hear facts.

Lady Fox's contribution was the observation that the shortest distance between two points is a straight line. The purpose of this comment is obscure; the lady is either ignorant of her subject, or - and this is more disturbingly probable - desperately concerned not to compromise her position by even considering facts which might tend to confirm theories that her professional colleagues have declared heretical.

As a final absurdity, Dr Daniel wrote to Paul Screeton accusing him of distorting his meaning, even though Paul did no more than to transmit my offer and its acceptance in exactly the same terms as set out in the correspondence. Dr Daniel then declared the matter closed.

The whole episode reflects extreme discredit on Dr Daniel, who has acted throughout in a way which may aptly be described as deceitful, and it must astonish anyone who has ever believed that archaeologists are scientists concerned with discovering the truth about the past. Until members of this profession are prepared to consider factual evidence, from whatever sources, the position remains as A.M. Hocart wrote in 1927 in Kingship that "archaeology can scarcely claim to be considered a science."

Dr Daniel suggests we read some straightforward books on archaeology. Which does he suggest? His own are based throughout on assumptions now known to be false and on theories which, as Prof. Thom has conclusively demonstrated, are totally unfounded. This is probably the root cause of his attitude. Almost every academic book on archaeology, including those of the modern professors of the subject, are founded on such deep misconceptions that they are practically valueless. In fact most are actively pernicious in that they encourage the destruction of ancient sites by clumsy excavation, thus removing evidence which would later be of significance. Among established archaeologists there appears to be a complete lack of comprehension of recent developments in their field, and this is so blatant that Dr Daniel was able to praise a recent review in The Listener which derived its authority from a remark by the long discredited Marxist theorist, Gordon Childe, to the effect that megalithic men, poorly clad in cold weather, could never have cared to practise astronomy in Britain. If Dr Daniel knows of any reliable, up to date works on megalithic sites, other than

those of Lockyer, Watkins and Thom, we should be grateful for the recommendation.

All this is a waste of time and spirit, but it is a terrifying state of affairs that an entire profession is so intimidated by its establishment that no member dare consider unpopular facts for fear of receiving the same treatment as was accorded to Watkins and Lethbridge. Dr Daniel's devious behaviour in the above matter derives from the fact that he is simply unwilling to face the consequences of being shown wrong.

If any archaeologist considers these remarks unjust, he may prove them so by indicating his willingness to consider the facts of the case.

CONDUCT

UNBECOMING

----- The editor sums up
the sordid episode

The material on pages D1, D2, D3, and D4, being factual, speaks for itself; John Michell's appraisal is reasoned and contains nothing with which I do not agree wholeheartedly. There is really very little left for me to say. It is up to the reader to decide whether there was any misrepresentation, and decide whether Dr Daniel and his cohorts have behaved unbecomingly.

Pertaining directly to the attitudes of those quoted above, here are a number of other comments made recently, which I want to put before you.

On October 31, B.B.C.-2 screened a 50-minute documentary on Professor Alexander Thom, former professor of engineering science at Oxford University, who has surveyed a great number of megalithic stone circles. In the programme we heard Professor Stuart Piggott absurdly state that archaeologists are the only persons qualified to study archaeology and make judgments on the subject.

In an article, regarding the programme, in the Radio Times, Dr Daniel is quoted as saying: "I think the first thing one must remember is that all the professional archaeologists are beset by what has been called the lunatic fringe of archaeology; and the second thing is that Professor Thom is not part of this." Hands up those who know just who he was referring to.

Prof. Thom, a brilliant man, has not been accepted by all the "top" archaeologists, however. Of megalithic men he says: "The boys knew what they were doing." I don't know why he should call them "boys" when he stated that they were further advanced scientifically than himself.

At the BUJFORA meeting (reported elsewhere in this issue) Mrs Carey, of Corton, Warminster, claimed she had found that a number of distances between megalithic sites kept repeating and repeating on maps, and she deduced there to be some form of standard measurements used in Neolithic times. She told the meeting that she had written to Prof. Richard Atkinson, who replied to the effect that this could only be coincidental as these people, he knew, could not have managed to lay things out to specific measurements.

Lastly, if any reader is a great follower of Dr Daniel's opinions, the November 5, 1970, "Daily Express" provides food for thought. In an article by Sheila Hutchins on simple meals, Dr Daniel is quoted on childhood dinners in a Carmarthenshire farmhouse where he tucked in to cockles, trout, cheese and buttermilk.

SKY COUNTIES/JESUS CHRIST/UFO

by PAUL SCREETON

The Gothic splendour of Ely Cathedral in the background and seagulls scavenging on the local rubbish tip in the foreground; incredible numbers of pheasants winging across dismal tracts of ploughed earth in the dusk; the yellow brick load of Cambridge University colleges; dereliction of the councils duty to clear derelicts in the city centre; concret car parks; and wonderful, old churches were a part of my brief visit to Cambridge this month.

I arrived on the afternoon of the third and returned the following afternoon, after a full programme of events arranged by John Nicholson, editor of the city's "alternative" news magazine "Cambridge Voice", and Celia Boggis.

On the Tuesday afternoon I looked through John's stock of magazines, paperbacks, hardbacks, poster, joss sticks, and semi-precious stones in the shop which also sells "The Ley Hunter." In the evening several of us congregated to chat about leys, the underground and alternative press, legends, etc., until the early hours. The next morning John showed me around the city, described the political intrigues behind planning decisions and non-decisions, and we visited a number of extraordinary churches (the odd little windows in St Benet's require further investigation) and climbed the castle mound.

On the way to the railway station, John's mother stopped long enough for Celia and I to go into the Fitzwilliam Art Gallery to see a painting by Aert de Gelden (1645-1727). The painting, "The Baptism of Christ," shows Jesus Christ being baptised in a river, also bathed in rays of light coming from a circular disc of yellow/green, tilted at an angle, with a white marking, and particularly strong light flowing from four points. It looks every bit like a conventional discoid UFO. And the painting was done before 1727! To my knowledge this obscure Flemish artist's picture has never been commented upon before - certainly not in these terms.

It was a perfect end to two very pleasant days.

"Recently, if the popular newspapers are to be trusted, a gathering of learned men, not free-lance topographical detectives like us, but the finished products of Archaeological Societies, met at Stonehenge, and had to be separated by the police! I take the story with many grains of salt. The incident, however, shows that there is not complete unanimity on the meaning of ancient works and no certain proof of the commonly accepted statements about them."

(Donald Maxwell, "A Detective in Surrey," 1932)

"I find it takes about twenty years before people believe anything I say."

(T.C. Lethbridge, "Witches.")

NEXT MONTH
IN
THE LEY HUNTER

Lewis Edwards on the Pumpsaint Zodiac.

Dan Butcher on astral projection, leys and UFOs.

Reviews of: "The Pattern of the Past" by Guy Underwood.
"Not of This World" by Peter Kolosimo.
"A Hundred Questions on Witchcraft answered
by a Member of the Craft."
