

THE
LEY
HUNTER

Editor: Paul Screeton; 5, Egton Drive, Seaton Carew, Hartlepool,
County Durham.

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LEAD-IN

A letter received from a leading investigator into pre-historic alignments has prompted me to pose a question here which I have been mulling over for some time. It is this: can we divide the ley system into categories?

Let me quote Mr. John G. Williams, a Hay-on-Wye, Hereford, solicitor, in answer to a request for articles on his researches.

"My Scemb line system differs from the ley system in as much that the only points accepted on an alignment are the following.

- S standing stones, stone circles.
- C cairns or tumuli, camps of pre-Roman origin.
- E earthworks of pre-Roman origin.
- M moats and mounds of pre-Roman origin.
- B burial barrows.

These alignments can be found on most of our one inch O.S. maps, and you will find at the meeting or crossing points that angles of $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ or its multiples 47° , $70\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, or 94° often occur, clearly indicating some planned lay out.

These alignments appear to be associated with the collection and distribution of some kind of power, and only recently my friends and I have discovered that we can tap into these sources at standing stones.

This has opened up a vast new field of investigation, so that I am not able to devote any time to writing articles for your magazine, and I suggest that you and your friends may like to try out my Scemb line system, which is simple but yields many results."

I am inclined to accept that Mr. Williams's work, and that on similar lines by John Michell, is valid and substantial. The late Alfred Watkins wrote of leys as tracks, though he was aware of alignments with celestial bodies. Though I accept that some leys were used as trackways at some time, I feel this to be a minor aspect of the whole subject. Therefore would it be wise to now classify leys into three groups: (a) Those believed to mark the passage of a power current of some sort.
(b) Those used as trackways.
(c) Those aligned to positions of celestial bodies.

2. Before embarking upon such a step we should consider not only whether all three categories could fit a single ley, but whether our researches are sufficiently advanced for making classifications, and whether this might unduly complicate the matter.

It is doubtful whether anyone but an expert astronomer could investigate category (c), though traces of those in category (b) could be found today and noted. As for the most interesting and surely the one to be treated sceptically by many is (a), which is the one requiring the greatest attention, I feel.

But how do we discover if there is a power system, and how can it be analyzed? I would suggest that dowsing is the likeliest method. In connection with the use of divining to discover leys, I wrote to The British Society of Dowsters. In his reply, the secretary, Mr. P. B. Smithett, mentioned Mr. Williams and informed me: "Some of our members have been making a study of the ley system for 10 or 12 years and one, John Michell, has recently published a book "The View Over Atlantis" with which you are no doubt familiar."

I would appreciate readers's comments on the possible classification of leys and reports of any success in divining for leys.

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BEYOND CONTROVERSY

-by-

Allen Watkins, M.A., F.C.A.

The root fact behind all ley thinking is the alignment of ancient sites with a frequency which exceeds the ratio determined by the laws of mathematical probability.

The ley thesis originated with my father, Alfred Watkins of Hereford, but is now developing into something a great deal more than a mere evolutionary account of early roads. Nevertheless the root fact is alignment; and that fact is now beyond controversy.

The open-air man, the field worker who verifies the evidence of map alignments does not feel the need for mathematical proof. Having discovered accidental confirmations in every direction he develops a firm inner assurance that the thing is true, and points to a master plan of which we have very little knowledge.

But the cold eye of science has not much use for master plans and inner assurances, be the latter never so firm, and charm he never so wisely. Science is a Doubting Thomas.

Many years ago I was in a train with four or five local farm labourers, and we started asking each other riddles and exchanging comments on some popular puzzles and catches.

I contributed an old nursery catch: Which weighs most, a pound of lead or a pound of feathers? Opinion was not unanimous! Old Tom, smoking a pipe of very strong tobacco in a corner, dismissed with scorn the highbrow answer that the two were equal. "Lead's the heavier: don't tell me different!" he growled.

"Don't you see, Tom," I said. "A pound remains a pound whether it is made up of lead or of feathers!?"

"Ah!" retorted Tom. "That's what You say, but I want to see it in the scales!"

Science is like Old Tom: she has to see it in the scales! What are the scales in the case of ley alignments? Answer: mathematical probability.

The 64,000 dollar question, in its simplest form, may be put this way: Given 150 marked points in a given area, what is the exact arithmetical chance of a 5-point alignment? I select the number 150 because in the one-inch Ordnance Map sheet of the Built area, an expert ley researcher marked 146 ancient sites and found ten 5-point alignments and one 8-point alignment.

I also select 5-point alignments as standard proof of a sound ley. Most practical ley hunters would agree with Jimmy Goddard in this.

My mathematics are not equal to giving a precise answer to the 64,000 dollar question, but I should like to see that question answered, and I appeal to such of your readers who are expert mathematicians, or who know a friend who is, to find that exact quantitative answer.

Comparison of cases like the Built case with the true arithmetical expectancy of chance would place the whole ley thesis beyond controversy, and silence ill-informed criticism such as we saw in The Listener recently. We need an authoritative computation of the true mathematical odds. Who will supply it?

* * * * *

LEYS & the TIDES OF THE DAY

-by-

Circumlibra

Man has tried many methods to record the passing of daily time or what we call the hours. It would appear that in days gone by this was primarily a task for those who spent their lives in what we would call religious pursuits. Perhaps religion was originally based on the observation of natural phenomena and did really help man to live his life which best suited the pattern of the day.

4.

It would seem that the Saxons, and possibly other races also, divided their day and night into eight tides. Each tide would approximate to a three hourly period of the 24 hour system. So important were these divisions of the day that they were given simple names. The names with their equivalent times were as follows:

Morgan 4-30 a.m. - 7-30 a.m. / Daeg-Mael 7-30a.m. - 10-30a.m.
Mid-daeg 10-30 a.m. - 1-30 p.m. / Ofanberthr Dagr 1-30pm - 4-30pm
Mid-aften 4-30 p.m. - 7-30 p.m. / Ondverth-no'tt 7-30pm - 10-30pm
Mid-niht 10-30 p.m. - 1-30 a.m. / Ofanverth-nott 1-30am - 4-30am

In those days the church or its equivalent would be the focal point of their lives, and so it was natural for their religious instructors to put in a convenient position some indicator to shew the times of the day when those who relied on their wisdom could perform their duties. Some of our older churches still bear witness to those ancient time markers which are known as mass clocks.

There is one very good example which is reputed to have been made and fixed in the year 1064. Its legend says: "This is the day's Sunmarker at every Tide." High tides are marked at 6 a.m., 9 a.m., Noon, 3 p.m., and 6 p.m., with shorter lines in between for low tides with a special X for 7-30 a.m. Unfortunately a sundial can only be an approximate indicator, but probably quite near enough for their needs.

Now to link the tides with our leys. As an exercise assume you are facing north and draw a line to represent a north-south ley. At the base of this line draw a line to represent an east-west ley to form an inverted letter T. Below the junction draw a circle to represent the sun. Two tangents from the sun to the point of intersection and you will have something very closely resembling an ancient religious symbol. Make the circle large enough to put round your neck and it could be worn when speaking of some hidden truth.

It is now a simple matter to complete the sun-dial sketch as described above. On some ancient sites you might possibly find much larger versions of the sunmarker. As there are several eddies to each tide you may find these set out also. Each eddy coincides with a ley and so there could be confusion once more if all the eddy peaks are marked as well as the high tides.

The word tide is used in a variety of ways to relate to many things yet in a general way we could say it is an ebbing and flowing. A sea tide we all know and can observe, but a tide of the day is something long lost sight of. There is, however, an ebbing and a flowing throughout each and every day of an influence or energy, something which pushes and pulls and for which we do not know of a suitable word to describe. Perhaps one day we shall hit upon the right term, but in the interim there is bound to be confusion over meanings of borrowed words.

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Bibliography 1.

The amount of material published on leys and closely related subjects is probably greater than most investigators realise. In fact it is nigh impossible to discover the entire output in print by researchers, and it would be a monumental task to collect and read what has so far been published. Below is a beginning to a complete bibliography on the subject. Readers who know of other works on leys would be doing a service if they could let me know the author, title, date of publication and synopsis of article or book, for inclusion in a later issue of The Ley Hunter.

The list below was compiled by Philip Heselton.

Section A - historical works which impinge on leys, but are not mainly about them.

- (1) ALLCROFT, Rev. Hadrian Earthwork of England
Macmillan, London. 1908. Watkins mentions this in some of his books. It gives some examples of alignments, e.g., Stonehenge-Salisbury Cathedral, but the theory is not developed.
- (2) ALLCROFT, Rev. Hadrian The Circle and the Cross
Macmillan, London. 1930.
- (3) ANDREW, F.W. Memorials of Old Derbyshire
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- (4) BELLOC, Hilaire The Old Road* London. 1911
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- (6) DRAYTON, M. Polyolbion* London. 1601.
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- (7) EVANS The Sarns and Menhirs of Anglesey
- (8) FISCHER, H. Aberglaube oder Volksweisheit pp. 264/5:
"Grundriss der Nyfarskirche auf Bornholm"
Bresav. 1936.
- (9) GORSLEBEN, R.J. Hoch-Zeit der Menschheit ch.20:
"Steinkreis und Stein-kalendar" Leipzig. 1930.
- (10) GREGORY, Prof. J. The Story of the Road
Supposed to have a chapter on leys.
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- (14) "" Air view supplement to above London. 1937.
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- (17) MANN, Ludovic M. Archaic Sculpturing Edinburgh. 1915.
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- (24) SHARPE, Sir Montagu Earthworks in Middlesex and Herts
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- (27) WIRTH, H. Der Aufgang der Menschheit pp. 567-576 Jena. 1928.

Section A is taken from "A bibliography of Megalithic Tracks, Leys and Alignments, Place Names, Units of Measurement, etc." Avalon Paper, No. 5. November, 1948. Published by Markham House Press, Ltd., 31, Kings Road, London, S.W. 3. I don't know how relevant all the references are, however.

Section B - Basic books on leys.

- (1) WATKINS, Alfred Early British Trackways, Moats, Mounds, Camps and Sites Simpkin Marshall. 1922.
- (2) "" The Old Straight Track Methuen. 1925.
- (3) "" The Ley Hunter's Manual Simpkin Marshall. 1927.
- (4) "" Archaic Tracks round Cambridge Simpkin Marshall. 1932.
- (5) "" Ancient Standing Crosses of Herefordshire

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- (6) TYLER, Major F.C. The Geometrical Arrangement of Ancient Sites Simpkin Marshall. 1939.
- (7) DUTT, W.A. Standing Stones of East Anglia 1921. Ancient Mark-Stones of East Anglia Flood & Co., Lowestoft. 1926.
- (8) MANN, E.L. The Chislehurst Mystery (fiction) 1935. May be about leys.
- (9) MAXWELL, Donald A Detective in Kent 1931
- (10) "" A Detective in Sussex 1932
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SECTION C - Other Papers and Articles on leys

1-4 from "Atlantis" (Markham House Press)

- (1) KOOP, Kenneth H. Coldharbour Alignments: were they a system of signposts? Vol.4 No.4 Nov. 1951. pp 74-77.
- (2) WATTS, F.R. The Prehistoric Trackways of Oxfordshire Vol. 10 No.2 Jan. 1957. pp 22-23. (Originally three articles in the "Oxford Times")
- (3) KOOP, Kenneth H. The Earliest Survey Vol.11 No.5 July-Aug. 1958. pp 93-98. (First published 1948).
- (4) CARR-GOMM, M.C. They knew where they were going in the Bronze Age Vol.11 No.6 Sept.-Oct. 1958. pp 106-110.
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* Reprinted in "The Ley Hunter" Vol.2 No.4 Nov. 1966.

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(13) GODDARD, Jimmy Enigmas of the Plain 1967.
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(15) HEINSCH, Dr. The Principles of Prehistoric Cult Geography in Vol.5 (?) of Proceedings of International Geographical Congress - Amsterdam, 1938. (in German).

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At my request Jimmy Goddard supplied the following list of articles he has written on leys and orthoteny.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Content</u>
The Warminster Mystery (By Arthur Shuttlewood) (pub: Neville Spearman)	1967	Short article on ley hunt around Warminster.
SIGAP Bulletin	Nov. 1968	Report on talk Jimmy gave to SIGAP on leys and orthoteny.
Interplanetary News	July ?	General history of leys and orthoteny.
Hermes (J.A.S.)	Jan. 1966	Alignments on Mars.
Enigmas of the Plain	(See previous list)	
In Perspective (N.E. London Astron. Soc.)	Apr. 1967	Astronomical knowledge exhibited by ancient sites.
Flying Saucer Review	Mar.-Apr. 1964	Leys and UFOs
Spacelink	Winter 1966	Leys and orthoteny on the Isle of Wight.
In Perspective	Summer/Aut. 1966	Orthoteny article
In Perspective	"Late 1966"	Rebuttal of above (By N.E.L.A.S. member.
In Perspective	Feb./Mar. 1967	Answer to rebuttal above.
SIGAP Bulletin	Apr. & June 1968	Article on leys in each issue.
Perception	Nov. & Dec. 1969	Serialised ley article.
Spacelink	Spring 1966	General ley-orthoteny article.
Orbit	February 1966	Alignments on Mars (from Mariner IV photographs)

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Flying Saucers
(Ray Palmer)

August Alignments on Mars.
1966

UFO Magazine

Summer 1966

&

The Great Isosceles
Triangle of England.

Saucer Album May 1967
(both UFO Magazine
Publications, Cleveland, Ohio)

Ed - Jimmy has also written articles in the original
issues of The Ley Hunter. These 1965-66 issues will be
covered in the second part of this bibliography.

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THE LEY HUNTER is attracting much interest with subscribers
in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the U.S.A.
It is also available from Jimmy Goddard at Caxton Hall
Contact (U.K.) meetings, and from the London bookshop
'Dark They Were and Golden-Eyed.' The letters column
is providing a forum for lively debates based on
several controversial articles, and I believe the
bibliography now being serialised will be invaluable
for further research. With better weather on the way
readers will be out and about in the countryside seeking
evidence in the field of leys, and I would like to publish
reports on investigators' findings. Articles on this and
other aspects of ley hunting are welcome and necessary
for the magazine's standard to be maintained, so I urge
readers to put pen to paper so new discoveries can be
presented.

Other magazines wishing to reprint articles or info-
rmation from The Ley Hunter, in full or part, may do so
provided credit is given.

*The following anonymous contribution was sent by Gerald Lovell, of Bristol, and he previously published it in Zenith.

STANTON DREW STONE CIRCLES

It has been suggested that the standard measurement used in the erection of the stone circles at Stanton Drew, was a foot of 12.158". This appears to be sufficiently near to the Oriental standard of 12.16", to justify the conclusion that the stone circle was derived from an Eastern source. The following are the results of further investigations:

An examination of the sketch-map in Dymond's "Guide to Stanton Drew and its Ancient Stones," leads one to see that the stones were erected on a definite plan; in fact, it is possible to reconstruct the design as it was originally conceived. The design is perfectly symmetrical and comprises two circles; the circumference of the larger being indicated by the Quoit, the cove and the stones at Middle Ham. That of the smaller being indicated by the centre of the great stone circle. The centre of this stone circle lies at the S.E. point of the larger one and therefore as the N.W. point of the smaller circle. In the larger circle, the Quoit is E; the cove S.S.E., and the stones at Middle Ham S.W. In the smaller circle there is a stone circle at W. and another at N.N.W.

The original number of stones in each circle is ascertained by comparing the respective diameters of the circles. The W. circle has 12, the N.W. 30, and the N.N.W. 8. The mathematical nature of the design is sufficient proof that the construction is a case of applied mathematics, and in the ancient world the only known branch of applied mathematics was astronomy. Moreover, the numbers 30 and 12 are intimately associated with astronomy and the calendar. The month was calculated by the period between each new moon, which was roughly 30 days: hence the Moon-God of Babylonia was symbolised by the number 30. The year was calculated by the time the sun took in returning to the same point on the horizon; at the winter and summer solstice; this was roughly 12 lunar months.

This enables us to assign the 30-stone circle to the sun. Further, the ancients considered that there were three chief heavenly bodies; the sun, moon and Venus; and if two of the stone circles referred to the sun and the moon respectively, then the third circle of 8 stones should refer to Venus. Now, although there is no other instance of Venus being employed in settling the calendar among the ancients, if we except the Mexicans, its employment can be shown to be perfectly feasible. Venus is characterised by its brilliancy, and the time of its greatest brilliancy is every 8 years, hence the eight stones in the circle. Again, 360 days is 5.25 days short of the true year, and the difference will amount to 42 days in 8 years; if then we add 42 days at the end of the 8th. year, we shall be able to rectify the discrepancy. Since 42 is equal to 30 plus 12, we have all the requisite data at hand for correction in the sum total of the stones in the other two circles.

Next, with regard to the relative positions of the stone circles. If we start with the sun circle at West as the first point, then the moon circle will be the seventh point. Now, the most ancient order of the seven heavenly bodies recognised by the Babylonians was: moon, Mercury, Venus, sun, Jupiter and Saturn (Ed: the writer seems to have missed out Mars by error). This was found represented on a Babylonian clay by a circle divided into seven parts and the name of the planet assigned to each of the seven points of the circle around the circumference in the above order. Whatever planet we reckon from, we come back to the same again.

If we then begin with the sun we get the following position of the planets at the different points, viz., (1) sun, (2) Mars, (3) Jupiter, (4) Saturn, (5) moon, (6) Mercury, (7) Venus. This again shows that the 8-stone circle is the Venus circle. The results may be tabulated as follows:

<u>CIRCLE</u>	<u>POINTS</u>	<u>PLANETS</u>	<u>STONES</u>
W	1	sun	12
NW	5	moon	30
NNW	7	Venus	8

What the avenues signify is hard to say, but the axis of these will be found to pass through certain definite points in the circumference of the smaller circle. The outlying stones refer to the following planets: the Quoit to the sun; the cove to Venus; and Middle Ham stones to the moon. Lastly, the fact that the seven points of the circle are assigned to the planets and that these planets were used in the designation of the days of the week, seem to indicate some justification of, and connection with, the old Celtic 8 day week when dividing the quarter-circle into eight parts.

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LETTERS

FROM Mr R.V. Marsh, Blackburn:

I read with interest - and some distaste - Wedd's castigation of my friend, R.D.Y. Perrett, in the March issue. The former took well over a (valuable) page to criticise just a single sentence and even then didn't have his facts about the word "magnetism," and its several meanings, and the compound "magnesia" even remotely correct.

Now Roddy has a scientific approach to leys which it would do "Leymen" well to follow, and I would suggest that when writing articles, those same Leymen should set out their material as a scientist would. Saying in effect:

- 1, These are the facts I have discovered.
- 2, and These are my deductions from them (and them only).
- 3, and These are further facts which I have confirmed to comply with or have found by reason of, those deductions (and those only).

7. The facts must be verifiable by anyone, and the deductions logical. For instance....it is a fact that the daubings of the very early Australian aborigines (or perhaps the pre-aborigines) bear a remarkable resemblance to childish pictures of spacemen. Anyone can verify this by checking the right books in his own local library (Sorry I can't remember the titles). One might deduce that beings from Venus visited the Australias a thousand years ago...but until and unless this deduction leads to further verifiable facts it is nothing more than an irresponsible guess.

The trouble with "Leymen" and laymen in other fields, is that too often many of them ignore these simple steps and leap-frog to wild conclusions which are then presented as "further facts." Unfortunately the vociferous ones seem to be among them, whilst the Perretts of the "-ology," who are in the "fact-collecting" stage and quietly getting on with it, are taken to task for being honest.

"Circumlibra" introduced me to leys and I have traced (on the map) some of those in his district and my own. The fact is that given a few points on a line one can deduce the presence of others on the same line, and verify the validity of the deduction by confirming the presence or absence of such points. But the result is only a satisfactory ley, and not a "UFO-path" or a "magnetic stream." The matter-of-fact presentation of "Circumlibra's" article in the same issue of The Ley Hunter contrasts most favourably with Wedd's rambles.

Incidentally I am rather suspicious of leys involving lone pines or even clumps of any sort of tree. A pair of photographs in "The Celts" (by T.G.E. Powell, published by Hudson) show how completely a very large "pppidum" can be blotted-out by later forest growth....and it is a fact that, in this context, trees don't live long enough.

FROM Mr R.D.Y. Perrett, of Sheffield:

Mr Wedd's letter in your March, 1970, issue suggests that my earlier letter (Feb. issue) did not make my intentions clear. Let me try again.

I start by summarising my understanding of Mr Wedd's letter to make clear what it is I am replying to.

(1) He considers I am discourteous, in that I am "telling you how to run your magazine" and bidding you to "be more arrogant."

(2) The quotations in his article in the January issue were, as quotations, facts, irrespective of the factual (or otherwise) quality of the statements in the quotations.

(3) He wonders what new knowledge might be gleaned from the words "magnetic current" and indicates possible sources of knowledge (Dino Kraspedon - who is he?) which suggest there is more to be learned than (earthly) scientists already know about "magnetic field" and "electric fluid."

(4) I gather that it is suggested that "diehard scientists" would not accept(3),and in this, and by similar attitudes, thereby limit unnecessarily the bounds of their knowledge.

(5) It is suggested that scientists suppress inconvenient detail which does not "fit their book."

(6) I am asked not to damn Mr Wedd by his quotes.

(7) My objection to the use of the term "magnetism" for some other phenomenon is criticised;it is suggested that so to use it would merely be an "extension" of the meaning of "magnetism,"akin to that which occurred when the term was extended from the permanent magnet (lodestone) to the properties exhibited by a coil carrying an electric current;and that possibly someone in the past might have objected that extension of meaning did not advance knowledge at all.

(8) The test of new ideas should be whether they fit the facts,not whether they are respectable.

My replies,numbered as above,are:

(1) I never intend discourtesy;if making what I believe to be necessary and useful statements is interpreted by someone as discourtesy,I am sorry. I have the interests at heart which I believe to be those of The Ley Hunter;as a subscriber I consider I am entitled to suggest how I think those interests will be best served. As for "arrogant," I suppose it is defined for the present purpose as "behaving as if one knew it all" and "closing one's mind to fresh ideas." How far one is entitled to take this attitude is discussed incidentally to item(8)below.

(2) I appreciate this and acknowledged the point by being careful in my earlier letter to say"...if I carp at his quotation:" I did not say "his statement."

(3) I do not know what is meant by "gleaning knowledge from the words 'magnetic current.'" Individual words have a content of meaning for any one person according to his experience of their significance and it seems to me that the only new knowledge which can be gained from hearing two such words (in this case "magnetic" and "current") put together is the idea that there may be some associative or casual relationship between some or all of the entities covered by the significance of the one word and of the other. That there may be channels for getting knowledge which are outside the realm of what is normally regarded as "scientific" I have already said that I accept (last sentence of third paragraph of my earlier letter).

(4) I should be surprised if any scientist in his senses would ever assert that we know all there is to know about magnetism and electricity. On the other hand,in the light of what I have said under(3),it seems unlikely that the juxtaposition of the words "magnetic" and "current" would suggest anything to a physicist beyond what he already knows. The use of the word "diehard" seems intended to be emotive;what should be the proper attitude of a scientist who is not a "diehard?"

(5) This is the complete negation of all that the scientific method stands for and no one who does this sort of thing is worthy of the name "scientist" at all. Perhaps a

cautionary note is required, however, in that it is not stated what type of evidence has provided the "inconvenient detail." A scientist may legitimately say: "I will not accept any evidence which is not that of a hand on a dial or of my own physical senses or..." So long as he makes this clear, one cannot charge him with being illogical. He may well thereby be limiting the bounds of his possible knowledge, but if he is a true scientist he will be the first to admit this.

(6) Surely Mr Wedd must have had some purpose in quoting the quotations? In the absence of any adverse comment by him on them, it is surely not unnatural to suppose that he tends to support them. So if I criticise the contents of the quotations, I unfortunately cannot avoid including him in the criticism.

(7) When the word "magnetic" was extended from the lodestone to a current-carrying coil, it was a useful device to avoid the necessity for going to great length in setting out the properties of the coil. One already knew that there were like poles which repelled each other, unlike poles which attracted, etc., associated with the lodestone. By transferring the word "magnetic" to the coil one conveyed all this in one convenient word. The content of meaning was not really extended; it was an "existing bundle," usefully transferred to cover another object with similar properties. This is not the same thing as deciding to lump "non-magnetic" (in the present usage of the word) properties or phenomena under the term "magnetic"; what is the point in it? It seems to me like deciding to call women "men"; if we want a name to cover both, we use a different term from either, viz. "human beings."

(8) I agree absolutely. I have perhaps already started meeting this in (5) above. Whether "A" thinks "B" is "arrogant" or "respectable" depends in this context, I think, on whether or not they agree as to what shall be accepted as legitimate evidence. So long as the scientist defines what he will and will not accept, and admits that his field of non-acceptance may bar him from certain fields of knowledge, we cannot quarrel with him. But - and this was my original point - if a physical aspect of one's ideas or theories runs contrary to a law well documented by physical science, then that aspect must fall; and this may throw doubt on associated "non-physical" ideas.

FROM Mr Roger Davie Webster, of Bristol:

"....I must admit to being a little disappointed by Circumlibra's article on Etheric Centres. Surely this sort of thing can do no good to the propagation of our ideas. It is not that I refute what the article purports to say, it is just that it appears to say little or nothing of any realisable value. Let us raise, one by one, the questions arising from it:

1) The author is obviously convinced of the existence of the small points in the ground which emit "fountains of energy." I am not, while I am willing to be convinced. I find nothing which even tries to do so! What form does this energy take? Is it a component of the electro-magnetic spectrum? Can it be measured, and if so, how? How does one recognise the point.

"small enough to be almost covered by the hand"? How does one know its size?

2) These points form "a simple pattern over the face of the earth." Does there exist a map of this, if so, where?

3) "These centres were used by ancient peoples to depict any aspect in which they were interested." This is too vague even to question.

4) "Certain remains etc!" What remains? The rest of this paragraph appears to be a fairly valid assumption.

5) The author speaks of personal fieldwork to verify the statements made. Well? Instances, experiences, evidence, verifications! Where are they?

6) Most of us believe in the existence of extra-terrestrial beings, the author gives us a tantalizing phrase, he "knows" there are extra-terrestrial beings, but seems reluctant to say more. Evidence, evidence!

7) "There are several levels of a substance which is not visible to man, or tangible to his instruments" etc. Far too vague.

The last paragraph, again, is a useful statement, but on the whole this is an example of the great danger of any venture such as ley hunting and similar undertakings - it tends to become a closed shop. Altogether too much jargon is spoken and written. The uninitiated reader finds himself floundering in a mire of unintelligible technicalities and seemingly unrelated ramblings. He is either put off by the lack of factual evidence, as above, or by the fact that he simply does not understand a word of what is being said, although almost invariably, with a little less verbal paraphernalia, and a little more thought, the most ambitious of articles could be rendered perfectly coherent to anyone.

I hope that the author will not take offence at what I have said, rather that he will take stock and make his contribution in a manner more concise and less tantalizingly vague than that which is under discussion. I would be pleased to see an expanded version of that which has gone before, in the future.

While our thinking in this field may be mainly intuitive, if not contemplative, our writing must be scientific. Every word counts and every paragraph should be packed with usable information.

Whilst on the subject, my congratulations to the editor on his eminently readable and informative "lead-ins."

FROM Dr. J. Cleary-Baker, of BUFORA:

There is, I suppose, a difference of emphasis between "virtually abandoned" and "repudiated." M. Michel's comments on orthoteny, in recent years, suggest that the latter term is not too strong as applied to his present attitude towards the idea.

11. The fact that a man recently crossed the Atlantic in a row-boat, proves my point that the civilisations of the New World may have borrowed extensively and directly from those of the Old and that there is no need to postulate a former mid-Atlantic empire in order to explain cultural and architectural resemblances between them.

In his book "The Flying Saucer Vision" John Michell wrote: "Watkins' theory is made absurd by the fact that many of the leys pass through bogs, over precipices and into places which no track could penetrate..."

This has been my point all along. I note that Jimmy Goddard is now following Michell in substituting for the Watkins trackways a sort of super-Nazca concept of alignments visible only from the air. I suggest that it is improper to apply the term "leys" to such aerial patterns, if they exist. Presumably Watkins knew what he meant when he coined the term.

If we **are** to assume that subconscious activity is responsible for a "ley" pattern - however defined - I fail to understand why such activity should be confined to barrow and megalith builders. Might it not operate also in the minds of F.W. Woolworth planners? Or, for that matter, on those of the proprietors of poultry-farms and doss-houses, which are "lay" if not "ley" points? The supposition is no more or less absurd than your verbal plays upon the word "ley."

It may or may not be a fact that some among the youthful dropout element are more spiritually advanced than the rest of the populace. It is certainly true that unwise use of certain drugs may lead to the lowest and most dangerous form of psychism, but never to true spiritual and mystical enlightenment.

I am ready to accept that primitive peoples incorporated UFO-worship into their religions and built their shrines on hilltops in order to be a little nearer to their aerial gods. I am unconvinced that the UFOs of prehistoric days flew scheduled routes like modern air-liners, thus giving rise to "ley" alignments. I am open to conviction on the point, but on proof alone. Vague chatter about magnetic forces, subconscious inspiration and the lost continent of Atlantis, leaves me cold!

FROM Mr Egerton Sykes of Brighton:

"Your Ley Hunter is on a considerably higher academic level than its predecessor. The point at issue is that one must at least be logical, the more outlandish one's theories, the more correct must be their presentation. For example, no matter what I believe I cannot alter the gestation period for a human baby from an average of 9 months, neither can I put the cart before the horse. This happened in both France and here when it was presumed that the straight tracks across country arose because of FS. In fact the lines postulated by Aime Michel are normal magnetic lines which could be used by pilots as a form of instrumental guidance.

In Britain the leys were most probably safe passage ways through hostile country, they do not, as far as I know, follow any particular pattern of magnetic lines. Anyhow, the facile assumption that Terra is the tourist centre for the entire galaxy to see how and why we live is rubbish; our system is in a relatively empty spot in space and there seems to be nothing in it to warrant any such interest.

Finally I kick at the idea that FSians are capable of advising us as to our future conduct and are frightened at nuclear weapons. This also is rubbish, angels and FS guardians belong to childhood stories divorced as they are from any attempt at reality. Any race using interplanetary travel will have learnt the hard way just as we are doing and their opinions on morals and ethics, while interesting, would not be on any level higher than our own. I am particularly horrified by the pseudo religious screeds of advice issued in horrible English and full of trite sentiments, by self-appointed messengers of the gods. They are invariably dull and useless.

FROM Mr John Nicholson, editor of Cambridge Voice:

The Ley Hunter is absolutely first class!! I was extremely excited to learn of so much co-ordinated activity going on.

NEWS

THE NUTHAMPSSTEAD ZODIAC: A fascinating article with illustrations by Nigel Pennick is in Cambridge Voice (series 2, issue 3). I thoroughly recommend all readers to buy this. Copies available (1/6 including postage) from Peabodys, 147 Chesterton Road, Cambridge. The Ley Hunter is now also sold by Peabodys.

BEDFORDSHIRE U.F.O. SOCIETY now has an archaeological section engaged in ley research headed by Mr A.R. Northwood, of 32 Bushmead Road, Luton, Bedfordshire.

A GROUP OF PEOPLE in Cambridge are hoping to show Mary Caine's film of the Kingston Zodiac, and hope as many people as possible who are interested in the subject will travel to Cambridge for this. Further details next month.

NEXT MONTH

Mr Egerton Sykes, F.R.G.S., has kindly sent me several early copies of Atlantis and Charlbury School Magazine containing articles by K.H. Koop, Leslie Edwards and F.R. Watts. Mr Sykes holds the copyright of the articles in Atlantis, and has given permission for me to republish them - which I hope to do in subsequent issues.

Next month's issue will include a continuation of the bibliography, an article by Jimmy Goddard on "Detecting the Power in the Leys," and a postscript to the science-fiction section.

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