

**THE
LEY
HUNTER**

THE HOLDERNESS ZODIAC

by PHILIP HESELTON

HOLDERNESS is an area of low-lying land in East Yorkshire, between the Humber estuary and the North Sea. It is mainly chalk underlying thick deposits of boulder clay, glacial in origin and very badly drained, though great efforts have been made to remedy the situation ever since the monks of Meaux Abbey first cut what is now known as Monk Dike. The land is undulating and nowhere rises much above 100 feet. The boulder clay here is also very soft and the coast is eroded by the sea at something in excess of six feet per year, a rate not exceeded by many stretches of our coastline.

THIS, then, is the background to a possible zodiac, which I am mentioning here so that others may put their interpretations upon it. It lies completely on 1" O.S. map sheet 99 for those who wish to follow it. There are three prominent leys which I found crossing Holderness which led me to this discovery. Firstly one from Beverley south-eastwards to Withernsea. The ley starts at St Mary's Church, Beverley, an important ley-centre and one where the "ley power" is very strong, and passes through the churches of Swine, Bilton Pidsea, Roos and Rimswell and also the tumulus in Swine known as "Giant Hill". Church leys seem to be the rule in this part of the country. Two others passing through Swine church are:- (1) Sutton-on-Hull church - "Castle Hill" - "Tumulus" - Swine church - Goxhill church - Hornsea church. (2) the four churches of Woodmansey, Wawne, Swine and Sproatley.

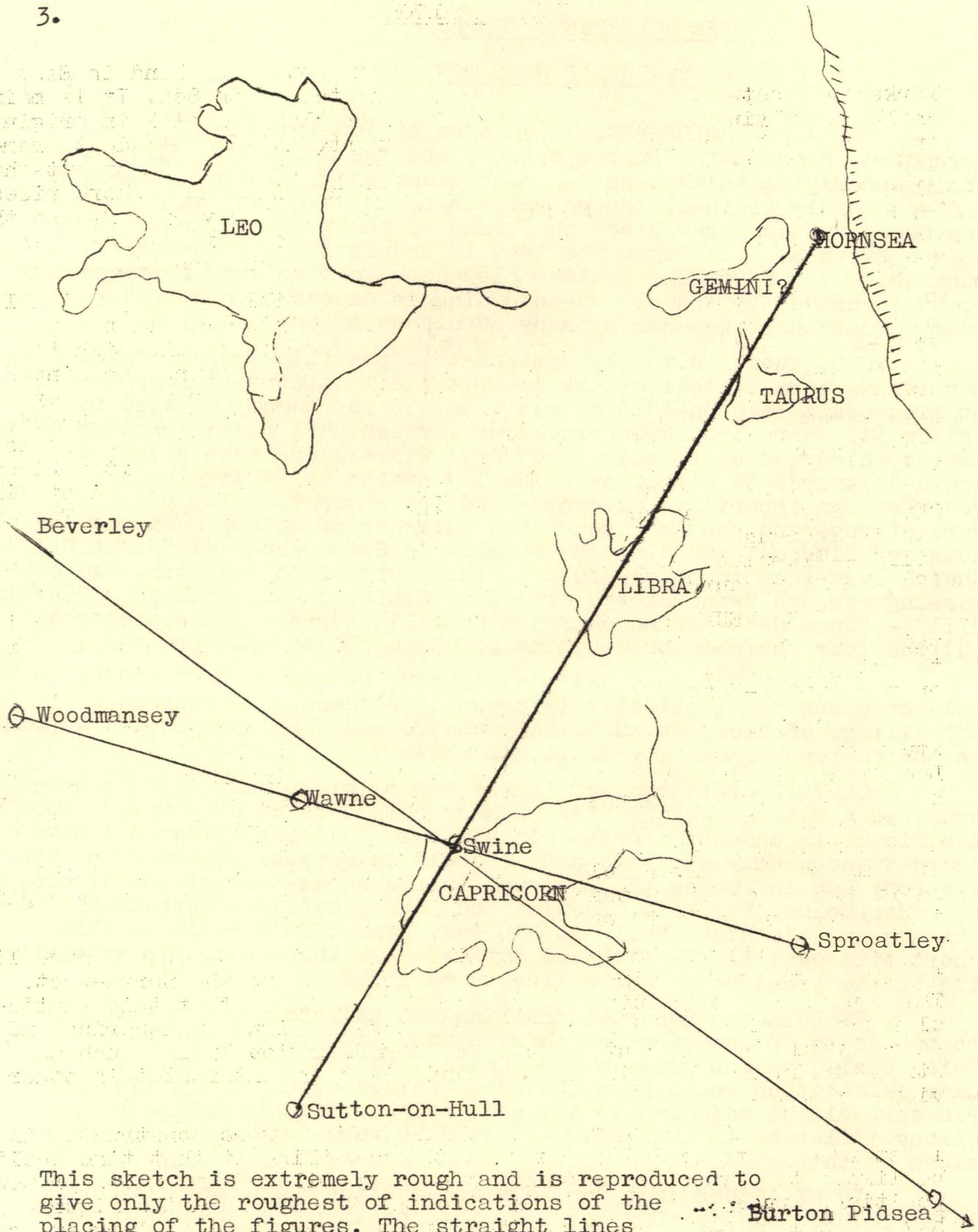
I SUDDENLY became aware that there seemed to be a zodiac in this area and was instinctively drawn to Riddens, a farmstead near the village of Rise, as the likely centre and finally selected a point on the Sutton-Hornsea ley mentioned above,

CERTAIN of the zodiac figures became clear very quickly upon study of a 2½" map of the area. Others remain to be discovered. The Leo figure is undoubtedly the finest. This is interesting as I have heard subsequently that the zodiac could in fact be expected to have a strong Leo influence. He is found in the north-west of the circle, near Hempholme, Burshill, Baswick and Leven, outlined largely by streams and the River Hull. At his tail (and I only realised this a short time ago) lie Catwick and Catfoss. Are these names in recognition of the great "cat" which lies to their west?

IN BOTH the Somerset and Kingston zodiacs the Leo figure lies to the south of the circles, whereas mine lies to the north-west. This puzzled me for quite a time until I realised that this particular orientation would mean that the "water" signs of Aquarius and Pisces would be adjacent to the sea, which obviously has such a strong influence in this area. I would be very interested in other views on this.

IF WE ASSUME that the leys and zodiacs were constructed in at least 2000BC and probably earlier, the coastline at that time would be likely to have been anything up to five miles east of its present position, and I think it likely that the Pisces and Aries figures have been lost without trace. The Taurus figure is also largely absent apart from his horns, which remain today in the place-name Hornsea. I have yet to work out the Gemini figures clearly, but it seems that the body of one may actually be provided by the shape of Hornsea Mere, which is the largest natural body of water in Yorkshire.

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This sketch is extremely rough and is reproduced to give only the roughest of indications of the placing of the figures. The straight lines mark leys, and figures are only those of definite figures. Interested readers wishing to examine a complete diagram should write to the editor, enclosing a stamp-addressed envelope.

THE VIRGO figure lies between Tickton, Routh and White Cross, and the Scorpio shape can be distinguished in the low-lying water-courses and drainage channels between Meaux Abbey and the River Hull. Sagittarius is present and his arrow passes through a pair of tumuli in Long Riston village known as Butt Hills. Capricorn is very well marked, with its head and horn in Burton Constable park. Aquarius is more difficult to work out, but I suspect that it lies in the area around Rough Hill, Tansterne and Etherdwick. The Libra figure of a bird in the middle of the zodiac is again particularly well marked and is flying down the Hornsea-Sutton ley mentioned earlier.

THIS HAS been only a very preliminary sketch and work needs to be done on several of the figures. Also a closer physical examination of the places involved, and there are some interesting place-names which would repay closer investigation.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This magazine has announced the discovery of a number of zodiacs and may be regarded as the organ for disseminating information not only on leys but terrestrial zodiacs. The subject is exceedingly complex and fascinating. I am at present working on two possible zodiacs on Teesside and another in Scotland. It would be helpful if others working along similar lines could communicate their theories and findings through this magazine.

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TOMNAVERIE STONE CIRCLE

-by-

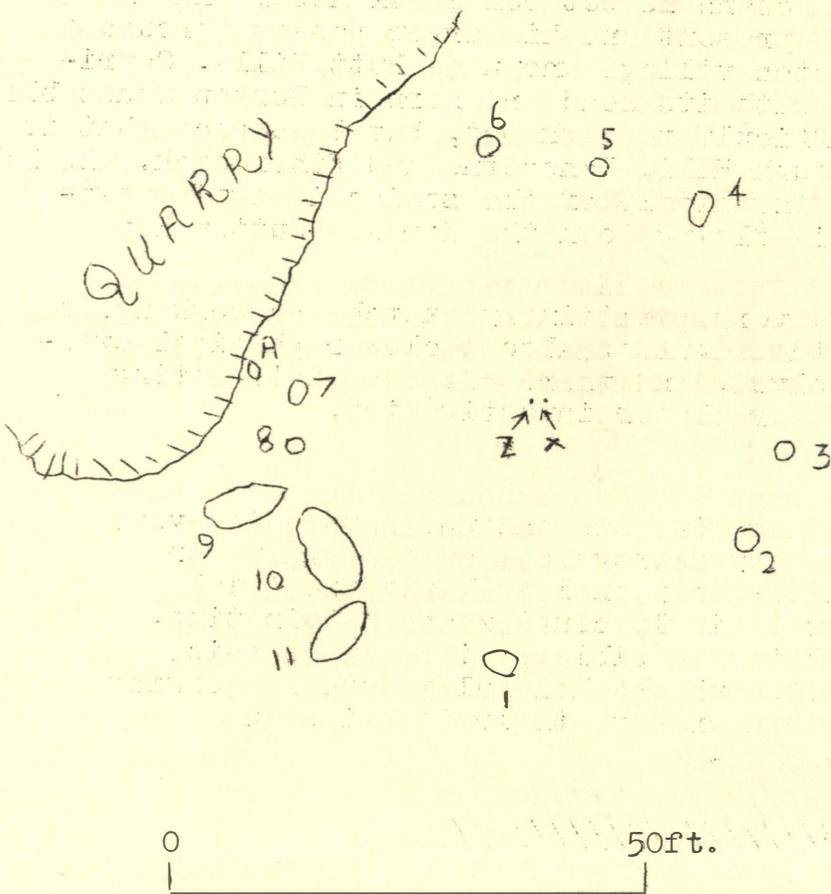
SIR ALEXANDER OGSTON OF GLENDAVAN

(Reprinted from "The Prehistoric Antiquities
of the Howe of Cromare - 1931")

The outer ring of the circle consists of 13 stones, eight of which are upright; their heights vary from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Mr Coles shows on his plan a fourteenth stone, but it has now disappeared, and is said to be built into the wall of a tradesman's house in Tarland village.

The "Altar Stone" (No. 10) and the pillar stones (9 & 11) on either side are of a large size and all recumbent, while their position is so symmetrical as to make it probable that they had never been upright. The "Altar Stone" seems to have been prized up at its central side, and small stone blocks placed beneath it, as if had once been intended to split it into long slabs; this has altered its position, though not to a very great degree. Assuming the magnetic variation to be $18^{\circ} 45'$, the direction of the plane of the central face, which is very straight, would have an azimuth of $\frac{N}{S} 39^{\circ} 25' \frac{W}{E}$, on a norther visible horizon of $3^{\circ} 20'$, and a southern of 1° , so that the latter direction it would point to near the rising sun at midwinter.

TOMNAVERIE
STONE CIRCLE



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Lat. $37^{\circ} 7' N$
Long. $2^{\circ} 50' W$

A line across the middle of the circle at right angles to the central face of the "Altar Stone" gave the azimuth of $N. 50^{\circ} 35' E.$

(Coles makes it $N. 65^{\circ} E$) with a visible horizon of $2^{\circ} 50'$, which, if correct, would point to midsummer sunrise over the hill slightly to the north of the "Slack", where the north road to Aberdeen escapes through a gap in the range of hills.

There is nothing to mark the centre of the circle, and it is by no means a simple matter to say where it might be, for the circle, as is usually the case, is not a true one, and hence has no true centre. Let it be taken, however, as being at X, or at Z - only 2ft. apart - then the upright stone No. 6 and the recumbent one No. 5, with their respective horizons of $4^{\circ} 5'$ and about $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, will admit of lines from these centres over them indicating the places of the visible horizon when Arcturus rose and set about 600BC, and Capella about 1600BC. But too much value must not be attached to these observations from a doubtful centre over a flat-topped stone. Bearings from the centre over other erect stones, over Morven, Lochnagar, Mount Keen, Mortlich, and Scar Hill, do not show any astronomical significance.

If then we accept Sir Norman Lockyer's theory, Tomnaverie, as far as can now be made out, had been a summer solstice circle, dating from about 600BC (or perhaps 1600BC).

WHITE TOWER AND SPIRAL CASTLE

(A Study in Comparative Mythology)

by ANTHONY ROBERTS

It is said that hidden in the depths of the almost impenetrable jungles of Central Brazil are many bizarre secrets left over from the distant past. It is not only the legends of the forest Indians that recount these odd mysteries, there are on record eye-witness accounts by white explorers and Indian guides of the marvels contained deep in the green jungle's heart. Of ruined stone towers that reach to great heights and shine perpetually with a strange 'cold light'. Of buried cities in forgotten valleys, shattered with age and the erosion produced by the bitter toll time inevitably extracts from everything it touches.

The explorer Albert de Winton, who died in 1934 after being betrayed and poisoned by his Indian guides, left behind an interesting paper telling of a lost city that he personally located deep in the jungles of Brazil. He was himself searching for traces of the famous explorer Col. Percy H. Fawcett, for this brave man, who had a deep interest in Atlantis and the occult, had vanished in the forest in 1925. Fawcett had been searching for traces of the Atlantean ruins he firmly believed existed in the area of the notorious Rio Xingu jungles.

In the papers left by de Winton, he tells of a meeting with an Indian who claimed to have escaped from the fierce tribe known as the Suyas, who guarded a ruined city of great age that was situated in the Rio Xingu area. This Indian told de Winton that near the city was a very tall, stone tower of massive construction, from which, both during the day and night, an eerie bright light shone forth over the dark jungle trees. The Indian claimed even the Suyas would not go near this 'white tower' and they regarded it with great awe and terror. The mighty megalithic stone city that lay near this tower was described thus by de Winton:-

"According to this Indian's story, you had to go up the bank of the Zingutana, an affluent of the Upper Zingu, until you came to a vast reed-sown marsh or lagoon. Looking across the reedy expanse, where there are many aquatic birds of brilliant plumage, you saw on an islet in the middle of the great lagoon, a massive and ancient stone wall made of many squared blocks piled one on another. Going out on a canoe, you broke a way over the creeper and liana shrouded wall and behind it saw the entrance to the tunnel. Through this bore flows a stream and a boat could be rowed along it. At the other end, the tunnel emerges to the side of a massive stone quay, standing in front of a city, grey as Time, of splendid plazas, public buildings, temples and fine streets paved with massive square blocks. There are great houses of stone, all finely masoned and some bearing glyphs, strange letters and statuary with images of fine men and women of old time. In the far distance rears up a lofty range of blue mountains. The Indians who hold the keys of this dead city are tall, reddish eyed, and near-white in skin. Physically, they are fine, but mentally, savage and degenerate."

This archetypal story can be found repeated in many areas of South America, differing in only the actual location wherein the city is placed.

The high, ruined tower of 'cold light' said to be perpetually burning with a strange white flame and constructed of cyclopean masonry, sounds suspiciously like the Irish fairy tower known as 'Caer Sidi' or 'Spiral Castle', which occurs repeatedly in Celtic mythology all over Europe. The Spiral Castle is always seen to symbolise the magical beacon of the western Fairyland, beautiful, distant and dangerous, into which mortals wander only at their peril. This myth easily bridges the vast Atlantic Ocean, where once, ages before on the green continent of Atlantis, the tall, white towers dotted the immense planes to the east and west. Surrounded by their wide moats, the towers were situated at the ends of the geometric ley alignments, where they generated in shining glory the holy alchemical powers, conjured by the Atlantean adepts from the living earth and the limitless sky.

Both in Ireland, Scotland and Wales the 'Spiral Castle' or 'Caer Sidi' myth can be recognised as fulfilling a similar legendary function as the 'towers of cold light' hidden in the Brazilian jungles. The image has remained so potent for so long because the shining spiral is universal, recognised as one of the archetypal, motivating energy symbols. It is drawn from the depths of the human mind, transmitting to the upper levels of the psyche the magical information and history stored in the roots of the bottomless 'collective unconscious'. The spiral pattern is found copiously reproduced throughout nature, from the delicate whorls that the sea etches on the sands of the beach, to the endlessly turning wheel of the Milky Way galaxy, whose drifting, spiral arms trace a burning pattern in stars across the dark face of the Universe. Spiral energy currents have long been traced by dowzers, running in complex patterns throughout earth, water and air. Ancient man, seeing and sensing these elemental patterns and energy forms existing throughout his environment, reproduced them in his application of the precise, magical science he constructed, to order his world, bring peace to his mind, and ensure fertility for his soil.

The mythological memory of the importance of geometric spirals to the science of the old world, is brilliantly illustrated through the triadic symbolism of the 'Spiral Castle'. First it is the abode of Fairies, the wise elder race. Second, it contains an endlessly turning spiral stair that winds ever upwards, revealing visions of awakened consciousness through windows carefully arranged at regular distances from the ground. Third, it shines with a clear, white light that represents the ceaselessly flowing alchemical forces that give power to the growth of all natural things. There can even be faintly discerned, a link between the 'Spiral Castle' and those miraculous vehicles of the Gods, that today are referred to so disparagingly as 'Flying Saucers'. At certain seasonal and ceremonial times, so the old legends say, the 'Spiral Castle' will begin to spin noiselessly. The spinning is slow at first, then it gathers momentum until it is revolving at such a high speed that it looks like a shimmering, silver blur and emits a noise of high pitched humming. This slowly increases in intensity until the whole thing finally fades into complete invisibility. The marked similarity of all this to current descriptions of Flying Saucer sightings and manouverings can be instantly recognised. Again we have here a juxtaposition of psychological and material phenomena that must be evaluated on both psychic and physical levels. The

READING MATTER OF BRITAIN
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"THE OLD STRAIGHT TRACK",
by ALFRED WATKINS,
(Garnstone Press, £3.25).

THE OLD TRACK
System in the Ancient Roads

Translation of
review by Prof.
P. V. Glob, director
of Danish National
Museum - from
"Politiken"
(Copenhagen)
26-7-71.

Was the whole of England, more than a thousand years before the Romans came, crossed and recrossed by a network of straight roads and paths? That was the view of Alfred Watkins, a merchant, who spent his long life (1855-1935) in Herefordshire, part of the West of England, on the border of Wales, and here he used all his free time in topographical studies in the lovely, open, hilly country on the rich pastures of which the familiar Hereford cattle are bred. He was also a keen photographer, invented an exposure meter and wrote books on photography, local folklore and architecture.

On one of his wanderings it occurred to him suddenly that all the monuments of prehistoric and early historic times lay along old trackways that traceably cut their way across the country, and in many instances they were sighted upon passes between the hills, isolated groups of trees and other well-defined natural features. Watkins wrote a little book about his researches, which he continued intensively, and, four years later, in 1925, the book which is now reissued was published.

That ancient monuments and relics, particularly graves and memorial stones, often lie along the old arterial routes, and that these, where practicable, are dead straight, has long been generally recognised: but that ever since Bronze Age days, four thousand years ago, and perhaps even earlier, there could have been such lines laid out over the whole land sounds unlikely and is not established in the book. All too often the position of individual monuments in relation to one another is like that of the pastor's two hens 'which always stood in a line'. One sees also, on the only large map that is given, covering little more than 30 sq. km. (11½ sq. miles), that about a score of lines must be used to connect the monuments on the map in a system of straight tracks.

When so many of the examples given appear to conform with an ancient straight track system of routes, it must be attributed, undoubtedly, to the fact that at all times, the world over, people have moved in straight lines from one fixed point to another.

In spite of Watkins' more than doubtful main point of view, his book is well worth getting to know. He was a splendid observer of ancient tracks through the countryside, and we in Denmark could learn something from his extensive knowledge of topography - among other things, how man throughout time has consistently observed and used the same salient features.

The lively and interesting text is accompanied by good photographs, all taken by the author, who was a distinguished member of The Royal Photographic Society, but, unfortunately, too many of them are reproduced in a very small size. Nevertheless, they give a good impression of the charming Herefordshire countryside, and the book is guide to its secrets.

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THE ATLANTEANS

"The Atlanteans is a society with a philosophy which believes in the importance of individual thought. Within this framework we have a way of life, an understanding of the universe which acknowledges the existence of God as an Ultimate thought. We encourage each person to seek expression as an individual and through this seeking we find a meaning to life, a flow of thought which sweeps aside frustrations and misunderstandings and allows us to develop spiritually, mentally and physically.

We believe in an extra sense which enables us to transcend the barriers of materialism. For those who wish to step further on to the paths of metaphysics we can offer an understanding of the occult which dispenses with many of the old traditions and presents it in an acceptable way. The source of our inspiration, which comes from an esoteric plane, has guided us in this approach to the universe."

The society publishes a bi-monthly magazine, "The Atlantean", now up to issue 139, and a very commendable publication it is too, dealing with a variety of subjects, ranging from the occult in its many aspects to Christianity, Atlantis, folklore, the "live archaeology", the New Age, to ecology. The current issue includes articles on Findhorn, ghostly monks, the Dead Sea Scrolls, and a Dan Butcher reprint from "The Ley Hunter". Available at 15p + postage. Two of the societies excellent booklets are:

SPIRIT EVOLUTION - This booklet deals with many aspects of our study including elementals, devas, evolution, Christ, Lucifer and drugs. Specially interesting for ley hunters are two chapters on power centres. These articles generally make sense and it would be unfair to quibble with the information, where it does not entirely fit my own conclusions, for I found it most stimulating. The warnings on the psychic natures of some of these sites should be read by EVERYONE who approaches such sites. I was "sealed" before entering Sun Honey and glad to be for the evil of the site was impressive and daunting. No one should enter the precincts of such a centre without care and spiritual protection. The articles are lectures given by the entity Helio-Arcanophus through a medium. This is a must for all ley hunters (30p + postage).

ATLANTIS: PAST AND TO COME (contributors: Joyce Mitchell, Jacqueline Thorburn, Stephen Taylor, Helio-Arcanophus) - Readers of last month's "The Ley Hunter" will be aware of my scepticism regarding the physical reality for Atlantis. The contributors to this book are solidly convinced of the past existence of a great continent, whose denizens achieved a high state of evolution and technology, and it would be futile to argue against their surmises, not because the arguments are unreasonable, but because my doubts come largely from equally inspirational sources. Historical, geographical, racial and legendary evidence is presented with thoroughness and conviction, and one must accept the veracity of the writers. One can easily dismiss the conclusion that frozen mammoths reveal a sudden climatic change by pointing out that hairy elephants,

designed for cold climates, only fell into crevasses and were imprisoned to die a quick death, but the remaining evidence is quoted from scientifically authoritative sources, and which is not dismissed easily. The book makes a great deal of sense and is recommended not only to Atlantis students, but the general reader. We ley hunters KNOW that our's is not the first technological civilisation, and that in prehistoric times spiritual development was far ahead of the present level. However, I still cling doggedly to the concept that Atlantis is a reality on a psychical plane which sensitives can reach today to receive inspiration and instruction. When Plato refers to a land beyond the Pillars of Hercules, could he not be making a veiled reference to another plane of existence beyond the bounds of the known world? - or have been incorrectly translated!?

Atlantis - like the UFOs, Holy Grail, and Once and Future King - is an evocative symbol of a higher consciousness and experiences to be sought for spiritual fulfilment. Consequently, the seeking of UFO occupants, for a sleeping Arthur, Holy Grail, drowned continent, are, in my opinion, not as worthy as a quest for enlightenment which may be eased by the usage of such potent symbols, which have their reality beyond the levels of normal consciousness.

This book may be read, of course, on several levels and give support to the believer's theories on each of these. Such a theme as Atlantis may exist as a multi-level reality. Just as Albion's denizens include elementals as well as humans, there could be no reason to argue that it is inevitable that one must choose to believe in either a physical or supra-physical Atlantis, as both may exist at one and the same time.

This book allows the reader to accept either or both theories, and is well worth reading. (25p + postage).

The address for these publications is : The Atlanteans, 21 Rodney Road, Cheltenham, GL50 1HX.

QUEST - The September issue is the seventh, and it appears quarterly. This magazine has kept up a consistent high quality, covering a wide range of topics of interest to ley hunters who wish to look into the more esoteric and occult aspects of life. The June issue included articles by Deric James, Diana Demdike, Michael Howard and Martyn Rowe. The September issue is equally interesting, and in next month's issue of The Ley Hunter I will give a fuller account of the material published in this magazine. Sample issue 20p (inc. postage) from Marian Green, 38 Woodfield Avenue, Ealing, London W.5.

PENDRAGON - The Pendragons, whose chief concern is Arthurian legend, are close friends of The Ley Hunter and our interests are closely allied. This is made clear in no uncertain way in the latest copy of the society's magazine, which deals with the Holy Grail and the Cathars. Slim though the magazine is, there is much material of interest. (From The Editor, Garden Flat, 22 Alma Road, Clifton, Bristol BS8 2BY).

JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS - This magazine is always stimulating and has been of great assistance to me. The reader, however, should have some knowledge of water diving and radiaesthesia if he is to benefit fully from the journal. It is available to non-members at 30p (+postage) from the society at High Street, Eydon, Daventry, Northants.

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