

Touchstone

Surrey
Earth
Mysteries



No. 42

April 1995

LEY HUNTING IN YORK ...without leaving Surrey!

The *Discover York* CD-ROM, mentioned in the last issue, can be used very effectively for ley hunting, and I have found five quite interesting leys. Using the program is rather like having an aircraft to fly anywhere over the city and at any height, with some added advantages. One is that you can switch from aerial photograph view to a map of the same area at the same scale, so any feature can be quickly identified. Another is that using the "hotspots" you can "land" at various places in the city to get ground views and other information - not advisable in a real aircraft! As well as this your aircraft is a time machine too, as there are maps of the area as it was in Roman and medieval times - as with the other maps, you switch to the same area as you were viewing in the photograph.

For the ley hunter, the best part of this program is that there is a "user layer" that allows you to draw straight lines over the maps. The lines stay in the same position whether viewing photographs or maps, when changing scale and when seeing the historical maps, so the value to the subject is immense. Leys can be seen going over the actual countryside, checked on the maps, and sites not now present can be found from the Roman and medieval maps. Here are the leys I have drawn:

1) This was originally found by Brian Larkman and a section of it was visited at a Northern Moot some years ago. It goes through Clifford's Tower, the Minster and several other churches. Coming south, it goes through a junction at Gillygate, and crosses ley 3 just outside the wall. It then passes through the Minster Library (Archbishop's Chapel on the medieval map), the central crossing of the Minster and the "possible Anglian Minster" on the Roman map. It crosses 4 and 5 at what seems to be a ley centre at the junction of Grape

**SURREY EARTH MYSTERIES GROUP MEETS ON THE SECOND WEDNESDAY OF
EACH MONTH (EXCEPT AUGUST AND DECEMBER) AT ADDLESTONE**

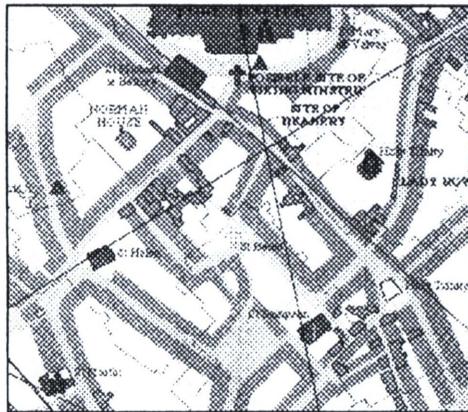
Lane and Petergate. Then it goes to three other churches - the west end of St. Samson's, the west end of All Saints (where it crosses 2), and the centre of St. Mary's (now Heritage Centre). Before reaching Clifford's Tower it goes through a Viking settlement site and the site of some Roman burials. It then goes to the junction of Tower Street and Skeldergate Bridge, a Roman cemetery marked on the Roman map before going through St. George's Field to the confluence of the Ouse and the Foss. The CD has magnificently confirmed Brian's ley.



An overview of the leys in the city centre

2) This is a line joining Siward's How tumulus and Heslington Church, mentioned in *Campus Lines*. It first goes through a tower by the river (described as "water tower" on the medieval map), then Lendal Bridge and the west end of the Guildhall. It then comes to St. Martin's Church, the junction of Market Street and Peasegate, and the presumed site of a medieval church. It crosses 1 at the west end of All Saints' Church, then goes through St. Denys's Church. It runs nearly parallel with Walmgate, and through the presumed site of St. Mary's on the medieval map. After crossing 4 at Walmgate Bar it goes on to Siward's How and Heslington Church.

3) Another Heslington Church ley. It crosses 4 at Clifton Park, then goes through Clifton church and crosses 1 just outside the wall. The Salvation Army Citadel is midway between the two lines near where they join - dowsing would indicate whether they touch it. It skirts the Deanery (Treasurer's House on medieval map) then crosses 5 at an unmarked point. It next meets the presumed site of St. John-del-Pyke (medieval) and after going through Merchant Tayler's Hall runs along a straight bit of Roman street (Roman map). It crosses the city wall and back again, then goes to the east end of St. Cuthbert's - which the aerial photograph seems to indicate has a clump of trees round it. It then runs along a



A section of the medieval map

works passage (demolished in the photo), and crosses the Foss before eventually reaching Heslington Church

4) This ley crosses 3 at Clifton Park, then goes through Clifton Green, which Guy Ragland-Philips claimed was the centre of many leys. It runs parallel with Bootham and High Petergate (described as "Roman Road"), through Bootham School to graze the west end of the Minster. It next goes through St. Michael-le-Belfrey Church and meets 1 and 5 at the Grape Lane centre. From here it goes through the Central Methodist Church and the site of a Carmelite friary (medieval), then through the junction of the Foss and Foss Navigation before meeting 2 at Walmgate Bar. Finally it grazes the north east corner of a church with a trig point.

5) The third Grape Lane ley. It crosses 2 just off the riverbank, skims the Guildhall, goes through the site of a Dominican friary (medieval) and goes through a Roman cross-roads and gate by Lendal Bridge. It crosses a double junction at St. Helen's Square (also on medieval map) before going through St. Helen's Church and the Grape Lane centre. It runs parallel with Deangate, through a junction with Goodramgate and "Vicar's Leys" on the medieval map. It crosses 3 at an unmarked point, then goes through Roman fields and scattered burials. It runs generally parallel with Monkgate to a large junction with a Roman road and Heworth Road, then to a church on a junction.

These leys indicate the power of the package to bring out information which would probably take months to find by conventional methods, as well as giving the excitement of "flying" over a ley made visible. The publishers are at present engaged producing a similar one for London.

Thanks to Graeme Chappell, Ben Fernee and Brian Larkman.

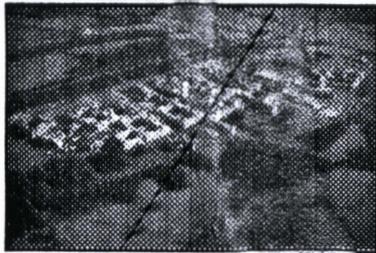
LEY HUNTING IN LANCASTER ...conventional style!

When staying at Lancaster University with Doris recently, attending the Association for Science Education conference (those universities again!) we found what seems to be quite an interesting ley. On the campus there is, at one end of the shopping parade, a roughly spherical stone set on a plinth and emphasised by concentric brickwork around it. Enquiries only revealed the usual story - it was found when the university was being built and was put there for no apparent reason. Nearby is the very unusual chaplaincy - a very modern three-part building - each



Lancaster campus stone

circular part has a spiky tower at the centre of the complex. I was amazed to find when aligning the stone and the chaplaincy that the line also goes through Lancaster Castle and the ancient Priory Church to the north!



Lancaster University

The line crosses the M6 motorway twice south of the university - both in places where a smaller road crosses it. The second one is a road/track multijunction. Before this it skirts the Forton service area (where there is a huge tower as part of the complex, now inaccessible). Walking out to see the point where the ley crosses the minor road there, we were rewarded with a view of Lancaster University



Lancaster Castle and Priory

with the bridge in the foreground. The alignment goes through another church before reaching the Castle and Priory - the one by the Ripley St. Thomas School. There is a very large triple tree there. The Castle and Priory are on a very impressive viewpoint overlooking the city.

**PREFACE TO *A DETECTIVE IN SURREY* BY DONALD MAXWELL
(LANDSCAPE CLUES TO INVISIBLE ROADS), PUBLISHED 1932**

There will always be lively people who prefer riddles and problems that can be solved or studied in the open air and after a run over many miles of country to those more fusty enquiries conducted in the museum or the library.

The popularity of cross-word puzzles is due largely, I think, to the fact that all the machinery necessary for the correct solution is furnished by a stump of pencil and the competitor's ready wit. The greatest discoveries of science have not always been made in the laboratory. The Law of Gravitation, if we are to believe the time-honoured story about Isaac Newton, was thought out in an orchard. The steam engine - to come down from pure science to practical politics - was invented in a kitchen by a man impatient for his tea.

In the field of archaeology and topography the most wonderful discovery concerning prehistoric England - a discovery which has received singularly little attention from

archaeologists - was made by a man who was going for a walk and had a good eye for scenic effects. Mr. Alfred Watkins of Hereford one day noticed a curious alignment of church spires, hilltops, ponds and other objects in the landscape. He is not only a good observer. He is also a good detective. This was no accident. What then did it mean?

My own untutored attempts to trace out the "leys" or "sighting lines" of England before the Romans came is narrated in "The Clue of the Grey Snail" and subsequent chapters of this book.

When I announced to several "experts" that I could prove that our old parish churches, market crosses, moated farmhouses, etc., are built along lines of mathematical precision up and down and across the country, crossing and interlocking but still decipherable, they all thought I had a touch of the sun. The Editor of the *Church Times* alone dared to print my "fantastic conclusions", and I am grateful to the proprietors of that paper for kind permission to use in this book much that was written first for their columns.

The hunting and "proving" of Mr. Alfred Watkins' "leys" are ramblers' problems that require great judgement and skill. The game is exciting and easy to learn. The artificial intricacies of cross-word puzzles are but faint and feeble shadows of the realities of "ley-hunting".

Donald Maxwell,
East Farleigh House,
near Maidstone,
September 1st, 1932.

THE CLUE OF THE MOATED MANSION, from the same book

The excitement caused by this discovery of a ley within ten minutes of our becoming Watkinsians was intense. Every one of our party of intrepid explorers felt a spiritual kinship with Christopher Columbus. We returned to the inn and worked out the course of the ley on the map. We were fortunate in starting from such a prominent and obvious outpost of the lofty ridge on which Bletchingley stands and looks across to the heights of Leith Hill which overtops all the hills of south-east England.

I drew a line from Castle Hill to the centre of Anstiebury Camp. This great earthwork, although not the very highest point of the ridge (the actual summit is crowned by the Tower which stands on a point 965 feet above sea-level) seems the most likely meeting-place of

leys coming from various directions. I could hardly believe my eyes when I saw that this line passed over the ridge you saw in my last drawing, through Bury's Court (the word bury generally denotes some sort of earthwork or mound) through the churchyard of Leigh (just missing the church itself) through Holmwood Church and through Anstie Grange to Anstiebury Camp. The Place-Name Society in *The Chief Elements used in English PlaceNames*, p. 3, gives the following:

“ Anstig, Old English, *lit.* ‘ one path,’ i.e. ‘ narrow path, defile ‘ and perhaps ‘ stronghold,’ a place which can only be approached in single file, glossed as *termofilae* . . . ”

Can we therefore be allowed to see in Anstiebury the earthwork-terminus of the paths or meeting-point of leys? The field-work necessary to verify all these clues would be heavy, so Brown organized our forces and the lot fell to me to go down from Reigate to Leigh and examine the evidence of the ley where it goes through the churchyard and cross-roads of Leigh. By the way, if you are making local enquiries, remember that this Leigh is pronounced as lie not lee. I got into very hot water from Brown who said I had done my part of the survey very badly. I sketched all sorts of places not in the game.

One of the sketches, a view which shows a bit of Reigate Heath against the ridge of Box Hill, I have reproduced on p. III. This is nothing to do with our Sighting Line, but it illustrates the sort of view to seek when you are tracing a line from a likely and commanding position for the start of one of Mr. Watkins' leys. Incidentally, you may remember that the old windmill is now a diminutive church.

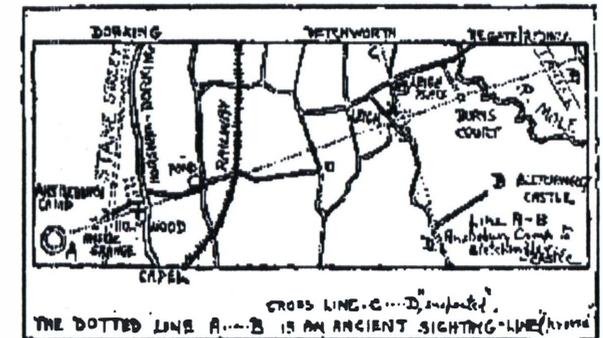
When Brown found me, I had not even reached Leigh Church, but was comfortably installed and making a drawing of Leigh Place, an old mansion surrounded by a moat. This is a most interesting and historic old house. It has a proper medieval ghost of which more anon. This place came into the possession of the Copleys in the reign of Henry VIII, when Sir Richard Copley represented Gatton, described by Cobbett in his *Rural Rides* as “ a very rascally spot of earth.” It was the most rotten of the rotten boroughs. Sir Richard was the only inhabitant of Gatton armed with voting power, and Gatton returned two members to Parliament. It is difficult to see now how there could have been passionate opposition to any reform of this method of Representative Government.

As I sat and drew the moated mansion of the Copleys' I began to wonder more and more why this place and not the cross-roads of Leigh was not on the ley that we were trying to prove. This moated house is not, as one might expect, a secluded spot approached by a long drive at right angles to the road that followed the Bletchingley-Anstiebury Camp ley that we are endeavouring to substantiate. I must anticipate the end of the story somewhat and tell you that we did finally and satisfactorily “ prove “ the straight line that was yet a

conjecture. Holmwood Church and Leigh Church lie upon this line, but this ancient abode, the important and historic place, does not.

The more I thought it over the more strange it seemed that Leigh Place had not been built a quarter of a mile farther south at Leigh crossroads by the church. Without going into the question of the period at which this system of straight-line sighting was adopted and merely at present taking the view that it was begun before Roman times, we will observe that the points on a ley are not approximate but exact. It is not enough to use as evidence of a ley that the line runs somewhere near a church or within a few hundred yards of cross-roads or some quarter of a mile from an ancient earthwork. The line must go right, through the churchyard or through some point probably associated with it, say Court Farm or Blank Court. “ Court “ is always by the church.

I cannot tell you yet what is the relation between Blank Church and Blank Court Farm. I am entirely new to the problem of these lines. That there is a relation generally I am sure.



MAP TO SHOW THE LINE FROM ANSTIEBURY CAMP TO BLETCHINGLEY CASTLE

If you will study the sketch map reproduced on page 120, you will see that the straight line between Bletchingley Castle and Anstiebury Camp passes through so many places of significance that it is clear their arrangement is no accident. I have spent little time on the part that runs through the outskirts of Redhill and Reigate. The work of tracking these lines in town areas is complicated and wearisome. It can be done, but only with a maximum of time and trouble.

If we confine ourselves to the five miles that lie between Anstiebury Camp and the River Mole by Reigate, we shall find all the evidence we want. First the line passes over the Mole and through the grounds of a modern house - Bury's Court - which stands on an ancient site. The word “ bury,” as we have imagined, referred to some earthwork, here, I should think, a sighting mound to get a bearing across the stream.

Then comes the cross-roads at Leigh, where stands the church. This looks a modern building but it is one that has been refashioned on the old site. That Leigh Place stands well away from the line, too far to be anything to do with it, is disconcerting, but at present we can do without Leigh Place. Then, at a distance of two and a half miles from Anstiebury Camp our line runs along half a mile of the modern road and we come to a large pond. This

is artificially made, but whether ancient or not I cannot tell you. Then, beyond the cross-roads, the modern road again, for a quarter of a mile or so, more or less coincides with our line. It then turns a little northwards and comes into the Horsham-Dorking Road.

Again the line passes through a church site - Holmwood - and through Anstie Grange to the Great Camp. Thus in a distance of five miles we find four points of "suspicion," and two of these are churches. I shall not have space in this chapter to tell you much about Leigh Place. I must keep even the ghost till later. The position of this old house is all that we can study now.

I cannot give you any proof as yet, but I am very strongly inclined to believe that this moated mansion of the Copleys' stands on a cross-line, which in the map I have marked C D. The Roman Stane Street crosses our line by Holmwood Church. Thus, if our line is right and our conjectures sound, we find that at each crossing of a track we discover a church. Although I hope I shall prove to be a true Watkinsian, it is to the fact of these undoubted alignments and not to any theory connected with the period of their origin. It is one thing to say that there is abundant evidence of lines drawn from place to place on which can be found churches, cross-roads, moat farms, Broom Hills, and other ancient places, but it is quite another thing to decide exactly to what period we can attribute this sighting.

Mr. Watkins thinks that there is abundant evidence that many of these leys were set out in the Neolithic Age. The fact that at mounds at cross-roads - points which would be accessible to scattered people - there have been found innumerable flint flakes. This looks as if the flint-knapper had his market and that part of his stock-in-trade was dropped about and trodden into the ground. Otherwise it is difficult to account for a very large number of fairly evenly distributed flakes in and about a mound of earth. That these mounds were often used for burials does not invalidate this theory. Where weapons are intentionally buried with the dead their position is obvious.

It seems reasonable to suppose that this method of sighting and the consequent adoption of certain straight tracks would be one that might go on century after century - so long as the inhabitants of a region were scattered and not gathered together in towns. We know that the Romans used this sighting method. From hill to hill, they laid out sections of straight road. The direction may change a little owing to the next good sighting point being a trifle out of the original line, but always in straight sections. Did the Romans lay out many minor straight tracks in the neighbourhood of an important Roman road ?

I think there is some evidence that they did. If you will study the lanes and by-roads to the east of Stane Street by Billingshurst you will find that for ten miles or so almost every little

lane, however unimportant, is either parallel with or at right angles to Stane Street. Before I had finished my sketch of Leigh Place, Scylla and Charybdis bore down upon me in the sapper's car.

"All is lost!" they exclaimed in chorus.

"Your ley has gone bust. We have been to Holmwood Church. It is quite modern - not a hundred years old."

The sapper took me aside and broke the news to me. "I am sorry, sir, but there is no hope. There's not an old stone in the building. But we've got some awfully good cider in the car. Come and try it."

to be continued

NOTES AND NEWS

UFOs and Earth Mysteries.

An interesting magazine came my way recently which, as far as I know, is of the first society to be officially concerned with both UFOs and Earth Mysteries (apart from such groups as ASSAP and TEMS who are interested in everything unusual). It is the Bedford Earth and Aerial Mystery Society, (BEAMS), and they have now brought out two issues of their magazine *Enigma*. It does seem to have more UFO content than Earth Mysteries but there is an interesting newscutting concerning a ley now joining two Tesco stores - one of them is on the site of a henge - and a number of religious sites. There was also an interesting experiment with probes in the ground attached to a tape recorder, which seemed to pick up tones at certain places. There are also some good recent corn circle pictures.

Travel and Earth Mysteries Society

During 1994 a total of 20 events took place, with an impressive line-up of speakers, concluding with an enjoyable Christmas



TEMS

If you have an enquiring mind and your horizons extend beyond glass and wine-bars to an interest in strange phenomena and even of study (loosely labelled 'earth mysteries'), then TEMS could be for you!

TEMS is a meet and study group for people living in South-west London, Surrey and Middlesex. A programme of speakers, social events and trips has been arranged covering such things as ancient sites, crop circles, dowsing, haunted houses, healing, ley lines, odd characters, sacred wells, unexplained animals, UFOs and much more. The programme has been designed to complement the meetings of national and neighbouring groups such as BUFOA, CCCS, SEMS and SIGAP.

TEMS (Travel & Earth Mysteries Society) was founded in January 1992, and incorporates the Surrey and Middlesex Branch of ASSAP* (a national registered charity) and is affiliated to the Surrey Earth Mysteries Group. TEMS is non-political and non-sectarian.

For a copy of the programme and further information, please contact:

Local Base	TEMS is a non-profit, non-political and non-sectarian, social and study group, run by its members.
- Tel: 081 - 979 3140	1994 sub. is £4.00
Barbara	
- Tel: 081 - 948 3467	
Ann	
- Tel: 081 - 548 3110	

party. These included both a joint meeting and a field trip with SEMG. The six field trips included the Guildford area, South Herts, Silchester, Kent and weekends in Norfolk and South Wales.

TEMS operates on a friendly and informal basis. It is non-political, non-sectarian and non-profit, being an autonomous branch of ASSAP (Association for the Scientific Study of Anomalous Phenomena)

Forthcoming events:

7th May (Sunday). HISTORY OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR (otherwise known as the Poor Knights of Christ), by Peter Williams, an expert on Military History, including the Romans and Military Orders. He will also mention the Hampton Court connection. Venue: Hampton. Please ring Lionel: 0181-979-3148.

10th June (Saturday). FIELD TRIP TO HERTFORDSHIRE: Lunardi Stones, Wild-Boy Grave, Churches, Puddingstone etc; end with tea. Please ring Lionel.

London Earth Mysteries Circle

Meetings 7.00 p.m. on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

April 25th - AVATAR, A NEW ATTITUDE TO LIFE, by Peter Davis.

May 9th - UFOS, CROP CIRCLES AND E.T. CONTACTS, by Ed Sherwood.

May 23rd - DRUIDRY TODAY, by Simon Emerson and Susan Hensler.

June 13th - THE ANCIENT YEW TREE, by Patrick Curry and others.

June 27th - SACRED GEOMETRY AND STONE CIRCLES, by Gordon Strachan.

July 11th - MAGIC IN THE GREAT OUTDOORS, by Phil Hine.

July 25th - CONTRIBUTIONS AND SOCIAL EVENING. All welcome - the regular chance to share research and relive recent field trips. A projector will be available.

Outings and field trips:

Bank Holiday Monday May 29th - Kingston Green Fair, Canbury Gardens. From 12-00 - LEMC will have a stall and make a maze.

Sunday June 11th - Trip to Breamore Turf Maze, Hants and other sites.

Saturday July 8th - Ghost tour of Guildford by Eileen Grimshaw and visit to local sites

BOOK REVIEW

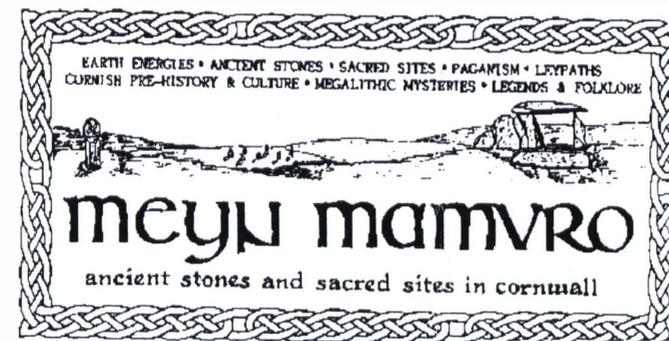
***Merlin through the Ages - A Chronological Anthology and Source Book.* Edited by R. J. Stewart and John Matthews, £16.99**

This book attempts to show that the archetypal figure of Merlin, the wise, powerful seer-magician, has cropped up in literature from very early times to the modern figures of Obi-wan Kanobe and Yoda in Star Wars, and Dr. Who in the cult T.V. series. In fact, in Battlefield, one of the last televised episodes, this identity is hinted at.

Material from a great variety of sources is presented, including part of a play attributed to Shakespeare. Usually portrayed as the product of an earthly mother and an otherworldly spirit, he has a beneficent role in trying to create a just and equitable order in human life. His end is usually uncertain and in some stories he is even called back from the dead (all this has echoes of another rather famous story).

This collection of material - poems, plays and texts - about this powerful figure will be of interest to all those interested in Arthurian legends and their implications.

SORRY FOR THE NON-APPEARANCE OF THE JANUARY ISSUE



Sample copy £1.90 (inc p&tp). Annual sub - £5.50 (V&Pp).
from 51 Carn Bosavern, St. Just, Penzance, Cornwall TR197QX

3rd STONE

A magazine with an upfront, no nonsense approach to ancient sacred sites and symbolic landscapes with a nod and a wink to folklore, ufology and parascience. Latest issue £2.50 from G.E.M., PO Box 258, Cheltenham, GL53 0HR
A GEM PUBLICATION
DON'T MISS IT, ORDER YOURS TODAY!

THE HIDDEN UNITY and BEGINNINGS

The Hidden Unity looks at the strange phenomenon of subconscious siting of ley points, and notes that places of worship, of all religions and all ages, tend to predominate on leys. The environmental and philosophical implications of this are discussed, and the apparent necessity of worship but irrelevance of doctrine. Two ley centres are given as examples, and investigated in depth - the Shah Jehan Mosque in Woking and the Guru Nanak Sikh Temple, Scunthorpe. There is an appendix by Eileen Grimshaw on the significance of the Pagan religion to this study. Illustrated with photographs, maps and line drawings.

Beginnings is about a series of potentially useful discoveries, mainly made by Jimmy Goddard over a period of about twenty years, but having some overlap with discoveries made by others. For various reasons, the investigations are all in their early stages, and some have not been continued. They include earth energy detection, natural antigravity, subconscious siting, ley width, and the solar transition effect. There is also a chapter on cognitive dissonance - a psychological factor which seems to have been at the root of all bigotry - scientific, religious and other - down the ages. The booklet is concluded with an account of the discovery of leys by Alfred Watkins.

Each booklet is £1 plus 40p p&p from the Touchstone address.

EARTH PEOPLE, SPACE PEOPLE

In 1961, Tony Wedd produced a manuscript *Earth Men, Space Men*, detailing many claims of extraterrestrial contact. It was never published, and the MS is presumably lost. To try to make up for the loss in a much more modest size, this booklet has been prepared. As well as giving details of some of the more prominent contact claims, there are articles on the history of the STAR Fellowship and some of its personalities, evidence for life in the Solar System and investigation into extraterrestrial language. £2 plus 40p p&p from the Touchstone address.

EXCHANGE LIST

FORTEAN TIMES, Box 2409, London NW5. 4NP. NORTHERN EARTH MYSTERIES, 10, Jubilee Street, Mytholmroyd, Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire, HX7. 5NP. FOLKLORE FRONTIERS, 5, Egton Drive, Seaton Carew, Hartlepool, Cleveland, TS25. 2AT. THE LEY HUNTER, P.O. Box 92, Penzance, Cornwall, TR18. 2XL. MAGONIA, John Dee Cottage, 5, James Terrace, Mortlake Churchyard, London, S.W.14. 8HB. 3RD STONE (formerly Gloucestershire Earth Mysteries), P.O. Box 258, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL53. 1HR. MEYN MAMVRO, 51, Cam Bosavern, St. Just, Penzance, Cornwall, TR19. 7QX. LONDON EARTH MYSTERIES, P.O. Box 1035, London W2. 6ZX. MARKSTONE, Glebe Farm House, Fen Road, Owmbly-by-Spital, Lincoln, LN2. 3DR. CENTRE FOR FORTEAN ZOOLOGY, 15, Holne Court, Exwick, Exeter, Devon, EX4. 2NA. TRAVEL AND EARTH MYSTERIES SOCIETY, 115, Hollybush Road, Hampton, Middlesex, TW12. 2QY. BEDFORD EARTH AND AERIAL MYSTERY SOCIETY, 7, North Drive, Shortstown, Bedfordshire, MK42. 0TL. Our thanks to all exchange publications, especially those who have mentioned us.

TOUCHSTONE is published by Surrey Earth Mysteries Group, 25, Albert Road, Addlestone, Surrey, KT15. 2PX. Sub TWO POUNDS for four issues, please make cheques payable to J. Goddard. All articles are welcome and all are welcome at our monthly meetings in Addlestone. IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE AN 'X' WILL FOLLOW THIS SENTENCE: