

Touchstone

Surrey
Earth
Mysteries



No. 43

October 1995

THE TWIN CENTRES OF GLASTONBURY

It is, of course, well known that Glastonbury Tor is a powerful ley centre - and fairly so that Dod Lane, the significantly named path (now a housing estate on its first stretch) off Chilkwell Street, is a good ley. However, the lane does not point at the Tor, and this was a little puzzling.

The housing estate soon diverts from the straight path, but this continues as a footpath over the side of Chalice Hill, through a small clump of Scots pines. Over the crest of the hill, the Tor comes into view, but the alignment is clearly not pointing at it. A lane is then met, which zig-zags so that a short stretch aligns with the ley. A further stretch of the path brings you to Wellhouse Lane, which follows the direction of the line for a short distance.

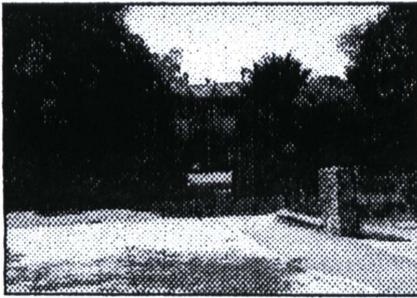


The pines on the Dod Lane ley

In the other direction, it can clearly be seen that Dod Lane aligns with the ancient Retreat House. From here it continues down the main aisle of the Abbey and through the Lady Chapel, the traditional site of the original Wattle Church, which was claimed to have been "built not by human hand" - some have thought this meant that it was built by Christ himself who tradition suggests may have come to Britain as a boy with his uncle, Joseph of Arimathea, who could have traded with Britain.

The line continues to pass through the ancient St. Benedict's Church, Glastonbury, and then through a moat north of Shapwick, a cross-roads at Catcott, Chilton Trinity Church

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



The Retreat House from Dod Lane

north of Bridgwater, and two further coincident tracks near Cannington.

When walking up the track towards the summit of Chalice Hill, I noticed my dowsing rods, which stayed in the closed position as I walked along the path, started to spin as I passed the stile leading from the housing estate, a sign of a centre, where a number of leys meet. There was a fairly wide level area here, but no other sign of a significant spot. The clump of pines

was still fairly distant up the hill. Turning round, however, a very good view over the town and beyond was seen, with St. John's Church clearly visible. Also the Meare road, which is straight for over two miles and goes through a "Cold Harbour", can clearly be seen aligning on the level area. Could it be Glastonbury's forgotten sacred site? Certainly the lines running into it go through most of the sacred sites of all kinds in the Glastonbury area.

The line running along the Meare road goes to the site, then over the crest of Chalice Hill to go through Chalice Well, the famous "Blood Spring", then a coincident stretch of the Shepton Mallet road. In the other direction, after crossing the moors, it goes through a church on Mark Causeway and an earthwork near Burnham-on-Sea.

The Tor and the site are on a line with St. John's Church, and both can be seen from a point near the clump. In an easterly direction it goes through a milepost on the Shepton Mallet road and a multijunction at Upper Woodlands Farm, near West Bradley. In a westerly direction it goes through a bridge over a stream at Burtle and a church at Huntspill.

A somewhat more spectacular line comes in a south-easterly direction through Worlebury Hill, Weston-super-Mare, Bleadon Hill and a tumulus south-east of it. It then goes through Wedmore Church, high on an eminence on a spur of the Mendips and seemingly powerful, and a mean-following road south of it. It goes through the site at Glastonbury, then a large cross-roads on the Fosse Way at Lydford-on-Fosse.



Dod Lane and St. John's Church from the centre

Another comes south-westward through "Hill Grove" and Prior's Hill north of Wells, Wells Cathedral and another church in the city, a multijunction at Coxley, the site and the large multijunction at Street. This is parallel to the line through the Tor and Tor Hill, Wells. This goes through a clump on Knapp Hill, Tor Hill, Wells (from which Glastonbury Tor is clearly visible), a cross-tracks south of Wells and a cross-roads/tracks at Woodford. It then passes through Harter's Hill and goes across Queen's Sedge Moor to a multijunction north of Glastonbury, and then the Tor. From here it goes through two crossroads, the large multijunction of roads at Marshalls Elm, and Dundon Hill, the Gemini figure in the Zodiac.

So it seems there are two important ley centres at Glastonbury in very close proximity (only about half a mile apart) and linked with a network of leys to all the surrounding sacred sites. One is the Tor, and the other, on the side of Chalice Hill, has until now been unknown.

THE KOPSE HOF SITES

by John E Palmer

May..

On the Kopse Hof plateau, at Numegen (province Gelderland, Netherlands) archaeologists plotted the scant remains of a vast Roman camp, a military station, dating from 10 BC. to 69 AD. on their excavation plans. Of this camp nothing remains to be seen; the whole site was covered back over with earth.

Outside this camp was early in 1994 discovered a far more interesting, and ancient site: a well preserved complex of early bronze age ring-cairns, a form of stone circles. Nothing like it was ever excavated in this country. Thousands upon thousands of stones, from pebbles to boulders, in the colors blue, red, grey, and interspersed with white quartz, were used in the construction of the stone rings.

The arcs of the largest, central cairn conform to an egg-shape, of which the main axis, some 80 ft. long, straddles the equinoctial line. This vast cairn is surrounded by some eight smaller cairn circles, from 16ft to 33 ft. wide, and one ellipse containing a boulder; or small menhir, deeply embedded in the earth.

It is undoubtedly, a sacred site, emphasised by human burials and cremations deposited at the circles, well into the Roman era, and nearby circular graves. Early in 1995 was also excavated a straight, ritual, or ceremonial road (death road) paved with stones, which links one of the cairn circles with what appears to be a quadrangular temple of which the longer sides are aligned East-West. To the side of this road was discovered a ritual platform, paved with flat stones. Close examination of the excavation groundplan reveals that small cairns, circular graves, and sites of post-holes, surrounding the main cairn, form important components in the total, careful

geometry of the site.

During my first visit (February 1994) I established there runs a highly accurate alignment to Beltaine sunrise (1st May), starting from one of the outlying cairn circles, across the main cairn, bisecting the large stone at the ellipse, beyond which the alignment touches the side of an outlying circular grave, and the exact centres of three further circular graves (the latter lie outside the accompanying excavation plan) In the opposite direction, the alignment runs to Samhain sunset. (1st November)

During subsequent excavations, early 1995, was at the intended cairn circle discovered a ring of eight post holes, which substantiated my earlier findings. Indeed, the eight post holes surrounding this cairn circle appear to be directly related to the practical, calendrical symbolism of the ancient, Celtic pagan annual cycle, with eight principal festivals. Further study has since revealed other solar alignments, including summer and winter solstices, running from this ritual solar construct.

The archaeologists of the Rijksdienst voor Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek, (abbreviated to R.D.B.; being the State Service for Archaeological Research) have a banal, long standing dispute with the land owner of the Kopse Hof site, Mr. W. F. Marggraff, who wishes to see an old plan of house building on this site to go ahead. This scheme is for the municipality of Nijmegen not the first priority, and although a series of houses has been completed, lining one side of the elevated plateau, further building was halted when the Kopse Hof was protected by Royal Decree, which protection however, ends September 1995.

Presently, the future of the sacred complex of bronze age cairns is uncertain, and looks rather bleak, to say the least. During my second visit to the site, I was told that the uninformed residents of the newly built houses in the vicinity had stolen stones from the cairns for their gardens. Hence I suggested to the archaeologists that it is necessary to inform residents about the importance of these unique cairns, requesting they respect the site. I also suggested that, as a preliminary measure, the site be fenced off, and that a "belvedere", or viewpoint be built (as at some sites near Carnac, in Brittany, France), from where visitors can admire the cairns and obtain information concerning the site, this until appreciation and the basic necessary respect returns in modern mainstream consciousness. These suggestions were however, not taken up by the archaeologists, and recently, disaster has struck the cairn complex, a disaster initiated by the archaeologists themselves. Harry van Enckevort, leader of the excavation, and Glenn Tak, technical field archaeologist, who are both specialised in the Roman era, and not in the stone or bronze age periods, have recently done the unimaginable.

It has become evident that there is something seriously wrong with the attitude of both

archaeologists towards the bronze age complex. For the procedures which the leader of the excavation has lately brought to bear upon the site would appear to display a pattern of wilful destruction of important sections of the complex, as indeed they have now demonstrated by the foul removal of the entire solar construct, which they have dug away to a depth of some two ft, wherewith this observatory was lost to posterity.

The actions of these two archaeologists are in complete negation of, and contrary to, all suggestions that have so far been offered to assist the support for the protection and safeguarding of this important monument, that is an undeniable part of our common, European heritage. It is the consensus of many that the results of their current procedures can only be interpreted as totally depraved acts of vandalism and cultural barbarism, which doubtless shall be entered into future history in similar terms. The behaviour of both archaeologists at the Kopse Hof also reveals much about their present perception of the world, geared to an attitude of utter, insipid, stultifying nihilism as regards the true, sacred context and wider significance of this principal early bronze age site. They will never manage to talk themselves out of this shameful outrage.

When I contacted Mr. R.H.J. Klok, head of Descriptions and Monuments at the R.O.B., he said he had not been informed of the ongoing destruction by the above two archaeologists at the Kopse Hof, which, he admitted, he had not even visited. He appears however, to have taken no action to prevent further damage and destruction at the site.

Following which I wrote an informative letter to Mr. A. Nuis, Secretary of State for Culture and Sciences; but it may be doubted that he has actually read it, for Mr. Lodder, head of Management at the Ministry of Culture, informed me that he has forwarded my letter to the R.O.B. (whose reply may take as much as three months), returning me to where I started.

I faxed six pages of information to the principal newspaper for the province of Gelderland, "De Gelderlander", where journalist Mr. Heyink, agreed to publish the story. Having supplied the name and address of the leader of the excavation, Mr. Heyink asked Harry van Enckevort why he has dug away the entire solar construct. Van Enckevort replied: "I have to scientifically research it!" And what did he find during its destruction? One single, human (?) tooth!

Sacred Sites International Foundation (U.S.A.) will feature the problem at the Kopse Hof in the pages of their next issue of Site Saver Newsletter, which will be published during June. Please support my concern, SAVE THE KOPSE HOF CAIRN CIRCLES. I would like to ask you to publish the news of the shameful, ongoing destruction of the cairns in your journal, and to write letters of protest to the addresses supplied with this letter.

Please write to the following addresses to protest against the destruction of the bronze age cairn circles on the Kopse Hof:

Prof. W. Willems, Director, Rijksdienst voor Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek (R.O.B.)
Kerkstraat, L, 3811 CV. Amersfoort, Netherlands.

Harry van Enckevort (leader of the excavation), Kanunnik van de Putstraat, 9 6525 WL.
Nijmegen, Netherlands.

Glenn Tak, (tech field arche), Arnhemseweg, 3083817 CR. Amersfoort, Netherlands.

September..

ARCHAEOLOGICALPARK

Early this month, protection for the Kopse Hof plateau was finally renewed, and it is unlikely Margraff will succeed with his house building scheme. A destination Plan for the terrain can now be developed, but the thoughts of the R.O.B. seem to go into the direction of an "archaeological park". When Prof. Willems, in a letter to me (8 May, 1995) wrote that the R.O.B. was in favour of "making visible a more tangible memorial of the past", I suspected that such would not be entirely in keeping with the original integrity and dignity of the bronze age complex. In earlier reports of the campaign to safeguard the site, I actually predicted this "tangible memorial of the past" would probably result in delimitations formed of dead concrete, marking the former site of the respective monuments, robbed, and destroyed by van Enckevort, and useless, ugly notice boards. Nothing of the bronze age cairns now remains to be seen, and the archaeologists have since left the Kopse Hof plateau. Perhaps during the coming years, workmen will return to the site to throw up a few faked burial mounds, along with metalled roads?

In our secular age, the tampering and destruction of ancient sacred sites continues unabated. It took me a ten-year campaign to convince the R.O.B. of the necessity to legally protect the megalithic "hunebeds", or long dolmens, in the province Drenthe, Netherlands. The dolmens, remnants of chambered mounds, the oldest, surviving sacred monuments in the country had been severely tampered with by R.O.B. archaeologists, so much so, that only two such monuments are still original, out of a number of 53 remaining sites. The largest such "hunebed", at Borger, is now also found marked as an "archaeological monument". It is however, nothing of the kind, for it was built during the neolithic, and archaeology is a 19th century invention. And so it is too, with the early bronze age complex on the Kopse Hof, at Nijmegen. The excavation by the R.O.B. was mismanaged, the integrity of the site severely damaged, important sections destroyed, and no effort was made by the R.O.B. to preserve the cairns and mounds in their original state, and no correct preservation plan was put into effect.

Instead, we get an "archaeological park", probably with much dead concrete, marking the

layout of former, sacred monuments, destroyed by Tak and van Enckevort. This sad state of affairs shows that we should remain watchful, for archaeologists appear not to care about the sacred, nor do they particularly care much about originality.

DACORUMFIELDTRIP

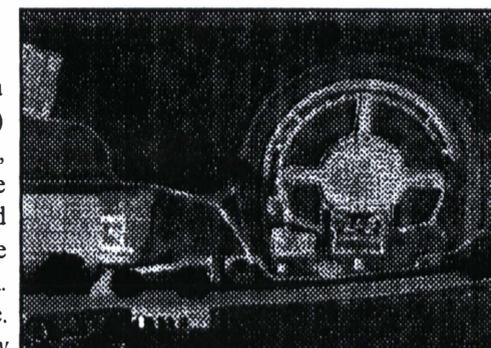
Saturday 10 June West Herts

by Lionel Beer

Nine of us met up on a chilly morning at the picturesque and extensive remains of Berkhamsted Castle with its tall oval Norman motte (mound) at one corner. Pretty flora filled the inner and outer moats. The resident English Heritage guardian took time out to tell us the history and layout of this forgotten site and mentioned that his runner beans were going well. Two months after Duke William's success at Hastings in 1066, his army had crossed the Thames at Wallingford and stopped at Berkhamsted. London had been threatened with destruction, so its Saxon aldermen rushed out to surrender. The castle was established by William's half-brother, Robert, Count of Mortain, who was more powerful and probably more ruthless than The Conqueror. The castle saw royal use until the end of the Tudors. Dacorum was an ancient hundred until 1664. The Borough of Dacorum, established in 1974, covers West Hertfordshire including Hemel Hempstead and Tring.

Next we visited the Wild Boy grave at the Saxon church of St. Marys, Northchurch. Peter The Wild Boy was found in a forest in Hanover in 1725 aged about 12. Royal patronage brought him to England. Despite good tuition he was unable to talk or take instruction, but did a lively jig to music. Peter was some 5' 3" tall and not deformed apart from the fingers of his left hand which were webbed to the middle joints. His age at death was put at 75, and a brass plate in St. Mary's briefly records his history.

Lunch was taken on a golf course near a section of Grim's Dyke (without incident) and we moved on to St. Mary's Church, Hemel Hempstead, where a production line in weddings was in progress. So we walked around the adjacent walled garden where Henry VIII may have courted Anne Boleyn. Next stop was Verulamium Roman Theatre. In the now bright sunshine a voluntary guide gave us her time. There are several amphitheatres in England and Wales, but this is the best preserved actual Roman theatre. We drove past The Ancient Briton



Aerial view of Roman theatre. Dowling indicated it is on a ley centre, and the Cathedral and the nearby church are visible from it.

pub to Beech Bottom Dyke on the north side of St. Albans. The Dyke dates from the late Iron Age and is 30 yards across and 30 feet deep. It could have been 50 feet deep when built by the Catuvallauni tribe before the Roman Invasion. Now it is shrouded in trees. A similar dyke, 40 feet deep, can be seen near Wheathamstead.

Our final stop was at Welham Green in the North Mymms area. Here there is a stone which marks the landing place of the first balloon flight in England on 15 September 1784. Vincenzo Lunardi, a dashing young Italian diplomat, took off in a hydrogen balloon from Moorfields Artillery Ground near the City of London, watched by a crowd of some 100,000 including the Prince of Wales. He arrived at Welham Green, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours later with a cat and a dog for company having travelled some 14 miles. The pussy was near frozen and was put into the care of a local girl. Shedding ballast Lunardi flew on for 30 minutes, north-east to Standen Green End, near Ware. A more impressive Balloon Stone is located in a field there. Our day concluded on a social note with an excellent tea in the garden of Joy's house in Cuffley.

The following article appeared in the Sunday Telegraph on March 5th 1995, and was sent to me by John Vanstone of Ashted. He is currently investigating effects of changes in magnetic fields on the operation of the pendulum and dowsing rods.

**Astronomer divines the secret of dowsing
Strange particles dubbed 'Dowsons' give a clue to the riddle of the rods**

Mysterious radiation fields and a particle called the "dowson" may lie behind the strange centuries-old art of dowsing, says an eminent physicist. Despite dowsing's accuracy and widespread use, little research has gone into the phenomenon, which has often been passed off as being of psychic origin.

But a recent meeting of the Institute of Physics in Edinburgh has revealed that experiments carried out over the past six years by Professor Vincent Reddish, former Regius Professor of astronomy at Edinburgh and Astronomer Royal for Scotland, may have shed some light on how dowsing works.

Dowsers use shaped dowsing rods which can twitch violently when they are moved over buried sources of water or certain minerals. They have been so accurate that they are commonly used by the water and electricity utilities, and even oil companies searching for pipelines, although none of these advertise the fact, for, until now, dowsing has not come into the "respectable" science category.

Prof Reddish, 68, was introduced to the dowsing phenomenon while builders were looking for a drain on his property in the Highlands. "When I first saw it done," he says, "I was very sceptical, and watching like a hawk. The thing that impressed me was that the effect

was strong and it looked like a physical one. The workman made a mark with his boot, got a pick and found the pipe exactly where he said it would be. I tried it too, and got a similar response.

Prof Reddish took dowsing seriously and what followed was a classic piece of scientific detective work. He discovered that almost any linear structure, including overhead cables and pipes of virtually any material, whether full or empty of water, appeared to cause the dowsing rods to cross.

However, he found that putting a second linear structure near the first - pipe under a power cable, for instance - completely changed the effect. Instead of getting a single dowsing reaction immediately below the structure, he found several spaced at roughly three-metre intervals in a classic interference pattern.

By changing the geometry of the two linear structures a different pattern was observed, and when the second tube was removed it took over 15 minutes for the interference pattern to disappear. This interference effect, says Prof Reddish, points to the existence of some sort of steady and uniform radiation field surrounding the buried objects. As it seems to exist for both metals and non-metals, some sort of electromagnetic force is unlikely. Instead, Prof Reddish suggests, it may be due to the presence of as yet undiscovered particles - which he jokingly calls "dowsons" - on the objects, which produce a field rather like the electric charges on a balloon if rubbed on a sweater.

Whatever these dowsons are, tests suggest that their effects are blocked by aluminium. When Prof Reddish asked regular dowsers to wrap their feet in aluminium foil, which completely covered the soles of their shoes, he found that this stopped the rods crossing.

The test was repeated by eight different people independently, all with the same result. They also found that if there was a small hole in the aluminium insulation the rod-crossing returned. One dowser, Ron Halliday, asked by The Sunday Telegraph to try the experiment, said: "When I put the aluminium on my feet it stopped the result stone dead. The rods just could not cross."

Prof Reddish says: "The strong indication is that aluminium -- an effective electrical conductor -- is somehow acting as an insulator against the dowson. "There is considerable interest by physicists in finding the dowson. Someone will probably get a Nobel Prize for it.

"Scientists are worried that to investigate dowsing could damage their professional reputation, but my conclusions are based on simple observation. I would be happy to be proved wrong - if someone can find a better explanation."

NOTES AND NEWS

London Earth Mysteries Circle meetings

Meetings of the London Earth Mysteries Circle are held on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at **The Meeting Room, Diarama Centre, 34, Onsaburgh Street, London, N.W.1.** Nearest tubes: Great Portland Street and Regents Park.

Nov 14 SHAMANISM & SOUND Walter Van Rijn

Nov 28 THE MAGICAL USES OF HERBS Chris Hedley

Dec 12 CONTRIBUTIONS & SOCIAL EVENING Chance to share research or relive recent trips. A slide projector is available. ALL WELCOME

The next meeting will be on Tuesday 9th January 1996

ENTRANCE - £2.50 (Unwaged £2.00) Members £1.50

MYSTICAL AND LEGENDARY LONDON - a one day seminar by Robert Stephenson

Saturday 11th November 1995 10.30 am - 16.30 £19 (Concs. £10)

THE CITY LITERARY INSTITUTE Stukeley Street (off Drury Lane) London

WC2B 5LJ Telephone 071 242 9872

(Nearest Tubes: Holborn & Tottenham Court Rd)

TEMS meetings

Nov 26 - 1995 CROP CIRCLE REVIEW, by Peter Hendon, CCCS Convenor for Essex.

Dec 17 - CHRISTMAS PARTY.

Both in Hampton - contact Lionel Beer on 0181-979-3148

Second Wednesday in March, 1996 - Joint meeting with Surrey Earth Mysteries

Group at Lionel's in Hampton. Lionel will speak on **THE ISLAND OF APHRODITE**

Lionel will also be speaking to BUFORA on December 2nd, on **"MANNED FLIGHT BEFORE WRIGHT"**.

BOOK REVIEWS

Earth Mysteries, by Philip Heselton, published by Element Books, £9.99

Secret Places of the Goddess, by Philip Heselton, published by Capall Bann, £10.95

These two books by Philip Heselton, who, with Tony Wedd, introduced me to the subject of leys in the early sixties, illustrate the author's long affinity with the landscape and its energies. Inspired by the ancient belief that the Earth is a living being, Philip shows how it is possible to enter into a relationship with her through powerful places both artificial and natural. The experience can be awesome, as on the occasion when, returning from a visit to the Long Man of Wilmington, I felt drawn to turn and face the figure, raise my arms and say "Hail, Dodman!" I felt suddenly engulfed with an intensely powerful yet benign wave of energy that I will never forget.

Earth Mysteries, illustrated by many spectacular colour photographs, shows how the subtle aspects of the landscape came to be revealed in the 1920s through Alfred Watkins' work on leys and again in the 1960s by Tony Wedd. He further shows how these can also be revealed through symbolic landscapes, folklore and legends, shamanic practices, dowsing and geomancy. It is a full and sensitive exposition of the wide-ranging subject that has come to be known as Earth Mysteries, although that name is of fairly recent origin.

It was a little surprising to me, however, to see, on page 77, a piece entitled "A caution and a conclusion" in which he says there are no large scale geomantic patterns outside our own imaginings, that terrestrial zodiacs have no independent physical reality, and that dowsing should not be relied on as a source of information. From a ley hunter of such long standing these statements are somewhat puzzling, and do not seem to match the intuitive thought expressed in the rest of the book. Also, having been a part of the beginning of the upsurge of interest in the earth mysteries subjects inspired by Tony Wedd, I am surprised that the Space People and flying saucers should not be mentioned in either book. A living Earth in the middle of a dead Universe is a dreary prospect and perhaps worse than the Earth not being living at all. Flying saucers and leys were all part of one quest to Tony Wedd, and to those inspired by him in the early days.

Secret Places of the Goddess expands on the theme of significant and powerful places, through the medium of the Pagan religion, and shows how the Earth Spirit can manifest herself in ways as many and varied as the ways of seeking her.



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

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.

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.

Each booklet is £1 plus 30p 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 LEYHUNTER, P.O. Box 92, Penzance, Cornwall, TR18. 2XL. MAGONIA, John Dee Cottage, 5, James Terrace, Mortlake Churchyard, London, S.W.14. 8HB. GLOUCESTERSHIRE EARTHMYSTERIES, P.O. Box 258, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, GL53. 1HR. MEYN MAMVRO, 51, Cam Bosavern, St. Just, Penzance, Cornwall, TR19. 7QX. LONDON EARTHMYSTERIES, P.O. Box 1035, London W2. 6ZX. MARKSTONE, Glebe Farm House, Fen Road, Owmsby-by-Spital, Lincoln, LN2. 3DR. CENTRE FOR FORTEAN ZOOLOGY, 15, Holne Court, Exwick, Exeter, Devon, EX4. 2NA. TRAVEL ANDEARTH MYSTERIES SOCIETY, 115, Hollybush Road, Hampton, Middlesex, TW12. 2QY. 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: