

# Touchstone

Surrey  
Earth  
Mysteries



No. 47

April 1997

## THE E-LINE AT LIMPSFIELD

Eileen Roche, Jimmy Goddard, Martyn Cavett and Tamar Cavett took part in this trip. Martyn and Tamar had contacted Jimmy by Email about his web site details on the Eline to say they lived near it. Jimmy arranged the field trip.

We dowsed all day, walking or driving up and down tracks and roads in the area, and confirmed the energy line, very wide and strong (7 bands), but south of the line drawn on the map by Jimmy. It was a very beautiful area, and very historic.

Walking, Eileen encountered the energy on the B269 on the northern edge of Footpath 60, seeming to start at the eastern driveway just before Ridlands Lane. The crossroads with Chapel Lane, Ridlands Lane and the B269 (Kent Hatch Road) proved to be just on the very northern edge of the Eline. Dowsing Footpath 88 across to the north of the crossroads was confusing, as another band of energy seemed to be present. We walked along Chapel Road, finding it to be skirting the northern edge of the Eline, and dowsed points north-south on Footpath 63, and south-north on Pains Hill, finding:

- \* the Pains Hill Evangelical Chapel, Limpsfield on the edge of the north side of the line, notice said, "173 years of meeting with God".
- \* a short "Victorian" lamp in a garden on the north edge of the line at the corner of Pastens Road and Pains Hill Road.
- \* seven bands of energy of varying widths.
- \* the strongest points seemed to go through areas marked by a) a very large and significant beech tree on the B269 b) on Pains Hill, a place marked by

**SURREYEARTHMYSERIESGROUPMEETSONTHESECONDWEDNESDAYOF  
EACHMONTH(EXCEPTAUGUSTANDDECEMBER)ATADDLESTONE**

yews. Scots pines, a double-trunked tree, horse droppings and bird droppings on the road. Martyn took compass references.

We dowsed west-east along the minor road towards the High Chart, Ridlands Lane, finding it to skirt the edge of the energy line, and dowsed north-south through a field south of Limpsfield Common (NT land) towards Lombarden Farm, confirming the energy bands found earlier at Pains Hill. Martyn noted Scots Pines seeming to mark the bands of energy to west and east. The strongest point seemed to be where the road opposite the field (Stoneleigh Road) would have met the hedge on the other side of the field, bisecting it east-west and going towards Kent Hatch Road. Looking later at the local leaflet, we found this might line up with the significant beech tree on the B269. This hedge was just before the opening on the west side of the field for Lombarden Farm.

We crossed the field, and returned north to Ridlands Lane along Ridlands Rise, the edge of a council housing estate, dowsing again and confirming the previous observations, with the line very strong at Stoneleigh Road. Then we continued along the minor road, Ridlands Lane, until the edge of the cricket pitch, when we turned south and dowsed the same points.

Returning to Martyn and Tamar's house for lunch, we looked at St. Andrew's Church, and found it to be fairly new. We walked through the woods of Limpsfield Chart and the High Chart looking for the Roman Road marked on the map; we found much ground disturbance, and Eileen wondered if it had been an industrial site, or used possibly for sand extraction, as there were large pits everywhere. Tamar said that the army had used it during the war as a camp. Eileen said that some of the workings looked like earthworks, but could just be drainage ditches. We could not identify the Roman Road, and gave up looking, but we dowsed the road on the east of the cricket pitch, confirming previous findings.

Returning for Martyn's car, we dowsed the minor road south-north from Kent Hatch to Squerry's Court. Findings agreed with the previous ones. More energy, or another line was found towards Squerry's Court. Then we drove west, and dowsed the minor road north-south from the west edge of Limpsfield Common towards Foyle Riding, confirming previous findings. We had tea at Joyce's Cafe-on-the-Chart, and bought a leaflet - Guide to Limpsfield Chart. From this we learned that:

- \* the pits in the woods were indeed industrial workings (stone or gravel, or a search for pottery clay).
- \* the Roman Road did not run straight, but turned to avoid a steep hill, so we had probably found it whilst examining the 'earthworks'.

On the way back, Eileen and Jimmy went to look at the Mithraic Temple at Chiddingstone, but found a high wire fence, barbed wire and thick undergrowth conspired to prevent entrance. We examined the strange sunken path or tunnel carved through the sandstone rocks on the way there, and Eileen speculated that the Romans had dug it as a processional

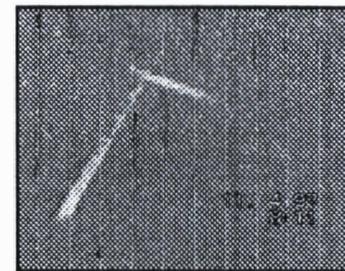
tunnel to the temple. The markings on the walls of the sunken path seemed to be the same as those found previously in the cave.

On the way home along the M25 they found themselves driving into a magnificent sunset, with the sun a spectacular bright orange-red glowing disc in the sky just above the horizon. After a while, Jimmy noticed a stationary strange white object beneath a cloud. At one stage Eileen thought that there were two objects, both a sort of oblong shape, one behind the other. About ten minutes later, leaving the motorway at the Addlestone turn off, they parked in a layby to



*The "Mithraic Temple" cave with "Bull Rock".*

examine it. Jimmy videoed it, and it was observed through binoculars. The clouds had drifted to the west, but the object was stationary.



*The object crossing a vapour trail*

It began to turn a red colour, with the glow of the sunset. The sun had set beneath the horizon by now. Eileen thought it was the comet Hale Bopp; however, the object suddenly started to move at aeroplane speed towards the northwest in an upwards direction. There were many planes in the same area of sky at the time, for comparison, most leaving vapour trails catching the sunset glow. Back in Guildford, Eileen observed the

Hale Bopp comet still clearly visible in the sky. On examining the pictures later on the camera's playback zoom, the object was found to have a shadow side and to be completely different from the vapour trail. It resembled cigar-shaped objects seen a lot in the 1950s and described in the works of George Adamski.

## **ARCHITECTURE, LEYLINES, AND THE EQUINOX**

**By Chris Doherty**

Whiteley is a small self-contained village between Cobham and Walton-on-Thames built by Mr Whiteley of Bayswater fame in 1921. It is unusual in being octagonal in shape, but apart from that appears to be unremarkable and totally unconnected to alignments and churches, apart from the name, which is a strange and remarkable coincidence.

I discovered a connection between Whiteley and the midsummer equinox quite by chance when Lionel Beer, the founder of TEMS, mentioned an alignment between St Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey and the equinox which he asked me to check out. On checking that this alignment did in fact exist, using a specially written computer program to input OS coordinates and output an angle to the N-S axis, I then checked the extension of the line further south west. I tried the coordinates of Kingston Church. Amazingly the line

between the three points did indeed correspond to the midsummer sunrise at an angle of 50° 30' (N-S) at 3.51 am on June 21 (GMT). Extending the line further South West it did indeed pass through Whiteley village. I was even more amazed to discover that the line was an exact parallel to one of the 4 paths that cross the village centre, and that the octagon shape was lined up precisely to reflect this angle. This could not be mere coincidence!

Whoever designed and built Whiteley village knew exactly what they were doing with respect to the summer solstice, and maybe Mr Whiteley himself knew. There is a ley line exactly down that path, and the village hall is built at one end of it. Strangely enough the two churches although having ley lines, do not appear on this line. Unfortunately the sunrise is screened by a huge clump of trees, and it is impossible to view the alignment from St George's Hill either.

In 1990 Eileen Roche and Gordon Millington discovered a wide ley line on Pitch Hill which, with the Surrey Earth Mysteries Group, they subsequently tracked across South West England at various places. I therefore used the computer to find the exact angle which turned out to be 16.44° to the E-W or 73.56° to N-S. This was found to correspond to the midsummer sunrise at precisely 6am GMT at an elevation of 42° above the horizon. Lionel Beer also found a line running almost E-W through the Diana fountain in Bushey Park which when plotted, came out at 88° (N-S). This was found to correspond also to 6am and 6pm on March 21, the spring equinox. So far we have not found the corresponding 6pm line for June 21 but it's out there somewhere at 73.56° NW and maybe the sunset line too!

We would like to check the exact angle of the 6am line so if you happen to be in Cornwall near Land's End this summer and can tell it from all the other lines, we want its coordinates. And if you happen to find angles of 126° to N-S in either direction you have found winter solstice lines. You don't have to be at Stonehenge.

In 1994 I found a crossing point of Ley lines in Streatham Church yard, and the angles did not seem particularly significant at the time. I now believe that they coincide with the equinoxes at March and June and December. As the lines seem to run through places with ley like names I wonder how 'accidental' these lines are, and in particular who constructed them, and named the streets!

### **SOME DERBYSHIRE LINES**

**by Jonathan Day**

I live up in the Dark Peak, on the old Cheshire border with Derbyshire, in the wilds of the Northwest. I've found some possible tracks (along with grid refs), which are as follows, as far as I can trace them just from the map alone. (I'm using O.S. Outdoor Leisure map 1, which has a scale of 2.5" to the mile. I've walked to the sites given and can verify line-of-site in the majority of cases, checked and confirmed from photographs I've taken of each site and their

surroundings.)

#### **Track 1, running North/South**

Lower Gamesley SK 006948 Charlesworth (Old Centre) SK 006929 Robin Hood's Picking Rods (Standing Stones - see note 1) SK 006909 Ringstones Farm SK 006897 Lady Gate SK 006878 Low Leighton SK 006855 (Unsure if it continues, but there is a Ringstone Clough directly south)

#### **Track 2, running East/West**

Comstall Hall (see note 2) SJ 964909 Brown Low (Round Barrow?) SJ 988909 (Segment of straight track, from SK 001909 to SK 006909) Robin Hood's Picking Rods SK 006909 (Highest point of Cown Edge, at SK 016909)

#### **Track 3, running Northwest/Southeast**

(Marked High Point of Werneth Low, SJ 968925) Brown Low SJ 988909 Ringstones Farm SK 006897 Long Lee Farm (OS list this as an ancient site) SK 014899 (Ends Coldwell Clough? See note 3)

#### **Track 4, running Northeast/Southwest**

Lower Gamesley SK 006948 Cairn SJ 990913 Brown Low SJ 988909 (Marked High Point of Linnet Clough & Marked Well, SJ 976879. See note 3)

What is so interesting about these lines? Well, the first is near-perfect North/South and the second a near-perfect East/West. The triangle of features (Brown Low/Ringstones Farm/Picking Rods) form a perfect 4-6-7 right-angle triangle. There are indications of other tracks, but there's not enough on the map I've got to really be convincing. So what? Well, if the tracks indicated are real, there would appear to be a collection of large, carefully-aligned geometric shapes covering the landscape, formed through the intersection of tracks.

Coincidence? Possibly - there aren't many ancient sites surviving around there and I've not included either Mellor Church or Mellor Hall, both of which are ancient sites. Nonetheless, all other ancient sites marked on the OS map are included, along with those places indicated by A.W. as suggestive of Ley Lines. In **all** cases, it is the **next** ancient site or key place-name in that direction and **all** cases fall on the exact line. In other words, it is definitely not a product of selective line drawing. So, if it **is** a coincidence, it's one in the real world, not an imagined one.

#### **Note 1:**

The Robin Hood Picking Rods are two stone pillars, about 5' and 6' high respectively and about 1.5' in diameter. They are carved from a very coarse gritstone and are set into a limestone(?) block, about 1.5' high, 4' wide and 6' long. Local historians and the O.S. label

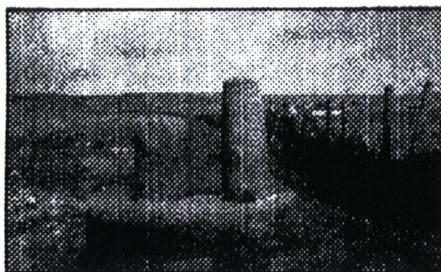
it as an 'ancient monument'. Neither the local archaeologists nor those on the BritArch mailing list are able to provide any additional information, including probable age or function. It is certainly not associated with Robin Hood, except by name.

**Note 2:**

Halls are almost invariably built on the ruins of older Halls. Many date back 500-600 years in their present form and local historians have suggested that they are sited on the locations of the houses of leaders in prehistoric times. (It is likely to be difficult to verify this, as the Domesday book lists this part of the Northwest as sustaining heavy damage in the Norman Conquest.)

**Note 3:**

Derbyshire continues to practice Well-worship, albeit Christianised in many places, to the modern day. In order to be consistent, I've considered these places to be as valid as other centres of worship listed by A.W.



These two photographs are front and side views of the 'Robin Hood Picking Rods'. These are two coarse-grain gritstone pillars set in a limestone base and are dated to the iron age. There has been repair work carried out at some stage on the pillars, which historically mark the boundary between Cheshire and Derbyshire. A long, straight track runs up from the road, past the pillars and on to the hill. If you look back up the path (not shown on these photos, but will be in a later set), you will see a small wood on top of a hill. The trees are native English oak. None of the surviving trees are particularly old, as Oaks go - maybe no more than a few centuries - but conditions there are fairly hostile and you only need to look at the ground to see where other trees once grew.

In the exact centre of the woods, there is a round earthen mound - Brown Low. This is an Iron Age round barrow, age uncertain. From its top, you would have been at a height to see the cairn to the north and the picking rods to the east.

The cairn is again Iron Age, but is said to have been despoiled by a vicar from a neighboring

area, in search of gold and hidden treasure. Certainly it is badly damaged and the central area is completely destroyed. (Photo to be sent later). What does survive of it, though indicates that it was originally a very large, tall structure, visible for a considerable distance. It is built in a location that would make it visible from only certain directions, though, as the hill continues to rise beyond it.

If you walk down the footpath onto the road and then down a cart track to the nearest town, you find yourself on Leigh Ley Lane. An interesting choice of name, whichever translation of 'Ley' you use. There are no flat clearings there, as the road is running along a narrow belt of flat land half-way down a steep hill. Indeed, just after the belt, there is an essentially vertical cliff face until you reach the stream below. Nor does it run near the suspected ley lines marked. It's meaning, therefore, is not certain.

Historically, how much is actually known about this area? Well, virtually nothing. It's known that the area has been continuously inhabited since the iron age, though much of the population was killed off during the Norman conquest. (According to information surviving from that time, the whole of this part of Cheshire was laid waste.) The area was clearly of key importance to the Normans, though, who built the original Mellor Hall as one of the places of residence of a high-ranking Norman Lord.

Despite the claims of the historians at the time, the area could not have been completely destroyed, either, as the Saxon Church (9th C) still has much of its original furnishings, including what is now believed to be the world's oldest surviving pulpit and altar, along with a stone baptismal font with its original carvings.

Beyond that, almost nothing is known with any certainty. There are large numbers of unsolved mysteries, but actual factual knowledge is thin on the ground. What is written above seems to be about the limit of what is known and agreed on pre-historical life on this part of the Cheshire/Derbyshire border by everyone.

In the 18th century, antiquarians recorded finding large numbers of stone crosses in farmers fields, with no apparent order or design. To the best of my knowledge, none of these now survive. Certainly I've seen none on my walks through the areas they were reported in, none are marked on the OS maps and there are no reports of them by the Cheshire Archaeological society. It would be interesting to know what they marked and what they were there for. Neither the gritstone nor the limestone making up the Robin Hood Picking Rods are native to the area. The gritstone in the Dark Peak is very distinctive but is not used at all in the structure, despite there being extensive quarries dating back to about the same time in the hills directly in front of the stones. Instead, the raw materials were brought anything up to 40-50 miles away, but you'd need to check with a geologist to confirm that.

This creates a bit of a mystery. With a few exceptions, such as Stonehenge, most neolithic

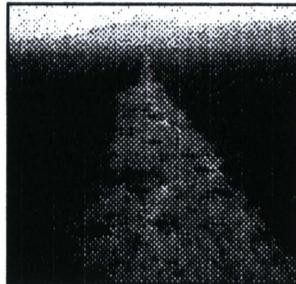
and early iron age structures use local materials when possible. The reason's obvious -- it's to hand and it's hard to transport stone long distances. Especially gritstone, which doesn't travel well.

But despite a ready supply of materials and a quarry to get them from, the builders chose instead to transport sizable lumps of rock across steep hills instead. Not just for the Picking Rods, either. The round barrow is built of peat, which is where it gets its name. But peat isn't found that far out, suggesting that the locals transported it at least several miles. I've not checked the cairn yet, but I'll hazard a guess that it's not made from local materials either.



This is Brown Low, an Iron-age round barrow. A visual examination shows it to be composed largely of peat. There are two small pits, possibly caused by something collapsing inside but more likely dug for cooking fires in recent times. A quick visual examination of the pits shows that the top soil, on which the grass is growing, is very thin and probably not part of the original construction.

This photograph was taken standing directly in front of the Robin Hood Picking Rods, facing the same way as the stones. The track clearly stretches in a perfect straight line from the stones. It might not be too clear on the scanned image, but on the distant hill, there is a wood. This is the same wood as holds Brown Low. The track and stones are in perfect alignment with the round barrow.



## NOTES AND NEWS

### Surrey Earth Mysteries Group

Meetings second Thursday of each month except August and September at 25, Albert Road, Addlestone

**Thursday June 12th.** Alfred Watkins. He started the whole ley idea following a flash of inspiration in 1921. We will look at his writing, photography and research into the subject of alignment of ancient sites. Also, prior to the skywatch later in the month, we will hear an audio tape of a Panorama programme about a previous skywatch at Pewley Down (before the days of home video!)

**Saturday June 21st.** All-night skywatch at Pewley Down, Guildford, with TEMS and BUFORA, to mark the 50th anniversary of the Kenneth Arnold sighting, which started modern UFOlogy.

Thursday July 10th. The E-Line. Video of the Pitch Hill Project in which we investigated this wide, powerful ley, and things we have found since.

### London Earth Mysteries Circle

7.00 p.m Tuesdays, at The Meeting Room, Diarama Centre. 34, Osnauburgh Street, London, NW1.

**May 27** Development of the Spiral in Scottish Stone Art, by Marianna Lines. **June 10** The Cathars, by Pat Mills. **June 24** The Circle & the Square: a Glastonbury Past-life Odyssey, by Jack Gale. **July 8** The Re-emergence of Nature Spirits, by John Mackereth. **July 22** Social Evening - regular chance to share research & relive recent outings. Projector available. All welcome.

ENTRANCE £2.50 (Unwaged £2.00) Members £1.50

**OUTINGS & FIELD TRIPS May 26** Bank holiday Monday, Kingston Green Fair. Great environmental event. We will have a stall & paint a turf labyrinth. **July 27** Mini-bus field-trip to Lambourn Barrow Cemetery (Berks), Barbury Castle (Wilts) and Bradford-on-Avon Saxon Church.

### TEMS

**Sunday 18th May.** PHYSICAL REALITY OF UFOs and PARANORMAL, by Stan Conway, BUFORA Director and former government scientist. Venue: Hsmpton. Please ring Lionel: 0181-9793148.

**Sunday 8th June.** LEFT AT EAST GATE - Presentation by Larry Warren and Peter Robbins on the baffling U S Air Force close encounter case in Rendlesham Forest in 1980. Venue: Greenwood Centre, School Road off Windmill Road, Hampton Hill. No need to book.

**Saturday Night \*21 June.** 9pm approx. to about 5 am. SEMG and TEMS plan to man a sky-watch point on Pewley Downs above Guildford on the \*longest day, as part of the BUFORA National Skywatch, marking the 50th anniversary of the Arnold sighting.

**4th-7th July.** NORFOLK WEEKEND near Kings Lynn. Opportunity to relax and be shown a choice of ancient features and interesting sacred sites.

**Saturday 12th July.** BUFORA MEETING hosted by TEMS. Nick Pope will be talking about his new book, THE UNINVITED about Alien Abduction cases. Venue: Linden Hall, Linden Road, by Hampton BR Station.

**Saturday 19th July.** KINGLEY VALE NATURE RESERVE Field Trip. Recommended visit to "The Finest Yew Forest in Europe", 6 miles N.E. of Chichester, which includes Stone Age flint mines and Bronze Age tombs known as "Devil's Humps".

**Sunday 27th July.** SUMMER GARDEN PARTY - Popular annual event includes Lunch and Tea. Speaker(s) to be arranged (not UFOs this time!) Members and Partners. Venue: Hampton. Please book with Lionel: 0181 - 979 3148.

**Sunday 31st August.** ORION FRIENDS - Tarry Walters, whose book, WHO ON EARTH AM I?, published this year, includes his very remarkable contactee claims. Venue: Greenwood Centre, School Road, off Windmill Road, Hampton Hill. No need to book. Info: 0181-9793148.

## THE LEYHUNTER MOOT

Since 1977 TLH has organised an annual conference or Moot for a weekend of talks and a field trip to an ancient sacred site. Summer 1997 marks the twentieth anniversary of this venerable institution and this will be celebrated with a traditional weekend Moot centred around Avebury, in Wiltshire - the greatest and most well-known Neolithic sacred landscape in the British Isles.

**Friday 18 July** - an informal pre-Moot gathering in The Bear Hotel, next door to the Moot venue.  
**Saturday 19 July** - Wessex Room, Market Place, Devizes for talks, exhibits and bookstalls. Light refreshments will be available all day. Speakers: Paul Devereux, Aubrey Burl, Jenny Randles, Michael Dames, Robin Heath.  
**Sunday 20 July** - Gather at Avebury, 7 miles from Devizes, for guided tours of the stones and the surrounding ancient sites with Robin Heath, Michael Dames and Paul Devereux. Free entry to the Keiller Museum. Free transport to and from Devizes if required.

### "Donovan the Diviner" has died

Meyn Mamvro, the magazine of the Cornish Earth Mysteries Group, reports that Don Wilkins one of Cornwall's most interesting characters, died in January at the age of 69 of a sudden heart attack. Don started his working life as an explosives expert, and then discovered he had a good skill as a water dowser. He was so successful with this that he set up his own business as a Water Diviner and Well Borer, and would undertake to find sources of underground water with the guarantee of "no find, no charge". As time went by, Don discovered that he was picking up other reactions with his rods which he did not understand, and this eventually led him to the Cornish Earth Mysteries Group to see if he could find out more about the "earth energies" that he was registering. He spoke of his pride in erecting a menhir on an "energy centre" and then striking it with deer horn to "charge it up", a procedure he felt had been used by the original megalithic builders and subsequently forgotten. Don was featured in a 3-part BBC TV series, *Donovan the Diviner*, where he spoke of the standing stone on Gugh on the Isles of Scilly, which he believed the fishermen of old used in order to navigate their way through the fog by "sensing" its energy.

### Stonehenge built by the French

*Daniele Hart sends us this cutting from The Guardian, Sat 1st March:*

STONEHENGE, perhaps the most famous symbol of British heritage, was probably built by the French according to a new archaeological study. Research has revealed that while Stonehenge has little in common with other British Neolithic structures, it shares many features with monuments in France. The horseshoe design which is extremely rare in this country -- is common in western France. The figures and daggers carved into the stones are also unlike carvings anywhere else in Britain, but are found on ancient stones in Brittany. Dr Aubrey Burl, a leading prehistorian, believes the stones were erected on Salisbury Plain to mark the outpost of a Breton empire. "The array of non-British handiwork of a powerful and intrusive aristocracy somewhere in western France, perhaps Brittany," he said. Until two years ago archaeologists believed that the main part of Stonehenge was built around 2,000BC but tests have revealed

that it was built about 600 years earlier. This would mean that the monument went up during the Neolithic period at the same time as the stone circles at Avebury and four massive earthwork ritual enclosures in Wiltshire and Dorset. Avebury may also have been built by the Bretons. A spokesman for English Heritage, which looks after the stones said: "There is nothing that comes close to Stonehenge anywhere else -- certainly not in France. If it were proved to be French it would undermine the English people's pride in it."

### A drenching at Chanctonbury

Members of TEMS and SEMG got thoroughly soaked on Chanctonbury Ring on May 10th when freak gales, hail and torrential rain hit them as they climbed, stood on, and descended from the hill. The view was also completely blanked out by mist. This did not stop the intrepid Bob Brown from telling us of the lore and legend of Chanctonbury while up there, however, and it was a very interesting experience for everyone. Obviously the hill did not like its secrets being revealed, for, apart from a couple of light showers, the weather was quite good for the rest of the day! Bob took us on a very enjoyable and interesting trip, visiting the fascinating church at Buncton, which seems to be standing on a low circular mound, and which has an enormous, windswept lone Scots pine visible from its west window. It also contains "The Short Man of Buncton", an enigmatic horizontal carving of a man on the chancel arch which shows signs of possible castration! We also saw the unique (in Britain) Saxon church at Sompting, where the vicar showed us, in a trap-door in the floor of the Knights' Hospitallers room, an ancient coffin lid. Both churches have links with the Templars. The impressive castle ruins at Bramber were visited too, where Bob gave us a fascinating insight into Sussex lore.

### Some good Web addresses

Here are some sites you might like to look out for if you are searching the Web:

**Surrey Earth Mysteries Group** <http://www.surreymc.gov.uk/outreach/semg.htm> Our own site, with pages on the E-line, the Hidden Unity, and other topics, as well as lots of earth mysteries links.

**All the Planets are Inhabited!** <http://194.205.82.2/atpai.htm> My other site, about extraterrestrial contact.

**Salt lines and leys** <http://www.phaistos.demon.co.uk> Alan Butler's site on remarkable discoveries made concerning what seem to be Bronze Age lines of latitude and longitude, connected with the ley system.

**The Ley Hunter** <http://www.leyhunter.com/leyhunt/home.html> The ley hunting magazine started by Philip Heselton and myself in 1963 now has its web site, though it is rather hidebound by its own self-generated orthodoxy, as the following quote will show: *By the 1970s self-styled dowsers or water diviners had seized the nettle and were claiming that leys could be dowsed on the ground (and on the map!) and that ancient prehistoric sites were places of power situated at node points on a great global grid of spiritual energy. Most of this belief is not grounded in fact.*

## **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 £2 plus 30p p&p from the Touchstone address.

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**TOUCHSTONE is the newsletter of the Surrey Earth Mysteries Group. £2 for four quarterly issues from J. Goddard, 25, Albert Road, Addlestone, Weybridge, Surrey, KT15. 2PX. Please make cheques payable to J. Goddard. IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE AN "X" WILL FOLLOW THIS SENTENCE:**