

Touchstone

Surrey
Earth
Mysteries



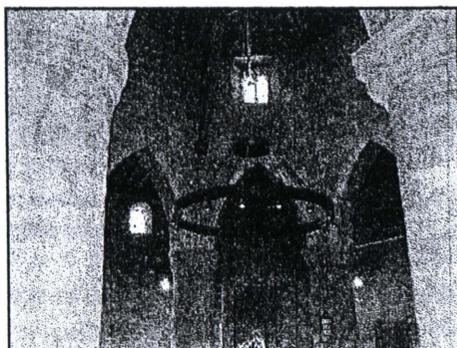
No. 53

July 2000

FIELD TRIPS TO NORTHAMPTONSHIRE AND SUSSEX

There have been two very interesting and thought-provoking TEMS field trips recently, organised by two people well known for their perceptive insights into the landscape. In May, Eileen Roche introduced us to Northampton and its surrounding area, where we visited a number of places widely separated in time of origin, but all making their individual contribution to the Northampton genius loci. An interesting pattern of leys was found, incorporating several of them.

We first visited Holy Sepulchre Church in the north of the town, a medieval crusader church founded by Earl St. Liz which dowsed strongly as a ley centre (with rod-spin in the centre of the round) and has leys going to several places subsequently visited - Hunsbury Hillfort, a tumulus at Boughton, Delapre Abbey, the Doddridge Chapel and Castle site, and All Saints' Church in the centre of the town.



Next we saw the very impressive and ornate Guildhall in Northampton, with its spectacular windows and ceiling, and Charles I standing next to Philip Doddridge, the hymn-writer whose chapel we saw later, near the Castle. From here we walked to a rare example of a house re-ordered by the Scottish architect Charles Rennie Macintosh, currently being restored, and were given a guided tour of the house, viewing the typical

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

Macintosh designs it contained.

We then walked past the Thomas a Becket Well, where the archbishop refreshed himself when fleeing from King Henry II's demands, and along the banks of the Nene before travelling to the Doddridge Chapel, built of stone salvaged from the Castle, and the Castle site itself. Built by Earl St. Liz, it was demolished because of Northampton's support for the Roundhead cause, and later completely by the coming of the railway.



The next place visited was the Eleanor Cross at Hardingstone, raised by Edward I to commemorate his wife Queen Eleanor. Devoted to each other, the queen, unusually for those times, accompanied Edward on the crusades and on one occasion is said to have pulled an arrow from a wound and sucked it clean when it became infected. She had twenty-one children, and was travelling to Scotland to be with him when she died. He accompanied her funeral cortege from Lincolnshire to London, and

wherever it stopped he had an ornate cross erected with statues of her included. This cross marked the stop at nearby Delapre Abbey, and has one ley passing through it, skirting Hunsbury Hill and going through four churches on the Northampton map, and several minor points.

Delapre Abbey site itself was our next visit - the building was not the original abbey building, but was probably on the site and had two leys passing through it, one from Holy Sepulchre. When walking through its beautiful public grounds with most impressive trees and bluebells, Eileen detected a powerful ley passing through a pond there. This did not go through the building, but was found to be a good ley on the map and met one of the leys from the building at Hardingstone church, which we did not visit but was found to be a good centre of many of the leys found from the trip and would be worth visiting and checking. It also went through a farm with the significant sounding name of Milton Leys Farm, and mean-followed St. Giles Terrace and Spring Gardens in Northampton.

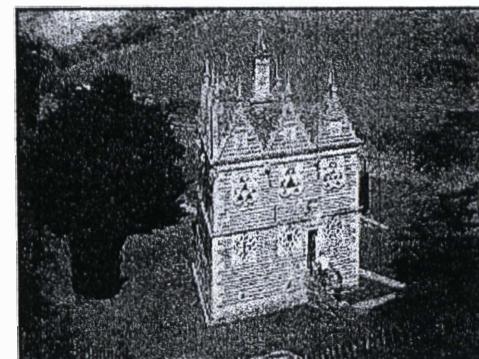
The following day we went to Hunsbury Hill, which is an Iron Age hillfort, and was also the site of an ironstone railway, now a railway museum with many locomotives on display and a short stretch of track round the hill. It is not linked to the main line, which goes under the hill through a tunnel: the ventilation shafts are visible on the hill. After seeing the museum, we walked on the track round the hill, (an example of the "whirls of energy" as described my video of that name, because leys skirted its edges as with many other camps and forts) and then came to its centre. Several leys from other places we visited skirt Hunsbury.

We continued to a small tumulus at Boughton, north of Northampton. It was in a field, and seemed to have a very peaceful atmosphere. More than one ley was detected passing through it - we know there is one from Holy Sepulchre church.

From here we went to Brixworth Country Park, where Eileen knew there was a maze cut into the turf overlooking the lake. Before reaching the maze, however, a "musical sculpture" with convenient sticks left nearby caused some amusement in the group. The maze was rather overgrown, but the park had some interesting features, including a well designed bird observatory and a "human sundial" - despite showers, the sun came out for us to demonstrate the accuracy of this!

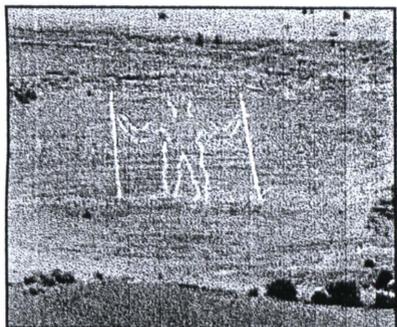
The Saxon church at Brixworth was our next stop; this was originally a monastery built around 750, and its arches were built by Saxons of Roman bricks. It had an "ambulatory" around the outside, for the veneration of a holy relic.

Finally, we came to the Rushton Triangular Lodge, built by Thomas Tresham in Elizabethan times. His Roman Catholic views were unpopular in those times, and in fact he spent some years in prison, and it was on his return that he built this lodge, crammed from floor to roof with religious symbols, mainly of the Holy Trinity. One of the walls represented the Father, one the Son and the other the Holy Spirit. However, a strange thing was noticed by Eileen when entering the building. One square window departed from the theme of threes, and it was this one that was aligned directly on Tresham's house. It was found later that if the line was continued it would pass through a building marked on the map as "The Hermitage" which apparently had some kind of chapel attached originally. This line is also a good ley; in fact it was found that it had three perfectly symmetrically leys passing through each corner and each side, all confirmed on the map.



The Sussex trip in June was something of a pilgrimage, for we visited the Long Man of Wilmington, the icon of ley hunters, identified by Alfred Watkins as the "dodman" or ley surveyor. Bob Brown, earth mysteries and Sussex enthusiast, led the trip and, meeting in Lewes, first showed us round the ancient town with its dominating Castle and adjacent tilting green, for jousting tournaments. A number of interesting houses were pointed out, including Southover Grange, boyhood home of diarist John Evelyn when he was a pupil at Lewes Grammar School, and Castle Place, with its ammonite capitals commemorating Dr. Gideon Mantell, the first to identify dinosaur's bones. We climbed the Mount, a

seemingly very powerful spot which dowsed strongly as a ley centre, and by chance in the town met Andy Collins, the crop circle enthusiast. We walked past the remains of Lewes Priory, unfortunately not open to the public, and saw the rather strange memorial, erected in 1964, to the Battle of Lewes, fought in 1264 between Henry III and Simon de Montfort, and a church with a memorial to a cat.



Travelling on to Wilmington, we first visited the viewpoint to the Long Man, whose origins are very mysterious, as various people in the past seem to have depicted him in different ways. Bob went into the history and folklore of the Giant. These can be viewed on a fascinating web site. <http://www.homeusers.prestel.co.uk/aspen/sussex/wilmington.html>

After having lunch at the Long Man's feet, we went past Wilmington Priory, and noticed the figure perfectly framed in one of its windows. We then went to visit the church, which had an embroidered kneeler depicting the Giant. It originally served as both parish church and chapel for the Priory, with a covered cloister-walk connecting them. There were drawings in the church showing it as it formerly looked.

Continuing on from Wilmington we visited Alfriston, whose church is known as the Cathedral of the Downs. Like a cathedral, it has its door at the west end, and its tower is unusually over the central crossing, which symmetry accentuates its position in its circular churchyard. This, next to the green known as the Tye, would seem to indicate a former ancient site, possibly a stone circle, as Bob felt the presence of various sarsens around the green seemed to indicate. There is a sarsen visible in the street in the town, and a fascinating pub with various symbolic statues around its front, including a Green Man and a dragon. Next to the church on the green there is the first property to be owned by the National Trust - the Alfriston Clergy House, which we visited.



Finally, we trekked across the fields to one of the smallest churches in the country, the tiny hidden church of Lullington. Hidden in its clump of trees, it is really the remains of a much larger church, but how the rest came to be destroyed is not known.

LEYS AND ANIMAL REACTIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS

by Rieck Noordhuis

My parents have bought me a book describing over 200 ley points in the Netherlands that came out in 1991 and was written by Mr. Wigolt Vleer. He was inspired by Tom Graves and also by German findings (focussing on east-west leys through churches). He does not recognise size differences for leys and his ley points can have up to 40 leys running through them (does this include very thin leys with weak power?)

I found out that he measured also leys of low energy, that are only 2-3 paces wide. Previously I had ignored them to simplify things. Near churches it may be interesting to concentrate for all size leys. I dowsed a stretch of river (next to St. Thomas Hospital where I work) and found 16 leys of which 3 were wide (5-20 paces) all coming from the leycentre of Westminster Abbey. This centre could easily have around a hundred! Vleer writes that Arbor Low has 100-140 leys!

Vleer is a historian and he works very systematically. He also believes in dowsing and checks his findings on the map. He looked for leys on the map according to Watkins. The leys found he calls churchlines. Other features checked for are called "terps" (mounds erected by people in the north of the Netherlands to survive floodings, and "hunebedden" (stone compilations in east-west directions from the neolithicum, constructed 3000 to 5000 B.C. He states 90 percent of churches built before 1350 A.D. are built on ley centres and this holds true for terps (some have churches) and probably hunebedden. Tumuli from the Iron Age are from his experience not necessarily on leys, but the oldest tumuli from the Bronze Age (or earlier) are definitely associated with leys. His ley centres have 20-35 (church) leys running through them. The energy of the centre has a circumference of up to 700 m (that is measured at its greatest strength during full moon). According to him and others the energy is spiralling, either to the right or to the left. If there is an ascending "water vein" present or a well the energy can be directed into the atmosphere. Without this water feature the energy spreads along the soil and in case of a church at the centre in the tower or the walls and roof of the church.

The energy of the leys itself, he claims, is always positive. If negative energy is felt then this is caused by human suffering, crime or torture in the past. Energy lines that are negative also exist but are not leys according to Vleer. They can be earthmagnetic lines (straight or waving) as well as "Hartman" and "currylines". These can cause so-called power points and cancer zones. Vleer doesn't think there are leys of different width and thinks all of them are about 1 m wide (following Graves?) On the other hand he admits he can't feel them apart from the "strong" ones. From some ley centres with churches there are actually documented cases of old pagan stone constructions (such as the mentioned hunebeds) being destroyed and used in the foundations of the churches. With his assistant and through dowsing he established psychically that quite a lot of churches were built on

simple pagan temples.

Before I started to become interested in leys I knew several roost sites for bats near my home town. Four roosts were in trees and three of these were on or close to leys. The remaining one was only close to a power point caused by underground water. Three sites in buildings were on or near leys. One was in a modern church near a point where three lines crossed (not in one point). One was in a somewhat older church (up to 3 centuries old), that had one important east-west ley and a smaller one approximately north-south (I have yet to find out if this is an important ley point). Finding trees that are suitable for leys is rare, although lightning and disease may be more common among them.

In agreement with the behaviour of swallows this points in the direction of bats having a special interest in leys. Also some important roe deer formsites turned out to be on five pace leys. Fox earths (about five checked) were unrelated to important leys. However, important sites for jackdaws, both in villages and hollow beech sites, seemed related to leys. In this respect it is worth mentioning that according to Vleer church sites (before 1400) were often established with oxen. One of the 200 Dutch ley centres was associated with ravens (see also the Tower of London).

Again I came to the conclusion that the tawny owls favourite sites were not necessarily on leys, whereas long-eared owls are associated with them. At the moment I am looking for an appropriate contact with open-minded bat people because I believe important opportunities in bat conservation are currently missed. church and now by scientific establishment.

On 6th September the season and my work here were nearly finished, so I made sure to do some more observations on familiar points near the A31 last week.

I managed to go to Kingley and found the common there. I found the 12 pace ley approx. crossing the middle of the common about 250 meter west of a mansion in it. Also I found a five pace ley there, and about 7 other five pace leys.

On the 31st of August I decided to check a large farm complex directly on the A31, between Winchester and New Alresford (this stretch of A31 runs in a north-easterly direction). At this farm I had seen barn swallows often and a large flock at the end of the summer in 1998. This year again I have seen a large group of house martins and barn swallows. Dowsing I found the farm to be near a ten pace ley that runs parallel to this piece of A31. Near the back of the yard or possibly behind the farm it is crossed by an eight pace ley perpendicular to the 10 pace one. The swallows were seen mostly above the ten pace ley and swarming was seen above or near the place where the two lines cross. This could be the same flock that I described to you from the Morn Hill site which is only a few miles away. So far, the behaviour of the swallows seems to suggest that wider leys and crossings

of them with other leys are of special interest to them.

I have been detecting many three (or two) pace leys, often occurring in a regular grid pattern, but not always. I can feel their energy when I am near a larger ley. The larger leys I don't necessarily feel. On the Morn Hill site I could feel the 6 pace ley strongly, but not the eight pace ley. Could it be that, equal to a blood vessel system, the larger leys are feeding energy to the smaller ones? Are the three pace leys part of the Hartman pattern that I have heard about? For the current purpose I have chosen to ignore them when dowsing for leys unless I can feel them or want to check a particular wildlife site. However I am wondering whether the sites chosen by fallow deer stags during the rut (from the video you showed me about Donovan Wilkins) can be cross-roads of these thinner lines. How is this in relation to stone circles? You see, again more questions than answers, but despite this, a growing belief in the use of ley energy by animals.

LETTERS

from Norman Darwen, Blackpool, Lancashire:

A recent visit to Bishop's Castle in south Shropshire allowed the opportunity to see the Arbor Tree at Aston-on-Clun. This tree is "dressed" every year on May 29th, and is set in an attractive small enclosure in the centre of the village, next to an ancient bridge, with the remains of a ford alongside - a classic Watkinsian ley point, just north of Watkins country, of course. The dressing takes the form of hanging flags (I noted flags of England, Wales, Scotland, Canada, a Union Jack and a European Community one on poles around the tree, though several older books state that formerly they were nailed to the tree itself. They are now left up all year round. A stone at the site states that the tree has been dressed since the restoration of King Charles II but that it has been carried on every year since 1786 to commemorate a local girl who married the Squire in that year - though several guidebooks give only the latter reason.

Whilst in the area, which is rich in Iron Age hillforts, I noticed that the trees on hillslopes provide a very quick visual positioning for where tracks cross the skyline - on forested hills there is always a noticeable gap where this occurs. Also, looking north from the impressive ruins of Montgomery Castle, I was intrigued to see in the distance that clumps of firs on hilltops gave a very subtle double skyline - one formed by the tops of the clumps themselves and another lower one, between the bottom branches and the ground - it made me wonder about "double sunrises" noted at some sites...

NOTES AND NEWS

Healing Stone Circle in Pyrford

The following report appeared in Byfleet News and Mail, February 17th, 2000:

Jerry Hall's twin sister was cured of breast cancer by Jack Temple, the Pyrford alternative therapist claims. Master of the Stone Circle and innovating therapist, Mr Temple,

82, spent a week dowsing to find the cure for Terry Hall's "decay" and extracting poisons from her system. This he alleges, was the sole reason she recovered from the illness.

"Through dowsing the patient I was able to pinpoint the cause through the nerve autonomic system - I found when and where the original problem had occurred". Having discovered that Terry Hall had been contaminated with the insecticide DDT at the age of three he asked how this was possible. When visiting her grandfather in the States Miss Hall had eaten corn feed intended for chickens which had been sprayed with the toxin which is now banned.

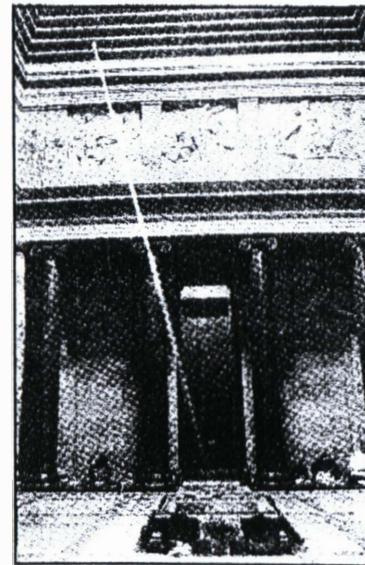
"I put an extraction tablet on the meridian line on her hand which drew all the DDT from her body", Jack Temple told a national newspaper. The process lasted a week, with non-stop treatment. "I got rid of the real problem," Mr Temple said. "She has been told by a US hospital that she is cured, UK doctors will not say that someone is cured of cancer. This is very unusual which is why it is arousing interest." With a waiting list of more than 600 patients from across the world, including Sarah Ferguson and other celebrities. Mr Temple has gained a formidable reputation. Starting work at 6am, he works until 7pm every week day. He started practising 25 years ago and has gone to the lengths of recreating his own stone circle in Pyrford. He is the first person to use this as a healing method for thousands of years.

Eccentric, foolish, some may even argue a crank. Jack Temple says that he is a pioneer. He originally came to Pyrford in 1939 to grow organic vegetables for health reasons. "before Prince Charles was born." He puts his own longevity down to his extraordinary health practices. "I was graded out of the Navy on general health grounds by seven doctors. I was falling apart. So I took my health into my own hands", and since then the health of a constellation of international stars.

Although unavailable for comment on Mr Temple's specific claims. Dr John Toy, medical director of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund did say, "It is in a patient's own interest that they explore those treatments for which there is undoubted evidence of efficiency proven by medical trials before they think of any alternative. Patients who have an interest in therapies which are complementary to their standard therapy should have no hesitation discussing these with their doctor", he added. Terry Hall used a range of non-traditional cancer treatments including Mr Temple's methods, as well as receiving mainstream medical care.

Light boxes

The light box at Newgrange in Ireland is well known - it illuminates the end wall with sunlight once a year, at the winter solstice. This report in the Church Times for May 5th, 2000, seems to indicate the practice was carried out in Christian churches too: Light's abode: between 1650 and 1750, Roman Catholic churches were the best solar



An Australian architect, moved by the *meridiana* in S. M. degli Angeli in Rome, designed the World War I memorial in Melbourne Cathedral. At around 11 a.m. on 11 November, the sun illuminates the word "love" in the inscription.

London Earth Mysteries Circle

(7.00 pm. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. The Meeting Room, the New Diorama Centre, 34, Osnaburgh Street, London, NW1. Members £1.50, Non-members £2.50, concessions £2)
September 12th - Egyptian Magic: Suggestions, speculations and practices, by Dave Rankine.

September 26th - In Search of Feathered Serpents: The origins of Aztec and Mayan civilisations, by Andrew Collins.

October 10th - Practical Alchemy, by Caroline Robertson.

October 24th - Giants in Early English Tradition, by Jeremy Harte.

November 14th - Reinterpreting the Past for Modern Ritual, by Storm Constantine

November 28th - Archaic Heads - The Celts that Never Were, by John Billingsley.

December 12th - Open Forum and Social Evening.

Travel and Earth Mysteries Society

(Meetings usually on the last Sunday of the month - please contact Lionel at number below)

August 20th - Talk by Chairman of the Surrey Dowsters.

September 24th - To be advised - please ring Lionel - 0181-979-3148

BOOK REVIEWS

Timpson's Leylines - a Layman Tracking the Leys - by John Timpson - Cassell, £20



I had enjoyed John Timpson's earlier books on the oddities to be found over the country, and his particular brand of humour, but had thought him to be opposed to the idea of leys, as he had never mentioned them. This book certainly corrects that notion, with its picture of John as Dodman striding purposefully across the fields complete with two staves! Like Donald Maxwell, he came into chance contact with a ley hunter and became intrigued with it all. In his case it was by an ancient stone by a Norfolk church, and his resultant investigations in various parts of the country resulted in this book. Many leys, which he investigated, were taken from Watkins' and Devereux's books, but I was interested to see one of my leys included

- the one going through Byfleet and Wisley churches - he had found it on our website (the History of Ley Hunting page) and had thought it originated from University of Surrey students. I was sorry to see, in his picture, that the stone in the porch, visually aligned so well on Byfleet church, seems to have been moved. It is an erudite whirlwind tour of leys all over the country, and many familiar places are included, from the powerhouse of Lastingham church in Yorkshire and the austere leys of Northumberland to the Long Man in Sussex and the leys of Cornwall, with a good sprinkling of Timpsonian oddities and humour. The photography is beautiful, and it is well worth a place on any ley hunter's shelf.

Stonehenge, by Robin Heath. Avebury, by Evelyn Francis. Both published by Wooden Books, £4.99 each.

These little books have the substantial look and feel of books produced early last century, and not only have the archaeology of the two best-known prehistoric temples in Britain, but the unconventional contributions to knowledge of them and their place in the landscape. For example, *Stonehenge* reminds us that it was a dowser. Guy Underwood, who first correctly determined that the monument was built in 2650 BC when the orthodoxy dated it around 1750 BC, and that it was a retired engineer. Professor Thom, who discovered the unit of length used by the builders. *Avebury* not only shows that the monument is at the centre of the St. Michael line, but also that a perpendicular to it passes through the centre of the Isles of Man and Wight, forming a huge isosceles triangle. The amazing geometrical phenomena present in both monuments are gone into in detail, and the seven-point star arrangement found (apparently independently) by Tony Wedd at Stonehenge is shown. *Avebury* is illustrated throughout with the drawings of William Stukeley, and *Stonehenge* with pictures from a variety of sources. The authors are obviously deeply involved with the monuments they are writing about, both at intellectual and deeper levels.

MEYN MAMVRO Ancient stones & sacred sites in Cornwall

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This print of Glastonbury Abbey, viewed along the Dod Lane ley, was found on Glastonbury Market, and, enigmatically, had this inscription on the back, in pencil: "W Blake Newton, the man who explained how it works". William Blake Newton was involved with the St. Martha's Church window as described at a TEMS meeting by Eileen Roche. Under the picture was this other one:



SPECIAL BOOK BARGAINS FOR YEAR 2000

A COVERT AGENDA by NICHOLAS REDFERN, 1998.
A strong validation that the Ministry of Defence and intelligence sections have deliberately rubbishised witnesses and are keeping vital UFO data secret. Fascinating! 8 plates. Index. 365 pages
Hardback: Now only £9.75 Paperback was £8.99 Now: £2.25

The UFO ENCYCLOPEDIA by JOHN SPENCER, 1993.
A-Z source book, listing people, sighting locations, societies, and definitions. Large paperback with 8 colour plates, plus 32 black & white plates. 350 pages Was \$15.00 Now: £3.25

CONFIRMATION The Hard Evidence - WHITLEY STRIEBER
Pub'd: 1998. Details of implants and other physical evidence of UFOs. Plus his own implant. Appendix: interview with Monsignor Corrado Balducci, a Vatican official, in 1996, with remarkable replies. 16 plates. Index. 290 pages. Was £15.99 Now: £7.95
NB Original retail prices exclude postage. Bargain prices include UK postage

THE THREAT by DAVID JACOBS, Ph.D. 1988.
Cover blurb says: THE SECRET AGENDA: What the Aliens Really Want...and How They Plan to Get It. Jacobs cogently explains the abduction phenomenon in terms of an ominous hybridization programme. Hofs. Index. 265 pages. Was £16.99 Now: £7.95
Please add 15% to the bargain prices for addresses outside the U.K.

***SATAN'S MISTRESS** by Val Lewis, 1998
This book is not available in most book shops! It recounts the strange and extraordinary life of JOANNA SOUTHCOTT, an 18th century charismatic cult leader and fanatic. Born in Devon, she moved to London and left a Sealed Box of Prophecies. Includes the location of the genuine box. 34 black & white illustrations. Good Index. Good read! 320 pages. Now reduced to: *£12.00
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Also on Glastonbury Market on the same day was this picture of "The Druid's Stones, near Keswick" - presumably Castlerigg, showing a clump of Scots pines there.

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. **£2 plus 30p p&p from the Touchstone address. Please make cheques payable to J. Goddard.**

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. **£2 plus 30p p&p from the Touchstone address. Please make cheques payable to J. Goddard.**

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 30p p&p from the Touchstone address. Please make cheques payable to J. Goddard.

THE LEGACY OF TONY WEDD

This CD-ROM is an electronic form of the travelling exhibition Tony planned, using his voice, writing, photographs and drawings to illustrate his research and findings in the fields of flying saucers, landscape energies and lost technology.

£12 from the Touchstone address. Please make cheques payable to J. Goddard.

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:**