

# Touchstone

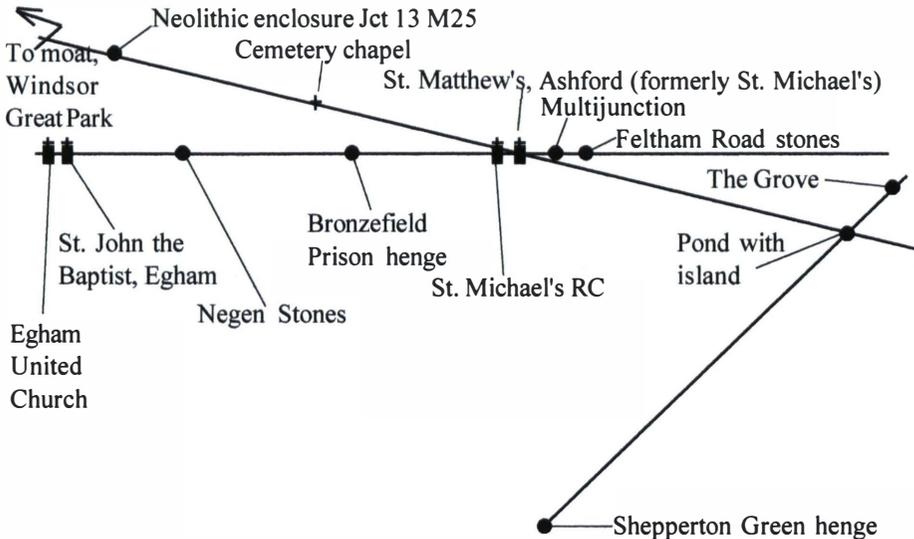
Surrey  
Earth  
Mysteries



No. 77

April 2007

## HENGE AT ASHFORD AND ANOTHER NEGEN STONES LEY



Before the building of Bronzefield Women's Prison in Ashford, an archaeological dig there revealed the presence of a henge monument on the site very similar to the one in Shepperton Green. It was dated to the fourth millennium BC and was an enclosure 17.5 metres in diameter with post holes, and it had parallel ditches leading north-east to a former channel of the River Ash.

From the recently-published book of historical photographs *Aspects of Ashford*, by historian David Barker, a postcard of 1923 shows two large stones on Feltham Road, Ashford, which the book says could either be sarsen stones, which are found in the local gravel as erratic boulders, or conglomerate ironstone, some of which had been found in an orchard in eastern Ashford. Examples of both can be seen in the wall of St. Lawrence's Church, Chobham - which is on a ley to the Negen Stones site described in an earlier issue of Touchstone - currently a roundabout by Staines Bridge, but which was mentioned in a



*Stones on Feltham Road in 1923, from Aspects of Ashford*

and in 1858 the present parish church, designed by William Butterfield, was consecrated by the Bishop of London and dedicated to St. Matthew. Why the dedication was changed does not seem to be clear, but the nearby Roman Catholic church has the original dedication and the adjacent war memorial seems to depict St. Michael.

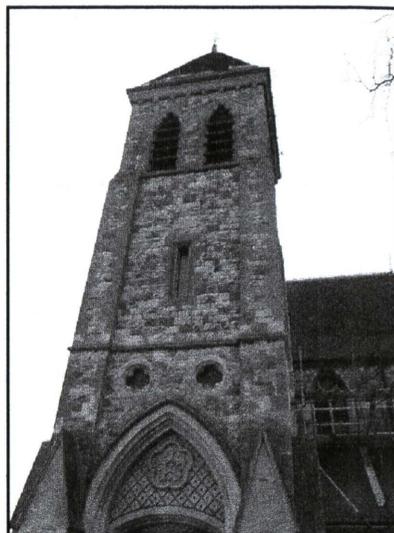
The first part of Feltham Road, St. Matthew's Church, St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church and the site of the henge monument are all in alignment, and extended eastwards the line passes through the Negen Stones site by Staines Bridge (or rather, skirts the small circle as the other leys do), and then goes through St. John's Church Egham, and the nearby Egham United Church in the High Street. Continued in the other direction, the ley (which runs due east-west) goes through a gate of Richmond Park and a track multijunction there, and a church in Upper Tooting adjacent to Stane Street.

*Aspects of Ashford* also shows two other interesting places - one is an oval pond with an island originally on the Ecclesfield estate near Feltham Hill Road. This pond is no longer there - the site is on the BP Business Park - but a nineteenth century map shows what appear to be four stones arranged around it, and one on the central island. The slightly flattened oval shape of the pond is reminiscent of stone circles as shown by Professor Thom, and the two pairs of outlying stones (if that is what they are) both form alignments with the central stone, and seem to be very close to midsummer and midwinter sunrise and sunset angles.

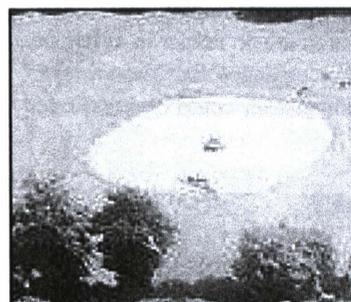
Also in the book, there is an aerial picture of Clarendon Road showing what appear to be parts

charter of Chertsey Abbey as being the site of nine ancient stones.

Between these two places is Ashford's church - now St. Matthew's but originally St. Michael's. The church's information board says that the earliest known reference to a Christian church on this site is a record of Edward I in 1293 granting a dispensation of taxes at the time of the Crusades. The medieval structure dedicated to St. Michael was rebuilt in 1797,



*St. Matthew's Church, Ashford*



*The pond in 1928, from Aspects of Ashford, and the nineteenth century map showing what appear to be stones, one on the perimeter and four aligning with one on the central island*

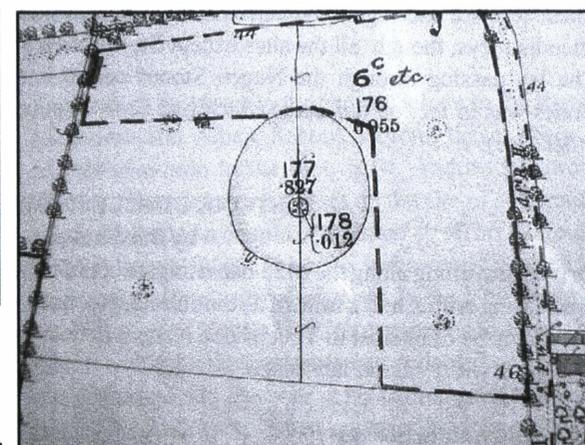


*The circles in the playing field, from Aspects of Ashford*

of two circles in the playing field of the grammar school. Although the book says these are almost certainly drainage or pitch markings, this site and the pond are also in alignment with St. Matthew's Church, and continued westward this alignment passes through a cemetery chapel, the site of a Neolithic enclosure now Junction 13 on the M25, two pieces of coincident road and a moat in Windsor Great Park. Eastward it runs through a church in New Malden, a large multijunction at Morden and another church at Croydon.

These circles are also on the ley running from Sunningdale Church through Fostercourt Lodge to Buckingham Palace, described in a previous issue.

Not far from this pond, on the nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map, is what appears to be some kind of earthwork, called "The Grove". This was later the site of All Hallows Lutheran Church, although this too has now disappeared and it is now a housing estate called "Hallows Grove". This site is in alignment with the pond and the Shepperton Green enclosure, and continues through the "Duke's Head" crossroads in Addlestone. In the other direction it goes through a church in Hounslow.



*The Grove, from a nineteenth century map*

These leys are once again indicative of the rich prehistoric landscape of Spelthorne, and its attendant leys, though all the sites except St. Matthew's Church are no longer in existence. The ley passing through the Negen Stones centre is further evidence that the group of stones was in fact on this spot, which had been disputed (the charter could be interpreted otherwise).

### A STONE CIRCLE IN SURREY

by Bob Shave

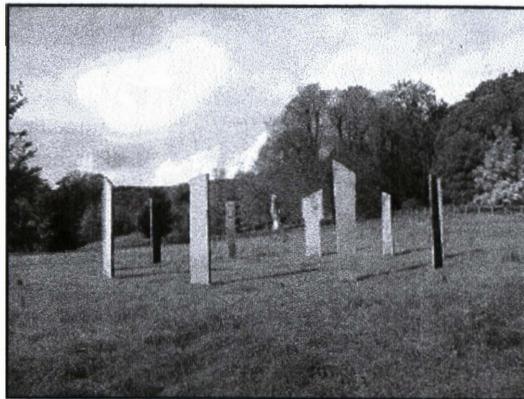
Drivers travelling along the M25 near Reigate could be forgiven for being unaware that they are passing within half a mile of a stone circle. No, not a prehistoric one, it is in fact modern, but it may be of interest to Touchstone readers in its own right and also as a marker of what may be a wider sacred landscape.

#### The Millennium Stones

During 1998 and 1999 stonemason Richard Kindersley created the circle which he named the Millennium Stones to mark the double millennium from AD 1 to AD 2000. In 2003 the Stones were set up on their present site at Gatton Park adjacent to the North Downs Way footpath, which at this point is coincident with the ancient Pilgrims' Way trackway to Canterbury. Interestingly there is nothing pagan about these stones but they are instead very much a Christian monument, having been deliberately sited beside the Pilgrims' Way to affirm it as a route of Christian pilgrimage. There are ten stones, each bearing an inscription from a Christian writer or philosopher. Funding for the Stones' purchase and installation at Gatton Park came from the Jerusalem Trust, a charity which promotes Christianity.

#### Visiting the Stones

The Stones are located at grid reference TQ 272 528, at a junction of the North Downs Way and a driveway leading south to the A242. It is easy to reach the Stones in about 15-20 minutes' gentle downhill walk down the North Downs Way from Wray Lane public car park at TQ263 523. (But it's uphill going back!) This car park is a couple of minutes' drive from M25 junction 8 (Reigate).

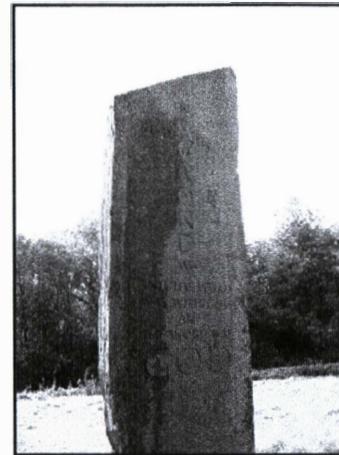


*The Millennium Stones*

The Stones themselves are about 8 feet high and made of flat Caithness flagstone from northern Scotland. They sit in a small grassy field which gives them space such that they do not seem crammed in. A display board explains a little about the Stones, and a gate beside the board tempts us to enter the field and walk around them. On my visit in October 2006

there were signs of a bonfire having been lit in the centre of the circle.

#### Location of the Stones



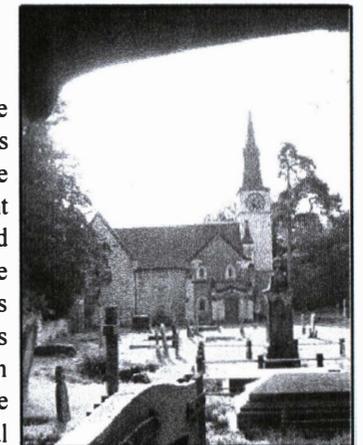
*One of the Stones inscribed with St. John's gospel*

The nearest buildings to the Stones belong to the Royal Alexandra and Albert School. Beyond these, about a quarter-of-a-mile to the east, is St. Andrew's church, Gatton, a Renaissance building on the site of a Norman one. It is situated a couple of minutes' stroll off the route of the Pilgrims' Way. So here is a site surely steeped in the prayers of centuries of pilgrims. In the 19th century, Lord Monson of Gatton Hall felt compelled to adorn the church with ecclesiastical treasures collected on a grand tour of Europe. [1] Pevsner in his Buildings of England says of St. Andrew's, "Most counties have one church which has become an involuntary museum from the attentions of someone who went on the Grand Tour with an acquisitive eye. This is Surrey's example" [2].

About 100 metres south of the Stones, springs seep from the ground [3] to form the first of a series of ornamental lakes which tumble down the hillside towards Temple Wood, all part of the ornamental landscape of Gatton Hall created by Lancelot "Capability" Brown in the 18th century.

#### Leys?

Regarding the possibility of subconscious siting, the Stones do not appear to be on any immediately obvious ley although a line from St. Andrew's church through the Stones passes over Colley Hill to the west, the prominent landmark on the escarpment of the North Downs. An old form of the name "Colley" was Colelie in 1180 [4], therefore incorporating the element cole identified by Alfred Watkins as being common on leys [5]. In the book The Place Names of Surrey there is speculation that the name derives from Col-leah, meaning charcoal clearing or wood. Certainly the hill stamps its presence on the landscape with several related place names below it, for example Colley Wood, Colley Copse and Colleyland Shaw.



*St. Andrew's Church, Gatton*

#### The Pilgrims' Way and North Downs Way

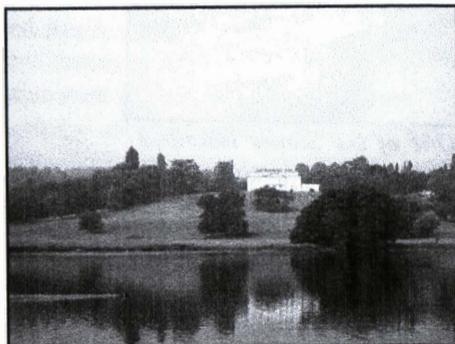
Some background information on these two paths may be of interest here. The Pilgrims' Way is an ancient trackway running along the North Downs, made famous as a medieval

pilgrimage route to the shrine of Thomas Becket at Canterbury Cathedral. However it is almost certainly much older than this, connecting as it does the Straits of Dover with the chalk heartland of southern England where Stonehenge and Avebury are located. The trackway runs along the Downs parallel with the ridge but some distance below the top of the ridge. In this way the traveller who uses it is above marshy ground at the foot of the slope but also avoids the steep slope to the top. So it has become through usage the route that is the easiest to travel along. Today much of the Pilgrims' Way is under tarmac, as it is beside the Millennium Stones.

The North Downs Way by contrast is a modern long distance footpath which runs as closely as possible along the top of the Downs for the best views. It was opened in 1978 after a chain of existing footpaths had been linked together with the help of some extra, newly-opened paths. [6] Alongside the Millennium Stones the North Downs Way and Pilgrims' Way happen to be coincident.

### Gatton Park

The Millennium Stones are located in the wider landscape of Gatton Park, a medieval deer park landscaped in the 18th century by Capability Brown. Today Gatton Hall and its grounds belong to the Royal Alexandra and Albert School, which has limited funds for maintaining the grounds and has begun working with volunteers to implement some restoration projects. [7] The grounds are open to the public on the first Sunday afternoon of each month - it would be interesting to take one of these opportunities to explore Brown's work, to walk alongside the Serpentine lake and Temple Wood, and perhaps learn any stories that might be behind them.



*Gatton Hall viewed across  
The Lake*

### References

- [1] Southwark Diocese website, [www.southwark.anglican.org/parishes/164x3\\_a.htm](http://www.southwark.anglican.org/parishes/164x3_a.htm)
- [2] Nikolaus Pevsner, Bridget Cherry, Ian Nairn, *The Buildings of England - Surrey*, 2nd ed. (1971), p.250.
- [3] 1:50,000 geological map - Sheet286 (Reigate), British Geological Survey.
- [4] J.E.B.Gover, A.Mawer, F.M.Stenton, *The Place Names of Surrey*, English Place Name Society vol. 11 (1969), p.305.
- [5] Alfred Watkins, *The Old Straight Track* (1925), chapter 11.
- [6] Christopher John Wright, *A Guide to the Pilgrims' Way and North Downs Way*, a Constable guide, 4th ed. (1993), pp. 14 - 17, 28 - 32.
- [7] Gatton Park website, [www.gattonpark.com](http://www.gattonpark.com)

### Robin Heath's talk at the Lundy Moot

Robin began by saying that he is at the end of a long journey which began in 1985, looking at a reality that has shaped civilisation and consciousness. Many ley hunters do not realise that he is a consultant astrologer. This is another way of looking at reality - but it has been outcast in culture. Shibboleths or great perceived truths exist as barriers until someone comes along with something new. This happened with leys, and also with Professor Alexander Thom, a doctor of science and head of engineering at Brasenose College, Oxford, who came to a conclusion from forty years of data in the geometry of stone circles and its implications. He also sailed the west coast of Scotland all his life - this week has shown a lot of what sailing is all about (the speakers could not approach Lundy to land in their ketch because of heavy seas). In the Bronze Age and Neolithic there was a lot of boat trade - the people involved had as much brain as us and would not want to be wrecked. So they wanted to understand the sun, moon and wind - to try and make sense of chaos.

New Age culture is not favourable that science has solved many issues, but it has its place - it is a good slave, but a bad master. The Bronze Age people must have noticed the cycles of the sun and moon - important rhythms, with the phases of the moon reflected in the tides, two days after full and new moon. Such things as lunar eclipses would have attracted attention, and some other phenomena - such as the moon rising at its most northerly point every 18.6 years. A picture was shown of it running up Glastonbury Tor.

Time is in chunks of days, and these have been indicated as such things as knotted cords on rugs or notches on pottery. Days are fixed in human consciousness as the basic units of time, and metrologists tell us that all weights and measures stem from time measures - a long rope would be marked in days.

Observation of the sky would be co-ordinated, aligning sunset and sunrise, and when they occurred would be recorded. The moon follows different cycles, but ropes would be marked with them. For sailors, the highest tides at new and full moon would be important. We do not know how they solved the problem of co-ordinating the different cycles, but they did solve it, magnificently accurately. Right-angled triangles were found to contain all cosmic formulae - a beautiful geometry known six thousand years ago. As above, so below is a profound truth.

But the lunar and solar year do not match - there is a gap at the end of the year, and this is where the journey was begun in the mid-eighties. The gap is the most important single thing. The exact number of lunar months in the solar year is 12.368, (the fraction is almost 7/19). If each lunation - the time from one full moon to the next - is represented by a megalithic yard (2.72 feet - a measure recurring as whole numbers in stone circles, as found by Professor Thom) then the over-run is the English foot.

After 19 years or 235 lunations the cycle recurs. Where are now the geometric ways of understanding? We owe it all to Professor Thom, John Neal and John Michell. The megalithic yard of 2.72 feet (the last lunation), and the overrun is the English foot. Time cycles have become linear measure.

Thom surveyed 200 circles and gave the figure. The megalithic yard and the foot together give a lunation. Year and month are connected through the megalithic yard.

Stonehenge is built in accordance with these measures. The ratio between the diameter of the sarsen



*continued from page 7*

circle and the circle of Aubrey holes is 0.367. This has now been called the Silver Fraction - 7/19. The same ratio was found by Thom to exist in the "Type B flattened circle" stone circles, some dating to around 3000 BC.

The same fraction may be found from a rope marked with 30 equal divisions. If a 5:12:13 right-angled triangle is pegged out from this, and the 5 side divided into 3 and 2, then a hypotenuse from this point to the apex is 12.369 units. This is the Lunation Triangle, and the station stone rectangle at Stonehenge has the proportions of two of these together. A much larger but remarkably accurate version of this triangle is formed from an east-west line from Stonehenge to Lundy, and a north-south line to Carn Wen, in the Prescelly Hills, the source of the bluestones. This is two and a half thousand times the size of the Station Stones triangles.

He remembered standing on Lundy by the north-south face having a long debate with John Michell, arguing about the megalithic yard to the fourth decimal place. He was not convinced about the large triangle, until it was realised that there was an amazing numerical locking in, based on the North European Drusian Foot commensurate with the ancient size of the earth. Also, it was realised that the three capital cities of Britain - Cardiff, Edinburgh and London - also formed a 5:12:13 triangle, two and a half times the size of the Stonehenge-Lundy one. The Cardiff-Edinburgh line is the "Rose Line" going through Rosslyn Chapel. There must have been amazing mathematics involved, and it is still not known how they could have done it.

Regarding Stonehenge, the media always want to know three things - why was it built where it is, why was it built at all, and why were the bluestones so important? The triangle answers two of the questions, but the media don't believe it and to the experts it is "hokum". The material is in the cache of ley hunters, but it is not in the collective consciousness of the country, although some things are, such as the Michael Line, and even ley lines themselves.

There is inertia in human consciousness when new realities appear, but this one has moved into the objective. Sir Arthur Eddington said "Without numbers we haven't got a science". The science of antiquity has been shown, and geometry was the basis of it - flattened circles, units of length, time and space coordinates and ability to predict eclipses.

A question was asked as to why the stones were moved - the triangle and geometry did not depend on the movement of them. But perhaps information on the ground was not enough - they had to be taken and put into the earth. The Stone of Scone was moved in more recent times along the 13 line of another such triangle. There is evidence for a prototype Stonehenge at Prescelly. Also Wicklow in Ireland, another bluestone site, is on the line - and according to legend Merlin brought them from Ireland. Stonehenge itself was possibly the last part of the process.

To show how easily reality could be shaken, we were asked to imagine a circle round the equator, then adding two inches to the circumference - how far will it be from the surface. It is eight inches - and this is true whatever the size of the circle.

This has been a fabulous journey into the minds of our ancestors.

*(Other talks at the moot will be in the next issue)*

## SOCIETY OF LEY HUNTERS MOOT ON LUNDY

*Are the somewhere islands*

*Over the horizon,*

*Hidden by the morning mist, forever out of reach...*

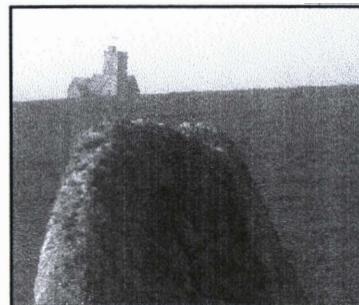
(Song by Meal Ticket, used as the introductory music for the science fiction play *The Flipside of Dominick Hide*)

Lundy was certainly hidden by the morning mist when the ferryload of members of the Society of Ley Hunters approached it on April 28th, even though the weather seemed clear (and was for the whole week), and we were very close before this three-mile-long granite rock in the Bristol Channel loomed into view. Likewise, it was quick to disappear as we left. It also seemed very much out of reach for some of our speakers (including Robin Heath, co-author of *The Measure of Albion*), arriving on a sailing ketch, who had to sit offshore for two days, unable to land because of the heavy seas. (They eventually had to return to Devon, and come on the ferry). The organiser Laurence Main had major reorganisation of the planned programme to do, but managed this magnificently, and most of the planned speakers were heard. We had a wide variety of thought-provoking subjects - as well as seeing the prehistoric sites and stunning scenery of the island, (a moorland plateau above sheer cliffs, exhibiting many simulacra, with only one small beach)



and enjoying May celebrations.

*Laurence Main by the stone row near the centre of the island*



*The alignment of the large eastern monolith and church*

Despite its small size, the island is very rich in ancient sites, and, as Robin Heath described in his talk, seems to be the corner of a massive but precise right-angled triangle with proportions associated with the cycles of the moon, linking it with (and seemingly determining the position of) Stonehenge, being at exactly the same latitude. The north-running side of the triangle runs through Caldey Island to Carn Wen in the Prescelly Hills in Wales, which were the source of the bluestones. A Welsh name for the island is Ynys Elen, (Elen's Island) - Elen, as well as being the name of a pagan goddess and a Celtic saint, is Welsh for elbow or corner, and this was seen as significant with regard to the corner of the triangle. When the Reverend Heaven, rector and lord of the manor of Lundy, built the substantial new church on the island in the nineteenth century, he had never heard of

St. Elen, so thought the name must refer to St. Helena (mother of the Emperor Constantine) - thus the church is dedicated to her. Elen was also apparently the guardian goddess of London, a name similar to Lundy.

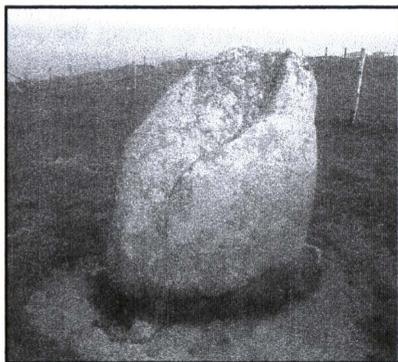


**Robin Heath and SOL members surveying the stone circle**

As well as speaking, Robin Heath demonstrated the surveying methods by which he had arrived at the size and position of the Stonehenge Lunation Triangle, positioning his theodolite on a mound at which the corner was apparently situated. He also surveyed, with the help of a number of SOL members, what seems to be a stone circle, although it is not recognised as such in the Lundy archaeological literature. He will be plotting this to see if it exhibits stone circle geometry as described by Professor Thom; the results of this will be reported in the SOL newsletter.

A small group of us, with Pat Toms, a dowser from Glasgow, later did some surveying of the stones on the island using dowsing rod and compass, and came up with some interesting alignments. Pat believes from his investigations that ancient stones were always placed on a site where there is some kind of

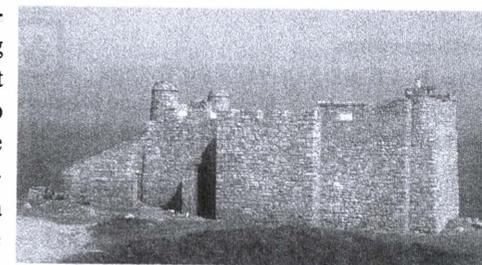
geological anomaly, to make them "live" sites. On Lundy this is usually a volcanic dyke, where material was forced up in intrusions into the granite. Some of these are visible on the paths on Lundy, and the coastal cliffs and rocks, where they are not hidden underground. A "live" location typically arises when two different types of material abut - this is somewhat reminiscent of the Reich healing accumulator which used layers of different types of material. Dykes are found to cross the island roughly linearly. Somehow ancient sites were chosen and triangulated to a central north-south alignment or ley. When dowsing Pat first sought an "enlivened" feature, often an underground geological feature or a topographical mound, then sought alignments to other sites. He did so sometimes with his eyes closed to ensure he wasn't being influenced by visual references. Someone else measured the bearing of the dowsing rod with a compass.



**The Dancing Stone**

A number of alignments were found around the island, but particularly north-south and east-west alignments apparently matching the Lunation Triangle lines (and possibly other north-south ones parallel to it). The central north-south alignment seemed to be an accurate match for Robin's line. The east-west one was a little to the north, making the revised elbow

point 94 paces to the north of his reckoning. There did not seem to be anything marking the actual spot, but an apparent stone row was found running east-west to The Cheeses, a sphinx-like simulacra in the coastal rocks. Another stone row delineating a cross island ley that created a crossing of diagonal alignments on the main north-south alignment was very reminiscent of rows on Dartmoor.



**The Marisco Castle Keep**



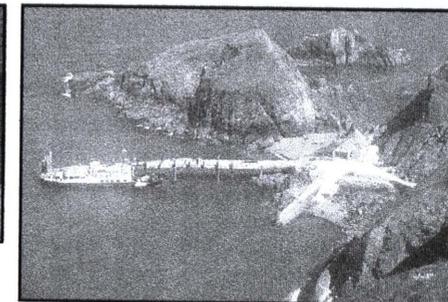
**The Old Cemetery and church site from the top of the Old Light**

A parallel north-running line runs through St. Helena's Church and the large monolith we dubbed the Dancing Stone because we had the May Day celebrations there, and also a cairn circle to the north. The Castle keep above the Landing Beach aligns with the church and the site of the earlier church in the Old Cemetery by the Old Light, dowsed by a number of us as very powerful. This has four early Christian memorial stones by

the wall (not in their original positions) - one of these has the letters TIGERN which Laurence felt could refer to Vortigern, the king in the Dark Ages who made an alliance with the Saxons.



**The large stone by the Marisco Tavern, under which had been found an eight-foot skeleton**



**The Oldenburg, Lundy's ferry, berthed at the jetty**

#### WEB SITES

**The Old Stones of Staines** - Rich prehistoric landscape and ley pattern around site of a stone circle near the present Staines Bridge. <http://www.ahsoc.fsnet.co.uk/staines>

**The Great Isosceles Triangle of England** - leys and orthoteny (UFO sighting lines): <http://www.egyouth.fsnet.co.uk/triangle>

**The Real Stonehenge and Avebury** - Mollie Carey's photos of carvings at ancient sites. <http://www.egyouth.fsnet.co.uk>

## TEMS meetings

2.30 p.m. 0208-544-9478 for details

Sunday 24th June Field Trip around Wimbledon

Sunday 29th July Summer Garden Party: 115 Holly Bush Lane Hampton

Sunday 19th August To be advised, at 'Weirsides', off Frimley Road, Ash Vale, Surrey

Sunday 30th September Lundy, by Jimmy Goddard, at 48, Lewes Road, Finchley, London, N12

## NOTES AND NEWS

### London Earth Mysteries Circle meetings

7.00pm Tuesdays (2nd & 4th in month) at the Diorama Centre, Triton Square, NW1 3JG

June 12 THE TREE OF LIFE & THE HOLY GRAIL - Sylvia Franke

June 26 SUBTERRANEAN CITY: BENEATH THE STREETS OF LONDON - Tony Clayton

July 10 THE MEGALITHS OF ARMENIA - Paul Newman

July 24 OPEN FORUM & SOCIAL



*Seen from Stonebarrow Hill, the E-line is the long straight hedge in the middle distance, with a clump at its left-hand end. The unmistakable shape of Golden Cap is in the background.*

the church at Dottery, which is a "tin tabernacle" type, so evidently subconsciously sited. Looking from it in the direction of Lyme a long ridge on the horizon can be seen, and there



is a pine clump on its otherwise bare side, exactly on the line.

*Dottery Church and the clump on the ridge*

### The Visible E-Line in Dorset

Subsequently to my visit to Lyme Regis and the course of the E-line through the Cobb Harbour, as reported in the last issue, I have now tracked it the other side of the bay. I had thought that it ran over Stonebarrow Hill, but in fact it runs along a valley between that hill and Golden Cap, the highest point on the south coast. I was intrigued to see that its course is marked by a straight track and hedge with clumps along it, that is even shown on the information board on the side of Stonebarrow Hill. Further to the east, the line passes through

### Another Stonehenge triangle

On the Stonepages web site - <http://www.stonepages.com/forum/lofiversion/index.php?t1057.html> - is an interesting idea of another Lunation Triangle to the south of the currently understood one:

"It occurs that if they had had in mind a Lunation Triangle, (involving the Preseli Hills and Lundy Island), for choosing the site of Stonehenge -- and if they had had a form of alliance or kindred with the Cornish -- there might be something in Cornwall at or around the corner of an opposing triangle, one which would face south from Lundy. This would put a corner at about 50.398 degrees North, 4.701 degrees West. It turns out there is. Duloe stone circle is at 50.398 N, a precise match, and 4.485 W, which is slightly off. It is my opinion that their, (presumed), ability to directly measure latitude makes it more important than their apparent inaccuracy with longitude, which, (by earlier speculation), may have been inferred. Duloe is an interesting circle.... For one thing, it is somewhat removed from most of the other megalithic sites in the area; and though this might be laid to destruction of other monuments by local farming activity -- looking at a map, (megalithic.co.uk has one on-line), and reading the quote below, persuade me that this explanation wouldn't be complete."

### QUOTE

*Called Duloe because it stands between the two rivers of the East and West Looe this lovely stone circle is distinctive for three reasons. It is very small, an oval of no more than 39 feet north-south by 35 feet. Despite this its eight stones are remarkably tall; the biggest, 8 feet 6 inches high, is at the south, at the end of the long axis. Duloe's third distinction is that although it was constructed on an extensive area of Old Red Sandstone its pillars are all vividly white, glittering quartz, a unity virtually unique amongst stone circles. There is a broad deep seam of quartz at Dupath Well, 11 miles to the NE, but this is too far away to be the source of the Duloe pillars.*

From: *Circles of Stone* by Max Milligan & Aubrey Burl; ISBN 1 86046 661 3



## MEYN MAMVRO

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