

# Touchstone

Surrey  
Earth  
Mysteries



No. 99

October 2012

## SOCIETY OF LEYHUNTERS' MOOT IN PEMBROKESHIRE 8TH-14TH SEPTEMBER 2012

On Saturday 8th September nine members of SOL met at Newton West Farm, Pembrokeshire, for a very enjoyable and thought-provoking week in south-west Wales. Led by Gerald Frawley and driven by John Rhodes, we were to find an incredibly rich prehistoric landscape.



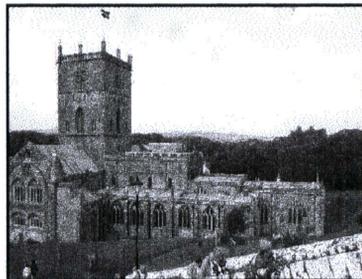
Our first destination on the Sunday morning was Tremaenhir (place of the standing stones), near Caerwen, a few miles east of St. Davids. Marked as "standing stones" on the map, the obvious one is a 6 feet high pointed bluestone with three faces. It has '1850' carved about 3ft up on one side. However, there seems to be another large one in the hedge, and a mound by the gate with stones in it which could be significant. In a field nearby with trees there is a recumbent stone, and one in a field beyond through another gate. *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (1974) says there are two stones over 6ft high here. Marked as the singular 'Maen Hir' on the OS maps of 1912 and 1919, on more recent editions they're marked as 'Standing Stones'. Some of the information on this and other sites we visited was obtained from the excellent Megalithic Portal website.

### *The stone at Tremaenhir*

Following this we tried to find St. David's Well, reputedly where the saint's tears fell to the ground (why this happened was not specified), but although there were several streams no trace of a well could be found.



*St. Elvis Farm Cromlech*

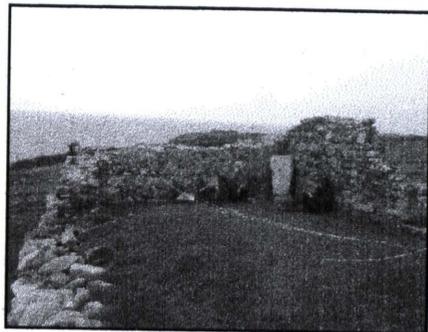


*St. Davids Cathedral*

The next site we visited was the double-chambered tomb at St. Elvis Farm, Lower Solva. This is described in the book we were following as having been intact in 1890, but is now quite badly damaged. It is on a north-west facing slope and both its chambers are aligned north-west – south-east. It is one of three coastal tombs in south-west Wales which seems to have been purposely concealed from the sea. In 1798 a tenant farmer from the farm was asked to stop blasting bits of the structure away.

This tomb seems to be on a multi-church ley from St. David's Cathedral. The line goes through the cathedral and the bishop's palace ruins, a church in Solva, this tomb, a church and motte at Rudbaxton and a church at Churchill. The ley seems to run in a north-west – south-east direction so could be aligned with the monument.

We continued on to St. Davids, Britain's smallest city (Wells, Somerset is England's smallest), where we visited the Cathedral, set unusually low (from the main street, the top of the tower can be seen at almost the same level). It is twelfth century but was built on the site of a sixth century monastery built by St. David, the patron saint of Wales. The nave is the oldest part and the intricately carved wooden ceiling includes depictions of the Green Man. The ley mentioned before goes through the Cathedral, and there is another crossing it, strangely not through the building itself but between it and the ruined Bishop's Palace, and in line with the palace's wall. This goes through that point, a cross-roads/tracks to the north, a standing stone on Dowrog Common, another cross-roads/tracks, Carreg Sampson cromlech which we were to visit later, and across the bay to a cross-roads at Castell-poeth.



**St. Non's Chapel**

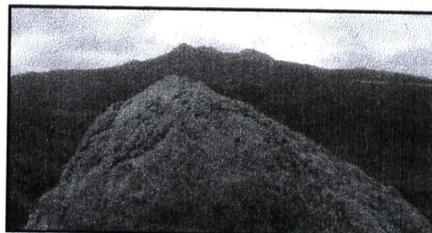


**St. Non's Well**

From here we went to St. Non's chapel and well. This is the traditional place (or nearby) where St. Non gave birth to St. David in the sixth century. The ruined chapel is in a similar situation to the one at Cape Cornwall and has a similar feeling; the well has a well maintained arched wellhouse. There is not much land on the alignment of the chapel with the Cathedral, but the line from it through the crossing-point of the other two leys goes through a cross-roads and a cross-roads/tracks to the north, so could be a ley, making the crossing-point a centre.



**Coetan Arthur cromlech**



**The capstone with mirroring and the lady figure (head to right)**

On Monday morning we first went to Whitesands Bay, then climbed to the burial chamber and settlement on the hill above, on the way to which we were visited by a small group of wild grey ponies. This cromlech was Coetan Arthur, near St. Davids Head, not to be confused with the one called Carreg Coetan Arthur near Newport. This is of the "earthfast" type where one edge of the capstone is attached to the hillside and the other supported on a stone upright. It is at a very acute angle, and it was noticed that this, like several other capstones we were to see, was not flat. Looking towards the rocky ridge of Carn Llidi to the east, there seemed to be mirroring of the shape of the stone with the shape of the horizon, which also seemed to be in the shape of a reclining woman, as has been noted in a number of other places. This one seems to clearly have a head, breasts, pregnant tummy and feet.

The monument is aligned 95°, almost due east-west, and a ley 15 paces wide was dowsed on this orientation, as well as getting rodspin at the monument, seemingly indicating a centre. The ley goes through Carn Llidi, where the book notes "Neolithic activity", Carn Treglemais, a cross-roads/tracks at Walterston, another near Welsh Hook, a cross-roads at Broadmoor, a burial chamber at Colston ("The Altar", which we were to visit later), a cross-roads at Tufton, a mean-following stretch of road near Bernard's Well (which we were to visit later), and a multijunction at Llandre. We finished the day at Porthclais Harbour, a small estuary inlet with typical lime kilns on its shore. Limestone was burnt in them, at every inlet where small sailing ships could find shelter to unload. It was then taken by horse and cart for spreading on the fields, and a small quantity used for mortar. Legend says that St. David was baptised here, and it is also the site of one of St David's three Holy Wells. We found it to be very overgrown. There is evidence of even earlier use, as parts of the old harbour wall are believed to be Roman.

The lady at the harbour kiosk was heard to mention to someone else that there are "a lot of UFOs seen round here". Pembrokeshire is the area largely covered by the book *The Welsh Triangle* by Peter Paget, documenting a number of striking UFO happenings which apparently took place during the late 1970s.

We began Tuesday visiting Little Newcastle, where there is a stone on the village green celebrating the birth there of Black Bart, the famous pirate. Continuing on we came to The Altar, Colston to the south, which is on the west-running ley from Coetan Arthur mentioned earlier. It is in an overgrown hedge, and there may be more of it hidden behind. Folklore in Pembrokeshire ascribes these monuments to local saints or King Arthur, rather than the Devil as often elsewhere, and the Welsh romantics of the eighteenth and nineteenth century claimed that they were bardic or Druid altars rather than chambered tombs.



**The Altar, Colston**



**Garn Turne, with stone mirroring hill in distance**

The next visit was to Garn Turne, with a capstone of 60 tons which is the biggest in south-west Wales, possibly the largest capstone in Britain. Like Pentre Ifan (visited later), this has a forecourt of uprights. The forecourt has a prostrate stone in the middle of it. Nearer the capstone is a fallen stone which may have been the door or blocking stone. The capstone has collapsed off its uprights. A ring cup is clearly

visible on it. It possibly had no covering mound. The top of one of the associated stones seemed to mirror a striking and unusual hill in the distance, and the floor of the monument seemed to give a hollow sound when tapped.

Parc-y-llyn burial chamber, half a mile to the south, was in a banked field. The collapsed capstone is close to the banked hedge, which may enclose a second chamber. The capstone comes to a point, as in some others. The entrance faces west, but there are no views. There were large lumps of quartz on the path, which some mentioned was ancient-looking.



*Parc-y-Llyn cromlech*



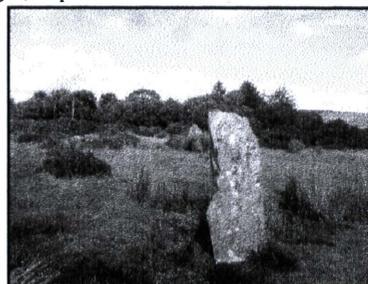
*The erected bluestone*

There seems to be a ley between Garn Turne and Parc-y-llyn. This comes south through a tumulus at Scieddad, skirts a fort at Pant-y-Philip, goes through the peak of Ysgubor Mountain, Garn Turne and Parc-y-llyn, and a church at Wiston (skirting a castle there).

Then we proceeded eastward into the Preseli hills, visiting St. Bernard's Well, which we found to be a spring still flowing in a farmyard, but very little structure visible. On across the moorland we found an erected bluestone which had been brought down from the crest of Carmmenyn (thought to be the source of the Stonehenge bluestones and the northerly point of the Stonehenge Lunation Triangle found by Robin Heath and John Michell). It had been one of two carried by a Chinook helicopter on 6th April 1989 donated by the Lord of the Manor to English Heritage, one to be displayed at Stonehenge and the other erected here to indicate its place of origin, as part of the Silver Jubilee celebrations.



*Gors Fawr bluestone circle*

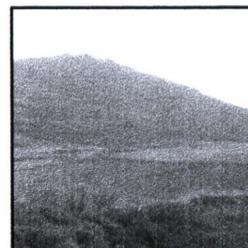


*The outliers at Gors Fawr*

Our next destination was Gors Fawr stone circle which stands on a moor close to the village of Mynachlog-ddu in the shadow of the Preseli Mountains. The circle of 16 bluestones form an egg-shaped ring, a Type B flattened circle according to Alexander Thom's categories, and antiquarian reports indicate that there was once an avenue leading to the two outliers, which are found to the north-north-east. These mark the midsummer sunrise which is seen between them from the circle. One of the stones is like a chair. There is a view of Carn Menyn, the triangle point, to the north.

There seems to be a ley between Gors Fawr and, amazingly, the Gorsedd stone circle in Fishguard

(which I was to visit later). This was erected in 1936 for an eisteddfod, but would seem to be subconsciously sited. The ley goes through a cross-roads at Llanglydwen, a cross-roads/tracks at Hebron, Gors Fawr stone circle, a summit cairn at Foel Cwmceryn, Cwm Gaun fort, Tre-lan holy well (which we were to visit later), a church in Lower Town, Fishguard, the Gorsedd circle, a church in Pen-y-raber, a church at Stop-and-call and two cross-tracks. Twelve points in all!



*Carn Ingli lady (head to left)*



*Gernos Fach stones*



*Waun Mawn*

On Wednesday we returned to Preseli, and got a view of Mynydd Carn Ingli from the car park where we stopped to visit the Gernos Fach stones. From this viewpoint, it seems to exhibit another landscape lady. Gernos Fach is composed of two stones together on moorland. Another a short distance away surrounded by a moat of water and with several different colours and types of lichen was the one known as Waun Mawn. This is one of four sites that Robin Heath has discovered from the shape of a vesica piscis (the other three are Nevern Castle, Carn Ingli summit and Pentre Ifan cromlech, and we were to visit all of them).



*The bluestone quarry*



*The archaeologist at the quarry*

From here, through a ford and round a very severe hairpin bend, was the cliff of bluestone where spotted dolerite of a type found at Stonehenge has recently been found. The site is currently being excavated by the Dafydd Archaeological Trust, and we met Robert Ixer of the University of Leicester and Richard Bevins, Keeper of Geology at the National Museum of Wales, working under the direction of Mike Parker Pearson. The cliff was a very impressive one, with the excavated ground at its foot, and many pieces of bluestone scattered around it with one enormous piece about twice the size of the ones at Stonehenge. The stone is spotted dolerite of exactly the same type as has been found at Stonehenge (predominately in the Aubrey Holes), but not the same as the standing bluestones. Also hammer stones and flints have been found, indicating a Neolithic presence, but no pottery which could date it more accurately. They are still looking for this.

After negotiating the bend again, Pentre Ifan was our next destination. One of the most spectacular and famous monuments of its type it consists of a tilted capstone weighing about 16 tons perched on three uprights with seemingly tiny supporting top areas. A blocking stone obstructs the doorway

and a semi-circular forecourt is found at the southern end. Early writing and drawing of it indicated that someone could ride a horse through it. The capstone end seemed to be mirrored with Carn Ingli, which was visible on the horizon.

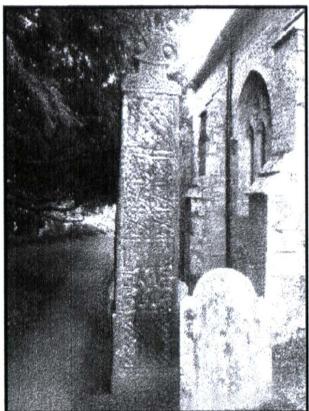


***Pentre Ifan cromlech, showing mirroring with hill Pentre Ifan with geologist from quarry***

Nevern Church was next, with its famous "bleeding yew" near the churchyard gate, which exudes red sap from a place where a branch was cut. The Norman church of St Brynach is on the site of St Brynach's 6th century "clas", an important ecclesiastical centre. At the time when it is said that Dyfed had seven bishops, this was probably the seat of one. Except for the castellated tower, perilously undercut by the adjacent river Caman, most of the original Norman structure of the present building has been rebuilt.

The Nevern Cross on the south side of the church dates from the 10th century or early 11th century. It consists of two sections fitted together with a mortice and tenon joint, both cut from the local dolerite stone. It has classic braided decorations and inscriptions reading "dns" on one side and "h.an.eh" on the other. Nearby is the Vitalianus Stone, dating from around 500 AD, inscribed in Latin "VITALIANI EMERTO" and in Ogham "vitaliani".

In the Henllys Chapel in the south transept, two inscribed stones are set into the window sills. The Maglocunus Stone is inscribed in Latin "MAGLOCUNI FILI CLUTORI" and in Ogham "maglicunas maqi clutar.." and is of the 5th century or early 6th century. The Braided Cross is of the early 10th century. St. Brynach is said to have named the mountain Mons Angelus or Mountain of the Angels; this is Carn Ingli in Welsh.



***Celtic cross, Nevern Church***

Nevern castle, which we visited next, was located on a spur of the hill 150 m northwest of the church, and is the location of another of Robin Heath's vesica points. Little remains of the building now. It was the original headquarters of the Normans in the Marcher lordship of Cemais, built on the hill above the village by Robert fitz Martin around 1108. The castle was destroyed and Robert expelled during



***Motte, Nevern Castle***

the rebellion of 1136. His son, William fitz Martin, regained both Nevern and Cemais via a marriage to a daughter of Rhys ap Gruffydd but was in turn driven out by Rhys about 1189. In 1197 William founded the nearby town of Newport, and transferred the headquarters of the Lordship to Newport castle. Giraldus Cambriensis and the bishop recruited for the crusades here.

Wednesday's last site was Carreg Coetan Arthur, a cromlech with a very acute angled capstone. Although called a tripod dolmen four uprights exist - only two of which support the capstone (which is said to replicate the summit of Carn Ingli to the south). Excavations have revealed cremated bone, Beaker and Grooved ware sherds. Robin Heath has written that the moon runs along Carn Ingli at major lunar standstill seen from here.



***Carreg Coetan Arthur St. Mary's Well Alignment of stone, clump and unusual hill***

The following morning we were to visit St. Mary's Well, the one on the Gors Fawr to Fishguard Gorsedd Circle ley. The water was flowing and the arched stone well cover was in a good state of repair, although the adjoining church was obviously a redundant church.



***Parc-y-meirw stone row***

We searched for, and found, a recumbent inscribed stone near a hedge, and then went on to a stone row called Parc-y-meirw, or Field of the Dead, running along a hedge beside the road. On the way to it we saw a stone which seemed to be in an interesting visual alignment with a clump of pines and an unusually-shaped hill in the distance, Garn Fawr. This stone is not marked on the map and I cannot be certain of its position, but there is a ley which could be on this alignment. This goes through a church west of Dinas Cross, Garn Fawr, possibly the clump and stone, a cross-roads at Broadmoor where it crosses the Coetan Arthur/Colston Altar line, a cross-roads/tracks west of Treffgarne, another at Dudwells, a church and skirting the castle at Simpson Cross, and possibly the recumbent prehistoric stone in the grounds of the Haven Fort Hotel. This stone was mentioned in *The Welsh Triangle* by Peter Paget in connection with a number of UFO sightings there including one which was hovering low and occupants were seen to emerge from it.

Four stones remain of the Parc-y-meirw row, two of which make up gateposts, and the other two are upright in the hedge that borders the road. It is the longest stone row in Wales, 160 feet originally, and the tallest 2.5 metres high. The stone row is aligned on a ley which goes through a burial chamber north of Goodwick (near Fishguard), runs along the stonerow, then to Cwm Gaun fort where it crosses the Gors Fawr/Gorsedd line. It then reaches a summit cairn at Cerrig Lladron, then the cross-roads at Llandre where it crosses the Coetan Arthur/Colston Altar line, then seems to just miss the motte and bailey at Llanboidy, but may go through it if the symbol just represents the motte.



*SOL members at Carn Ingli*

After this we went on the long walk to Carn Ingli across moorland, eventually reaching a scree slope which I decided was too difficult for me, and I decided to stay behind at this point. However, Alan discovered a slightly easier footpath to the top, and with some assistance I managed to make it. This is the Mountain of the Angels, and the last of the four of Robin Heath's vesica points that we visited. The line linking it with Nevers Castle seems to be a good ley, coming through Romans Castle north of Milford Haven, a church at Petcomb Bridge, a church at Golden Hill north of Spittal, a fort

north-east of Puncheston, Carn Ingli summit, Nevers Castle, another fort to the north, a burial chamber south-west of Moylgrove and "Burnt Mounds" south-west of Cippyn. I needed even more assistance on the way down, from Gerald and Adrian, as we descended the steep way to Newport.

The mountain has always had sacred associations — according to legend Saint Brynach (a local saint) used to climb to the summit to find serenity, to pray and to "commune with the angels" in the 5th century. Brian John's "Angel Mountain Saga" of five volumes, recounts the life of Mistress Martha Morgan of Plas Ingli. These books were published at the rate of one per year, 2001–2005. The mountain is the heroine's personal sanctuary.

There was once a little "mountain railway" on Carn Ingli, carrying broken stone from a small quarry down to a crushing plant on the Cilgwyn Road. Some railway sleepers can still be found in the turf, but otherwise the only traces remaining are the two stone pillars that supported a cable drum — a cable was used to control the descent of the loaded wagons as they rolled downhill, and then to pull the empty ones back up again. This little industry was abandoned before 1930.

When we returned to Newton West Farm that evening I was asked to do the "finger-raising" experiment described in my booklet *Beginnings*, in which a pile of four people's hands are rested on the head of a person sitting on a chair, after which they can be lifted easily with fingers. We did it lifting Annie Jessop and it worked well as usual, but when I had tested it with scales at a meeting of the London Earth Mysteries Circle some years ago it was found that the person did not actually lose weight.

On Friday morning, the last day of the Moot, we visited Carreg Sampson burial chamber, which is on the ley from St. Davids Cathedral mentioned earlier. (Some sources spell this name with a "p" in it and some without). This is "the grave of Sampson's finger". St. Sampson, the son of a 6th century

courtier, became abbot of the monastery of Piro, and was said to have lifted the capstone with his little finger. It was a strange coincidence that we had done the finger-lifting experiment the night before. Possibly there was some confusion with Samson the strong man in the Old Testament. The capstone is supported on three of the seven upright stones. Earlier this century stones were used to block the holes in the sides of this tomb and it was used as a sheep-shelter. The capstone is roughly triangular, set at a quite acute angle, and viewed from the base of the triangle it seems to exhibit mirroring with the peaks on the horizon. It has an oval chamber with quartz lumps in the capstone and upright, and there is no evidence of a covering mound. Indeed, if the mirroring exhibited on this and others is deliberate it would seem likely that a lot of them never had mounds.



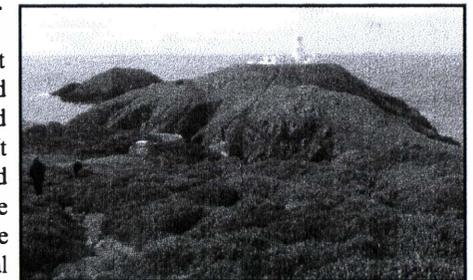
*Carreg Sampson*



*Ffyst Samson*

The next site was another cromlech with the Samson name — Ffyst Samson, or Trellys Cromlech. This is on a circular mound on a high point, but there did not seem to be any mirroring here. A ley of 10 paces going in a north-westerly direction was found, and I was amazed to find this is another passing through the Fishguard Gorsedd Circle. The entrance to the tomb faces north-west, which would put it in alignment with this ley. The line goes through Treleddydd-fawr, a village on a road/track multijunction north of St. Davids, then another road/track multijunction at Cwmwdig Water, a tumulus north of Croes-goch, then Ffyst Samson, the summit of Manorowen Hill and a church there, the Gorsedd Circle, an ancient church at Cwm-yr-Egwyls, the summits of Foel Fach and Foel Goch, north of Nevers, and a fort north of Moylgrove.

The church at Cwm-yr-Egwyls is now only a west wall, the rest of the church having been destroyed in the Royal Charter storm in 1859 (so named because a ship of that name had been wrecked). It had been a 12th century church, another dedicated to St. Brynach, and had replaced an earlier one destroyed by the Vikings. The village was the catalyst which marked the beginning of official weather forecasting.



*Strumble Head*

From Ffyst Samson we went to Strumble Head, a rocky headland with views extending northwards towards Dinas Head and Cardigan Bay, and westwards to the Irish Sea. It gives its name to Strumble Head Lighthouse (on the island of Ynys Meicel) and Strumble VOR, a way point in many transatlantic flights. A wartime lookout post was converted for use by the public as a shelter from the wind for wildlife fans and was opened by Bill Oddie.

Strumble Head is one of the best sites in Britain to view cetaceans, particularly the porpoise which can be spotted in the tidal races around the headland. Public cetacean watches are frequently organized



**Gorsedd stone circle at Fishguard**

by Sea Trust. Seals can often be spotted in the waters beneath the lighthouse, and we saw what seemed to be a mother seal with a pup, and another further up the beach which seemed to have been left by the tide. As we watched, however, it slowly seemed to make its way to the sea, and another seal which could have been its mother just on the edge.

Finally we went into Fishguard where we had our final meal together and I went to see the Gorsedd Circle, which was well constructed and could easily pass for an ancient stone circle. I

dowsed two leys, one north-east and the other south-east, which could be the two leys later found on the map (Carreg Sampson and Gors Fawr), especially as these were both 10 paces wide, the same as the one found at Carreg Sampson. After the Moot, Adrian Hyde and Eric Sargeant visited Carn Menyn, the site of bluestone outcrops and the northern corner of the Stonehenge Lunation Triangle, and also saw the nearby Bedd Arthur (Arthur's Grave), half a mile from the outcrop, a boat-shaped stone circle whose axis is aligned to the midsummer sunrise as it would have been around 2500 BC, recorded in *Bluestone Magic* by Robin Heath. This was a very exciting trip through a beautiful and rich prehistoric landscape with a number of interesting discoveries made.



## BOOK REVIEW

### **The Monolith, All Saints' Church, Rudston, East Yorkshire, by W.W. Gatenby**

Standing at over 25 feet above the ground, the Rudston Monolith is the tallest menhir in Britain. Although I had seen many photographs of it over the years, I was not prepared for just how massive and impressive it actually is when I visited it in July this year. This little booklet is available for 50p in the adjacent church, and it is a curious item. The author seems to have been a local man, as an internet search reveals a farm in nearby Driffield registered in his name in 1951, and there is a firm of "W.W. Gatenby" listed nowadays as bulb growers, though the booklet states that Mr. Gatenby died in 2001. The booklet actually reveals little about the monolith, instead talking about the conversion of the local people to Christianity. Biblical references to standing stones, and Thor Heyerdahl's experiences on Easter Island - the kind of scholarship that tends to be discredited somewhat these days, though Mr. Gatenby writes well and the booklet is entertaining.

**Norman Darwen**

*The monolith must have been of great importance as it stands at the convergence of three Neolithic cursuses, which I think is a unique situation - JG*

### **Roman roads and leys**

Alfred Watkins ended his introduction to *The Old Straight Track* by saying that his subject was not

that of Roman roads, but there definitely seems to be a connection between the old roads and the system. Roman roads do not always take the dead straight route between two points, but they do often consist of straight sections, and these often coincide with leys. For instance, the stretch of the London to Silchester road going towards Staines is one of the leys leading into the Negen Stones centre, and one of the others, the Causeway ley, is the likely continuation of that road, according to the Surrey Sites and Monuments Record, which records the other section leading from the Glanty to the point where the known road reappears again at Sunningdale. Likewise the stretch of road running westwards across Swinley Forest towards Silchester, which crosses the Alfred Watkins Silchester Ley (the one that links Sunbury Cross, the Nine Mile Ride, and the two church sites and temple in the Romancity at Silchester), crosses the Roman Road ley at a crossroads called Fair Cross. Also there is the Royse Stone and Royston cave at the crossing point of two Roman roads and several leys. Exactly how the alignments would have been perceptible to the Romans is not clear, but there does definitely seem to be some a good degree of correlation.

### WEB SITES

*The following web sites are all relevant to earth mysteries*

- The Buckingham Palace Ley Line** <http://www.ahsoc.fsnet.co.uk/royal-ley>
- The Old Stones of Staines** <http://www.ahsoc.fsnet.co.uk/staines>
- The E-line** <http://www.spacevoice.fsnet.co.uk/semg/eline.htm>
- Ley Structure** <http://www.ahsoc.fsnet.co.uk/leystruc.htm>
- The Truth about the Ley System** <http://www.tlh6976.fsnet.co.uk/leytruth.htm>
- A Life of Ley Hunting** <http://www.leyhunt.fsnet.co.uk>
- The Great Isosceles Triangle of England - leys and orthoteny (UFO sighting lines):** <http://www.egyouth.fsnet.co.uk/triangle>
- The Solar Transition Effect** <http://www.ahsoc.fsnet.co.uk/soltrans.htm>
- The Real Stonehenge and Avebury - Mollie Carey's photos of carvings at ancient sites:** <http://www.egyouth.fsnet.co.uk>
- The Ley Hunter 1969-76 - the magazine on leys, with some articles by Tony Wedd:** <http://www.tlh6976.fsnet.co.uk>
- Flying Saucers, Leys and Lost Technology - the Tony Wedd site:** <http://www.egyouth.fsnet.co.uk/tony>
- The Egham and Thorpe Virtual Roman Museum** <http://www.egyouth.fsnet.co.uk/romanegham>
- Jesus and Uxella - a distinguished visitor at the forgotten port of Puriton** <http://www.ahsoc.fsnet.co.uk/uxella>

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Also available: EM Guides to  
ancient sites in Cornwall, 'Pagan Cornwall:  
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'Megalithic Mysteries of Cornwall'  
Details from the above address

## **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 I had thought it was lost, though it has recently been located - Tony had given it to Timothy Good. To try to make up for the loss in a much more modest size, this booklet was 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.**

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