

Touchstone

Surrey
Earth
Mysteries



No. 106

July 2014

THE MEDWAY MEGALITHS AND THE E-LINE

This film, the first new one I have made for some time, taken at the recent Network of Ley Hunters Moot in Kent, is now finished and on YouTube. It's accessible from my link-list page at <http://www.spacevoice.fsnet.co.uk/videos>. Two Neolithic chambered tombs at Addington in Kent are points on the E-line, the very wide and powerful ley that we followed across Surrey in the early 1990s. It runs from Leysdown on the Isle of Sheppey to Cape Cornwall, and also passes through the Cerne Abbas Giant hill figure in Dorset. Eileen Roche is seen dowsing it near Sevenoaks and at the Cerne Giant. Also Mrs. Bygraves, owner of the land where the Chestnuts and Addington barrows are, speaks on the Medway megaliths. An earlier video, *The Coldrum Field Trip*, on a visit to the same area led by Rob Stephenson in 1989, is also put up and on the list, and has a longer talk by Mrs. Bygraves, who showed a lot of the prehistoric finds that had been made at The Chestnuts.

There are also other leys shown in the area - the Coldrum ley found by Paul Devereux and which featured in the TV programme *The Strange Affair of the Old Straight Track*, and one from Chiddingstone Church to the Addington Barrow which I detected there by dowsing when doing the *Visit to Tony Wedd Country* video, which is also now on YouTube.

In addition to this, there is one on the Silchester Ley field trip in 1994, led by Lionel Beer, where we followed a ley to the Roman city site at Silchester. This line had been found originally by Alfred Watkins and is described in *The Old Straight Track*, but the sites further east had not been found by him. It goes through two temples and a building thought to be an early Christian church, which is placed at the convergence of lines drawn from corner to corner of the city. The sites further east include an enclosure on Laleham Burway, the ancient church at Thorpe, Sunbury Cross ley centre and Sunningdale Church.

There is also one called *Skyways and Landmarks* - this was the title of the booklet by Tony Wedd which began the modern ley movement, but was also the title of a talk given by him to the Northern Conference of BUFORA in 1968. This talk is given with original slides presented by Tony.

SOCIETY OF LEY HUNTERS' MOOT, BODMIN, CORNWALL, JULY 2014

Bodmin, the venue for the weekend moot of the Society of Ley Hunters this year, is a town near the western edge of Bodmin Moor in Cornwall. The St. Michael Line, with its associated Michael and Mary currents, crosses the moor and we were to visit several of its sites on the Sunday. The town itself has a beacon hill adjoining its centre, and a hillfort, Castle Canyke, in its south-east corner. Its church, dedicated to the Celtic St. Petroc, who lived there, was the largest church in Cornwall until Truro Cathedral was built, and is still the largest parish church there. The moor is also famous for the "Beast of Bodmin Moor" – a mystery cat-like creature of which there was a sighting a few days after the Moot!

The first speaker was Bart O'Farrell, who runs the West Cornwall Dowzers, an archaeological dowsing group, and he does ley hunting via dowsing. With Pat Toms he runs a dowsing web site with films and blogs; there is one video of someone being thrown violently off a gatepost/standing stone by the energy. He first explained his method of dowsing, using L-rods. They must be held horizontally, and for him they cross for a yes, and separate for a no. Looking for energy lines in an area he first does a sweep, until one is found. If dowsing for water lines, and finds one, he first tests for chorine (in which case it is a water pipe), then ammonia (for sewage). If neither, the water is a stream. A problem is that water and electricity can dowse the same.

In continuity from the previous Cornish Moot he found a U-shaped line. He found it at Trencrom Hill and Godolphin Hill and thought it was a ley – Laurence Main had dubbed it the Bart Line. It seems to start at Rosewall Hill, where there is an upward vortex. It eventually goes to Carnbrea hillfort, where there is a Long Stone, 19 feet long, which probably originally stood upright. It would have been among the tallest in Cornwall.

The next point is Trink Hill, which has a rock called "Twelve-o'clock Rock", called that as it has no shadow at midday. It is said to have been a logan stone, and is very powerful. From here the flow goes across to Trencrom Hill following a prehistoric footpath. The Athena line crosses this hill. The line then bends, which was a surprising finding at the time, to cross the River Hayle and go to the church at St. Erth, and then on to Godolphin Hill. Bending again it goes to Maen Amber, originally a logan stone but the Roundheads had rolled the stone off, because of the legend that while it rocked there will be a king of England. It was rocked to re-energise the land. The line then crosses Crowan Beacon to go to Hangman's Barrow and Four Lane Barrows before reaching Carnbrea.

We then saw a number of other sites in Cornwall. Duloe is a stone circle near Looe made entirely of quartz, locally mined. The energy is excellent here. St. Elvens church has a Farthing



Stone with a north-south polarity. People would lie down near it for healing. Helman Tor near Bodmin is an Iron Age hilltop on the Saints Way from Padstow to Foy. It has three stones giving out healing – two energy lines coming in and one out. Seeds were put here to help them germinate.

At Zennor there is a stone with a mound alongside – this was excavated but never put back. It is known as Sperris Hill – the Hill of Ghosts – and the stone dowse as a quoit. It is near Zennor Quoit. A farmer was demolishing this when someone gave him a guinea to stop work. The mysterious Hummadruz has been heard here.

At Treverthy Quoit there is a hole in the cap and the Pole Star is visible through it. The angle of the cap points to Tintagel, and there is a dowsable ley. The current thinking is that there were never mounds covering quoits.

Jeremy Disley then spoke on Lunar Stony Numbers of Neolithic Cornwall and Beyond. The Mesolithic period was from 8500 BC to 4200, when there was significant change. There are a scatter of sites across Penwith and Bodmin Moor. The Neolithic, bringing the first farmers, was from 4200 BC to 2200 BC. The Bronze Age, when the first metal appeared was from 2200 to 800BC. There was a more settled life but climatic deterioration.

The numbers of stones in stone circles seems to vary with the area involved. There are four in Penwith, each with 19 stones. The lunar synodic month is $29\frac{1}{2}$ days. The Metonic cycle, when the new moon appears the same day, is 19 years. 19^2 is 361, two equinoxes and two solstices. Penwith is almost an island so knowledge of the tides would be necessary for livelihood. This could be why 19 was the sacred number, thus the circles having 19 stones.

In southwest Eire the circles have 9, 11 or 13 stones, which could indicate a fertility based solar/lunar deity. Aberdeenshire tends to have 11, and Bodmin 28, which could relate to the 28 days of the female reproductive cycle.

Next Peter Knight spoke on Archaeoastronomy, Mankind, Gods And Stars. Our ancestors were very clever – we know of the Stonehenge alignments, now we know these things apply to all sacred sites. Knowledge was gained in the Mesolithic, as with the Native Americans and Australian Aborigines. Christian festivals took it later on, as with the date of Easter which is the first Sunday after the first new moon after the equinox. In the West Kennet Long Barrow the equinox sunrise shines on the end chamber.

In Egypt there was the Dendera Zodiac with the god Min, Geb with phallus and the sky goddess Nut. To the Hopi Indians Orion was important. The Milky Way represents the otherworld in many cultures, and Orion very important across the world. At the Grey Mare and her Colts midsummer sunrise appears over hills like the breasts of the Goddess, also the rising of Orion and Sirius. The tallest stone at the Nine Stones in Dorset aligns to the equinox sunrise.

Knowlton Henge in Dorset is womb shaped, and the church inside it is aligned with Beltaine sunrise. The equinox sun rises out of the Great Barrow. The Dorset Cursus has 18 barrows, all astronomically aligned. The southern terminus has 3 barrows which did not have any skeletons, seeming to show that this was not the prime purpose of barrows. There is a double sunrise here - the sun rises out of the far barrow and then again out of the near one.

The St. Michael Line with its curving attendants is like a caduceus. The two small circles at Avebury align with the Southern Cross (visible in ancient times) and the Northern Cross. There is the "Silbury Roll" at midsummer, when the sun rolls down the slope. Also, from St. Edmund's Hill, Glastonbury the midwinter solstice sun rolls up the slope of the Tor. Orion goes into the underworld at West Kennet when the September and March sun shines on the skull stone.

The equinox sunrise is seen at Loughcrew in Ireland, where SOL was locked out at the moot in 2006. Newgrange has the famous solar light box, but has alignments with Sirius and Venus too. The feet of the Cerne Giant align with the setting of Deneb. All these things are connected.

Eric Sargeant then spoke on two local alignments in the Long Eaton area running over Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire.. There are no stones on the local map, but Derby Museum has a good selection of finds, including a Celtic torc, a stone axe from 3,000 years ago and a pre-Christian mother goddess from Wirksworth. This may have been the deity of lead miners.

There was a causewayed lake settlement at Lockington – the Lockington Hoard of two gold bangles is in the British Museum. The Shardlow logboat from the Trent was used 5,000 to 4,200 years ago. There is a stone there from Castle Donington. Crow Hill standing stone at Brumcote has a hole in it. These three sites are in line.

The line continues through a motte at Morley House Farm, then some iron workings which are a moated site with fishponds, then goes through Nottingham Castle and Bunbury hillfort in the grounds of Alton Towers. It is 5° off the equinox.

Morley Mound, with trees, is said to be a motte but the bailey cannot be found. It has water round it. St. Matthew's Church, Morley, has an ancient cross and a famous mausoleum. There is a distorted tree at the east end which could indicate two water lines. There are iron workings at the moated site at West Hallam.

The line then goes across to Kirk Hallam where there is a stepped terrace platform, now a sewage treatment plant. A circle near Gallows Farm, Ilkeston is now a cricket pitch – but it has a bank a metre high. The line is parallel with the Nottingham Road to Balloon Wood crossroads, where there have been reports of hauntings. Flats there were pulled down after

two years as people could not live there.

Then it goes through St. Leonard's Church, Woolaton, and an island on Jubilee Campus of Nottingham University, and Nottingham Castle. Leys are not theoretical straight lines with no width. They are typically about 2.5 metres wide and composed of bands, like a radar beam with sidelobes.

The second ley is at 46°, a midsummer sunrise line, which goes eventually to Tintagel. It goes through a causewayed lake on a golf course, then Castle Rock at Nottingham Castle, where there are caves. Then the site of Shepherd's Race, which was similar to Nazca patterns, but torn up in 1797. From here it goes to a round hill at Lambly, 20 metres across and 1 metre high. It is known as "the castle". The line then goes through the castle site at Castle Donington, where there are remnants of walls, and then to St. Edmund King and Martyr Church. A mile post in High Street cannot be found. Then there is a hilltop mound that looks like a long barrow, but it is not recorded as one. Bulwarks Iron Age Fort has a Saxon church on top.



The well and stone at St. Neot

Then it goes to Staunton Harold causeway entrance, and through the church to an old stable on a spring (there is a well inside). There is then a cross-roads with earthworks, and Tamworth Castle on a conical mound. St. Eagyth's Church is on the line. It then runs down the North Cornwall coast to Tintagel.

This could be an axis of Britain, as the south-east is said to be sinking and the south-west rising.

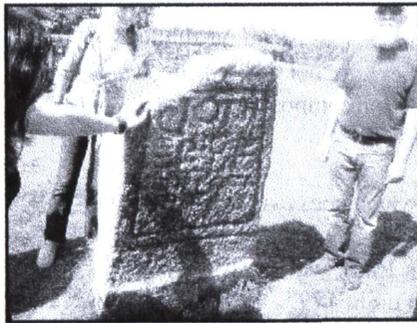
The following day, Sunday, Peter Knight took us across Bodmin Moor, seeing several sites associated with the Michael and Mary currents. First we visited St. Neot, and saw a stone by a well, which dowsed as a spring line.



The "Mary Magdalene" window at St. Neot Church

We were following the Michael curving line here, which goes north of the straight axis at this point, while the Mary current goes south of it. It is a very old town.

The Michael current enters the church at the south-west and leaves at the north-east. There



The Doniert Stone

is an oak branch on top of the tower, renewed every Oak Apple Day.

Peter then showed us a series of windows, which could be separate or parts of one picture. It was a crucifixion scene with Mary one side of the cross and John the other (as is often depicted) but strangely Mary is holding a baby. Peter suggested that this was in fact (secretly) Mary Magdalene holding the infant up to the dying Jesus much as the wife of Spartacus does in that film, even though the caption says "mater dei miserere" (Mother of God mercy). But she is dressed in red, and depicted with long hair, both usually used in pictures of Mary Magdalene – and of course she could not be holding the baby Jesus if part of the crucifixion scene.

The next site we visited was King Doniert's Stone, which is on the straight St. Michael Line. There are two decorated cross bases here, one of which says "Doniert Progavit Pro Anima" (Doniert ordered for the good of his soul). Doniert was probably Durngavit, the last king of Cornwall, who was drowned in AD 875.

We then went on to St. Cleer Church, south of the straight line and which has the Mary current passing through diagonally. There is a stone which looks something like a skull outside the church, on the centre of the line. Peter pointed out another series of windows here, all depicting female saints, one being Margaret of Antioch, the only female saint with a dragon killing legend.



Trethevy Quoit

From here we continued to Trethevy Quoit, a spectacular dolmen with the Mary current passing through. St. Cleer Church was visible in the distance. Then it was on to the Hurlers stone circles, a nodal point where the Michael and Mary currents meet. There is a stone in the centre of the circle where they meet, and a cow seemed particularly attracted to this spot.



St. Margaret and the dragon



The Mary axis at the Hurlers stone circle

Where the Mary current crossed there was a diamond-shaped stone on one edge of the circle, and a rounded one on the other (feminine symbols, as theorised at Avebury). Where the Michael line enters there are three more phallic stones, and it goes on to another circle made mainly of stones of this type, and to Rillaton Barrow on the skyline.

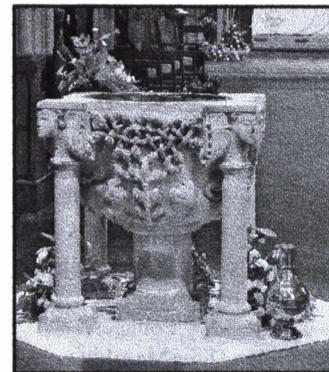
The last visit of the day was to Rillaton Barrow, which has a small stone archway on one side, leading to a cavity where a golden cup had once been found. When we looked inside we could see a beautiful display of luminescent lichen.

The following day, before getting my train, I was able to visit some sites in the town. I did not have the map of the area so I printed four O.S. map squares from streetmap.com, covering Bodmin and immediate surroundings. Despite the small area covered, I was able to find three alignments centring on the Beacon – not on the monument, but on a point north-west of it. Visiting this I found rodspin at this point, and the ground seemed slightly raised there.



The Rillaton Barrow

St. Petroc's Church was founded by St. Petroc in the sixth century and King Athelstan in the tenth. The present building is fifteenth century, with a Norman font with dragons. St. Guron's Well is at the west entrance to the churchyard, and to the east is the ruined chapel of St. Thomas Becket, used as a grammar school from 1571 to the early nineteenth century.



*The font with the dragons
St. Petroc's Church*

The other significant site in the town is Castle Canyke, a hillfort to the east on the Lanhydrock ridge, between the Fowey and Camel valleys. It has two closely spaced ditches and ramparts, and was the castle of a baron from the Celtic aristocracy.

Coming north-east, there is an alignment going through the church of a village to the south-west, the Beacon



The Beast of Bodmin?

centre, St. Petroc's Church and the chapel ruins, a coincident road leading to a roadside Celtic cross, and a hill peak with a trig point.

Another line crosses from the direction of Boscarne to run along a coincident track, the Beacon centre, a cross-roads, through the middle of Castle Canyke, and a coincident stretch of the A38 with two cross-roads. One of these has a name – Carminow Cross.

From a fort in Dunmere Wood another line comes south-west to the Beacon centre, the monument and another coincident track on Helgavor Moor.

On July 25th the *Daily Mail* reported: "A teenager was taking photographs in fields near his home in Cornwall when he spotted what he believes may be the legendary beast of Bodmin Moor. Henry Warren, 19, said: 'I was taking pictures of our new house when I saw something run across the field and in front of my lens. It was absolutely massive and was hopping up and down like a large cat - there's no way it was a fox or a dog.' Mr Warren managed to take several frames before the animal disappeared into undergrowth in the field at Gwinear, just a few miles from remote Bodmin Moor where the phantom wildcat is said to roam. He said: 'It ran around 60 metres in just a few seconds and was leaping in the air with its front two legs first. 'I did some research and thought it may be linked to the Beast of Bodmin - it certainly looks like a big cat.'"

NOTES AND NEWS

Another beast

This newscutting from May 16th was sent by Charles Refoy:

Hell hound bones found at abbey

The skeleton of a huge hound believed to have terrorised villagers four centuries ago has been found in a ruined abbey. The beast weighed up to 200 lbs and stood 7 ft tall on its hind legs.

Archaeologists unearthed the bones at Leiston Abbey in Suffolk, near were, according to legend, a hell hound called Black Shuck with flaming eyes and shaggy black fur appeared during a storm on August 4th, 1577. The legend said that thunder caused the doors of Holy Trinity Church, Blythburgh to burst open and the snarling dog crashed in and ran through the congregation, killing a man and a boy,

FREESAMPLE

copy of the Newsletter of
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to: Laurence Main,
9, Mawddwy Cottages,
Minllyn.DinasMawddwy,
Machynlleth, SY20 9LW,
Wales.

before it fled when the steeple collapsed.

Marks still visible on the church door are said to be from its claws. Brendon Wilkins, project director of archaeological group Dig Ventures, said: "Most of these legends about dogs may have some roots in reality".

Comet theory of Ireland's prehistory

Sacred Sites of Ireland, from the Smithsonian channel, is a documentary which gives a theory as to why religious beliefs apparently changed twice during the island's prehistory. About 2500 BC, the beginning of the Bronze Age, there is evidence from the retrospective timing of comet orbits that a comet came close to the earth and debris came down from it. At this time the passage tombs like Newgrange and Knowth were sealed and stone circles appeared on the landscape, seemingly a switch from an earth based religion to a sky based one. It was suggested that the god Lugh of the Long Arm was associated with this comet.

Then again in 540 AD Halley's comet appeared, again closer to Earth than usual, and it seemed some debris from it caused an explosion on the equator which put a lot of smoke into the atmosphere and caused famine. It was suggested that this caused conversion to Christianity, rather than St. Patrick's earlier efforts which had been much more localised, as being like activities of an Old Testament God. Dendrochronology and Greenland ice samples seemed to confirm this date.

BOOK REVIEW

Earth Grids - The Secret Patterns of Gaia's Sacred Sites, by Hugh Newman, published by Wooden Books, 2010, £5.99, ISBN 978 1904263 647

This very comprehensive little book delves into the discoveries of many people concerning energy grids over the surface of the Earth. Many of them were familiar from talks heard at moots over the years, but there were some that were new. Leys were featured, of course, especially the long distance ones like the St. Michael and Apollo/Athena lines, and Robert Coon's Rainbow Serpent. Some had UFO connection, like Bruce Cathie's grid over New Zealand, and there were also negative aspects like the Bermuda Triangle and several other such areas symmetrically related to each other.

The placing of such monuments as the Great Pyramid and others in significant geometric relationships suggested that measurement of the Earth (the real meaning of the word "geometry") occurred in very ancient times. Such places as Stonehenge, Tiahuanoco and Ankor Wat are in positions related to the Pyramid, which is in the geometric centre of the land masses of the Earth.

The only criticism that can be made is that the position of the E-line was mistaken in the

map of long-distance leys over Britain. It was shown to touch Start Point and go through Portland and cross Southampton Water, going from there to the Isle of Sheppey. It does begin at Leysdown on Sheppey but from there goes much further north, crossing Dorset to go through the Cerne Giant and finally going off the coast at Cape Cornwall.

Nero's mystery building is on Silchester Ley

The University of Reading have been investigating the site of the Roman city of Calleva Atrebatum at Silchester since the mid-seventies. In 1997 the Department of Archaeology, led by Professor Michael Fulford and Amanda Clarke, began to excavate one block or 'insula' of the Roman town. Insula 9, as the block is known, was the site where an ogham stone was found by the Society of Antiquaries' excavation in the nineteenth century.

This year the project is finishing as they have reached the Iron Age layers and the natural soil beneath it. I visited it recently on an excursion with the Bridgwater Archaeological Society. Professor Fulford showed us the site as it is at the moment and evidence of a very large Iron Age building have been found, the largest known in British prehistory, set at an angle to the later Roman street pattern.

But this year they have also done an excavation in Insula 3 to the south, and have discovered another large building from the Roman era. A number of bricks have been found there with the stamp of the Emperor Nero on them. Some others had been found elsewhere at Calleva, but none anywhere else in the Roman Empire. It was suggested that the emperor was sponsoring some special project at the city, though it cannot be known what this was. The Atrebrates, after whom the city was named, had never opposed the Roman invasion and were ruled by a client king.

The foundations of the building were very clear, and there was at one end a large underfloor heating system that led the Victorian excavators to believe it was a bath house, but this was precluded by other evidence found recently. It could have been a corn drying floor, but strangely it seemed it was never used as there was no sign of fire blackening. The building itself was only there for a relatively short time too, and could indeed never have been finished. It was suggested that this was because, after his death, Nero fell from favour with the Romans and everything associated with him was regarded as cursed, and much was demolished, including some in Rome itself.

However, this building was on the Silchester Ley found by Alfred Watkins and described in *The Old Straight Track*. It goes through the building that could have been an early Christian church, as well as a temple near the east gate and the present parish church adjoining it. I found that the ley goes through a number of very significant points to the east, and my film *The Silchester Ley* describes this. The URL address for finding this on YouTube is on page 11 of this issue.

LETTERS

from Ian Cook, Stamford Brook, London:

I was intrigued by your piece that mentioned St. Mary's, Northchurch. The ashes of my parents are interred very close to the tomb of the "Wild Boy". I dowsed around the church a couple of years ago and at that time I picked up this line running through Peter's tomb and my parents' ashes. Furthermore, I went to Hemel Hempstead Grammar School. Our Christmas services were held in St. Mary's, Hemel. Small world!

from Norman Darwen, Lostock, Lancashire:

I was very pleased to see Berkhamsted Castle mentioned in Touchstone, and on the YouTube video you posted. In the 80s and early 90s, I used to pass it frequently when I worked in London and went home to see my family in Preston - as you say, the West Coast mainline goes right past it. I always made a point of looking out for the castle and would be very disappointed if I missed it, even from a fast moving train it always seemed to possess an "atmosphere". The only real fact I was able to discover about it in those pre-internet days was that one of the knights who slew Thomas A'Becket in Canterbury Cathedral fled there after the killing - it was only recently that I discovered that the castle was at one time owned by Thomas A'Becket.

FILMS ON YOUTUBE

<http://www.spacevoice.fsnet.co.uk/videos>

The Leys of Berkhamsted Castle, and London's Camelot. An earth mysteries field trip in 1995, to Berkhamsted Castle, Hertfordshire and surrounding area, and subsequent discovery of leys skirting its edge, one of which goes to Camlet Moat, Enfield, which is known as London's Camelot. **Mysterious Guildford.** A field trip in 1992 covering ghosts and earth mysteries in Guildford. **A Ley through Kingston.** An earth mysteries field trip in 1993 following a ley through Kingston, Surrey. **The Norfolk Network.** Earth mysteries research in 1992 in Norfolk, indicating an interesting network of leys there, and including a crop circle which appeared there in that year. **Where the Martians Landed.** A visit to Horsell Common, where H.G. Wells set the landing of the Martians in *War of the Worlds*, and leys in the vicinity, and finally a UFO sighting at nearby Newlands Corner, Guildford with seeming Mars connections. **Jimmy Goddard on Earth Mysteries.** Earth mysteries research in Surrey in the 1980s. **Avalon and Ebony** A holiday ley hunt in the two very similar areas of the Isle of Avalon at Glastonbury and the Isle of Ebony near Tenterden in Kent. **Northamptonshire Creations** An earth mysteries field trip with the Travel and Earth Mysteries Society in 2000 **The Medway Megaliths and the E-line** is a new film made earlier this year, involving chambered tombs in Kent.

<p>MEYN MAMVRO Ancient stones & sacred sites in Cornwall</p>	<p>Sample £3.50 Annual Subscription £10.50 from:- 51 Carn Bosavern, St. Just, Penzance, Cornwall, TR19 7QX. Web site: www.meynmamvro.co.uk *****</p>
<p><i>Earth Energies * Ancient Stones * Sacred Sites * Paganism * Leypaths Pre-history and culture * Megalithic Mysteries * Legends & Folklore</i></p>	<p>Also available: EM Guides to ancient sites in Cornwall, 'Pagan Cornwall: Land of the Goddess' & 'In Search of Cornwall's Holy Wells' 'Megalithic Mysteries of Cornwall' Details from the above address</p>

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.

TOUCHSTONE is the newsletter of the Surrey Earth Mysteries Group. £4 for four quarterly issues from J. Goddard, 1, St. Paul's Terrace, Easton, Wells, Somerset, BA5 1DX. Please make cheques payable to J. Goddard. IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE AN "X" WILL FOLLOW THIS SENTENCE: