

# Touchstone

Surrey  
Earth  
Mysteries



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## TONY ROBINSON'S MESSAGES

This is a new video following research on a TV programme in 2009 featuring Tony Robinson, well known for the *Time Team* archaeology series. This research was originally published in an issue of *Touchstone* that year. The programme was one of a short series of three on historical events featuring seemingly paranormal elements. This one featured architect and archaeologist Frederick Bligh Bond, who made some startling discoveries at Glastonbury Abbey and then revealed that information was obtained from former monks of the Abbey, communicating through automatic writing.

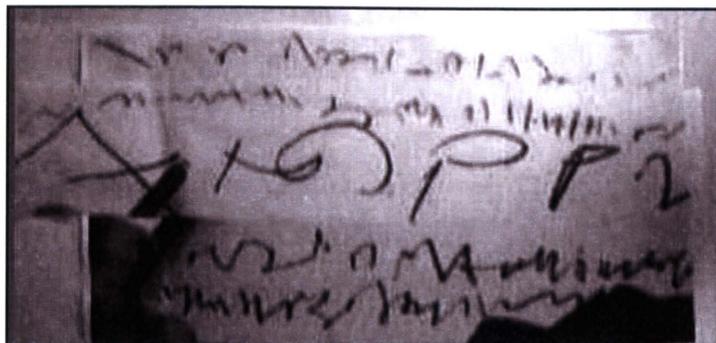
Some bones were investigated, which Bligh Bond had found near the high altar position, and which his scripts said were those of Abbot Whiting, the last abbot of Glastonbury who had been hanged, drawn and quartered on Glastonbury Tor for defying Henry VIII. These, presently at Prinknash Abbey in Gloucestershire, were found to be mostly human and of a size that indicates that they could be from the same person; the person's gender could not be determined. However, two of them were very different and were seen to be animal bones, judged by osteoarchaeologist Mary Lewis to be from a "medium sized mammal". Also, there was no evidence on the human bones to indicate that violent death.



*Tony Robinson and June Elleni Laine*

Tony then experimented with automatic writing himself, with automatist June Elleni

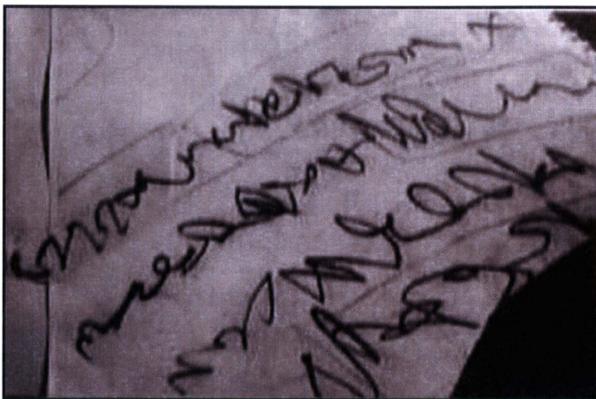
Laine, asking two questions. The scripts made produced some things that he noticed and tried to make sense of, but video capturing the scripts made it clear that there were other things that he did not seem to notice. Both these elements taken together seemed to make intelligible messages, and the fact that some were not noticed is further evidence of their authenticity.



The first question asked was "Are these the bones of Abbot Whiting?" The first thing Tony noticed, large and in the centre of the script was what seemed to be "A top pig". This caused some amusement.

But there were several lines of script; below that one seemed to be quite clearly "not a man". Above it, slightly less clearly, could be "An abbot not Whiting". So the full message would be "An abbot, not Whiting, (and) a Tor pig, not a man. This seems to be an answer to the question and is confirmed by the osteoarchaeologist's findings.

The second question was "What was the name of the monk who communicated with Bligh Bond?" The first thing noticed was on the last line - the word "Angel". Then the top line, which seemed to say "emman wensom" which did not seem to mean anything relevant. On a middle line was a name that seemed like "Wallace". After



this had been received a researcher contacted Tony to say he had found a record written by William of Malmesbury of St. Patrick coming to Glastonbury, climbing the Tor with a monk called Wellias, having a vision of God and dedicating the church there to Michael the Archangel. These things seemed to fit the message, and Tony then thought the top word was "Emmanuel" for the vision of God. The name could certainly be "Wellias" and the "angel" could be the church dedication.

Once again, there were words that did not seem to be noticed. Firstly, if the top word was "emmanuel" the word after it looks very like "Christ". Before the Wellias seemed to be "Macedonia", which did not seem relevant, but we have no way of knowing where Wellias came from. Surprisingly unnoticed under this was a little drawing of an angel, followed by another name - William, and of course the word Angel was on the bottom line.



This message does not seem to be a direct answer to the question as was the first - Wellias was of a much earlier period than were the monks who allegedly contacted Bligh Bond. But the correspondences with the discovered account by William of Malmesbury seem unmistakable - could it be him who signed the message?

The video *Tony Robinson's Messages* (with all my others) can be found on the link list on <http://www.jimgoddard.myfreeola.com/spacevoice/videos/> Please note that this URL address is different from the one given in previous issues. I have had to change my domain as there were problems with the previous one.

### THE ROUGH TOR CAIRN AND ITS LEYS

In 2007 *Time Team* excavated a Neolithic cairn near Rough Tor (pronounced "ro", not



"ruf"), on Bodmin Moor in Cornwall, one of many granite outcrops across the moor. Wikipedia reports that the summit once had a neolithic tor enclosure. It is encircled by a series of rough stone walls that align with natural stone outcroppings on the tor. The walls

#### *Structure of the cairn as excavated*

would have originally completely encircled the tor. They would have had numerous stone lined openings. In the interior of the circle there are remains of terraces leveled into the slopes, which archaeologists believe formed the foundations of circular wooden houses.



*Impression of the cairn as it may have been*

The summit of the tor was also once the site of a medieval chapel, which was built into the side of one of the cairns, and was dedicated to St. Michael. The chapel was recorded in the 14th century, and is the only known hilltop chapel in Bodmin Moor. As it overlooks an ancient trackway across the moor, it may have served as a guide

for travellers. There are remains of a second medieval building at the bottom of the summit, and a beacon may have been maintained here or at the summit by a hermit.

The cairn turned out to be more like a small cursus than a cairn. About 500 metres long, it was composed of two straight sections at a slight angle to each other, one pointing at Rough



*Impression of a section of the cairn*

Tor and the other at nearby Showery Tor. Phil Harding, who excavated it, found that it was very well constructed of two parallel walls of large stones, infilled with rubble. Getting down to the original ground surface, he found that the turf had been stripped before the building, and theorised some kind of ritual cleansing, but thought



*The bend in the cairn*

that the turf may have been put back on top of it to make a walkway. It would have been a very spectacular sight with white granite walls and a green top. It was dated as early Neolithic, 6000-5000 BC, by finds of flint tools.

Nearby they also excavated a group of circular stone formations which were found to be a Middle Bronze Age village by finds of Cornish Trevisker ware, 1500-1000 BC, but flint tools found there suggested that it could have originated at the same time as the cairn, and continued in use through the Bronze Age, which would have been several thousand years.

The western stretch, pointing at Showery Tor, runs at about 120° N and the eastern stretch, aligned on Rough Tor, runs at about 140° N. There is a ley following each stretch. The Showery Tor ley first goes through a multi-junction of road and tracks at Aldermoor Farm, then a peak 289 metres, a meeting point of road and tracks on Poldue Downs spotmarked 253 metres, the western stretch of the long cairn, Showery Tor, a long house, Maiden Tor, the southern edge of Leskernick stone circle and finally The Beacon, 369 metres high.

The Rough Tor ley goes through a cairn nearby before reaching the eastern stretch of the long cairn. It then goes through another cairn by Rough Tor, before going on to the southern cairn on Brown Willy. This is the highest point of Bodmin Moor and of Cornwall as a whole (the name comes from the Cornish "Bronn Wennili", meaning "hill of swallows"). The two cairns on the summit are thought to be early Bronze Age. The Summit Cairn (northern) has never been excavated and folklore suggests an ancient Cornish king may lie entombed underneath. The hill is regarded as a sacred mountain by members of the Aetherius Society, a UFO religion founded in 1954 by George King. They believe that Brown Willy was charged with "holy energy" on November 23, which they celebrate each year as "Charging Day", and gather at the hill on that day each year. The ley continues from here to Catshole Tor.

This seems to show that linear monuments seem to have a connection with the ley system, even when formed of more than one orientation.

*See page 6*

### **LEY-FOLLOWING ROMAN ROAD AND STONE CIRCLE ON WELLS CATHEDRAL GREEN?**

At the recent Mendip Hills Heritage Day Barry Lane, curator of Wells Museum, spoke on the resistivity geophysics done on the Cathedral Green last year. Ground resistance is higher where there are stones (giving a lighter tone on the

*Continued page 8*

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*The Rough Tor long cairn and its leys*

## THE GEOPHYSICS AT WELLS CATHEDRAL GREEN



Possible Roman road

Cathedral north tower

Circular feature of high resistivity spots

plot) and lower where there is deep soil.

Several archaeologists and historians had suggested that there may be a Roman road crossing the Green, and the geophysics revealed a lighter linear feature previously unknown. This runs in an approximately north-east direction through the north tower on the cathedral's west front, through what appears to be the foundations of a small building in front of the cathedral. It was theorised that this could have been a mason's hut. The possibility of the feature being the Roman road was supported by the fact that it aligns with the course of St. Andrew's Street and St. Thomas's Street to the north-east.

This is in fact the course of a multi-church ley previously found. This mean-follows a stretch of the B3139 road from Whitnell Corner to a cross-roads in West Horrington and goes over Knapp Hill. It then goes through St. Thomas's Church and along St. Thomas's

Street and St. Andrew's Street, through the Chapter House, the north porch and the north tower of the cathedral and across the green, then through St. Cuthbert's Church, the parish church of Wells. It goes across Hay Hill and crosses the Levels to pass through the original site of Shapwick Church (moved in the fourteenth century), then through Swayne's Jumps on the Polden Ridge (a line of stones whose origin is not certain, but which has a legend attached to it). Moorlinch Church on the other side of the ridge is the next point, after which it crosses the King's Sedge Moor to reach North Newton Church, south of Bridgwater. The road dowses at 6 paces wide, and the ley 10 paces.

In addition to this, there also seems to be a circular feature on the geophysics plan, composed of spots of high resistivity (stones?) This was not mentioned in the talk, but seems to be a ring of stones. Could it be a buried stone circle on the cathedral green? There seems to be a central stone which is on the postulated Roman road, which would make the circle a point on the ley.

### NOTES AND NEWS

#### Dragon woman on Chapter House steps

Following the description of the dragons in the north porch of Wells Cathedral, I was surprised to see a statue of a woman spearing a dragon on the wall of the wide steps leading to the Chapter House. It is not certain who she represents, though Margaret of Antioch is often the identity of a female dragon killer.



#### The Magical Mystical Ley Line Detector

This is a very ingenious website which invites users to enter their postcode and will plot alignments passing through the spot, though on the homepage it says "Important - ley lines don't actually exist- you should read this". The note reads: "So here's the truth: ley lines don't exist. Sorry to disappoint you. The truth is, no matter where in England you are, this site will happily find you three ley lines — including one that goes through Stonehenge! How? Simple: there are over 9,000 scheduled monuments in England. We're running with a smaller database - about 3,000 of the most impressive ones - but that's more than enough to guarantee that hundreds of "ley lines" will pass right through your house. The site picks a few directions, draws a line, and finds the closest sites of interest. By discarding the misses and showing you only the hits, something that's incredibly common can be made to look spectacular. That's how ley lines, and maps of alien landing sites (and Woolworths stores!) work — they take advantage of



Ley goes through North Porch, with dragon sculptures, and Chapter House

the fact that the human brain is really bad at statistics."

Using the site with the *Touchstone* address postcode it declared "We found three ley lines that converge at that location, including one from Stonehenge. Hover over the markers for information on each ancient site. You seem to live at a swirl of ancient energy highways; this may mean that your area is a hotspot for paranormal activity, or even for unidentified flying objects!"

The three lines offered, very spectacularly on a map, were: 1) (the Stonehenge one it invariably gives) Stonehenge, the River Wey aqueduct in Headley, Chiddingfold Roman Villa, Crowborough Forge in Withyham and Martello Tower No. 25 in Dymchurch. 2) Helstone Burial Chamber in Portesham, Dore Abbey in Abbey Dore, Monnington Straddle Motte in Vowchurch, Rhyd-Meredydd bridge in Llanyblodwel, Parton Roman Fort, Parton. 3) Cornworthy Priory, Rectangular earthwork on Nebsworth in Ilmington, The Mount Motte at Melton Mowbray, Old St. James Church in Woolsthorpe, Deserted medieval village of Beesby.

These are all five-point lines in an area covering the whole of Britain and many of the points are ones which would not be acceptable as ley points - the first has an aqueduct, a Roman villa, a forge and a Martello tower - none of them really acceptable and the aqueduct not a specific point. The second has a bridge and a Roman fort, together with three other points that would be acceptable. The third has only one (the deserted village) unacceptable, but could be a genuine ley hit on by chance. The system is based on the assumption that all scheduled sites are acceptable points - also each of these lines has only five points, which would indicate a ley in a small area with acceptable points, but not over such a large one. <http://www.tomscott.com/ley/>

## LETTERS

### From Gary Biltcliffe, Weymouth, Dorset:

Attached is an image of Bride on one of the ceiling bosses inside the Chapter House in Wells Cathedral. I admit it is very difficult to see without visual aids, however a local pottery called Black Dog of Wells has reproduced it and it is named the Green Lady of Wells which I believe is a depiction of Bride. I have also discovered that Somerset has a few Bride sites besides Brides Mound in Glastonbury. There is St Bridget's Church at Brean which has her depicted in the window. It was founded in the sixth century. St Brigid is also depicted in a splendid window in St John's Church on the High St in Glastonbury on the St Michael Line. She is also depicted in the stone archway into St Mary's Chapel in the abbey and the tower on the Tor.



### from Norman Darwen, Lostock, Lancashire:

The recent snowfalls in Lancashire made me think again about the importance of boundaries, which always have had significance for ley-hunters. On Saturday 17th January we had significant

snowfall, a few inches, in Horwich, at the foot of the West Pennine Moors. On the Monday evening I took my son to his football practice near Wigan. Leaving Horwich, there was noticeably less snow in the Aspull area, once we crossed the small brook that marks the border; within 100 yards of the sign marking the border between Aspull and Hindley, this was again markedly different, with just a light dusting, and once we crossed from Hindley to Platt Bridge, this disappeared completely. Whoever made these borders certainly understood the different characters of each settlement.

## FILMS ON YOUTUBE

<http://www.jimgoddard.myfreeola.uk/spacevoice/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 discoveries 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 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 in 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** A new film made last year, involving chambered tombs in Kent. **The Silchester Ley.** Following a ley found by Alfred Watkins to the Roman city site. **A Walk on St. Ann's Hill.** History, leys and energies at St. Ann's Hill, Chertsey, Surrey. **Tony Robinson's Messages.** A film made this year on automatic writing messages received by Tony Robinson in a TV programme about Frederick Bligh Bond.

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## **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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