

# Touchstone

Surrey  
Earth  
Mysteries



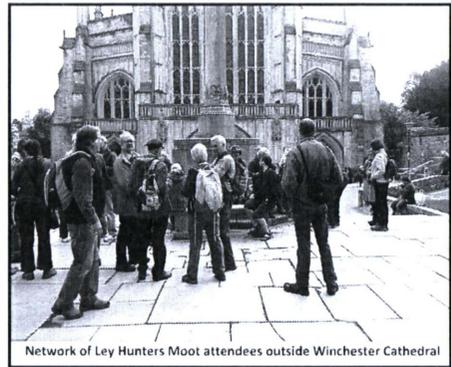
No. 111

October 2015

## Network of Ley Hunters Winchester Moot – September 2015 by Liza Llewellyn

The moot began in the front of Winchester Cathedral with a general talk by Gary Biltcliffe and Caroline Hoare, authors of *The Spine of Albion*, about the importance of Winchester as a spiritual and political centre, with 32 people in attendance. Of particular mention was that Winchester is on the Belinus Line, the longest ley in Britain. It was noted also that Winchester Cathedral is also the longest cathedral in all of Europe.

We then began a walk around Winchester, starting at the Court House that the main ley goes through. Mention was made of a limping ghost that was seen by various people. Then to the church of St Swithun around the corner – a legend said he wished to be buried outside with his beloved people, but instead was entombed in the Cathedral causing it to rain.



Network of Ley Hunters Moot attendees outside Winchester Cathedral

Then we walked down the street to the College built by Christopher Wren to view a statue of St Mary over the door as if to bless those who enter – this connected with the female Elen current. Further down the street we came to the Bishop's Home and Office, where a previous bishop, Henri de Blois, the "Wizard of Winchester," stored up many interesting relics of a talismanic nature.

We stopped round the corner the at a tributary of the river Itchen, and looked towards St Catherine's Hill - which falls precisely on the Belinus Ley and is a meeting point of other leys. Round the corner, we looked at three stones that were remains of a stone circle. Then we saw the statue of King Alfred and, on the main street, we

viewed stone reliefs above windows showing notable people and events associated with the city such as William The Conqueror and the Domesday Book.



*The Round Table*

We visited St Lawrence's Church, on the main ley, where bishops are sent to quietly contemplate before being ordained. We noticed also the name Eclipse Inn and I remembered Gary told of the death (and possible ritual sacrifice) of King William Rufus on the equinox. However, the highlight of the day (for me at least) was our visit to the Great Hall, with its stunning Arthurian-styled Round Table. Gary and Caroline talked about the significance of the carefully chosen geometry of the

building to effect a magical change in consciousness on those within it. The tour finished at St Bartholomew's Church and the burial place of King Alfred the Great.

### St. Catherine's Hill Field Trip

In the early 1990s I went on a field trip to St.Catherine's Hill with Rob Stephenson and the London Earth Mysteries Circle. I filmed it, and it is now one of the videos on YouTube ([www.jimgoddard.myfreeola.uk/spacevoice/videos](http://www.jimgoddard.myfreeola.uk/spacevoice/videos)). Here is a transcript:

*The participants walking up the hill*

St.Catherine's Hill near Winchester. This hill was purchased in the fourteenth century by Bishop William Wykeham, founder of Winchester College, as the recreation ground of the college. He was the first educator to devise a system of tuition that carried a pupil from boyhood to young manhood. He opened Winchester College in 1394, to ensure a suitable supply of young students for New College, Oxford, which he founded earlier.



He ordained by statute that twice daily his "seventy black-gowned scholars" should ascend the holy hill. Lord Selborne, in his quincentennial poem, thus alludes to one of the most cherished memories of Old Wykehamists.

Four hundred years and fifty their rolling course have sped,  
 Since the first serge-clad scholar to Wykeham's feet was led ;  
 And still his seventy faithful boys, in these presumptuous days,  
 Learn the old truths, speak the old words, tread in the ancient ways:  
 Still for their daily orisons resounds the matin chime ;  
 Still linked in bands of brotherhood St. Catherine's steep they climb.

*After seeing the print of the boys climbing the hill, we see the group of ley hunters climbing the same path. Then we arrive at the labyrinth on the summit, and begin treading the maze.*



Dowsing is a very versatile tool. It can be used to detect the presence of general substances such as water or metal, and also more specific things such as archaeological remains, or even the bodies of murder victims. Going one step further it can be used to find intangible energies, such as those associated with leys or ancient sites.

In this ley dowsing on St.Catherine's Hill, both dowsers seemed to find the reaction at the same spot. Going even further, the process can even be used to determine abstract concepts, such as ages of things. The St.Catherine's Hill maze seemed to give a date of 1250.



*The view of Winchester Cathedral from St.Catherine's Hill.*



*The Inner Sanctum*

E.O. Gordon, in her book on prehistoric London, says "The hill stands at about the same distance from the Cathedral as Silbury does from Avebury, and that Winchester Cathedral was erected on the site of a circle is practically certain, she says, from the fact that several stones were at one time to be seen in the close. The late Dean Stevens pointed out one of them to her, near the King's Gate, a relic that she felt went far to

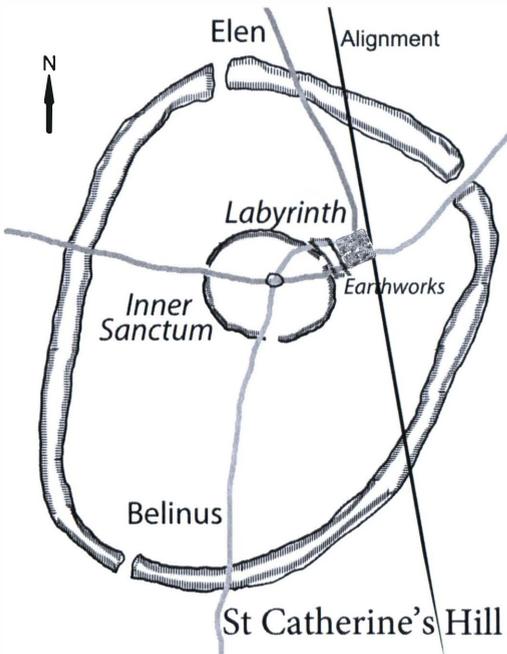
confirm the tradition that the first minster was built on the site of a stone circle.

### The Belinus and Elen Currents at St. Catherine's Hill

Gary Biltcliffe, in his book *The Spine of Albion*, notes that not only does the straight Spine of Albion alignment pass through St. Catherine's Hill, but the serpentine Belinus and Elen currents cross twice at the site, once at the "Inner Sanctum" mound within a clump and labyrinth. Between them there is a rectangular raised area which he feels was the site of the chapel which is said to have been on the hill, rather than the summit. This



*The two dowsers at the possible chapel site on St. Catherine's Hill.*



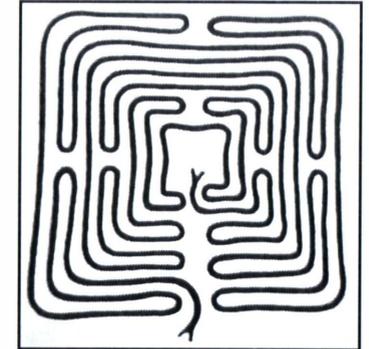
seems to have been the area where the two dowsers had a reaction on the St. Catherine's Hill field trip described above. The two currents seem to form a vesica piscis figure round the area, although when he first dowsed the area in 1994 they seemed to merge into one flow for a short distance. Then he learned that the hill was being used for dark occult practices, and after carrying out healing ceremonies with other healers, found they had changed to the present configuration. The St. Catherine's Hill field trip was before this.

He also says "The legend of the Wyntun Dragon is also associated with this Iron Age hill. The dragon is a landscape figure that stretches 27 km (17 miles) from Old Winchester

Hill to St. Catherine's Hill. St. Catherine's Hill represents the dragon's head and snout and its tail coils round Old Winchester Hill. It seems appropriate that we have two Node points of the great earth serpents of Belinus and Elen at the head of a landscape

dragon overlooking the ancient capital of a lost kingdom."

In his article in the current issue of the *Network of Ley Hunters Newsletter*, Gary says, "Earth Mystery researchers and psychics describe the hill as a hub or wheel of telluric forces. Interestingly, St. Catherine's symbol is the wheel, thus the circular hill fort could be seen symbolically as a Round Table or spindle within the wheel of the heavens - or axis mundi. In fact Druid lore describes the hill as a Royal Seat or place of assembly, around which they administered spiritual nourishment to the surrounding lands and people".



*The St. Catherine's Hill labyrinth pattern*

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In *The Spine of Albion* he also describes another straight alignment going through the hill, aligned on the setting point of the star Deneb.

This goes through the college chapel, the high altar of the cathedral, Hyde Gate, St. Bartholomew's Church and a cross-roads at Whitchurch. It then goes through the gap between Siddown Hill and Beacon Hill through which the setting Deneb would have been visible.

Deneb and its constellation Cygnus were evidently very important to ancient people—I recently came across a film on YouTube in which Andrew Collins shows that the three pyramids at Giza in Egypt (including the Great Pyramid) which have been theorised to represent the stars in Orion's belt, fit the stars in Cygnus much more precisely. If this is so, then Deneb is represented by a "Tomb of the Birds" where Andrew discovered the entrance to an extensive cave system (mummified birds were found in the tomb). Deneb and two other stars in Cygnus would also be seen to rise simultaneously over the three pyramids. The film is *The Lost Caves of Giza* and can be seen by searching for that title in YouTube.

In the same issue of the Newsletter Brian Thirtle presents an isosceles triangle with a perpendicular (a form which occurs time and again in leys) of which the two base points are St. Catherine's Hill and Bury Hill, Andover. The apex is at Winklebury Camp, Basingstoke

### The Ancient Art and Practice of Dowsing

*This is a chapter in the book Crossways - Celtic Holy Places of West Somerset and North Devon, by John and Ann Gilman. It implies that dowsable earth energies have been known since Victorian times, and was found independently of the discovery of leys.*

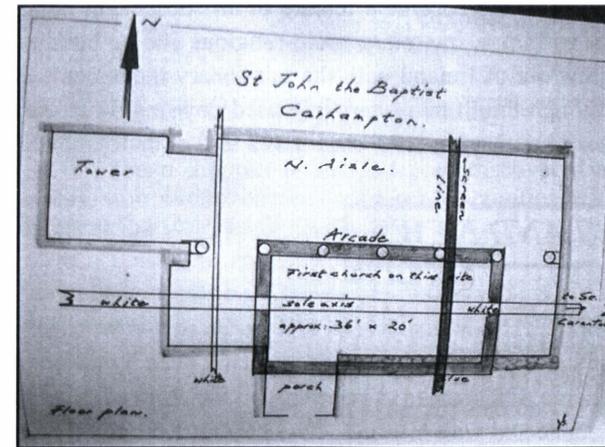
Dowsing is as old as man himself. That animals have the ability is obvious when their movements around their immediate vicinity are investigated. It is a naturally occurring, inbuilt facility that is developed through the needs of creatures to adapt to the environment. Currently a much under-used quality of the physical body, it has enabled us as a species to discover more about our environment than is immediately obvious at a cursory inspection. Put more simply, dowsing is an awareness of things not easily apparent in the first instance.

The dowser doesn't need to dig a dozen trial bore holes in a location before sinking a well or digging for a spring and is equally confident where to strike an adit into a plentiful supply of iron ore. It is highly likely that in common with the animal creation, all human beings are gifted with the latent ability to dowse. It has been discovered in all nationalities and at all times in human history. Despite its universality, it has only ever been taken up by a small number of folk, giving it a mystique and a slant that has often been misinterpreted and maligned.

Nevertheless, at various stages and periods of our island history, it has proved to be a useful tool and an aid to a more successful community life. Water is perhaps the most fundamental need for human life and the village dowser was the person who knew how to find the springs and underground water courses that gifted potable water. The Druids were responsible for deciding just where tribal and personal boundaries were to be maintained and were able to locate any boundary stones that had been quietly moved. Later, minerals were located by dowsing and dowsers who specialised in the mining business were much in demand.

Running alongside these more practical aspects, there was another strand of the dowser's art that was pointing up just where the earth itself was indicating a place of benefit for making a permanent dwelling or a meeting place. This needed an understanding of the underlying resonances, vibrations or measurable energies that had a marked influence on the animal kingdom. (Those involved in long term animal husbandry will have noticed that horses and cattle like to give birth in particular spots and also that sheep, brought in from different sources, tend to knock walls down in the same place again and again.)

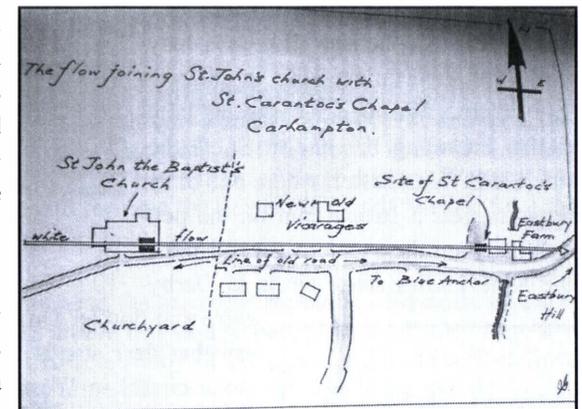
We don't claim to know exactly what these "indications" are. The Victorians decided they might be called "rays" and some folk today still give them the name of "earth energies" or "particle energy", but if the truth be told we just don't know what it is that we are experiencing. We have to leave it as a human awareness of an unidentified resonance or energy. Another name given to such manifestations is a "ley line" but this is only since the publication of a book by Alfred Watkins (*The Old Straight Track*) which has become very popular. To the purist, a "ley line" must remain a "sight" line as Watkins intended, bridging the landscape and linking prominent sites, but the many regional and local lines, ribbons or flows with their variations in width, complexity and influence



*Flow line at St. John's Church, Carhampton*

influence on navigation. Parallel forces on land must have been quickly recognised and the movement of animals and their tracks given the clue to underlying ground currents or flows. In 2003 we set out by dowsing to follow an ancient track that had been in turn Celtic, Roman, English, Medieval and Modern. Some parts were still in use as a main road whilst some stretches had reverted to animal track and long unused footpath. Under the whole of the sixty-nine mile route the original signal was still strong.

Once we are convinced that the Druids were dowsers, it becomes easy to verify this by sampling a number of Bronze Age barrows, ridgeway tracks and other ancient roadways and cross-peninsular routes that were established before the Roman occupation. We were not surprised to find that they were underpinned by discernible flows. If the Celtic chapels of the Age of Saints were laid out within or upon such lines, then it should be relatively easy for a dowser to confirm this. The very first dwellings and oratories from the first years of the Christian period were circular, but the form of a rectangle soon emerged from Ireland into Wales and the Western shores. With a nave and soon a chancel,



*Flow joins church and older chapel, runs along old road*

are something quite different. Celtic law and tradition preserved three great freedoms; the freedom of the seaways and the right to voyage, the freedom of the rivers which opened up the country to trade, and the freedom of the pathways that were the mainstay of national communication. With their constant skilled use of the curragh it must have quickly become obvious that there were undersea currents that had a marked

orientation was born and the earth flowline became a feature of all subsequent buildings. Thus the origins of a flow within an important socio-religious site or building was taken up by the Celts and grew out of Ireland with the missionary movements of the fifth and sixth centuries. Although the Romans certainly used dowsing, it appears that Druid scholars, with their later Christian brothers, used it as a tool of their architectural planning.

## NOTES AND NEWS

### Whirls of Energy

This is a video I made in 1991 of a field trip in that year to Old Sarum and Winchester - it was a sequel to the St.Catherine's Hill field trip - and it has recently been uploaded to YouTube. It turned out that the theme of it seemed to be energy in whirls in addition to the straight line energy of leys - connected with hillforts, labyrinths, stone circles, crop circles and places frequented by animals. I added some other bits of video from others as seemed relevant.

We start at Old Sarum, where Eileen Roche dowses the famous ley from there to Salisbury Cathedral, and determines its width, and we detect energy flowing round the bank. Then, over lunch, Rob Stephenson discusses labyrinths and their universality, and how to draw them. We then see various labyrinths, including the one at St. Catherine's Hill, Winchester, where one of the dowsers gets a strong spin on the pendulum. I am then seen to get rodspin at the Nine Ladies stone circle in Derby-



*Double whirl in corn circle at  
Cheesefoot Head*

shire and dowser Donovan Wilkins speaks of his discovery that deer stands in Cornwall dowse similarly to the stone circles in West Penwith. We then dowse in Winchester Cathedral and visit the crypt with its wells, and finally Eileen gives dowsing instruction in a crop circle formation at Cheesefoot Head which appeared that year. I found that in dowsing this circle there was a double whirl—on the outside edge my rods spun in one direction, and further in they spun in the other. We also see a map from *The Circular* showing alignments between crop circles and ancient sites. The video can be accessed from



my link list at [www.jimgoddard.myfreeola.uk/spacevoice/videos](http://www.jimgoddard.myfreeola.uk/spacevoice/videos) along with my others, now including *Surrey Earth Mysteries*, which was made in 1990.

## October 1988 THE PUMPSAINT ZODIAC

When he heard that I was going on holiday in the area of the Pumpsaint Zodiac near Lampeter in Wales, Philip Heselton sent me a large sheaf of photocopied information on it. I found that the zodiac had been discovered as early as 1948 by a Lewis Edwards, who numbered among his other activities being a political agent for the prime minister Ramsay MacDonald.

He believed that the circle he had found was an actual temple, used for worship, and even isolated two hills near the centre that he identified as the inner and outer sanctuaries, one for initiates and the other for the people. On visiting the former I found it to have a very uplifting atmosphere, and the field definitely seemed to have some kind of banking around it, though it was not marked on the map as an antiquity. The field entrance had a large oak tree beside it.

The atmosphere was markedly different to the nearby Llwyn wood, which had a feeling of decay about it, probably accentuated by the fallen trees which may have been a result of last year's hurricane. Strangely, it was similar to that felt at Park Wood at the centre of the Somerset Zodiac many years ago. A lorry full of dogs, all whining piteously with no person in evidence, completed the picture. The wood is nonetheless quite interesting as the name 'Llwyn' is Welsh for 'grove', and although it is marked on the map as coniferous, there are several other species mixed in with them, which is suggestive of it once having been a druidical grove.

The zodiac is similar to the Somerset one, but with some differences. Scorpio, for instance, is not represented by one figure but three - a scorpion, a serpent and an eagle, supposedly symbolising death and the transcendence of the soul. There is a nearby pass called Bwlch Cefn Sarth - if Sarth is a corruption of Sarff this would mean 'the pass at the back of the serpent'. The hill forming the serpent is clearly visible from the road, as is the one forming Virgo the other side.

There seems to be some disagreement as to the nature of Aquarius - Edwards says it is a squirrel, whereas in John Michael's article it is said to be a phoenix. Either way, it is very difficult to find on the map, as is Leo. Many of the others are quite well-defined though, particularly Pisces which is formed by two woods which are clearly visible from the road to the north of the circle.

Perhaps the most striking place in the sodiac that we visited was the Carreg-y-Bwchi, the Hobgoblin Stone. This is on an alignment which skirts the two sanctuaries and is coincident with a two-mile stretch of the Sarn Helen to the north. (Alfred Watkins mentions this road in connection with Helen, traditionally a daughter of King Coel, who he connects with the ley surveyors). The line skirts an ancient site to the north of that, as well as going through a few minor points. A somewhat better ley links it with two cairns on the nearby hilltop (one of which is visible from it) and two other well-spaced cairns several miles away, and some minor points.

The site itself is very impressive, approached by a rather alarming road with a precipice at one side. It is a mound, visible from some distance, and on top is a very large slab of conglomerate atone. There is a hollow in one side which seems to be intended for some kind of offerings, and when I visited it it had several pieces of pure quartz crystal apparently placed in it. Around it is a scatter of other stones which Lewis Edwards felt could be the remains of a stone circle, and I tend to think this could be right. There are stories attached to the place of farmers turning a covetous eye on the stone, but who were discouraged by freak thunderstorms when they tried to remove it.

Another alignment mentioned by Edwards which turned out to be a very good ley is the one which he felt was used to 'Set the circle'. As nearly as can be ascertained, it passes through the centre of the circle. Edwards writes: '... the alignment of Cairns or Tumuli on Mynydd Llanbyther to the south west of the Temple. On the 6-inch map, four cairns are marked here - there are only three on the one-inch map. Except for the second from the north, they are in a straight line and are known by the name Crugiau Edryd. Further to the south west stands an isolated cairn, Crug y Biswal, which is on lower ground than Crugiau Edryd. A line drawn from Crug y Biswal through the centre of the line of cairns Crugiau Edryd points to the centre of the Circle and is clearly the line of Orientation. It passes near the eye of Taurus and thereby indicates that the Temple was constructed soon after the commencement of the Age of Taurus, which occurred about 4,500 B.C.' This line passes through other points besides the ones mentioned, however. It passes through a motte and a settlement at Pencader, Crug y Biawal, Crugiau Edryd. a junction of tracks near Llwyn wood at the centre of the circle. a church at Pont Rhyd-felin and a standing stone a little further to the east; in addition to several hill peaks. It is clearly a most significant line. Unfortunately our holiday had to be cut short because of a funeral, so what was found was severely limited - the scope for further work is clear.

From *A Life of Ley Hunting*, [www.jimgoddard.myfreeola.uk/leyhunt](http://www.jimgoddard.myfreeola.uk/leyhunt)

## BOOK REVIEW

**Lancashire Magic and Mystery - Secrets of the Red Rose County, by Kenneth Fields, Sigma Leisure, Wilmslow,Cheshire, 1998, 161pp, illus, ISBN 1-85058-606-3**

This has been around for quite a while but as far as I know it is still relatively easy to find. It is one of those local guidebooks that consists of plenty of small sections lumped together into chapters with titles like "Strange but True", "Mysterious Happenings", "Ghostly Encounters", "A Pagan Landscape" etc. The author refers to leys - there is a small section entitled "Lancashire Ley Lines" - and there are of course plenty of other items of interest, including Fortean, UFOs, crop circles, witchcraft, Arthurian connections, screaming skulls and "curiosities". The book starts disappointingly, looking at the "mysterious" disappearance of a pilot flying from Blackpool Airport during the Second World War, but it quickly moves on to alien big cats, Spring-heeled Jack and other more genuinely mysterious items. The inclusion of the Moors murders seems uncomfortably out of place, but apart from that, there is plenty to enjoy.

*Norman Darwen*

## 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. **The First Ley** A field trip on the first ley found by Alfred Watkins in Herefordshire. **St. Catherine's Hill Field Trip** A field trip to St. Catherine's Hill, Winchester in the early 1990s, dowsing the maze on its summit and viewing Winchester Cathedral. Then to Cheesefoot Head where two crop circles were visible. From here we travelled to Butser Hill Ancient Farm with its reconstructed ancient buildings, and finally to Selborne, with its ancient yew, home of the naturalist Gilbert White. **Whirls of Energy** This field trip in 1991 turned out to have a theme of whirls or vortices of subtle energy, detectable by dowsing, connected with hillforts, stone circles, turf labyrinths and crop circles. **Surrey Earth Mysteries** A video made in 1990 for the Surrey Earth Mysteries Group. We see an exhibit on leys that was at Weybridge Museum and a ley from Chertsey to Worpleston via Horsell Common is followed and analysed.

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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.

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## **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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