

Touchstone

Surrey
Earth
Mysteries



No. 114

July 2016

A LEY CENTRE IN OXFORD

There seems to be a ley centre in Oxford, found at the time of the Network of Ley Hunters' Moot in May, composed of leys found by three different people. It is in Lake Street in south Oxford, near the community centre where the moot was held, but seemingly unmarked. It is at the junction of Lake Street and Summerfield, and seemed to give a dowsing reaction of rodspin.

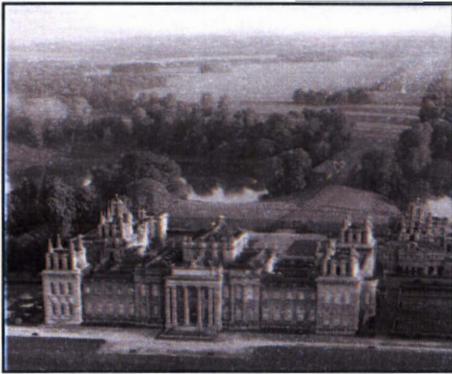


The Lake Street ley centre

One of the leys leading into it was found by Alfred Watkins, the discoverer of the ley system, and described in *The Old Straight Track* as one of the two Oxford City leys. He writes: "At Oxford, the churches of St. Giles, St. Mary Magdalene, St Martin's Carfax (partially demolished) and St. Aldate align through the North Gate in the city wall and over the Thames, "oxna forda", thus on a coin of Alfred, alongside the present Folly Bridge. Crossing this ley is another through St. Peter's in the Castle (demolished), St. Martin's Carfax and St. Mary the Virgin. These leys cross in St. Martin's Carfax, on the highest part of the gravel bank, which was the traditional assembly point for the common council, justice and market. They are the basis of the present main streets, which are altered so as not to go through the church sites, as the sighted leys do. The western ley goes through the site of Osney Abbey, a fact not at first noted".

St. Giles is a Norman church, and was found to have a labyrinth in the churchyard near the west end of the church, on the south-running ley. After St Mary Magdalene, the line goes through St. Michael's Northgate, which has a Saxon tower that is the oldest in Oxford, circa 1040 AD. Then it passes through St. Martin's Carfax, on the main cross-roads, and St. Aldate's before going over Folly Bridge. The Lake Street ley centre is the next point, followed by a modern evangelical church which seems to have been subconsciously sited on it.

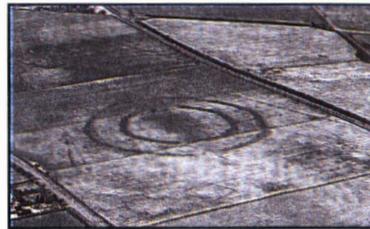
This ley goes through two ancient churches to the north of the city, and possibly a third, not mentioned in *The Old Straight Track*. St. Mary's, Kidlington with its tall, narrow spire is twelfth century but with evidence of an earlier church to at least 1086. Behind it are the remains of a three-sided moat and a causeway that could be of Roman origin. The twelfth-century church at Rousham has had a number of dedications - the original was to St. Germanus, the notorious heresy hunter, and there is a "Germans Well" in the village named after him. By 1846 the church had been rededicated to Saint Mary and by 1864 it had been changed again to Saint James. The present dedication of Saint Leonard and Saint James dates from 1904. The ley then continues northwards to Steeple Ashton where it runs along two coincident road stretches. It appears to just miss the thirteenth century church of St. Peter and Paul, but its position next to the road could have caused the symbol to be slightly shifted - it would need a visit to the site to check this. The line seems to go through a point where six roads and tracks meet at Middle Aston.



Blenheim Palace

the site was probably 11th or 12th century.

The alignment then skirts the western edge of Round Castle, a small hillfort on Bladon Heath. Then it passes through the 12th century St. Thomas the Martyr Church near Oxford Station, the Lake Street centre, and the site of a wood henge on the Neolithic cursus adjacent to the Big Rings henge site at Dorchester-on-Thames.



Big Rings at Dorchester

Another ley, found by me, comes from the King's Men stone circle at Rollright, where Paul Devereux did some of the research for the Dragon Project in the 1980s. It continues through a trig point marked hilltop near Lidstone and a cross-roads/tracks near Stonesfield, to reach the remains of 12th century Godstow Nunnery. After going through the Lake Street ley centre, it then comes to the Norman church of St. Mary, Iffley, which has a south door ornately carved with figures including zodiac figures, green men and

mythical beasts. It also has a dragon ceiling boss in the chancel.



Mythical beast and green man at Iffley

A fourth ley to the centre comes from the Norman church of St. Nicholas at Forest Hill, near Oxford. It then passes through St. Mary's and St. John's Church, a nineteenth century church on Cowley Road, and then the Lake Street

ley centre. Then it passes along Lake Street to go through the South Oxford Community Centre where the moot was held, and a clump and the lake at the end of the street. It then comes to the thirteenth century church at Longworth. R.D. Blackmore, the author of *Lorna Doone*, was the son of a rector here. Then it reaches the thirteenth century church of Hinton Waldrist, in the Vale of the White Horse. The dedication is to St. Margaret the Virgin, otherwise known as St. Margaret of Antioch, who has a dragon killing legend associated with her. It then goes through The Mount nearby, which is the motte of Hinton Waldrist Castle. Only earthworks of this remain, but there was also a fort here in Roman times.

There is now a film about this on YouTube, called *Ley Hunting in Oxfordshire*. It can be found on the link list page at <http://www.jimgoddard.myfreeola.uk/spacevoice/videos>

Network of Ley Hunters Moot, South Oxford Community Centre, Saturday 21st May 2016

This Moot was held at the community centre in Lake Street, Oxford; at the other end of the street is the unmarked ley centre described in the previous article. Laurence Main first told the gathering of the death of researcher Michael Hodges. Dave Shead said he was an iconoclast interested in the spirit of the land, looking with mesolithic eyes. He said that the bookshop in Avebury no longer stocks earth mysteries books - we must keep the flame alive.

Michael Dames then spoke of the ancient culture being different from ours, and of earliest archaic pictures of Gaia. He spent three years doing a degree in geography - the first syllable is a goddess, supplanted by the Olympus gods. Ge/Britannia is a living being and we must notice and appreciate. In the neolithic reality spirit and matter are connected. Our culture is mainly about separation - Britain needs you. But Ge's part is far from over - despite Christian discouragement there is a fresh recognition of the truths. We must enhance a sense of connection.

Liza Llewellyn followed, speaking on the Phoenicians and their influence on ancient and modern culture. They were an ancient people at the same time as the ancient Egyptians, at the end of the Mediterranean, with towns Sidon and Tyre. They had a purple dye associated with royalty, and a huge library at Byblos, which comes down to

us in words such as bibliotheque and Bible.

They were seafarers, travelling all over the world, and went to Britain for tin; they were influential in north-east Africa and Egypt. Carthage was a Phoenician colony, and the Punic Wars with Rome involved them. Queen Elissa or Dido founded Carthage, and is pictured with horns on her head - this was the Age of Taurus. The Phoenician goddess Europa named Europe, and a Euro coin of 2002 pictures her with Zeus. Horus was associated with death and rebirth, as was Osiris.

Thoth in Egypt was concerned with history and culture, and the Phoenician Tot was concerned with education and communication, like Mercury. He was a great teacher, associated with language and the alphabet. The Phoenicians are best known for the simplicity of their alphabet, which enabled the common man to learn to read and write. It replaced Cuneiform, a system of writing first developed by the ancient Sumerians of Mesopotamia. The Hebrew alphabet evolved from there, and later the Greek alphabet too. They were the lords of language, and the word phonetic comes from them. There were 22 letters in the Hebrew and Phoenician alphabets - with different symbols but the same names.

Laurence Waddell in *Phoenician Origin of Britons, Scots, and Anglo-Saxons* (1924) argued for a Phoenician colonization of the British Isles. The tombs of Newgrange in Ireland and Tarxien in Malta are very similar, associated with the midwinter sun, and at Tarxien when a stone was turned around a picture of a Phoenician ship was found. Midwinter, the darkest time, was associated with the resurrection of individuals. This was not just Irish but global - Britain, Malta and Spain.

The Druids were keepers of sacred knowledge - astronomy, navigating and tree lore. The flag of Lebanon (Phoenicia) has a tree with two red stripes - cedar rather than oak, the wood of royalty. There could be connections with the Kabala tree of life and the Menorah seven branched tree. Hiram Abiff from Tyre in Phoenicia helped build Solomon's Temple, using architectural knowledge and proportion. The philosopher Pythagoras was actually Phoenician, and Plato said he was the greatest of all. Thales of Miletus, the first philosopher, was Phoenician. The gods of Phoenicia were El or Al, Baal (negative in the Bible, but meant Lord), Elohim, Asherah (likewise negative, wife of Jehovah in the Bible) and Yahweh. We saw a Phoenician bust which looked Egyptian.

Trish Mills then spoke on Sacred Geometry Made Simple. The word geometry means measurement of the earth, and is about the harmonious relationships between everything. Music is about numbers and harmonic resolution; Goethe said that architecture is frozen music. We saw the three-dimensional geometry of several crystals - there are seven basic shapes, or Platonic solids. Euclid wrote a whole book in 427 BC. The golden ratio is 1:1.618.

To the Greeks, nature was numbers, and the most relevant were triangles as the angles always add up to 180 degrees, or half a circle. There are three types - right-angled, isos-

celes and equilateral. Silbury Hill is a pyramid with a 30 degree angle, $\frac{1}{3}$ of a 90 degree triangle. Stonehenge demonstrates a 3-4-5 triangle. There are triads of many things; there were three perpetual choirs, Jesus was said to have risen on the third day, and there is the three leg symbol of the Isle of Man, which is usually three spirals. This occurs below the light box at Newgrange - spirals on the wall. Spirals are nature's most repeated pattern - the seeds in a sunflower, nebulae in outer space, storms and hurricanes, whirlpools, sea shells, the nautilus and ammonites to name but a few.

The Fibonacci series, discovered by Leonardo Fibonacci in the thirteenth century, and spirals are governed by Phi, the Greek letter that represents 1:1.618, the Golden Ratio. The vesica piscis formed by two overlapping circles and held sacred by most religions, is associated with this. The ancient Greek Caduceus was compared with the structure of DNA, which we discovered in the 1950s, both comprised of spirals twining round each other. Were the Greeks aware of this?

Eristothanes measured the earth with two sticks, measuring the angle of shadows, and made it 24,461 miles in diameter - just 430 miles out of the recent measurement of 24,891. We were also shown how the ancient units of measure, such as cubits, translated into measures in former use here, such as feet, are significant as the ratio of such things as the Jerusalem temple can be seen in them, whereas in metres it cannot. The Knights Templar brought the proportions of the temple, and these were used in sacred geometry of cathedrals and churches, put on the right spots and in the right directions. There was an obligation to stand on places of power. Chartres Cathedral has much symbolism - the towers are different, one for the sun and one for the moon. There is sacred geometry in the buttresses, the rose window and the labyrinth. Even crop circles demonstrate Euclid's geometry - it is there everywhere you look.

Susan Hale and Ian Woodcock have been involved in enchanting the land - using singing to empower places - and demonstrated this by leading us in several songs and chants. They heard about the work of John Gibson-Forty in 2000, on the perpetual choirs comprised of monks or druids, which maintained ceaseless chanting for the ongoing enchantment of Britain. They were at Llantwit Major, Glastonbury and Amesbury. Each choir consisted of 2,400 men, 100 of them for every hour of the day and night, so their area of influence was massive. The energy lines across the land would respond to their chanting, which brought balance and harmony. A giant decagon was discovered and Susan and Ian have aimed to enchant and harmonize the land by singing along the lines of this figure. They have also done it in other places such as the ancient Pascal caves with their early paintings. They said a third ear as well as a third eye is needed and they sing what they hear. Also the Australian aborigines, the world's oldest culture, speak of the earth being created by singing in the dream time, and have their song lines across the land. Singing has been part of every ritual throughout the world.

It is the earliest human heritage and amplifies earth energy. In an experiment on the Michael and Mary lines in 2012, the dowsed lines tripled in width after chanting. But permission is always asked, and stating of intentions, before doing so. Ian finished by singing the Johnny Cash song "Walk the Line".

Bart O'Farrell then spoke briefly about two others recently lost to Cornish earth mysteries and dowsing. One was Professor Charles Thomas, author of *Dowsing and Church Archaeology*, who said that dowsing was a non-invasive way of finding archaeology. The other was Pip Richards, a founder member of the West Cornwall Dowzers who bought a field to raise a quoit that had been dismantled. When this was done it seemed that the Michael line, which had taken a different course when the monument was destroyed, returned to it. These dowzers have on occasion told archaeologists where to dig, and stones of a processional way were found, buried in a corner of a field. They brought dowsing and archaeology together.

The next talk was by Mark Herbert, entitled Ley Lines, Templars and Destiny amid our England Landscape. He has been a professional architect for the South-West Regional Health Authority, and has also been an engineer concerned with space projects including an environmental satellite and the Hubble Space Telescope Solar Array, and later in the aircraft industry concerned with fatigue in civil airliners.

He has brought to light that his 17th century property was built on the remains of an earlier Templar mansion, once abode to six descents of a medieval dynasty of the same name – Callarde of Callarde. He traced their extraction to 11th century Temple Dinsley as well as the precinct of Canterbury Cathedral, the most important Christian medieval edifice in Britain. Mark also uncovered that his home is sited at the hub of three powerful local ley lines, as well as a key national Templar alignment plus a world solstice axis extending from Jerusalem through an implied ancient prime meridian to Mount Callan in County Clare, Ireland. He also found that Callarde is longitudinally aligned with Calatrava, the Moorish-founded holy place that later became the nexus of the Iberian-based fraternity to which many fleeing Knights Templar sought refuge after their Order's dissolution in 1307. Having established that three Moor's heads and three crossing lines adorn the Callarde crest bestowed by the King of Castile, Mark thus sealed both Spanish and geomantic relation with his abode. With Callarde's Templar occupancy beginning around 1360, the same date inscribed in the Templar linked rune stone of Kensington, Minnesota, Mark suggests that the site may have been a secluded haven to re-establish an Order.

He had a series of encounters with souls that he somehow recognised and they him, despite never having met before. Some convergences were very powerful. He was intuitively guided to concepts in both astrosophy and a new philosophy revealed to him, what he termed soul geomancy, that proved these Earthly plane events were divinely inspired. These unique insights, recorded on the celestial circle and etched as etheric pathways upon the Earth, not only gave new meaning to the axiom "as above, so below" but of a prenatal intelligence of the soul and its post-natal spiritual guidance. Mark's eyes were truly

opened to reincarnation and the soul's return to its Earth home. He deems that the greatest mystery in life is to learn who we truly are.

Gary Biltcliffe gave the final talk of the day, about Oxford, and comparison with other cities. Myth and legend are part of the great song the landscape sings, inspiring to greater things. His first talk was in Dorset in 1996, about Portland and the Phoenicians; there were other talks by Michael Hodges and Michael Dames which he found inspiring. He bought *Mythic Ireland* which discussed sacred centres. On the Spine of Albion ley with its associated serpentine energy streams there were examples of the quartering of cities - the finest is Oxford.

Oxford's founding myth concerned a group of Greek philosophers with Brutus. The first buildings and schools were 1100 BC, and 150 years later the king founded Oxford on the site of the schools. There were many destructions - the Romans twice, and the Danes. Previously he had visited Ireland and, looking for a holy well, in a garden with graves and stations of the cross there was a statue of a lady, St. Bride. The cross of Bridget was a spinning cross, connecting with the centre of the universe.

The Etruscans, when planning a city, would survey the land and divine a spot from some omen, then mark out north-south and east-west axes, then dig a deep well at the centre to connect the world with the underworld. Then they would circle the furthest point on the horizon, finishing up with a circle and cross shape. The Romans later adopted the ritual and may have used it in the building of towns and cities here. In Bristol there was a circle and cross, with a church at every gate and one in the centre. It once had a cross with a well underneath.

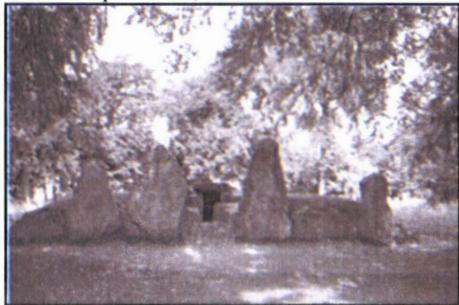
In Oxford there is a central cross-roads; the north-east quadrant had the main colleges, the north-west had royal places and the castle, and the artisans lived in the south. The centre of Oxford is St. Martin's, Carfax - conforming to the Etruscan principle. Watkins found two leys crossing there, with the roads just off the lines. At Northgate and Southgate the church dedications are to Michael, whereas the east and west ones are to Peter. At Michael's Northgate there is a sheelah-na-gig in the tower. At Beaumont Palace in the north-west quadrant Henry I stayed, also Henry II and John; Richard the Lionheart was born here. Why were there so many royals?

In the myths of the *Mabonogion* there were three plagues in the Isle of Britain, and the menace of the scream over every hearth. British and Saxon dragons fought at the navel of Britain, which was Oxford. Oxford has twelve holy wells, one in a mound which has a doorway leading to a well chamber. Geoffrey of Monmouth was the chaplain of St. George's Chapel and he wrote *The Matter of Britain* here. Excavation at Keble College has revealed a massive henge monument as big as Avebury.

Gary then said that the following day we would be visiting the joining of the Michael and Belinus currents at Uffington, where there have been crop circles on the lines. Is the horse a solar dragon? It is dated to 800 BC - this gave it a new dynamic as there

were no heavy horses here then. The solar dragon represented earth energies - places to heal. There are very few houses within Uffington Castle's banks, but there are pits like the Aubrey Holes, filled with the remains of deer.

On Sunday we went with Gary and Caroline to Waylands Smithy, which is very rare among long barrows to be aligned north-south rather than east-west (not solar). The entrance faces south and the stars of Cygnus would set between the stones. It is similar to the West Kennet barrow; it had a capstone and a higher mound. The central chamber also seems to mirror the shape of Cygnus. There are dust clouds in Cygnus masking the centre of the galaxy. Wayland was the divine smith of Norse mythology, and according to legend would shoe a horse left here with some money. He is also said to have been commissioned by Merlin to make Excalibur for King Arthur. The female Elen line associated with the Spine of Albion flows along the length of the barrow before travelling on to Uffington Castle, the White Horse and Dragon Hill. In the east field nearby there have been crop circles, and there have been many strange experiences like balls of light and timeslips in the vicinity. The barrow also



Waylands Smithy

figured in the Green Stone psychic questing story. Laurence Main slept in the side chamber on 16th April 2010 and witnessed the blocking stone vibrating with a brilliant pulsing white light with five concentric circles (noted particularly that they were not spirals).

Bart O'Farrell then gave a demonstration illustrating the energies of the site. He first

said that he thought the site had been designed for male rituals, despite the female line flowing through it, as the position of the stones would have made it difficult for women to walk in procession. He then showed how the stones had chakra positions, identifiable by dowsing, and how the energy could throw a person off if leaning on certain parts.

From here we went to Uffington Castle, where the Elen and Belinus streams of the Spine meet in the centre of the hillfort. It is also central to the Ridgeway. There is no evidence of any battle here, but many pits with offerings suggesting rituals and festivals. From here we could see Faringdon Folly, on the true north "Oxfordshire Spirit Path" going from the White Horse to the Rollright Stones. At Uffington Church nearby the Elen current meets the Mary current associated with the St. Michael Line. There are two fonts in the church, and each current goes through one of them. The streams come together under the tower. Belinus meets the Michael current at Lambourn Church, which is in a circular churchyard and there are many large stones in the building which

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could be from a stone circle there. There are also green man carvings in the church.

We then continued to White Horse Hill, from which we could see the flat-topped Dragon Hill where, according to legend, St. George killed the dragon and there is a bare patch of earth on top where grass does not grow, where the beast's blood spilt on the ground. The hill, resembling a smaller Silbury, is natural but thought to have been levelled to make a flat area for rituals. In the trees we could see is a large spring which feeds the Thames. There is a legend of the Horse drinking there and grazing from the Manger. Gary thought it was more likely to have been a dragon, as it has horns and the horses people had at the time it was built were only small ponies. The Belinus current runs along the back of the horse to meet Elen again at Dragon Hill.

We walked over to Dragon Hill, where the two dragons meet, which would have been for the priesthood, not the uninitiated. They would perform rituals which would affect the fertility of the fields; the springs would be part of it. In 2000 a formation of a dragon or dragonfly appeared in the field below the Horse, after Gary had dowsed Belinus here.

From here we went to the Rollright Stones, which are a complex of three sites; the King Stone, which despite its name has a rather feminine shape, the King's Men stone circle and the Whispering Knights chambered tomb. The legend associated with the site concerns a king and his men who meet a witch who predicts that if he can see Long Compton village he will be king of all England. He goes to see, but his view is blocked by a ridge which rises up and he and his men, and a group of whispering knights, are turned to stone. Belinus and Elen meet again at the ridge just behind the King Stone. Another legend says the ridge was the grave of an Arch-Druid. There is also a ley found by Alfred Watkins which goes through the circle and the King Stone to Chipping Norton Church (Belinus also goes through the King Stone and that church, but takes a curving route). This ley was dowsed at ten paces wide.

Coming to the circle, where Paul Devereux did many of his Dragon Project experiments in the 1970s, we found it crowded and a ritual was being performed there as we left. A ley runs from here to the Lake Street centre. We then went to the Whispering Knights, which was another tomb aligned north-south.

Laurence led further walks on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday which were very successful. On Monday they visited Dorchester-on-Thames, site of the Big Rings henge and cursus, which the Churchill ley passes through. They then walked to Wittenham Clumps, a pair of wooded hills, one of which is a hillfort. The eastern side of Castle Hill is the location of the Victorian 'Poem Tree', a beech tree which had a poem carved into it by Joseph Tubb of Warborough Green in 1844-45. The tree, which died in the 1990s, collapsed in 2012; there is now a stone commemorating the 150th anniversary of the carving. On Tuesday they had a walk from Woodstock, and on Wednesday they visited Alfred Watkins' Oxford City Leys.

BOOK REVIEW

Ancient Tracks, by Des Hannigan, published by Pavilion Books, London, 1994



I picked up this book on the strength of the title, even though the subtitle is "Walking Through Historic Britain" (rather than "Prehistoric..."). Leys are not mentioned, but although the first few walks are relatively modern - the Loch Maree Post Road, the Thieves' Road and Jock's Road, all in the Highlands of Scotland as the book runs roughly north to south - the text moves on to look at the Peddars Way, Offa's Dyke, the Pilgrim's Way, the Exmoor Ridgeway and others of perhaps more interest, including my favourite, High Street in the Lake District. Although the book is more than a couple of decades old now, much of the information is (as far as I know) still relevant; the actual walks are covered, maps are provided and places and items of interest

are included. Best of all though are the stunning photographs by Simon McBride - look at these even when the weather is bad and you are reduced to sitting inside!

Norman Darwin

NOTES AND NEWS

Leys in Ghostbusters

Leys were mentioned in the recent comedy film *Ghostbusters*, as energy lines covering the Earth, on which sacred sites have been built. They were part of the plot of the film.

Werewolf in Hull

Charles and Gill Refoy, former members of the Surrey Earth Mysteries Group when it was operating, sent me a report of a very early UFO report in Hull which I published in our sister magazine *Amiskaya*, of the STAR Fellowship (I edit two magazines of organisations which no longer exist!) Now they have sent me a cutting from the *Sunday Express* of May 15th about a werewolf apparently seen in the northern city. According to legend, the beast, known as "Old Stinker" prowls the Yorkshire Wolds, but now there are reports of it from the Barmston Drain area of Hull, and one couple even said they saw it eating a German Shepherd dog and jumping an 8 foot fence with it.

LETTERS

From Bob Shave,

Following on from "A Roman Camp at Blackwardine?" in Touchstone 113, April 2016, it is worth pointing out that the Roman excavations at Blackwardine have already been noted, albeit briefly, in Danny Sullivan's 1999 book *Ley Lines - a Comprehensive Guide to Alignments*. (Thanks, Rob Stephenson, for the tip-off.) In Chapter 2, page 29, Sullivan describes Watkins' visit to Blackwardine on 30 June 1921, saying, "Attracted no doubt by the nearby archaeological investigation of a Roman camp, he stopped his car..." Also, in the final chapter, *A Directory of Ley Lines*, where a number of notable leys are listed, the Blackwardine ley is included and Sullivan comments that he found what may be the remains of a mark stone at Blackwardine crossroads. So Sullivan was actively investigating Blackwardine some 12 years before the Society of Leyhunters got there, completely independently. It is a place with an attraction!

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 leys skirting its edge, one of which goes to Camlet Moat, Enfield, 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 in 2014, 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 in 2015 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. **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 at Weybridge Museum and a ley from Chertsey to Worplesdon via Horsell Common. **Sacred Springs of Surrey** A field trip with TEMS in 1995 in which we visited several holy wells and springs in Surrey. **Clump Alignments round Addlestone** A video made in the late 1980s examining a pattern of leys around Addlestone in Surrey, with many Scots pine clumps. **The Buckingham Palace Ley Line** The ley along the Mall through Buckingham Palace, and its course through several sites with royal connections across Surrey, and a church possibly on an unrecognised prehistoric site. On the spot research at a TEMS field trip in 2001. **Runnymede and Ankerwycke** A ley centre near Runnymede, site of the sealing of Magna Carta, with leys to Windsor Castle Round Table site, Wraysbury Church (another possible unrecognised prehistoric site) Egham Causeway and Ankerwycke Priory (also possible Magna Carta associations). **Ley Hunting in Oxfordshire** A ley centre in south Oxford which is the meeting point of a ley through Oxford found by Alfred Watkins (discoverer of leys), one by Laurence Main with sites associated with Winston Churchill, and one from the Rollright Stones. Visits to Oxfordshire sites Waylands Smithy, Uffington Castle, White Horse Hill, Dragon Hill and the Rollright Stones with Caroline Hoare and Gary Biltcliffe revealed the energy streams in the landscape, and there is a talk by Bart O'Farrell at Waylands Smithy about dowsing the energies at ancient stones. **Voices from Space** This is the story of the mysterious tape recordings of Philip Rodgers, of Grindleford, Derbyshire, who in the 1950s seemed to receive electronic voice phenomena similar to many others, but seemingly unique in that they claimed to be from extraterrestrials rather than disembodied spirits.

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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 an 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: