

Touchstone

Surrey
Earth
Mysteries



No. 116

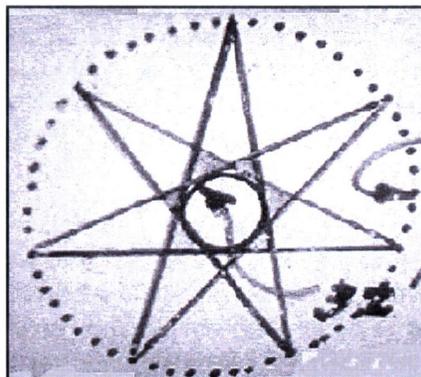
January 2017

The article below, by Tony Wedd, is being published both in Touchstone and Amskaya as it directly concerns both earth mysteries and extraterrestrials, and seems a topical subject because of the crop circle in the form of a seven-point star which appeared near Stonehenge last July. It deals with his research at Stonehenge, which he found had a seven-point star geometry, based on the 56 Aubrey Holes (a multiple of 7). The article is partly a transcript from one of his talks, and partly from an article which appeared in The Ley Hunter. I hope those who subscribe to both magazines will not object to a fairly large part of each magazine being devoted to this.

THE GEOMETRY OF STONEHENGE

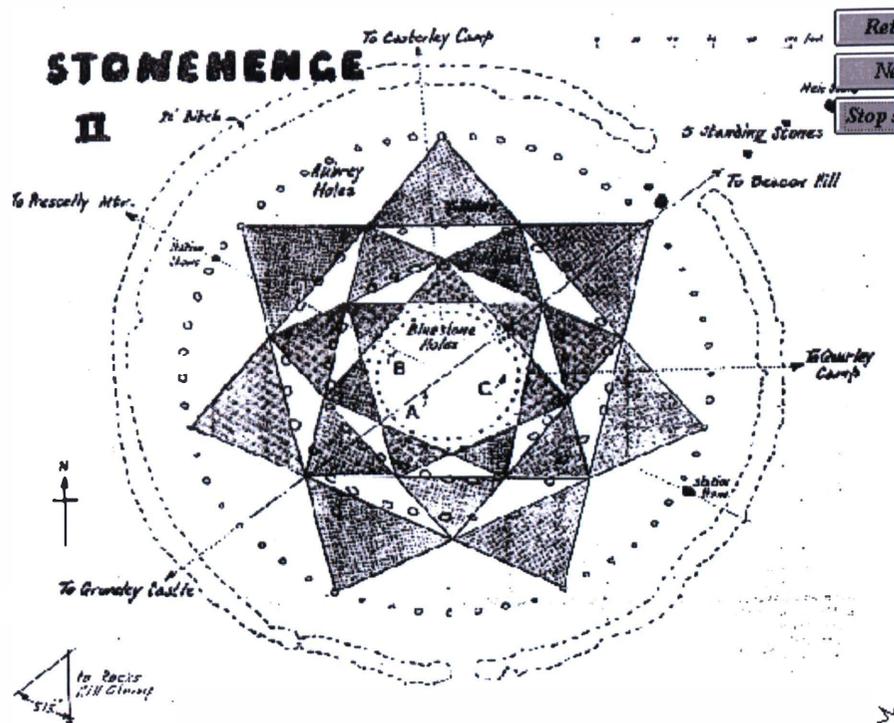
by Tony Wedd

Having arrived at Stonehenge and counted round the Aubrey Holes it immediately struck me that the axis of Stonehenge which we know points towards the midsummer sunrise is measured as 51.48 degrees off true north. One-twentieth of a degree away from one-seventh of a circle. Why? Is it just a coincidence? If not it is an extremely fine measurement for Neolithic people to have arrived at. There aren't many places in the south of England where the sun rises exactly one-seventh of a circle from true north. So now you see the point of the 56 Aubrey Holes - they are a multiple of seven.



The star, the Aubrey Holes and the bluestone circle, drawn by Tony on a slide sized piece of acetate.

Thumbing through a magazine the other day I read of the strange circle on the top of Medicine Mountain in Wyoming. As you know the Native Americans had no wheels, and no knowledge of circles to speak of, but there on top of Medicine Mountain is a stone circle with twenty-eight spokes to the



circle, exactly half the number again. I don't know why - but I'm sure it's more than just to work out the spacing of the eclipses, the reason given by the scientists today for the number 56 that it's the total of eighteen, nineteen and nineteen, the regular cycle of eclipses follows eighteen and two thirds of a year cycle, and it comes back to where it was every 56 years. But I think also it is connected with a seven-point star, and I'll show you why.

When we founded the STAR Fellowship we took the seven-point star as our emblem because it had struck us in various ways that it was part of the technology that we were interested in. On visiting Stonehenge in 1967 I discovered a connection between the Aubrey Holes, the Y-circle and the innermost bluestone horseshoe (horseshoe magnets concentrate the field of force). There are 56 Aubrey or X-holes. Joining up every sixteenth hole and every twenty-fourth gives two seven-point stars the one marking the Y-circles, the other the horseshoe. I have no doubt for a moment that this seven-point star is quite intentional, and I know it to be relevant to the space technology, for instance in the De Land Magnetic Control. (see *Flying*



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Saucer Pilgrimage, by Bryant and Helen Reeve).

A heptacle laid out by joining every sixteenth Aubrey Hole locates the position of the next circle: the Y-holes. And another heptacle laid out by joining up the intersections of that heptacle gives the diameter of the circle of Z-holes. Repeating the process again gives the position of the bluestones. This may be merely a surveyors convenience, because the builders of Stonehenge III also had a fancy for 7. They ended up with 7 circles, including horse-shoes.

Alfred Watkins noted four leys running through Stonehenge, three of which I take the liberty of calling the Prescel Ley, the Grove Ley and the Quar Ley. As to the Northerly one, I was puzzled. Watkins takes Tan Hill as his mark, 9 degrees W of N. But there is Rybury Camp, 10 degrees W of N, Silbury Hill 5 1/2 degrees W of N, and this line touches the camp at Casterley, which gives another name, and then there's Avebury 4 1/2 degrees W of N. I visited the site to sort out the difficulty. Standing prominently on the skyline to the South lay Rox Hill Clump: the exact meridian was marked.

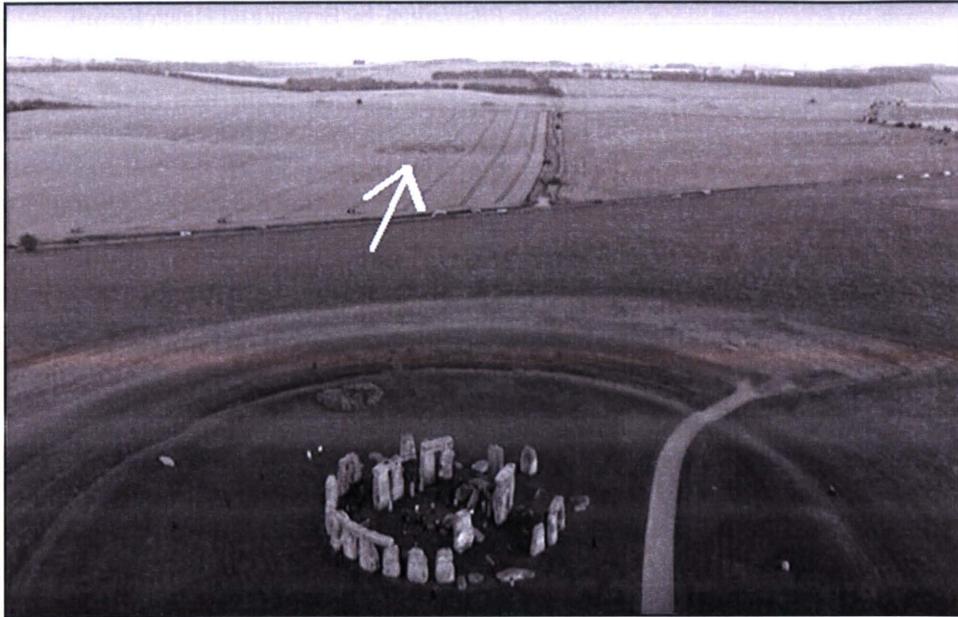
To further emphasise the importance of this mark, I found it played a part in establishing a midday clock for Stonehenge III, the one you may remember, which is estimated to have called for 1,500,000 Man-days to build. They worked, one imagines, in the winter when sledging over frozen ground was easier and went home to grow a brief crop of summer oats upon their strip lynchets.

Why, one wonders, is the mark not called Rocks Hill? The clump is mostly of beech but also carries Ash, Elm, Elder, Yew, Box, Hornbeam, Holly, Ivy, Sycamore, Privet, May and Willow. I fancy it is an old Celtic grove planted with the 13 trees of the tree calendar, which were also the names of the Beth-Luis-Nion alphabet letters.

Peeping through the space in the Southernmost trilithon I could just see Rox Hill Clump in the narrow slit which closed against stone number 11. In fact the slit was so exactly sized that one could place oneself exactly on the meridian inside the trilithon horseshoe and observe a little triangle of sunshine pass across the line at midday slanting down between stones 53 and 54. I could go to Stonehenge and set my watch by that transit at the meridian, and not be above five minutes out.

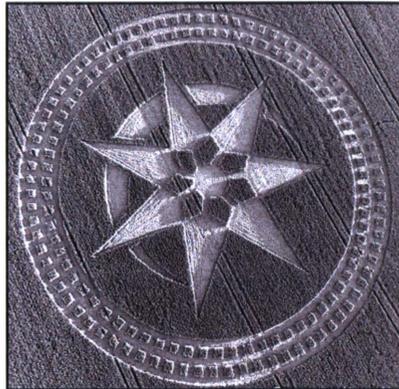
A Crop Circle near Stonehenge

This 200 feet (61m) circle, discovered by Hugh Newman on 8th July 2016, appeared in a wheat field north of Stonehenge. It was a seven-point star bisecting a crescent within a serrated double outer circle, and was pictured on the Crop Circle Connector web site. The symbol has had many meanings for different cultures and religion over



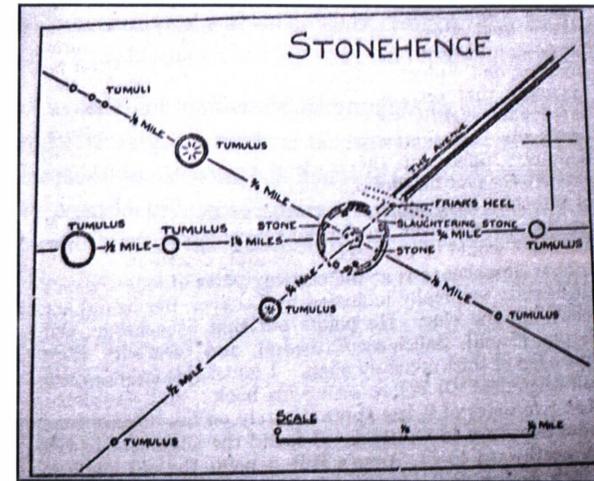
the years. It was used in Christianity to symbolize the seven days of creation and became a traditional symbol for warding off evil, and it is a symbol of perfection (or God) in many Christian sects. It is known among Pagans as the Elven Star or Fairy Star. It is treated as a sacred symbol in various modern pagan and witchcraft traditions. (<https://www.quora.com/What-is-a-seven-pointed-star-symbolic-of>)

The circle seems to be placed right on the Rox Hill ley described by Tony in the article. Coming north, this goes through Castle Ditches, Whitsbury, a multijunction with boundaries on Whitsbury Down, a church in west Salisbury, Rox Hill clump, 4 tumuli, the crop circle site, Stonehenge, 3 tumuli close together, a cross-tracks at Wexland and touches the eastern tip of Casterley Camp, as Tony said.



Watkins' Stonehenge Leys

That Stonehenge is at the crossing-point of long distance alignments was really indicated by Lockyer, but he did not follow up the clue. He points out that Stonehenge, Old Sarum mound, Salisbury Cathedral and Clearbury Ring (the edge of this) precisely align. I found this (which I will call alignment D) before seeing his book; and also noted that two miles of it lies approximately on the modern road from Salisbury to Oldstock.



I found the alignment to run on northward to St, Anne's Hill, a point the old name of which is Tan Hill (denoting a fire or beacon point); on it is still held a fair on August 6th. I have seen no sunrise significance in this alignment. Lockyer also indicates that the main axis of the circle is a long distance alignment by his note that if extended it strikes three of the long distance points I am about to detail.

The sketch outline of Stonehenge (fig. 105) indicates two alignments, A and B, and the map diagram (Fig 104) three alignments A, B and C, with those barrows within 2 miles which come on them. Lockyer specifies A and B, but not the barrows in alignment, although in another place (p.110) he remarks that barrows sometimes take the place of stones in marking the direction of alignments from the centre of circles. It should be noted that the mark-points I am about to give are exactly of the type which would be evidence for leys (or tracks) through them, even if no Stonehenge existed.

Alignments through Stonehenge, starting from northern ends:

A. Winterbourne Camp, Tumuli on Inkpen Beacon, Bacon (formerly beacon) Farm, Shear's Inn (cross-roads), Sidbury Camp (S.E. edge), The Avenue, Friar's Heel and Slaughter Stones at Stonehenge, large barrow at a quarter of a mile, and small barrow at three-quarters of a mile from Stonehenge centre, Stapleford Churchyard, south-east edge of Grovelly Castle, south-east edge of Castle Ditches, and across Dorset through Cerne Abbas to Puncknowle Beacon, a 434 feet hill on the coast. This is the Midsummer Day sunrise alignment.

B. Tinhead Hill (over 700 feet), Tilshead Lodge, three small barrows (in alignment)

one and a quarter miles from centre, a large barrow three-quarters of a mile from centre, the centre of Stonehenge, also exactly through the "two smaller untrimmed sarsen stones lying near the vallum" (Lockyer's "Stonehenge" p.88), a tumulus half a mile from centre, and earthworks near Stockport and on Idmiston Down. This is a May sunset or November sunrise alignment.

C. Not indicated by Lockyer, and not based on sighting stones within Stonehenge, but the result of a trial for the equinoxial sunrise alignment. It is about 1 degree N. of true E. Its main points are (from west) Shear Cross, Cross-road at Sutton Veny (then, near Stonehenge) barrow or circle one and three-quarter mile from centre, Stonehenge, barrow (centre of the "Seven Barrows") three-quarters of a mile from centre, Ann's Farm, a mile of present road near Cholderton, and south edge of Quarley Camp.

D. This alignment has been given. *From The Old Straight Track*

Woking Mosque - Ley Centre

In an issue of *Touchstone* published in 1991 I mentioned that two leys cross at the site of the mosque in Woking. Since then I have found a third, and all seem particularly good alignments, composed of some prehistoric, some ancient Christian and some subconsciously sited points.

Two of the most prominent (a standing stone and an ancient beacon site) were noticed after the line appropriate to each was drawn, giving further encouragement that the lines are significant. Subsequent to this I

found three more, perhaps not of such high quality as the first three, but quite good nonetheless and all linking places of worship covering a very wide timescale (extremely so if one counts the stone).

The Shell Guide to England tells us:

"Woking has the biggest mosque in England, founded by Dr. Leitner, an accomplished linguist and Orientalist. In 1885 he founded an Oriental Institute in a building which had previously been a drama school. A few years later he erected a mosque in the grounds. After the doctor's death the institute ceased to function but the mosque continued to fulfil its role and became a centre of Islamic religion and life in this country."

The mosque is an unusual building with a large green sphere above it, topped by the



Woking Mosque

crested which is the symbol of Islam. What interested me most, however, was the clump of Scots pines just behind it. There is another nearby at the end of Oriental Road, the significance of which was to become clear shortly after my visit to the site. There is also a small clump at the entrance to the path leading to the mosque; this clump is on one of the leys and was found after the line was drawn.

I had previously found two leys passing through the mosque; the first came through an earthwork on Chobham Common and a standing stone on Horsell Common not marked on the map - I found it some years ago when following another ley on the ground. A picture of it is in an earlier edition of *Touchstone*. (When drawing this present line I did not notice the stone was on it until after the line was drawn). From here the line continues to pass through the mosque, the large multijunction at the bottom of Maybury Hill, a moat at Boughton Hall and a cross-roads (now a roundabout) on the A247 near West Clandon. This is the line passing through the small clump at the mosque entrance.

The second ley goes through St. Nicholas church, Pyrford - a Norman building in a circular churchyard; a striking hilltop site which even conventional archaeologists have said is likely to have been a prehistoric one. It just misses the chapel of the Anglican convent in Sandy Lane, but when visiting the site I found it goes directly through a huge Scots pine clump on the hill only about a hundred yards from it.

The line then passes through St. Paul's - a small nineteenth century church across the road from the mosque, before meeting the Islamic building. It then continues through a church at Bagshot and "The Roman Star" - a junction of several tracks on a Roman road ("The Devil's Highway" - the road from London to Calleva Atrebatum, or Silchester as it now is).

Having found these two lines previously, I decided after visiting the area and finding the two clumps, to see if there might be a line through the Oriental Road clump and the mosque. Continuing this alignment roughly westwards I found it passed through Christ Church near Woking station and the crematorium chapel (the subconscious siting influences did not even reject this - consider Highgate Cemetery catacombs mentioned in the last chapter).

It passes very close to Brookwood church (this could do with investigation in case there are other circumstances such as with the convent clump, or the church being slightly misplaced as it is adjoining a road. This sometimes happens as the width of roads on maps is much more than their scale width). Then it goes through an unmarked centre on the A325 at Farnborough, and a prominent-looking road junction at Crookham Village. I decided to draw the line on the strength of these points, then when examining it my heart seemed to miss a beat - for the line went directly through Odiham Firs, the prominent beacon site we visited on Chris Hall's ecology field trip

with Surrey and London Earth Mysteries Groups in April 1990. This is an ancient beacon site said to have been used at the time of the Spanish Armada. Two further points are a hilltop wood on a sharp bend in the road at Bidden, and a cross-roads at Tunworth.

When I tried an alignment through St. Paul's church, Addlestone I found the line also passes through Peper Harow church (also on a good ley passing through Byfleet church and Newark Priory investigated by our group some years ago). Other points on the Addlestone line include a small church at Mayford and mean-following road nearby, and a cross-roads near Pitch Place.

There is an interesting alignment linking the ancient church of St. Martha-on-the-Hill, Guildford with the mosque. It goes through the cross-roads (roundabout) where the A320 crosses the A245 near Sheerwater, the mosque, two cross-roads/tracks, a small church at Merrow, St. Martha's, and a church with aligning stretch of road at Shamley Green.

When walking around Woking following these points, I came across the Friends' Meeting House, a twentieth-century bungalow used for Quaker worship, mentioned in a previous chapter. Aligning this with the mosque later I found the line also goes through a church at Sheerwater, very close to a tumulus near there (which is adjoining a road so could be slightly misplaced as mentioned before - but it could be taken in if the line is as wide as the E-line we are following on the Pitch Hill project). Continuing on the line goes through the mosque and the Friends Meeting House, then on to the tower on Chinthurst Hill (south of Guildford), a spotmarked junction at Scotsland Farm near Hascombe and a coincident track at Plaistow.

The finding of the two significant points, as well as the mosque entrance clump, after drawing their leys indicated, to me at least, that there was some subconscious influence even in the drawing of the lines - that they were being shown to me to illustrate some important point. What these lines seem to show us is that the leys make no distinction whatsoever between the buildings of different religious faiths.

This seems to demonstrate that there is a higher truth behind all religious observance which transcends particular doctrines and to some extent makes them irrelevant, except by virtue of the fact that they bring people together to worship the creator, and somehow by so doing activate the life-giving grid of leys which covers the earth. This throws into sharp relief the absurdity of the quibbles and the atrocities that take place between members of the various faiths and sub-faiths.

This article is one of the chapters of The Hidden Unity, which is now also a video of the same title on YouTube.

Charles Refoy



Charles and Gill at the well at St. Ann's Hill, Chertsey

Vale. His lively debates were always interesting, and I am grateful to him for giving me lifts to TEMS meetings on many occasions.

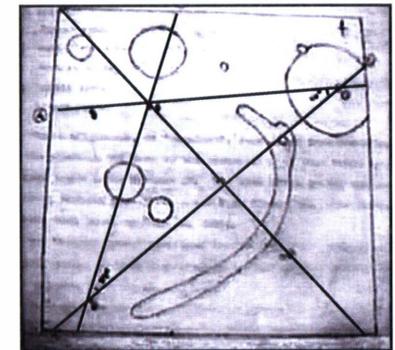
Mention in Library of Congress document

I was surprised, when surfing the web recently, to find myself mentioned in a document of the United States Library of Congress. This was *UFOs and Related Subjects: An Annotated Bibliography*, by Lynn E. Catoe

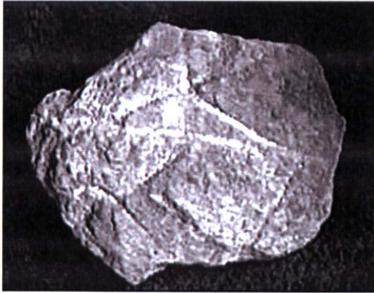
Goddard, Jimmy. What Mariner IV saw. Flying saucers, Aug. 1966: 12-17. Studies of pictures of the Martian surface sent back by Mariner IV seem to reveal symmetrical formations. Reprinted from Orbit, journal of the Tyneside, England, U. F. O. Society.



One of the pictures sent back by the space probe Mariner 4 in 1965. There were some shadowless bright spots on it.



Being a ley hunter, I decided to link these up with landscape features, and found that an isosceles triangle with a perpendicular appeared, a pattern frequently found in leys on earth.



The stone found at the site of Squadron-Leader Shipwright's sighting at Albury, Surrey in 1967, with markings which seem similar to the Mars alignments.

The second item from the Library of Congress document:

Goddard, J. New light on ancient tracks. Flying saucer review, v. 10, Mar,-Apr, 1964: 15-16, The-

ory is proposed that the "leys," old straight tracks stretching for miles of the English countryside, were built by the intelligences behind the flying saucers for navigational purposes or in order to find readily a form of magnetic current that is helpful to them. It is suggested that leys and orthotenes are similar.

Microsoft have killed my CD-ROM

The CD-ROM *The Legacy of Tony Wedd*, which is an electronic form of the travelling exhibition planned by Tony Wedd, will not work on computers with Windows 7 operating system and subsequent, as these will not run the ToolBook program in which it is made. This means it will be unusable to anyone with current operating systems (Windows XP is no longer supported by Microsoft). Luckily, I still have an XP computer so I can still run it, and I will be using this to convert it into a film which I will be putting up on YouTube in due course, to be called *The Exhibition that Never Was*. If anyone still has an XP computer and would like a copy of the disc they can now have one free (I would appreciate return postage in stamps).

BOOK REVIEW

The Beauty and Mystery of Well Dressing, by Crichton Porteus, published by Pilgrim Press, Derby, 1949

I came across this book in a local book recycling store and it really does deserve to be better known. It is not an earth mysteries book as such, but it is reputedly the first book on Derbyshire's folk custom of well dressing, creating beautiful pictures and tableaux using only natural materials and placing them by the county's wells and springs - or other water sources. Mr. Porteus details where these could be found, and interviews some of those who worked to create these, also asking for critical evaluations and history. It is interesting to note too that although many of the dressings have a Christian nature, this is not strictly necessary to fill the criteria and he details exceptions and also looks at such off-shoots as children's well dressings. I was extremely interested to read about these, having visited the small Derbyshire town of Whaley Bridge in the Summer and see their well dressings, which were a celebration of Roald Dahl (he was born in 1916). Additionally, this book has numerous photographs - some in colour. It would be good to see what the exact positions of the dressed wells are, though I suspect there may be no significance there as such. Despite the age of this book, it can be found cheaply on sites like Amazon.

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 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, leys there, and a UFO sighting at Newlands Corner. **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 Ten-terden 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 cham-bered 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 Robin-son'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, Winches-ter in the early 1990s. **Whirls of Energy** A theme of whirls or vortices of subtle energy, detectable by dowsing—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 un-recognised prehistoric site. On the spot research at a TEMS field trip in 2001. **Runnymede and Anker-wycke** 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, one by Laurence Main with sites associated with Winston Churchill, and one from the Rollright Stones. Visits to Waylands Smithy, Uffington Castle, White Horse Hill, Dragon Hill and the Rollright Stones with Caroline Hoare and Gary Biltcliffe, and a talk by Bart O'Farrell at Waylands Smithy. **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, from extraterrestrials rather than disembodied spirits. **A Walk on Stanton Moor** Dowsing Nine Ladies stone circle. **The Pitch Hill Project** Investigating the E-line. **A Visit to Kingley Vale Wildlife, archaeology and leys.** **Ley Hunting in Warwickshire and Shake-speare Mysteries** Leys, energy currents and Shakespeare mysteries around Stratford-upon-Avon. **The Hidden Unity** How the subconscious siting of leys shows a unity of world faiths.

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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.

This disc will no longer work on current Microsoft operating systems. Anyone with Windows XP or earlier can have a copy free—please enclose return postage in stamps.

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 merto J. Goddard. IF YOURSUBSCRIPTION IS DUE AN "X" WILL FOLLOW THISSENTENCE: