

# Touchstone

Surrey  
Earth  
Mysteries



No. 119

January 2018

## SUBCONSCIOUS SITING AT SHEPTON MALLET

When going for an MRI scan on my feet at Shepton Mallet in Somerset recently, I came upon this circle of stones around a huge Scots pine, in front of the Townsend shopping park, which is on the site of the old Clarks shoe factory. It is clearly not ancient, but because of the leys found through a Welsh eisteddfod circle some years ago I wondered if it might be subconsciously sited. A very good ley was found passing through it, running from the high Mendip to Dorset.



*Castle of Comfort crossroads*

It starts at a tumulus near Pool Farm, near the Castle of Comfort Inn on the top of the Mendips - this is part of a barrow cemetery there. Then it goes through one of the Priddy Circles adjacent to the road, before going through the crossroads by the pub. The Castle of Comfort is a curious name, but it is believed to have earned it for providing refreshments to prisoners travelling from Wells Jail



*Hill Grove*

to Gibbets Brow, where they were due to be hanged in the reign of the notorious "Hanging" Judge Jefferies. There is also a Roman road across the Mendips, which crosses the B3134 a few hundred metres south of the Castle of Comfort, which seems to be the one which meets the Fosse Way at the important ancient site of Beacon Hill near Shepton Mallet. The ley goes on to cross this road at a track/road multijunction on the B3135.

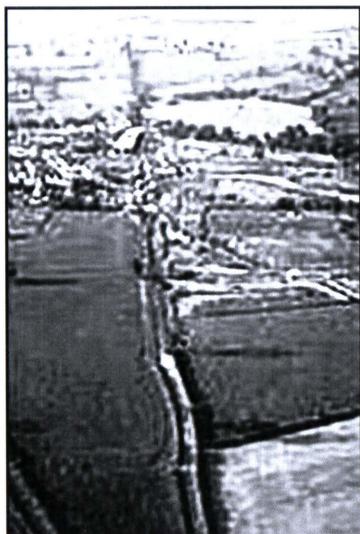
The line then goes through the edge of a clump at Hill Grove, north-east of Wells. This is on a long straight stretch of the A39, the alignment of which goes through a group of tumuli at Chewton Mendip and the Green Ore crossroads, and in the southward direction through St.Cuthbert's Church in Wells, St. Edmund's Hill, Glastonbury, St. John's Church there and Wearyall Hill. It goes through the main crossroads in Glastonbury, grazing the Abbey land. This ley also goes through a



*Modern clump and stone on roundabout at West Mendip Hospital, Glastonbury*

roundabout with another modern standing stone, near West Mendip Hospital.

The ley we are following then goes through a coniferous clump at Washingpool, East Horrington, before continuing to Shepton Mallet and the subconsciously sited circle. Shepton Mallet was in a strategically important place for the Romans. They set up a small town near the site of the existing British settlement, complete with villas, a pottery, no fewer than three cemeteries, and other important buildings. Nearby was a Roman temple. However, after about three centuries, the Roman town gave way to a small Christian settlement. The 1990 excavations in Shepton unearthed what seemed to be the earliest evidence for a Christian burial, the Chi-Ro Amulet, although some doubt was cast on its authenticity by



*The Fosse Way*

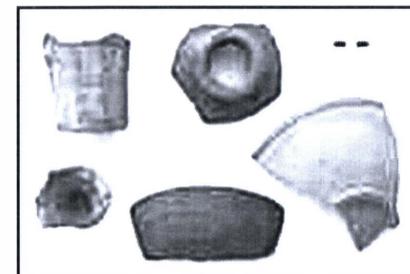


analysis of the silver.

During the Roman occupation of Britain, Shepton stood by one of the most important roads in the country, the Fosse Way. Built in the 1st century AD, this military supply road formed an unbroken stone road from Exeter to Lincoln. Almost arrow-straight along its whole length, it passed through Ilchester and Bath on its way north. Midway between these two towns stood an existing settlement, with its political power centred on nearby Maesbury hill fort. For the Romans, this was a logical

place to set up a fortress. No firm evidence of a military encampment has been found in Shepton Mallet, but this is a very likely site. However, several Roman sites have been located, providing clear proof that there was a sizeable Roman town in the area. It is likely that the local people were Romanized Britons, rather than actual Romans.

On the site of the modern Anglo Trading Estate, a Roman kiln was discovered in 1864 when the Anglo-Bavarian brewery was being constructed. It was the first to be discovered in the West of England, and was preserved in situ until recently. Pottery manufactured locally is known among archaeologists as "Shepton Mallet ware". In 1887, a Roman villa was discovered when the Somerset & Dorset railway was being constructed. However, the excavations practically destroyed the site, and the relics, which include pottery, coins, jewellery and keys, were presented to the local museum. Further Roman houses were identified at Cannard's Grave and Doulting.



*Items from Roman villa*



*Lead coffin*

However, the most important Roman site was discovered by Steve Search in 1988, as he was prospecting with his metal detector near Bullimore Farm on the Fosse Way. Near what is now Tesco's, the discovery of a lead coffin led to the unearthing of an extensive Roman habitation alongside the road, stretching from the Sheppey down to Cannard's Grave. The site was excavated in 1990 by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit, and a vast quantity of finds were recovered. The archaeological findings suggest that the Fosse Way site began to develop in the second century AD, and continued in use for some 300 years. It was the most important town in the area: a smaller village was to be found at Camerton, 14 miles to the north.

The Mendips have been an important area for human settlements for some five thousand years, and there is considerable evidence for widespread habitation around the Shepton Mallet area. The Ordnance Survey maps of the area show a bewildering array of prehistoric remains, clustered in a strip fifteen miles long and a mile or two wide. Starting from Shepton Mallet, it leads north-west along the high ground to the towns of Winscombe and Shipham. Literally hundreds of tumuli dot the landscape, and there are dozens of cairns, earthworks, barrows, and henges. Occasional remains are to be found outside this small strip, but at nothing like the density.

The sheer volume of remains show that during the Neolithic period (the late Stone Age, around 5,000 to 3,000 BC), this must have been a vibrant area. Numerous flint tools - scrapers, axes, knives, and arrowheads - have been discovered locally, many of which can be seen in local museums. To the north of Shepton lies Maesbury hill fort, a vast earth stronghold which must have been one of the centres of prehistoric power. It more or less marks the south-west end of the dense neolithic strip of settlement, while the north-west end is marked by the hill fort at Blackers Hill, near Gurney Slade.



*Standing stone, Beacon Hill*

Evidence of the status of the Shepton area comes from six Iron Age burial mounds which were discovered in 1953 by Max Unwin, then Curator of the Shepton Mallet Museum. This group of tumuli at Beacon Hill are the largest known group of ancient burial mounds in Somerset. Sadly, only a few days after they were discovered, the Forestry Commission ploughed the hilltop for tree planting, and all but destroyed the mounds. But Bronze Age barrows, one containing the cremated remains of a teenage girl in an urn, a circular earthwork

and a standing stone still remain on the hill, which is on the line of the Fosse Way. The cremated remains were reburied in the barrow in a replica urn, with pagan ceremony. There is an equinoctial east-west ley running from here to Wells Cathedral.

The ley we are following then goes to the multijunction at Cannards Grave on the Fosse Way, where, according to legend, the ghost of 17th century publican Giles Cannard still walks. Tom Kennard, often called either Giles, or Tom the Taverner, was the landlord of a public house which stood on the crossroads between the Fosse Way and many other roads to the West Country. Opposite the inn stood a grim reminder of the relative lawlessness of those times, a gibbet, on which smugglers, highwaymen, bandits and other miscreants met their end.

Tom's tavern was popular, not only because of its convenient location, but also, according to rumour, because he provided a bolt-hole and refuge to a number of the local scoundrels. It was not uncommon for landlords to identify guests carrying rich pickings,

and then sell information about their travel plans to their confederates. A few miles away from the inn, the poor travellers would find themselves robbed, or worse, but nobody would ever be able to prove the publican's complicity. Indeed, some merchants from nearby Frome once accused Tom of such crimes. Sheptonians, however, either out of loyalty to their local publican, or perhaps because they knew which side their bread was buttered, ignored the accusations and no action was taken.

From this point, on, there are two versions of the Cannard legend. One says that Tom managed to lay his hands on a certain paper, which entitled him to considerable wealth. The Frome merchants disputed the transaction, and, along with a band of Sheptonians who had no love for Tom, went en masse to the inn with the intention of lynching Tom. The terrified Tom escaped, and committed suicide by hanging himself from the nearby gibbet.

The second version is more dramatic still. Tom, it seems, was not just a publican in league with thieves: he was himself a highwayman and rustler, in league with the notorious Dr Syn, the Scarecrow of Romney Marsh (immortalised in the 1962 Disney film by Patrick McGoohan). Tom's activities took him to Glastonbury, to Frome, and even to Warminster. However, his illicit career came to an end when he was discovered with ten stolen sheep in his yard. Although his supporters alleged that he was framed by his enemies from Frome, he was found guilty and hanged from the gibbet. There is some evidence that Tom was the last man in England to be hanged for sheep-stealing. Since then there have been numerous reports of the place being haunted. The earliest is from the Reverend H. Allen, rector of Shepton Mallet, who wrote in 1692, "the soul could not rest and frequently visits the scenes of its former abode while in the flesh".

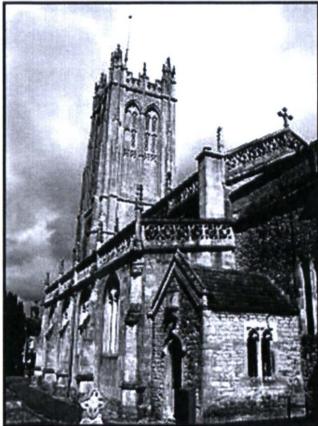
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In fact, though, the origin of the name Cannard's Grave may be considerably older than the 17th century highwayman legend. The name may date back some 1000 years, and the association with the death of Tom Taverner may be a later invention. Graef is the Anglo-Saxon form of "grove", a small wooded area, and may have nothing to do with burial places. Keinhard was an Anglo-Saxon prince who may have owned land in that area. The name may therefore originally have been Keinhard's Grave or Keinhard's Grove. Alternatively, Cannard may be simply be a corruption of kineherd. In this case, the original name may well have been Kineherd's Grove, or simply a place where cattle drovers gathered their herds together prior to milking, selling or

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slaughtering. So this could be the second grove site on the ley.



**Evercreech Church**

It next goes along about a mile of coincident road to St. Peter's Church, Evercreech. There was probably a church here in the Saxon period. Certainly the existing late 15th century church stands atop much older foundations. The glory of St Peter's is the superb west tower, one of the finest in Somerset - a county noted for its medieval church towers. Architectural historian Nikolaus Pevsner called Evercreech's tower the finest in Somerset; quite a claim! The earliest part of the church is the chancel, built around 1300 of blue lias rubble. The large east window with its Decorated Gothic tracery is original, as is the priest's door. The nave was rebuilt in Perpendicular style in several stages during the 15th century. The king post nave roof is simply stunning, with four bays supported on 5 massive trusses with pierced tracery decoration.

From here the ley goes to Creech Hill, a univallate hillfort, about a mile north-west of Bruton. Lamyatt Beacon marks the highest area of the hill, and is the site of a Romano-Celtic temple, which was in use from 250 AD to 375 AD, but the ley misses this. According to the folklorist Katharine Briggs, Creech Hill is said to be haunted by a ghost known as the Bullbeggan. From traditions collected by Ruth Tongue in 1906 and published in County Folklore (vol. 8) she recounts how in the 1880s two bodies had been dug up during quarrying operations. Afterward the hill became haunted by a "black uncanny shape" and unseen footsteps. A farmer coming home late one night saw a figure laying in the road and approached to offer help, whereupon it suddenly got up and chased him all the way to his own door. His family ran to his rescue and saw the figure bounding away with wild laughter. Another traveller at night was attacked on Creech Hill and defended himself from midnight to morning with the help of a staff made of ash.



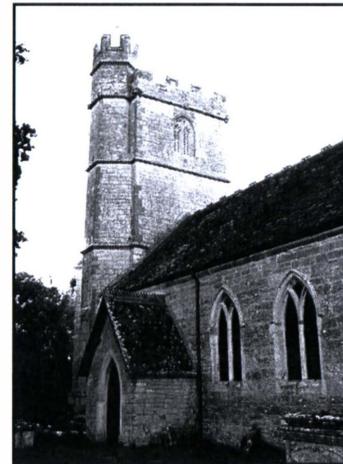
**Creech Hill**

The line then goes over Chorley Hill, West Bruton, and on to Windmill Hill, Wincanton. A Bronze Age burial was found in 1870 during work at Ireson's quarry on this hill. It contained a single burial with a large beaker, stag horn and flint scraper. The ley passes through the site of this burial. Windmill Hill and Windmill Farm, names present from the 17th century, mark a mill's location although its position is not known.

The next point seems to be Nash Court, Marnhull, which originally belonged to the Ab-

bey of Glastonbury, but Henry VIII gave it to Catherine Parr, the last of his wives, in 1544. From her it passed to Edward VI and then to Elizabeth I after which it passed through the families of several noblemen and eminent civilians. A community of nuns rented it from 1795 to 1807.

Finally, on this map, the ley reaches the parish church of St Nicholas, Manston, which has a 13th-century chancel, 14th-century nave and 15th-century west tower.



**Manston Church**

good evidence for the possibility of subconscious siting. There is now a video about it on YouTube: *Ley Hunting in Someeset and Subconscious Siting in Shepton Mallet and Glastonbury*.

#### **Light orbs at the Great Pyramid**

There are two videos on YouTube from Hugh Newman, taken in 2012 and 2017 of light orbs moving over the face of the Great Pyramid. He writes:

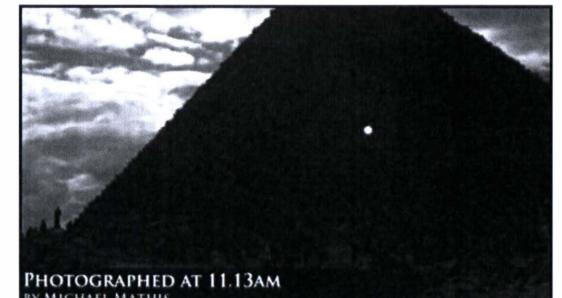
2012 (uploaded 2015): I was hesitant to upload this at the time, but I'd be interested in people's reaction to what they think the strange lights are, or is it just something blow-



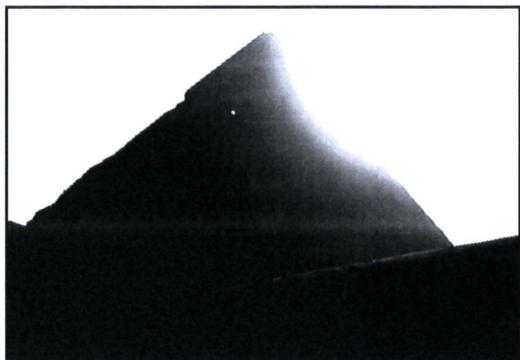
**Nash Court**

In the style of the 11th century, it comprises chancel, nave, north aisle, south porch and western tower. The church was restored in 1885, and can be found adjacent to Manston House, a short walk from the main road along a private drive. The perpendicular west tower (with its fine carvings) is dated 1534, while parts of the chancel and north aisle (now curtained off from the main part of the church) are Early English. The interior is adorned by a fine barrel roof.

This ley goes through 11 points on this map, (not including the Shepton circle) three of which are pre-historic, three churches (if one includes Nash Court, which will have had a chapel when occupied by religious communities), two possible grove sites, and two multijunctions on Roman roads. It seems to be

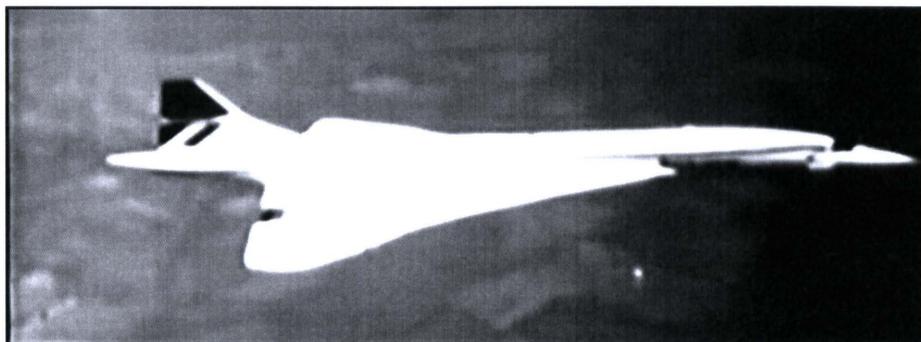


ing around in the wind? But then there are the photographs! At 11.11am, the exact time of Winter Solstice 2012, we explored the Giza Plateau with the Great Convergence Festival and managed to capture this on film. Extra photographs contributed by Michael Mathis.



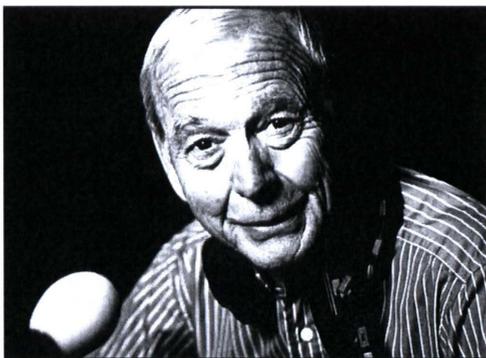
2017: I caught a strange light moving up the face of one of the pyramids on the Giza Plateau with my Osmo+ camera on October 17th 2017 at around 4.15pm. What do you make of it? See other orb footage from December 2012 here: <https://youtu.be/sYN6HrbsKBY>.

The orb seems to be similar in appearance to one which appeared near the prototype Concorde in 1976, shown on a recent SecureTeam video on YouTube. It also seems to be moving in a similar way, as if investigating, rather than being simply a natural phenomenon earthlight.



### John Humphrys' dowsing experience

In the *Daily Mail* for Saturday, November 25th was an article by John Humphrys, presenter of the *Today* radio programme, about his experience of dowsing. He had bought a farm in rural Wales and the water supply was failing. The locals advised him to seek the assistance of a local dowser to find a water source on his land to supply a new reservoir for the house. He did not believe in it, but being desperate he



did so. The dowser did not use a rod, but was able to detect just by feeling. The first source he found was too deep, but then he found another which was more accessible, and was found to be a good strong source when drilled and connected as the supply for the house.

Some time later, having hired someone to plough the field, the water supply failed. The tractor driver apologised, and said he must have inadvertently cut the pipe with the plough. The problem was that he could not now remember where in the field the water source was. The driver suggested he try dowsing for it, but he still did not believe in it. He said "How do you know you can't do it?", so he tried with an angle rod. At one point the rod swung - he thought he must have lost his grip but on trying again he got the response from the same place. Digging with a spade almost immediately revealed the broken pipe, which was then re-connected.

A little while after this he was discussing it with a neighbouring farmer, who wanted to test his ability, but when this happened he failed. This seems to confirm thoughts I have had about dowsing, and the reason why scientists think there is no evidence for it, as one stated in an interview by John Humphrys the day before he wrote the article. Dowsing is a subjective process (as opposed to measuring voltage with a voltmeter for example, which is objective). This means that the operators themselves are part of the detection system, for water or whatever else is sought. Thus it seems possible that the stress of being required to test it can sometimes block the ability. This happened even with Hamish Miller, co-author of *The Sun and the Serpent*, when dowsing for archaeological remains on a *Time Team* programme with Tony Robinson.

### SOME EARLY LEY HUNTING EVENTS

#### July 1962

#### Ley Hunter's Club and Pendragon Society trip to Avebury.

Philip Heselton and I travelled by train to Winchester, where we met the coach which had been organised by the Pendragon Society, a group interested in the legends of King Arthur. Tony Wedd was also present on this trip. He had postulated the link between leys and UFOs and thus was to bring the subject into the public eye once again, with the idea of energy currents connected with them (which had come up in the time of Watkins, but had been largely forgotten). We travelled on to Avebury, where we visited the site museum and then viewed the circles and Tony noticed many skyline clumps of trees visible from the bank. He had noticed this in Kent and published the details in his booklet *Skyways and Landmarks*, in which he had brought forward the theory that the ley points marked magnetic currents. He felt these were the same currents that had produced the orthotonic alignments of Aime Michel, who had found alignments of UFO sightings during a particular flap in France in 1954. On this trip we had the rare privilege of climbing to the top of Silbury Hill, the largest man-made mound in Europe, and standing where Charles II had stood with Stukeley and noticed the "multitude of tiny Spiders". We did not see any on this trip, but admired the view of the prehistoric landscape. Although we did not realise it at the time, we were also standing where a large hole was to appear much later, proba-

bly subsidence caused by previous passages cut into the mound, so we could have all suddenly found ourselves inside the hill! Luckily that did not happen. We also visited West Kennet Long Barrow, and I remember feeling that it was powerful and did not seem to have the atmosphere of a tomb, but rather of a place of worship. Tony talked of his ideas, and mentioned a number of anachronistic artefacts that had been found, such as what seemed to be a battery in an ancient shipwreck which would have been capable of plating metal; also a perfect steel cube and a gold bracelet, both of which had been found inside lumps of coal. Shortly after this trip I entered a "Roving Reporter" competition in *Tuesday Rendezvous*, which was rather like an ITV version of *Blue Peter*. The brief was to write a report on some recent event, and I chose the trip to Avebury. I was rather staggered that I was one of the two winners, and thus on August 14th was invited to the studio to be interviewed by Hugh Moran, a journalist on the *Daily Mail* who was also one of the team for the programme.

#### Tony Wedd's trip to France, looking for mark points at Aime Michel's orthoteny points and centres

I visited Meursanges first, in Burgundy, and just about where M. and Mme Vitre had observed their UFO, and alerted nearby farmers, I found a group of three pine trees. Strike one! At Frasné, disappointed, I found nothing - until I re-read my Michel, and realised that actually the UFO had been seen south and west of Dompierre. Useful negative check: you cannot find pine trees by just going out and looking for them! Travelling on to Le Tertre I found a little knoll by the roadside, with a little shrine set at its edge, and a tree clump including both *pinus nigra* and *pinus sylvestris*: holy ground, beloved of the gods. (Maybe some angels died at Meursanges?) Strike two! Next I visited the Rhine bank between Niffer and Kembs, and saw nothing in the twilight, so turned into the woods to camp. In the morning I found myself in a forest thick with Scots pines! Too thick to make out any particular mark point, so I could only allot myself two-and-a-half points out of three. Maybe that's not conclusive to anyone else but me. But I returned home well satisfied that leys and orthoteny points had some very promising points of similarity.

Tony Wedd, 1962

### LETTERS

#### from Norman Darwen, Lostock, Lancashire

I enjoyed reading in *Touchstone* 119 about the Network of Leyhunters Moot in Staffordshire, particularly with regard to Lichfield. I went there in the mid-90s when my brother lived in the city for a few months. The cathedral has a wonderful atmosphere and I was pleased to discover a green man carving on the south side of the cathedral. St. Chad's Well had then been recently re-furbished - it seemed a little too modern and it did not feel in any way as numinous as the cathedral, though well-dressing does take place there. Incidentally, walking back to my brother's house across the fields, I was surprised to see an elephant tethered in a corner - it turned out to be part of a travelling circus!

### 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 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** 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 Worpleston 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, 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 Birtcliffe, 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 Shakespeare 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. **The Exhibition that Never Was** The flying saucer exhibition proposed by Tony Wedd. **The Heptic Geometry of Stonehenge and Earth Energies** Tony's talk on his Stonehenge research. **Ley hunting in Kent, London and France** Tony's ley hunting talks, including his trip to France to Aime Michel's UFO sighting points. **The Somerset Zodiac and its Leys** Tony's talk on the Somerset Zodiac, the Cock and Hen leys and a sighting over Glastonbury Tor when Apollo 11 was heading for the Moon. **Stone Age Science in the Preseli Hills.** A field trip in which Robin Heath illustrates landscape geometry in Pembrokeshire, then illustrates how ancient people may have, with ropes, used a Lunation Triangle as a solar/lunar calendar. **Ley Hunting in Staffordshire and Shugborough Mysteries** Following the Spine of Albion from Lichfield to The Cloud, and the mysteries of Shugborough Hall. **The Princetown Triangle** Two lunation triangles at Princetown on Dartmoor, composed of leys with prehistoric and subconsciously sited points. **Ley Hunting in Somerset and Subconscious Siting in Shepton Mallet and Glastonbury** Two modern structures in Somerset on two good leys - evidence for the mysterious phenomenon of subconscious siting.

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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 *EarthMen, SpaceMen*, 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 YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE AN "X" WILL FOLLOW THIS SENTENCE:**