

The Newsletter of the Network of
Loyal Hunters

Issue 41 – Samhain 2021

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by Valerie Martin

The Newsletter of the Network of Ley Hunters

Issue 41, Samhain (1st November) 2021

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The Network of Ley Hunters is an informal movement for all who are interested in leys and patterns in the landscape. The importance of this in these critical times may be that many find their eyes opened to the living nature of the landscape and are then led to act accordingly.

This newsletter is available on annual subscription of £15 (or £20 if from abroad). This brings you four quarterly issues. Please send a cheque or postal order payable to the Network of Ley Hunters. Bank notes are also welcome.

If your subscription is due an "X" will follow now.

Please subscribe soon so that we print enough copies of the next issue. Please **PRINT** your name and address clearly. Thank you!

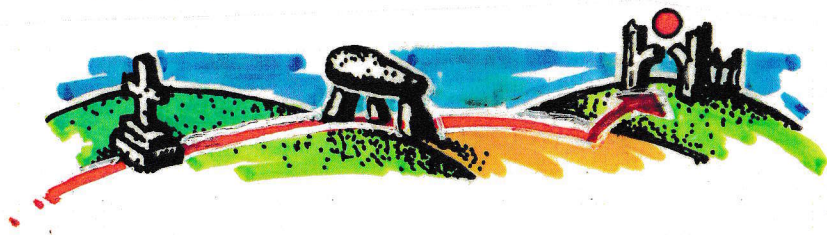
Contributions are welcome for future issues. Please send 14pt typed camera-ready copy on a single side of A4 with 1 inch margins. Pictures and diagrams are welcome.

Remember, we will reduce to A5. Please contact the editor re length and subject, or if you need help with typing. Volunteer typists are also most welcome to contact us. We have early deadlines because we are often away on Vision Quests and Pilgrimages (which you are welcome to join). We are delighted to read about your local leys, but please remember that we are not all familiar with your territory.

Please provide six figure grid references and details of relevant Ordnance Survey Explorer maps (1:25,000). Don't forget the letters of your 100km square. The grid reference for Stonehenge, for example, is SU 123422 (O.S. Explorer 130).

A major function of the Network is our Moots and Field Trips. Apart from the interesting places visited and the expert speakers you can hear, these are good ways to meet other ley hunters. We have much to teach each other. By coming together as a group we hire buses and drivers for our trips, and even book carriages on sleeper trains to and from Scotland and Cornwall. Apart from encouraging group spirit, providing transport for all, and being better for the environment, buses allow us to be dropped off and picked up on narrow lanes where there is no room to park a car.

Early booking helps us to organise buses and drivers. Our moots are also located with regard to public transport and affordable accommodation, including a campsite where we can be grouped together. We try to provide vegan food at Moots.



TEAM SPIRIT !

Since 2014, we have been on a **Highlights Pilgrimage** along the ley from the Isle of Wight to the top of Scotland under the guidance of **Gary Biltcliffe** and **Caroline Hoare**, authors of the book about it, **The Spine of Albion**. We look forward to the penultimate stage of this adventure next September, covering the section from Merlindale near Peebles to Dunkeld and Blair Castle. In between, there's Rosslyn Chapel, Edinburgh, Inchcolm, Dunfermline, Perth and Scone Abbey. Don't miss it!

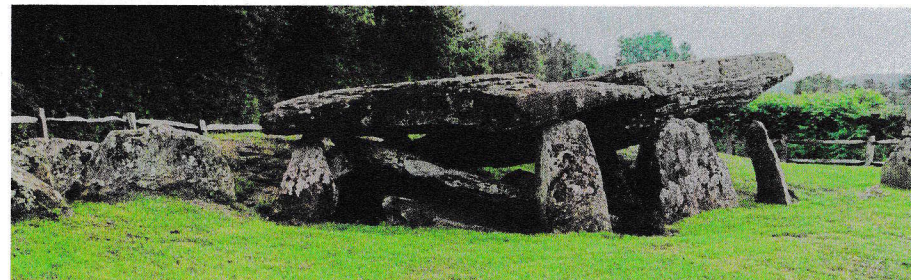
We have our own coach and driver for day trips from our base in Edinburgh. Narrow lanes = 29 seat coach = **BOOK NOW – DON'T DELAY !** A deposit of £180 will do for now. Pay the balance by 1st May, 2022. We have a **group booking** at The Hostel, near Edinburgh's **Haymarket** railway station. Our daily field trips will start and finish at this hostel. You can find your own (dearer) accommodation, but we'd all be **together** in this hostel and **team spirit** is a vital part of pilgrimage.

We have negotiated an inclusive price for field trips **and** hostel bed at **£360** each for the six nights and five full days. Arrive Sunday evening, 4th September, 2022 and depart on Saturday morning, 10th September, 2022.

Field trips Mon-Fri, 5-9 Sept, inclusive. Admission charges and ferry fares extra (NB also local Edinburgh train/bus fares on the Monday, which will be a walking tour of the city). If you prefer to find your own accommodation, the ticket for our five field trips is £300 each. **BOOK TODAY !**

* * * * *

SNAP UP the last ticket for our **Alfred Watkins Country Moot** based at Longtown, Herefordshire, from Saturday, 21st May to Friday morning, 27th May, 2022 – only **£225**. Cheque payable to *Network of Ley Hunters*, Laurence Main, 9 Mawddwy Cottages, Minllyn, Dinas Mawddwy, Machynlleth SY20 9LW. Telephone: 01650 531354.



Arthur's Stone, Herefordshire, 3rd July 2021 (photo by Liza Llewellyn)

THE STONEHENGE ZODIAC MECHANISM PART 3

By Fionn Rawnsley M.A.

I have written about the overall scheme of the zodiac and how it works like a clock over a huge span of time, how hidden images form ancient texts in the landscape and how the structure may be an invocation of Durga written huge in Sanskrit letters, and also how the henge is a giant sculptural being laying recumbent, awaiting the return of the golden age. There is another aspect which I want to describe which also coexists within the same landscape and this came as a shock to me as it will I'm sure to you also.

THE SUN WITH ITS SOLAR SYSTEM

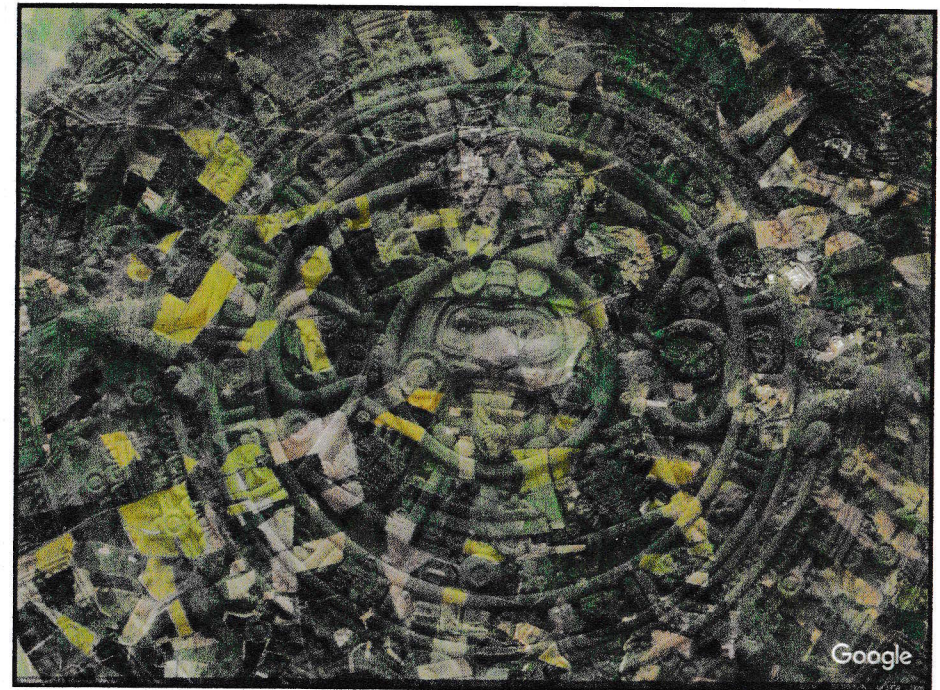
Let me take you back to 1790. Mexico, workmen were digging to make repairs in the central plaza major of Mexico City, they uncovered a huge flat slab of stone, shallowly buried in the soil, With some difficulty they turned over the 25 ton slab only to discover the sunstone of the Toltec, now known as the Aztec sunstone. It seems to be a schematised calendrical design and was apparently carved at Tinochtltlan. With Tonatiuh the creator god at the centre protruding his jade tongue the stone depicts the months of the year as animal glyphs and also illustrates the five Olin or epochs of man, each one having been brought to an apocalyptic end including the 5th Olin which is supposed to have ended in 2012.



I have always had a great curiosity for this object and during an experimental moment I made a superimposition image over an aerial photograph of Tinochtltlan. I put one image over another and made the top one transparent, I discovered that the city of Tinochtltlan appeared to be based on the Aztec sunstones design. Many details of the sunstone seemed to have been made large in the city. The

central broad street 'Avenue of the dead' runs through the centre with the pyramids of the sun and moon in key corresponding positions. The Aztec sunstone was visibly the basis for the design of the city.

Some weeks later I was working late on the Stonehenge Zodiac and while studying the fields around Stonehenge I noticed some earth discolouration and odd marks which made me take the sunstone experiment a little further. I made a new layered photographic image, the first layer was the Stonehenge landscape but over this I superimposed an image of the Aztec sunstone. Making the photo of the sunstone transparent I adjusted the scale and it matched, I checked various angles forms curves and lines in the landscape against the sunstone, there was such an extensive matching I realised I had accidentally stumbled across the Sun in the zodiac. The Sun



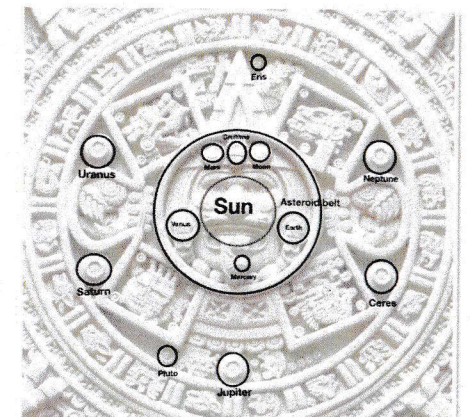
The Aztec sunstone superimposition image used. One image made transparent over a satellite photograph. Sunstone image supplied by karnhack.com

god and creator Tonatiuh was staring straight back at me from the Stonehenge landscape. A couple of years later I'm coming around to thinking of Tonatiuh as the 'Green man' of ancient England, he is often depicted with his tongue protruding just like the Sun god, perhaps this is some sort of folk memory handed down from the distant past.

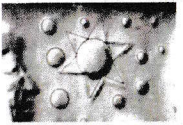
I worked further with the Aztec sunstone and found at each of the axial pole star henges mentioned above, this same design is incorporated.

As the new sacred pole star henge was initiated, there would be a fresh redrawing of the sun scheme design in the new location, the same for all six of the axial henge positions I have already written about in part 1 and 2 of this article. Ref; issues 39 & 40.

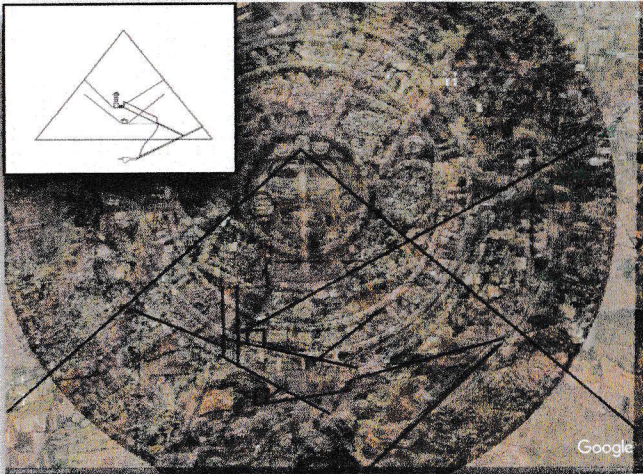
I also realised as I worked with



the Aztec sunstones design that there are a number of deliberate embellishments which are round marks within the design. The round marks do fit very conveniently into a circular illustration of the planets of our solar system. The very same solar system scheme can be seen in early Babylonian cylinder seal images as discussed by Zacheriah Sitchin's book 'The Twelfth Planet' 1976 Stein and Day. It seems so right, now as I explain it- that of course the sun must have its planets. We now know because of recent discoveries by NASA's IBEX probe that we live along with all the planets of our solar system within the solar atmosphere of the sun itself, which extends far out into space to the edge of the Oort Cloud 100,000 astronomical units from the sun.



PYRAMID OF LEYS



Further to this I made a drawing suggested by visible lines in the city of Tinochttilan which created a sort of flattened pyramid scheme of leys. The leys are very visible in the city and are not only sight lines but appear to be a pyramid scheme just like the cross section diagram of the pyramid of Kufu in

Egypt of which you may be familiar. The pyramid cross section seems to be a diagram which may describe the journey of the spirit. Angles are repeated in the flat scheme as though the grand gallery, chambers of king and queen and the associated star sighting shafts were a blueprint shared directly with the designers of Tinochttilan. The only difference between the flat ley scheme pyramid which I have found both at Giza in Egypt and Tinochttilan is that the South American version has a slightly shallower angle for the sides of the pyramid. Giza is 52 degrees and Tinochttilan flat ley scheme is 42 degrees. But and this is the exciting thing that this same flat pyramid can also be seen in the area of Stonehenge and if one further superimposes the diagram of the pyramid of Kufu, the king's chamber corresponds with Stonehenge within the landscape pyramid.

SHADOW TEMPLES

Stonehenge is sited within an earthen circle which seems almost just a remnant of a time before the great stone invocation of Durga was erected but I have come to view it as a vital part of the actual spiritual workings of the temple.

Last spring at Warham fort in Norfolk, an earth circle. The sun shone bright and crisp casting powerful shadows. My wife and I were walking on the crest of the inner circle, the ditch was filled with inky darkness, but across the gulf of darkness projected against the far wall of the ditch by the sun were our own shadows, so powerful immersive and astonishing to see. If I raised my arm my shade would do the same, so dramatic. I had one of those realisations that strikes like a bolt, as my wife showed me how animated these shadows can be. Perhaps the ditches were not fortifications at all, they very well could be open air temples where people met their own shadows in direct action. I realised the one consistent element within every one of five of the six axial polar temples of the Stonehenge Zodiac has a bifold earthen ditch and the sixth is a dark reflective lake. This idea of shadow has stayed with me as I continue to research the Stonehenge Zodiac.

The flat pyramid diagrams in the landscape may also be to do with the journey of the shadow. I was really curious about the grand gallery within the great pyramid and managed to obtain some photographs. It's a long and very high hall tapered in ridges along its entire length. I imported one of the images into photoshop and enhanced the subtle shadows in the picture. The apparent stains on the walls of the gallery appear to be paintings of people. So the tapering hallway of the grand gallery in the great pyramid is very likely covered in subtle paintings which interact with the shadows cast from anyone carrying a flickering lamp in their hand as they climb towards the centre of the pyramid. I immediately connected this find with the two dimensional pyramids of leys I have detected in the landscape around Stonehenge, Giza and Tinochttilan.

Piecing together all the elements and clues which the Stonehenge Zodiac has ignited brings the whole idea to life. We now can understand how the myth of Orpheus describes a human drama of death and passing into the world of shades just as the sun itself enters the underworld as it goes down at the solstice. Orpheus' loss of Eurydice and search for her in the underworld like the loss of warmth and fertility in winter and its return each spring. There is a human parallel in our search for wisdom as we have to enter the darker side of ourselves to bring back the treasure hidden deep within us.

The Aztec sunstone find brings into question the left eye of the Sun God Tonatuih. The right eye corresponds with Stonehenge but the left eye would be a copse of trees on the far side of the A303 from the Stonehenge 51 10 33 N 1 48 58 W. Just a bit of arable land with an old copse of beech

trees now, but when Stonehenge was a living breathing being the left eye of the sunstone scheme may have held an equally important role. How indeed could the left eye of a creator be any different than the right eye? Why build a stone henge at one of the eyes of the Aztec sun-form geoglyph and nothing on the surface at the other eye.

When I visited this anti henge, this opposite place, unpopulated, deserted, overgrown with nettles inhabited only by badgers who have become the excavators of thousands of years of flint offerings left by people to their gods and goddesses, I sensed that this could be the entrance to the underworld. This could have been the place where Orpheus entered into the mystery in his search for Eurydice. Did devotees perform a parallel Orphic descent, a mystery process? Perhaps passageways to underground caverns began here and were later blocked by invaders of the countryside, fearful of underworld beings and the vengeance they may wreak upon the heads of new conquerors. Rooks croaked in the trees above and I respectfully put a few flints into my pockets to look at later at home.

Left: This is one flint I picked up that day, it is not a flint tool but to my vision a deftly hewn head of a man with his tongue protruding with the left eye very clearly cut. This figurative flint has many other images from every angle and even tiny hardly visible engravings on the surface.

And this female figurine, a natural smooth flint form with a few chips in key places, so elegant a form would be quite at home on the pages of Maria Gambutus

wonderful book 'the Goddesses and Gods of old Europe' .Thames and Hudson.London. 1996



THE YUKON POLE PRIME MERIDIAN

In my article about the Durga and Rudra ley (now named The Iceni ley) in the Newsletter of the Network of Ley Hunters, issue. 38, I explained how there was a fringe theory written about by Colin Wilson and Rand Flem Ath in 'The

Atlantis blueprint' Penguin Random House. London 2002. A theory put forward by a quiet librarian called Charles Hapgood about sudden crust slip of the Earth and how the centre of the arctic circle and the magnetic pole of the earth was in different locations in former times. At one point 120,000 years ago it was in the Yukon and it then shifted 30 degrees to the Hudson Bay about 80,000 to approx 50,000 years ago only to move again to its present location about 12,000 to 9,500 years ago. There seems to be ongoing debate as to if this was a sudden shift from the Yukon to Hudson Bay or more gradual, Hapgood claimed it had been utterly catastrophic, devastating much of the planet. As I was working on the Hudson Bay pole I was able to trace one meridian line through Norwich and down through to Southwold on the Suffolk coast and in fact all the way to the Tropic of Cancer in Africa (*the Tropic of Cancer is a latitude line around the globe which describes the furthest northern latitude at which the sun can be directly over head*).

STONEHENGE AS PART OF AN ANCIENT SPIRITUAL TECHNOLOGY

I thought I would make another experiment with Stonehenge. I found the Yukon pole at 63 E.135 32 05 W. from a published article about the shifting magnetic pole. I was immediately able to identify an Aztec sun form geoglyph in the landscape at that place. I then made an over layered image test and was able to position it exactly on a huge scale; 124 miles across. Using a measuring device in Google earth I then cast a line from the former position of the Yukon pole Sunstone geoglyph through Stonehenge. As I have already mentioned above, Stonehenge is set within a Sun-form geoglyph of a similar Aztec design. I was able to extend the line all the way down to the Tropic of Cancer. At the tropic again I located within a very empty area of Libya another Sun-form geoglyph. Libya contains some of the most vast empty desert spaces on Earth with extraordinary rock formations, and it is here that I was able using my superimposition method to pinpoint the Aztec style Sun-form geoglyph which must have been relevant to Stonehenge when it was first built right on the Yukon prime meridian; for I believe this is what I have found. The Libyan desert gives the strange impression in some places that it has been swept right across by a huge broom leaving a very directional feeling. The Aztec Sun-form geoglyph here at the Tropic of Cancer is heavily eroded but still powerfully carved in the landscape in some places, even so it is as though something tried to rub it out, there is a sense of devastation.

As I checked along the meridian to see what else may coincide, I saw that the line goes right through the Isle of Lewis. This is the nearest island to the point where these two, both the Yukon and the Hudson Bay meridians would have crossed at different times in history. The island is given over to a huge ancient sun-stone geoglyph which uniquely features slanted eyes, suggesting a sort of cross in the ancient face. Perhaps this crossing place of

the meridians became a vital link with a tragically scared Yukon meridian and the new prime meridian which shifted devastatingly to the Hudson Bay approximately 55,000 years ago. Callanish stands close by within the working of the giant sun-form geoglyph which covers the whole extent of the isles of Harris and Lewis, perhaps as testament to the import of the divine link to the sacred ancient meridian of the Yukon and the relatively newer Hudson Bay meridian.

Now one of the difficulties with all of this is that Stonehenge becomes more ancient than can easily be passed over, the location may have been sacred for as long as 120,000 years, if it was concurrent with the Yukon prime meridian. This finding seems to suggest that the astrological landscape of the Stonehenge Zodiac is as ancient as four or even five precessional years of 25,960.

All along the Yukon meridian are landscape images in different locations, many are profiles drawn either in coastlines or landscape images which seem to kiss towards the line or lick, and very often are directly under the line which appears to cross the extended tongue, as if the landscape is tasting something ready to eat it.

Up to date research is suggesting that the earliest peoples who migrated to the Nile delta to eventually form ancient Egypt came out from Western Sahara, from Chad and Libya. This vast empty quarter which was probably a fertile marshland before the shift of the Yukon pole was the home of the prime meridian, and shared the same spiritual energy as Stonehenge and its zodiac landscape 120,000 years ago. Mater Durga is here also



GOOGLE EARTH IMAGE WITH DURGA SUPERIMPOSITION IMAGE OVERLAY

exquisitely drawn with rock-scape and sweeps of sand 24 01 23 N 2 36 09 E, alongside the Aztec sunstone geoglyph which when measured is 95 miles in diameter.

As I have explained, the Aztec sunstone design is at the very heart of the Stonehenge Zodiac; at each and every sacred axial pole star henge it is redrawn. Throughout time since the Stonehenge Zodiac was graven into the landscape the Aztec Sunstone was always at the heart. As the ceremonial centre of the axial pole migrated to the next constellation in the landscape it would always be there. I have located this same design, at the Tropic of Cancer in the Tibesti mountain range of Chad so it should be associated with an astrological landscape. I could not resist the search for the zodiac in this incredible Saharan desert landscape so redolent of lost worlds. I wasted no time in locating the six constellations which make up the circle of axial precessional star henges. Lyre, Hercules, Draco, Ursa Minor, Cepheus and Cygnus the Swan all exactly as I found them in the Stonehenge Zodiac. Now confident of the figures I was able to then locate what look like the stone circles in all the correct positions for their stellar pole star counterparts. This desert is so vast and full of strange stone outcrops and mountainous areas, one could easily get lost and perish without a good guide. Ref; Egypt Exposed. Robert Bauval. Audio book available from Amazon. In summary; The Stonehenge Zodiac is one mechanism in a chain of zodiac landscapes, a greater mechanism; one which seems to be designed to collect the spirits of earth's beings and transmit them along a ley towards the pole of the earth's magnetic field.

Aztec Sunstone design, Sun-form geoglyph, are both terms describing the same calendrical design associated with mesoamerican civilisation. I think the design is almost like a repeating echo of a worldwide civilisation which held a superior knowledge of the spirit.

I will be writing an ongoing blog within my website in which I will detail further description of the constellations within the Stonehenge Zodiac. Please feel free to view this on line at; thestonehengezodiac.com You may also purchase a copy of my book there for £10 including P.P.



IN MEMORIAM

Stephen Sheppard (right) of Hereford has died aged 86.

Reverend Jim (Father Jim) McKnight of Cardiff has died aged 91.

Linda Fentum of Malvern has died in a diving accident.



A Stone Circle in Staines, the Sedona-Pyramids Line and the Rendlesham Message by Jimmy Goddard

The name of the town of Staines in Surrey (formerly Middlesex) means "stones" and it is thought to come from a group of nine stones mentioned in a twelfth century charter of Chertsey Abbey which delineated the boundaries of the Abbey lands, and was reported in *Up Pontes* by Christina Lake:

Down to that Eyre that stands in the Thames at Loddars Lake and so along Thames by mid-stream to Glenhuthe (Glanty, now M25 roundabout) from Glenhuthe by mid-stream along Thames to Huthe (Egham Hythe) before Negen Stones. ("Negen stanes" is Saxon for "Nine stones").

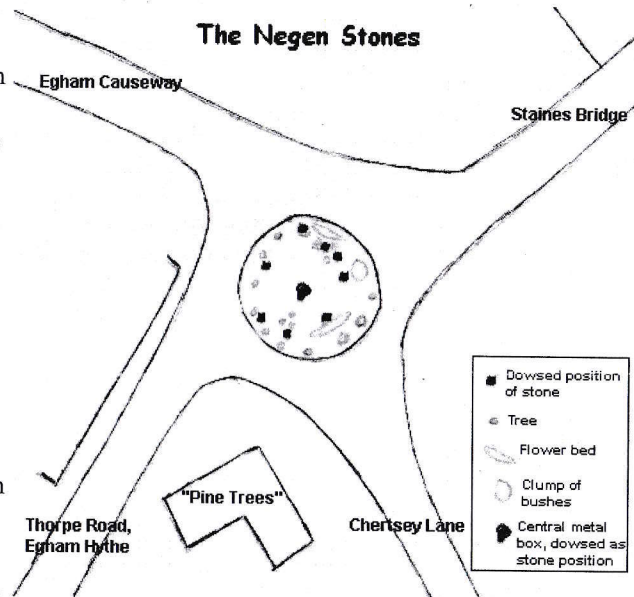
The settlement is very ancient, with evidence of habitation from Mesolithic times; the Romans had a fairly important town here called "Ad Pontes" ("by the bridges") as it was the place where the London to Silchester road crossed the Thames and Colne, and was about half-way between them (a day's march from each).

St Mary's Church, 19th century but on the site of a stone church built by St. Erminildis in 675, on a pronounced rise in the ground, also has a tradition of stones at the site, and this has been linked

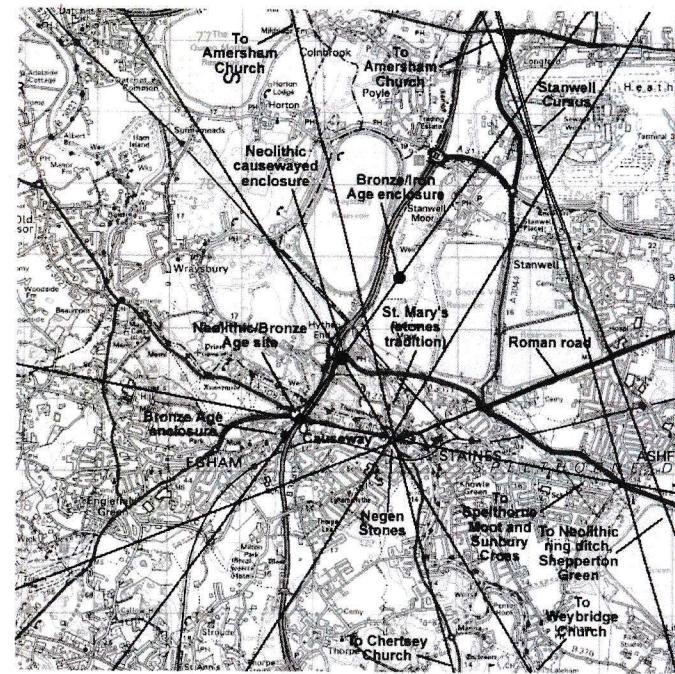
with the Negen Stones charter in the Staines Town Trail, but this is unlikely to be the site of the stones as it is not near The Hythe, which is a riverside road, presumably originally a wharf, on the Egham Hythe side of the river. Looking at the map, there seems to be a definite visual convergence of ways (some of them broken and picking up the same alignment further on) on a site adjacent to The Hythe, now a roundabout near the present Staines Bridge. The site seems to be marked by a rough circle of trees. It is an unusual ley centre in that the leys do not cross at one point as is usual, but rather skirt the edges of a small area in the way more usually found at larger sites such as camps and hillforts. Does this give us some idea of the size of the site?

Prehistoric London, by Nick Merriman, mentions several ancient sites in the Staines area, particularly a Neolithic causewayed camp and a cursus at Stanwell, but does not give their exact locations, so some research was done on the Surrey Sites and Monuments Record (now Historic Environment Record) at County Hall in Kingston.

The most striking alignment is that of the Roman road coming from London to Staines,



now the A30 and Staines High Street; the alignment goes through the proposed site of the stones, although the Roman road diverges from it slightly to cross the river downstream of the present bridge. The alignment of the road is interesting confirmation that the Romans used the old lines in planning their roads, but diverged where practicality demanded it, often



following another alignment. Coming from Blacknest (Virginia Water) it goes through the stones site, along Staines High Street and is following the A30 to Feltham, from where it becomes a mean-follower until Brentford. It goes through a church in Hounslow and two in Chiswick.

The Egham Causeway, a candidate for the continuation of the Roman road is another of the alignments converging on the stone site. The ley passes across Cooper's Hill, Egham, through the Neolithic site with post holes now at the southern approach of Runnymede motorway bridge, along the mean-following Egham Causeway (built in the thirteenth century against local flooding) to the Negen Stones roundabout, then through a cross-roads and the Spelthorne moot site (meeting place of Spelthorne Hundred). It is then coincident with the A308 for about three miles, passing through Sunbury Cross, a centre of several leys, one of which is the Silchester Ley found by Alfred Watkins. It then continues through the southern edge of Bushy Park, two churches in New Malden and a multijunction with church at Morden.

The third alignment is the one running up Thorpe Road, Egham Hythe. Coming north-east it goes through Chobham Church, a tumulus near Longcross, a coincident stretch of the B388, the Negen Stones site, crosses the Stanwell Cursus, goes through churches in Hayes and North Harrow and a prominent cross-roads in Stanmore.

When aligning the site with St. Mary's Church, Staines, which has the tradition of stones, the line is also found to go south through St. Peter's Church, Chertsey. Going north, it skirts the fort at Gerrards Cross and continues through the ancient church at Amersham.

The site of the Neolithic causewayed enclosure mentioned in *Prehistoric London* is now Junction 13 of the M25. It was excavated in 1961-63 and was found to have had inner

banks ploughed flat. Pottery of the type found at Windmill Hill in Wiltshire was found there. When aligned through the Negen Stones site this alignment was found to pass through Weybridge Church, nineteenth century but the site of an older church. Coming north through the main cross-roads at Painshill, then passing through Weybridge Church and the Negen Stones site, the line continues through a cross-roads in Slough and a church and cross-roads (not together) at Farnham Royal.

Four of the sites from the Surrey Sites and Monuments Record form another alignment. These are the causewayed camp, the Runnymede Bridge Neolithic site, a Bronze Age/Iron Age enclosure on Staines Moor and a Bronze Age enclosure ditch at Petters Sports Field, Egham. This alignment, when extended, goes through a church in Hayes and two in Borehamwood.

The Stanwell Cursus, a linear feature of parallel ditches at least three miles long (though its north and south ends had been eradicated before investigation) runs along the western edge of Heathrow Airport to a point near Junction 15 of the M25. It was originally thought to be a stretch of Roman road, then found to be Neolithic cursus. It has two straight stretches, each of which has a ley running along it. The Staines area seems to have had a prehistoric landscape comparable to the one in Wiltshire, with the Negen Stones and cursus even seeming to parallel the Stonehenge arrangement.

At the time of investigating these things in 2002, I received the following email from Gloria Hazell of the staines.5u.com site:

I was just looking through your site again - it's funny, when I was a kid back in the 50s I went to school in Chertsey (Stepgates) and mum used to take me on her bike and we used to go round the back of Chertsey Church where the Abbey stood, and across the golf course (where I saw a UFO in 1986) back to Chertsey Lane where we lived. She always told me about the history of the area, and I always felt so mething special there at the Abbey ground, I still do, I love it there. The same with the Lammas and St. Mary's Church, I have often wandered round the church searching for something.

Anyway, I always felt something about the Staines roundabout too and in actual fact I lived not far from there (Bowes Road) back in the early 80s until I moved to America. While in America I lived first in New Jersey and then stumbling one day upon another ancient site in Minnesota while on a trip, I moved there a few years later. Pipestone, Minnesota is a very sacred site to the Dakota people, it is where their ceremonial (peace) pipes come from. The site is on a vortex and I believe it is on a ley, the same one that comes from Sedona, Arizona, that is also a very special place. I often wondered if it was on the same one that runs thru here as the feelings were always that of being home to me. Now I move backwards and forwards between here and there, both places pull at me...

It is interesting that the three places mentioned (Chertsey Abbey, the Negen Stones roundabout and St. Mary's, Staines) are actually on the same ley. But not only this, when the two places in America (Pipestone, Minnesota and Sedona, Arizona) are aligned on a great circle, this also passes through the West London area here in Britain and the area of the Pyramids in Egypt. At this scale it is impossible to be precise as to whether (for example) it goes

through Staines or Chertsey, or if it passes through the Great Pyramid, but it is certainly interesting in the light of what Gloria says in her email, although it could not be the Chertsey/St. Mary's ley as it is not at the right angle.

There is a ley which could be this one, though. This comes through a church in Windsor, runs along a long stretch of coincident track, by Queen Anne's Gate there, through a spot which I call a "sanctuary" because of its feeling, through both memorials at Runnymede (Magna Carta and Kennedy), through the Petters Field prehistoric site, through Laleham Church, Shepperton multijunction, through the prospect tower at Claremont Garden and skirting an earthwork near Epsom.

Coming from Sedona and Pipestone, the line goes through a part of Canada, the southern tip of Greenland, through Ireland and England to the West London area, then through France and Switzerland and running along the east coast of Italy, through Egypt and the Pyramids area, Sudan and Ethiopia, goes south of Australia but passes through South Island, New Zealand and some Polynesian islands, before returning to Sedona.

Gloria also writes of a UFO sighting at Mixnams Lane, Chertsey - very close to the St. Mary's, Staines-Negen Stones-Chertsey Abbey ley (which actually runs just the other side of the roundabout, through part of the entrance to Thorpe Park):

The UFO was back in 1984 (or 86) (I came back for a holiday both years from America and can't remember which one it was) and I had gone out with a couple of friends for the evening. One of them lived on a houseboat on the river just behind the golfcourse. We were driving back with her in two cars to make sure she got back OK as it was dark, we were behind her and we drove around the road from Chertsey/Staines Lane, through Mixnams Lane towards the golf course. A dark little lane, that was not paved at the time. As we rounded a bend I saw something above the trees, it was bright and I thought at first it was a street lamp, then realised there were none around here, so I said to my friend, what do you think that is, she said she didn't know, and we did the usual Close Encounters tune as a joke. By now we were closer to it and almost at the car park where my friend would leave her car, at the edge of the course, before you get to the buildings of the club house.

At this point we saw that my friend had stopped her car and was running towards us. We stopped and jumped out too, to hear Gill say "Did you see that thing?" She sounded scared. For some reason at this point I started to run towards it. My friends told me later I was shouting "We have to welcome them", but I don't remember that, I just wanted to see more. I always say at this point they decided they didn't want to have a crazy woman running up to them, so they took off running...they were originally just about at tree level, but went higher very quickly until I guess they were about helicopter high and were off towards the St. Anne's Hill area. Quite quickly at first then they seemed to slow down and we watched them for a while, putting a searchlight beam down to the ground as if they were looking for something. The ship was not cigar shaped, not round, somewhere in between, the thing I remember quite vividly is the light - it was more like a halogen light, back then we hadn't heard of them. It was bright and white. It was also very quiet - no sound at all. Then all of a sudden we couldn't see it any more.

On watching a programme from the *Ancient Aliens* TV series recently, I was interested to see Giorgio Tsoukalos reporting on the experiences of Jim Penniston, one of the witnesses to the famous Rendlesham Forest case. In 2010 it was revealed by Jim Penniston that he initiated a download of information when he touched the pictorial glyphs on the craft of unknown origin during his investigation in the early morning hours of December 26th, 1980, in Rendlesham Forest. This information contains coordinate references to places on Gloria Hazell's Sedona-Pyramids line.

26 year old Sgt. James Penniston was part of the three man USAF Security Police team called to investigate the landed craft of unknown origin in Rendlesham Forest. The men with Sgt. Penniston, were A1C John Burroughs and A1C Ed Cabansag. Only Penniston and Burroughs went into the woods to investigate the landed craft, Cabansag stayed near the truck as a radio relay for the men.

Cabansag watched the mysterious pulsating multicolored lights in forest, while his two team members headed out on foot. As Penniston and Burroughs approached the unusual lights, they noticed abnormal sensations on their hair, skin and clothing. It seemed as though the air was electrically charged. Also, a time distortion occurred. According to the men, time seemed as though is slowed and it was difficult to move. Another odd characteristic, was that everything was void of sound.

Now visible, the craft was sitting silently at the bottom of a berm, on the pine forest floor. Penniston cautiously approached the non aero dynamic, triangular, black, glassy craft. It was like nothing he had ever witnessed before or since. The craft had patterns of blue, yellow and red colors running through the surface as though part of the craft. It was very difficult to put into words what he was witnessing. Sgt. Penniston was versed in all types of aircraft, he was a United States Air Force trained aircraft observer and crash investigator. As part of his USAF advanced training he studied both the NATO and WARSAW PACT inventories of aircraft. His up-close investigation of the craft included photographs, measurements and drawings, which he recorded into his USAF issued notebook. He took special note of the strange pictorial type markings on the side of the craft. These glyphs were logged by Sgt. Penniston (see picture below). He also touched pictorial symbols etched onto the glasslike surface of the (9 foot by 9 foot) black triangular craft.

When Sgt. Penniston put his hand on the etched symbols, which felt like sandpaper compared to the rest of the smooth molded surface, everything became a brilliant bright white. He could neither see nor hear. He was alone in a brilliant bright white light. This occurred for an undetermined amount of time then his sight returned. He was standing next to the craft, facing the pictorial glyphs. The craft started to turn a vivid bright white color. So bright in fact, Sgt. Penniston thought it was going to explode. He took a defensive position nearby as the craft was engulfed in the light. The craft then lifted off approximately four feet from the ground, maneuvered between the trees, ascended to tree top level and disappeared in the blink of an eye.

The following day Jim was "seeing" ones and zeros (1's and 0's) in his minds eye. Trou-

bled by the revolving flashing images of ones and zeros he received from touching the glyphs, he felt compelled to write them down in a notebook. Upon completing the transfer to notebook paper, the image in his mind disappeared. He put the notebook away with his belongings and didn't think too much about again until the year 2010. In 2010, during a casual conversation with a researcher, he mentioned the codes and displayed the notebook. The researcher immediately recognized the ones and zeros as binary code and set out to help Jim decipher it.

Binary Decode by Professional Binary Code Expert Joe Luciano:

EXPLORATION OF HUMANITY 666 8100

52.0942532N 13.131269W (Hy Brasil)

CONTINUOUS FOR PLANETARY ADVAN???

FOURTH COODINATE CONTINUOT UQS CbPR BEFORE

16.763177N 89.117768W (Caracol, Belize - Mayan ruins)

34.800272N 111.843567W (Sedona, Arizona - regarded as energetic and spiritual, sometimes called "The American Glastonbury")

29.977836N 31.131649E (Great Pyramid in Giza, Egypt)

14.701505S 75.167043W (Nazca Lines in Peru)

36.256845N 117.100632E (Tai Shan Qu, China - known as "China's holiest mountain")

37.110195N 25.372281E (Portara at Temple of Apollo in Naxos, Greece)

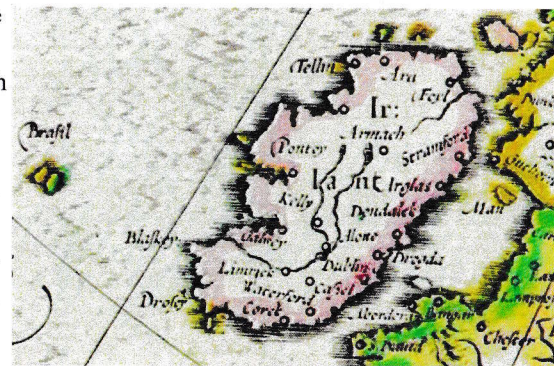
EYES OF YOUR EYES

ORIGIN 52.0942532N 13.131269W (Hy Brasil)

ORIGIN YEAR 8100

There seem to be latitude and longitude references to significant places which some researchers have linked with earth energy grids.

Hy-Brasil is a mysterious island appearing on maps from 1325 to the 1800s. In Irish myth, it was said to be clouded in mist except for one day every seven years, when it became visible but still could not be reached. Stories about the island have circulated



Hy-Brasil on a map from 1325

throughout Europe for centuries, with tales that it was the promised land of saints or a paradise where an advanced civilization lived. On most maps, the island was located roughly 321 km (200 miles) off the west coast of Ireland in the North Atlantic Ocean. Is the implication that this is the craft's origin, possibly submersible? The Sedona-Pyramids line could pass through it as it goes through the southern part of Ireland before reaching Britain. **To see the video on this, search for James Goddard Mysteries on YouTube, and click on the picture of me dressed as the Long Man of Wilmington.**



DO YOUR BIT !
by Laurence Main.



On Saturday, 13th April, 2019, Jenny Eden, Stuart Marsh and I walked the first 12 miles of a Pilgrimage from Glastonbury northwards, reaching Wells that day. We were following public footpaths weaving around the ley formed by the 2° 41' meridian west of Greenwich. At grid ref. ST520389 (OS Explorer 241), Stone Down (once home to a stone circle) was where I'd dowsed the Dragon Ley (otherwise known as the Michael line, Cornwall-Norfolk) crossing the ley running from Glastonbury Abbey to Stonehenge. I'd dowsed a meridian (running south to north) also mating here, so Glastonbury's Stone Down is obviously an important spot. This ley would be easy to follow on OS maps as its being a meridian overcomes the problem of curvature of the earth for long distance leys. Graham Griffiths, author of *Behold Jerusalem!*, told me of a village in Cumbria called Glassonby virtually north of Somerset's Glastonbury. Glassonby has a stone circle at NY573394 on OS Explorer OL 5 at 2° 40' west of Greenwich. Long Meg and her Daughters are nearby at NY571372. Then I saw that Graham Robb included this 'Whitchurch Meridian' on page 221 of his book *The Ancient Paths* (see also pages 271, 282 & 283). Here was a new Pilgrimage - Glastonbury to Glassonby!

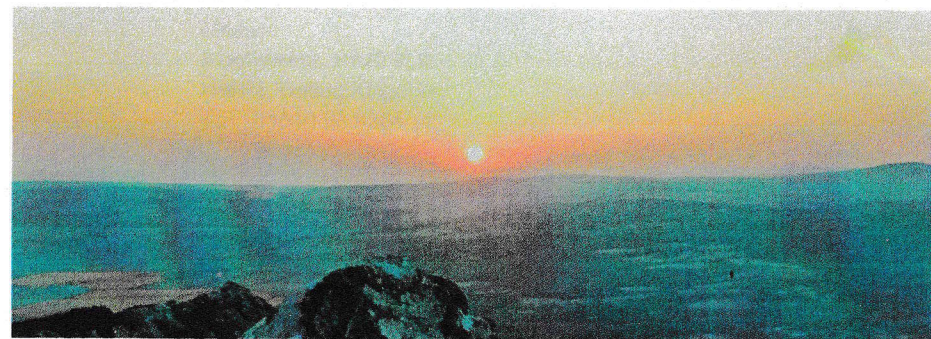
Pilgrimages are good for the soul of the Pilgrim and for the living land traversed. They are best done walking every step of the way and sleeping and dreaming at sacred sites along the route (which, in my case, usually means carrying a heavy backpack - you can organise to avoid this). Each route has three lines, being the straight ley and wandering male and female serpents which coil around it. The straight ley is easily confirmed because you can draw it onto your OS map. Tune into it for dowsing and check at intervals to confirm your dowsing is correct (i.e. it conforms with the line on the map). I always find the colour blue or white floods my third eye when dowsing the ley, the verifiable straight line. I can't know where the two wandering serpents go until I've dowsed them. Practically seeking the best footpath routes introduces my own fourth line. I aim for the verifiable ley and note wandering serpents as I find them. In my experience, the wandering serpents can be red, green, purple or gold. If dowsers have already mapped the serpents for you, as with the maps in Gary Biltcliffe and Caroline Hoare's book *The Spine of Albion*, you can check with their maps. To do a thorough job (as when writing a guide book) you would walk and dowsed the Pilgrimage three times, once for each line. Be proficient at dowsing, map reading and using a compass. Have camping equipment for dreaming at sacred sites. Keep to the same direction throughout the Pilgrimage, walking each section in sequence.

Walking alone north of Wells, I still didn't have a name for this ley or its accompanying serpents. The female was green, however, at Fair Lady Well, Priddy (ST545508 on OS Explorer 141). It wasn't until I'd crossed the Severn Bridge to Wales and was joined by Angharad Owen that the ley told us its name. Red male and green female serpents mated at St Tewdric's Well, Mathern (ST523911 on OS

Explorer OL14). Their names were Joseph (father of Jesus) and Anna (British grandmother of Jesus, mother of Mary). The ley was the Rod of Esse. I'd never have thought it! St Tewdric (buried in Mathern church) was the grandfather of King Arthur. The House of David and the British royal family were intermarried, with Britain being the metal isle in the west. Jesus (Esse) was one quarter British and a druid. Angharad and I enjoyed the delights of the Wye Valley, including Tintern Abbey. All three lines mated at Nelson's Naval Temple, Kymin (SO528124) on OS Explorer OL14. Continuing alone north of Monmouth, I noted St Deinst or Deiniol (died 582) at Llangarron (OS530212 on OS Explorer 189) and the Anna serpent at St Ann's Well at SO512334 on the same map. The ley glanced Dinedor camp south of Hereford. Resuming alone in July, 2019, after our Scilly Isles Moot, I passed the Wergins Stone north of Hereford (SO530440, OS Explorer 202). I was amazed to dowsed the ley running through Blackwardine Crossroads, where Alfred Watkins had his revelation of leys on 30th June, 1921, at SO532563 on the same map. Then disaster struck as I headed into Leominster. My aged knees collapsed and I had to halt my Pilgrimage after 129 miles (walked in 10 days). I was going to try again in March, 2020, but we all know what happened then. I can still enjoy walks of 5 miles or so but I'll never have young knees again. But what is a Network for?

This is an appeal for Volunteers to complete this Pilgrimage, working as a team. If you have a car, we could arrange 'two car tricks' to break the route into small bits. If we do the job between us, I don't need to walk every step of the way myself. We can also go back to Somerset to dowsed for the Joseph and Anna serpents and to dream at sacred sites up to Herefordshire before resuming the Pilgrimage northwards (initially to Ludlow, Shropshire). A Wonderful Adventure!

Please contact me urgently: Laurence Main, Network of Ley Hunters, 9 Mawddwy Cottages, Minllyn, Dinas Mawddwy, Machynlleth SY20 9LW, Wales, United Kingdom Telephone 01650-531354. Please print your name and address legibly!



Carn Ingli, Summer Solstice sunrise, 2021

(photo by Liza Llewellyn)

Portland Moot Report by Liza Llewellyn

There were 54 attendees in total at the moot, some not arriving until Saturday. The moot ran from Friday 3rd Sept until Tuesday 4th Sept 2021, inclusive.

Friday evening – Roma Harding led 22 of us on a walk in central Portland to the Drill Hall where Hannah Sofaer showed us stone artwork made with Portland stone and then Paul Crabtree took us to the Memory Stones - erected as a project by the Portland Sculpture and the Quarry Trust – (see image on next page, bottom, right) and explained their recent creation/erection (in 2017), how they were aligned with the Solstices' sunrise and sunset, etc. (like so many ancient stones).

Saturday – The day of talks in the St George's Centre, Portland.

The day began with Lorna Heath of the Dorset Earth Mysteries Group giving a warm tribute to Dave Shead who was the person who first suggested we have a moot in Portland. As, sadly, Dave didn't live to see it, this was, in effect, a 'memorial moot' to him.

The first talk of the day, on 'The Path of Druidry' was given by **Penny Billington** who mentioned that, after Alfred Watkins, but before John Michell, it was Dion Fortune who may have been the first (at least in modern times) to write about the *mystical* nature of leys, in her novel *The Goat-foot God*.

Then, **Gary Biltcliffe** (below) spoke about Portland itself, including its ancient connections to the Phoenicians, discussing various fascinating alignments between churches and other power points as referenced in his book, *The Spirit of Portland*. After this **Roma Harding** gave a brief summary of the walk she would take us on Tuesday. Then, **Yuri Leitch** talked about Katherine Maltwood and the Glastonbury Zodiac. **Jonathan Harwood**, next, discussed alignments of Gnostic churches. And finally, **Hugh Newman** gave a talk on ancient giants.



Gary Biltcliffe speaking, Saturday (photo by Liza Llewellyn)

Sunday – guided walk around Portland with **Gary Biltcliffe**. The walk included Bran's barrow, Rufus Castle and the ruins of St Andrew's Church and its sacred well and finished at Portland museum. Some of the most adventurous of the group then made their own way, by open-top bus, to Portland Bill and its famous lighthouse.

Monday – coach trip to mainland Dorset with **Gary Biltcliffe** again as our guide, took us first to Maiden Castle, then to the Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, and then further North to Cerne Abbas (image below, centre), where we saw the abbey and the famous hill chalk figure who some believe is Cernunnos (Cerne or Herne).

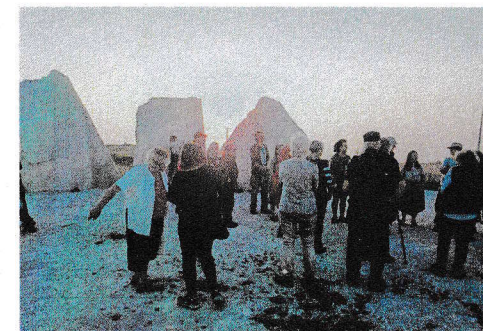
Tuesday – coach trip to mainland Dorset again. This time **Roma Harding** (below, left image) led us along the South Dorset Ridgeway from Abbotsbury Castle to Abbotsbury, giving a detailed talk on the history of the area; then, finishing the moot in splendid style, with a walk up to St Catherine's Chapel where the group sang in unison and heard the walls – or was it St Catherine? – echo back their song.



Group with Cerne Giant in background (photo by Hugh Newman)



Abbotsbury Castle (photo by Paul Hornby)



Sunset through the Stones (photo by Liza Llewellyn)

BELTANE FERTILITY STONES AND ALIGNMENTS BETWEEN AVEBURY AND TOTTERDOWN

By Terence Meaden

Huge stone circles and long stone avenues constitute the best-known parts of the World Heritage Site that is Neolithic Avebury. The big stones, 600 when construction was completed, stand on a flattish plain whose winterbourne streams are the headwaters of the River Kennet.

This chalkland plain is surrounded by hills which occupy the skylines to the east and the south of Avebury, as well as Windmill Hill to the north-west. On the eastern hills are many small monuments and singly positioned stones. Many are important. Several stones are on the false crest, as seen from Avebury, which along some sections corresponds with the Ridgeway. In Figure 1 these particular stones are marked by Roman numerals and include Stones I, II, IV and VI. Number II is the most important of these stones and the subject of this article.

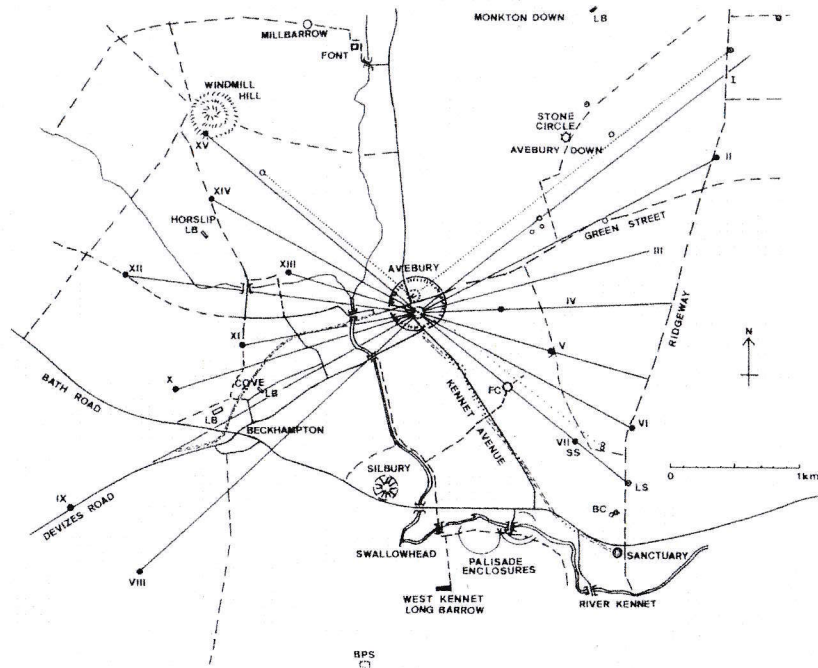


Figure 1. Plan of the Avebury region showing some of the monuments and singly positioned stones recognizable today despite much damage, destruction and theft to them and others.

Stone IV is missing but its position is known by the ground-hollow denoting its stone hole. It was an 'equinoctial' sunrise stone relative to Avebury's south circle.

The leaning stone, marked LS, was photographed by the author in 1997 but within a year it had been 'stolen', i.e., removed by persons unknown and is probably now in somebody's garden. It was a beautiful 4-tonne white megalith, two metres long and lozenge-shaped (Meaden 1999: 34). It was a winter solstice sunrise stone relative to Avebury.

Summarizing, these Ridgeway stones and others have a directionality link with stones of the southern circle at Avebury (Figure 2). Being east of Avebury, the link is to the rising of the sun at the quarter dates and the cross-quarter dates of the year as seen from selected, positioned stones at Avebury's southern circle (Figures 1 and 2).

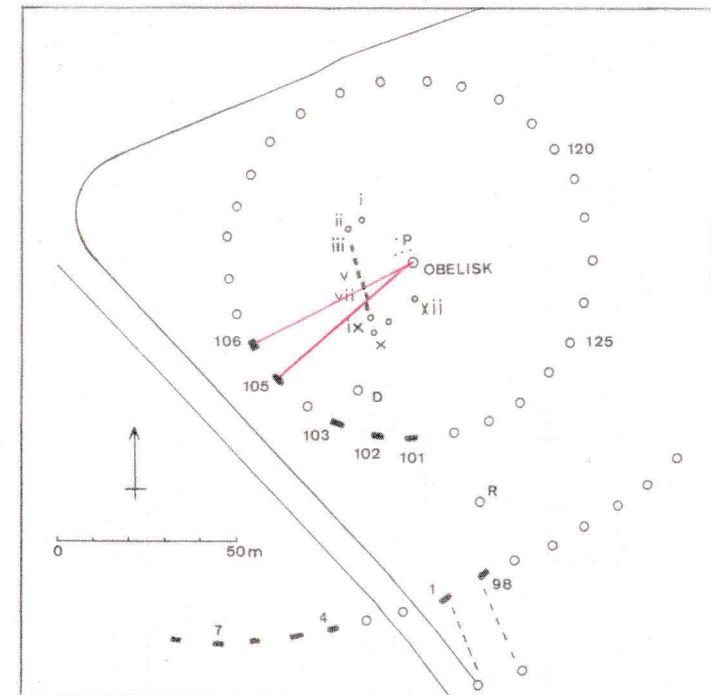
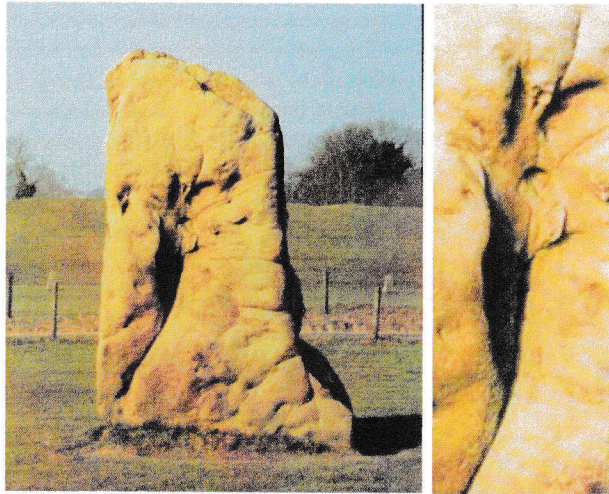


Figure 2. Surviving stones of Avebury's southern circle are numbers 101, 102, 103, 105, and 106. Relative to the Obelisk at the circle's centre, Stone 105 is a midsummer sunrise stone, while 106 is the Beltane and Lamas stone. The other calendrical stones are missing.

The Southern Stone Circle of 29 stones was once centered by a narrow tall stone known as the Obelisk. In the western sector of the southern circle stands a fine stone (number 106) bearing a natural fissure that resembles a vulva with clitoris (Figures 3 and 4). In recent years the clitoral feature has become shiny through affectionate devotional touching since the author described it in his 1999 book, *Secrets of the Avebury Stones*.



Figures 3 and 4. Stone 106 of the southern circle with a natural symbolic vulva and clitoris.

At the sunrises of Beltane and Lughnasadh the shadow of the Obelisk used to fall upon the great vulva of the Fertility Stone on the perimeter of the surrounding circle, but, alas, the Obelisk is no more. It was destroyed by Christian villagers sometime after the stone was measured and sketched by William Stukeley in the 1720s for his book *Abury* (1743).

The festival occasion marked the *hieros gamos*, the Marriage of the Gods between Sky and Earth in which the Obelisk was the Sky God's representative on the land of the community's Mother Earth. This is a feature of animistic belief.

The fine megalith survived because it fell forwards centuries ago, and by good luck---perhaps it was lying in the private garden of a villager sympathetic to stone preservation---it survived the onslaught wrought upon hundreds of other stones. In all the circles and avenues on the Avebury plain, only about 80 stones are known to survive today out of 600. If the Beltane stone had been standing and displaying its prehistoric

fertility symbolism, the villagers would have ensured its destruction. Doubtless many others were fertility stones too but they are gone forever.

Exactly in line with the Obelisk and the Beltane Stone there lies on the hills to the east-north-east a second fertility stone. Its emplacement is the false crest of the edge of Totterdown as viewed from Avebury. The stone lies flat about 5 metres east of the Ridgeway. It is Stone II.



Figure 5. The surviving stone by the Ridgeway that aligns with the Beltane stone at Avebury.

The stone lies waiting for the spring festival of Beltane to arrive. Its surface has a carved groove which is occupied by red algae through the timely action of Nature's serendipity. The stone was positioned on Totterdown so that at Avebury devotees would know that the sun is rising at that special point of the hillcrest on the occasions of the traditional agricultural festival dates of Beltane and Lughnasadh.

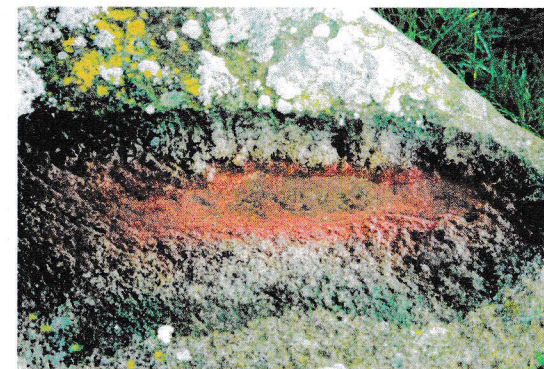


Figure 6. The vulva pecked into hard sarsen stone.

In Old Wiltshire dialect the place name Totterdown may have been vocalized as TarTarDun. That is to say, it was perhaps thought of as the place where the Sky God Taran (or Taranis or similar name) rose over the chalk down to consummate Divine Marriage with the divine mother Tara at Avebury. The sound of the name recalls the magical cry used by hunters, Taran-tara. The cry may be archaic and date from the time of prehistorical belief in the sky and earth divinities Taran and Tara.

At Stonehenge, too, there is a low hill called Totterdown in which direction the sun rises at Beltane and Lughnasadh. The place name is rare. Do readers know of any more Totterdowns in Britain besides those at Avebury, Stonehenge, Fairford (Gloucestershire) and Bristol?

So, could Tara and Taran have been deity names for the animistic hill people on the Avebury and Stonehenge hills and plains in the British Neolithic? In India Tara was the best-loved of the pre-Vedic goddesses in being the Terra Mater or Earth Mother deity. She was Tari for the Dravidians of Bengal, Turan in Etrusca, Terah for the Hebrews, Terra Mater in Rome, and there was a Tara in Greece and a Green Tara in Tibet. I suggest that we can now reclaim Tara for the peopled lands of the British and Irish Neolithic and Bronze Age, and later.

More details from my world of megaliths are in my Facebook pages that include *Avebury Answers* and *Stonehenge Answers*.

Major announcements of discoveries and forthcoming publications are likely in coming months. Recent books include "*Anthropomorphic images in rock paintings and rock carvings*" (Oxford Archaeopress) and "*The Universe, Earth, Life and Humankind*". The latter is a 330-page audiobook as well as a conventional print book.

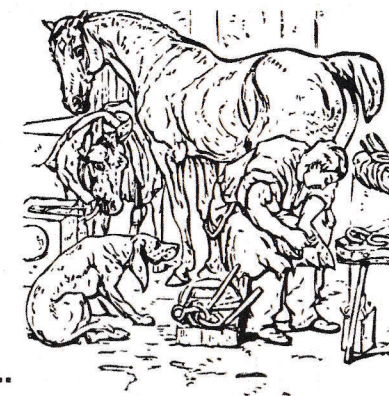


4000 YEAR OLD HEADS AT THE AVEBURY STONE CIRCLES, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND

THE STABLE END

with

Richard Knight,
the Rustic Farrier



33 Minutes to the Circle of Britain...

33 Degrees to the Temple of Solomon!

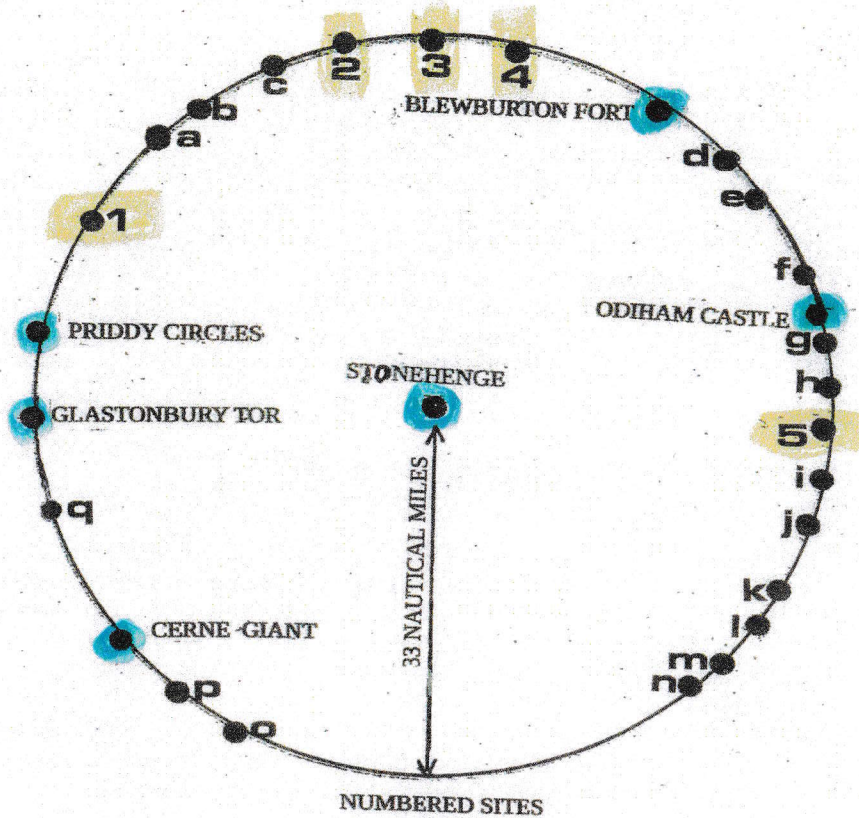
One day I was messing about on Google Earth, I centred on Stonehenge and put a circle onto Glastonbury Tor. It was gratifying to see this circle also pass right through the Cerne Giant so I checked the radius and was even more pleased to see a whole number...33, dead on. But then I noticed I had inadvertently shifted the distance measurements to NAUTICAL miles.

Now I am one who likes a nice nautical mile, for one thing it has more to do with the globe that is the Earth... than the boring old statute one. If you already know all about nautical miles skip the next paragraph!

A circle is divided into 360 degrees. Each degree is divided into 60 minutes and each minute is divided into 60 seconds. With the world as the circle, an angle of one minute at the centre will make a certain distance on the Earth's surface and this distance on the Earth's surface is called a nautical mile - its standard abbreviation is: NM. The KNOT, by the way is one NM per hour.

EXCHANGE MAGAZINES

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8AQ (£20 pa) **TOUCHSTONE** J. Goddard, 1 St Paul's Terrace, Easton, Wells, Somerset BA5 1DX (£4
pa, payable to J. Goddard) **WESSEX RESEARCH GROUP NETWORK** Robert 01749-343016



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Temple Meads Church,
once a Knights Templar Preceptory. | 51 degrees 02' 06" N
02 degrees 35' 10" W |
| 2. Cirencester Obelisk,
now has a Knights Templar Preceptory. | 51 degrees 42' 53" N
01 degrees 59' 33" W |
| 3. Quenington Obelisk,
once a Knights Hospitaller Preceptory. | 51 degrees 43' 32" N
01 degrees 46' 58" W |
| 4. Clanfield,
once a Knights Templar Preceptory. | 51 degrees 42' 21" N
01 degrees 35' 18" W |
| 5. Selborne,
once a Knights Hospitaller Preceptory. | 51 degrees 05' 24" N
00 degrees 57' 56" W |

To return to the circle centred on Stonehenge radius 33 NM or 33 minutes... Stonehenge, Glastonbury and the Cerne Giant need no introductions and Blewburton Hill is an Iron Age Hill Fort but ODIHAM CASTLE is right up there with any of our great ancient monuments. I've mentioned "sweet spots" before and this is one of the sweetest - in Hampshire, near Basingstoke, 51° 15'41"N 00° 57'42"W.

The local people, out walking dogs etc., were all really nice, but what struck me most was the canal by the castle. This isn't your usual canal full of shopping trolleys and dead bookies, this is a fairy tale canal that's absolutely crystal clear with shoals of what looked to me like river fish, unlike the usual fat old crap sitting glumly in the murky depths.

Locals call it King John's Castle as it was one of the three that he built and because John stayed here prior to going to Runnymede to sign the Magna Carta. With him, was the most important player in this ritual humiliation, the Master of the English Knights Templar - AYMERIC DE ST MAUR. Now if I may digress for a second, this is the man after whom America is named and I put forward the following reasons for this claim: the U.S. was formed as a Masonic, therefore Templar, Country and Aymeric, the most famous Master of the English Templars, was an architect of the Magna Carta.



The Magna Carta is very important to the American Constitution, just look at the monument at Runnymede to John F. Kennedy designed by Freemason Sir Edward Maufe and the one to the air forces from the same man. He changed his name from "Muff" similar to the move made by William Cant if you remember.

Anyway the name St Maur became Seymour and Jane Seymour is the mother of Edward VI. She is his only wife to have a Queen's funeral and is buried alongside Henry VIII in St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle.

Odiham was a prison for King David II of Scotland for eleven years. It was held by King Harold prior to the Conquest but here comes the *bombshell*...

the remains of a Royal Household, predating William I, was found here!
So this is a SAXON PALACE! Alfred the Great, Ethelred etc., ruled Wessex
from here on the 33 minute circle.

SITES MARKED WITH LETTERS.

M. Another Royal residence, this is Osborne House on the Isle of Wight.
Queen Victoria had it built after falling in love with the area while holidaying at
Norris Castle.

50°45' 07"N 01°16'39"W.

D. Streatley and Goring, bridge over the Thames. This is the ancient
Ridgeway crossing of the ISIS (river) and is a beautiful spot. King Ethelred
and prince Alfred defeated the Danes near here at the Battle of Ashdown in
871 which knocked their confidence, and the remains of a Saxon fighter with
a spearhead and knife were reburied at the church of St Mary.

51°31' 22"N 01°08' 37"W

GREAT WRITERS

H. Holybourne Church. The area around Alton and Holybourne attracted
writers like a magnet and someone kindly listed them on the eight bells of the
church which lies right on the 33' circle: Jane Austen, Elizabeth Gaskell,
William Curtis, Alfred Mannings, Edmund Spenser¹, Edward Thomas, Izaak
Walton (a kind of patron saint of the most British sport of angling) and Gilbert
White. Gaskell was best friend and biographer of Charlotte Bronte who,
therefore, could be included here.

51°09' 57"N 0° 57' 56"W

N. The Tennyson coast at Freshwater bay Isle of Wight.

50°40' 07"N 1°30' 51"W

P. Waterston Manor. The model for Weatherbury Farm in Thomas Hardy's
Far From The Maddening Crowd.

50°45' 23"N 2°22' 30"W

¹ Edmund Spenser: his most famous and longest poem, *The Faerie Queene*, was a tale of
knighthood and chivalry that mentions King Arthur and Merlin. Spenser was a consider-
able influence on future poets, including Shelley, Byron, Keats and Wordsworth who each
made fine use of the 'Spenserian stanza'.

DEFENCE OF THE REALM

G. RAF Odiham, home of Chinook helicopters with their twin rotor blades.

I. Langrish House, home of the fabulously poshly-named "Talbot-Ponsonby"
family for 7 generations. The Battle of Cheriton was fought nearby and the
Roundheads took many prisoners but, as the whole area was predominantly
Royalist, only Langrish took them in. During the war, Thomas Talbot-Ponsonby
produced cockpits for...of course, the Spitfire!

51°00'10"N 01°00' 07" W

K. South House. Incredible! This was the Supreme Headquarters of The
Allied Expeditionary Force for D-DAY, DUNKIRK - this is the circle of Britain
after all !

Eisenhower, Montgomery, Admiral Ramsey and Winston Churchill plotted it
all here, while Lieutenant Prince Phillip quaffed at his favourite Golden Lion
down the road

50°22' 29"N 01° 06' 07"W.

L. Portsmouth naval base.

O. Bovington army camp.

Q. Yeovilton Fleet Air Arm base. In 2017 a LANCASTER flew for the first time
since its refurb.

51°00' 27" N 02°39' 17" W.

F. Stratfield Saye House. The chosen home of the Duke of Wellington!

51°20' 50"N 00°59' 43"W.

E. Sulham Pillboxes. These are the strange little grey concrete buildings you
see usually by rivers which were meant for "Dad's Army" to protect Britain
from invading armies, and there's no doubt they would have. This group
follow the 33' circle while protecting the Isis. They were the last castles built
to protect this land.

51°42' 28"N 01°04' 30"W.

Talking of waterways the Great British invention, the CANAL, is not left out:
C. Coates Portal, and the longest tunnel ever built at the time, had its own
mortuary (now the Tunnel Inn) as an inducement for the Welsh miners who
came to dig it. Again the water is crystal clear.

51°42' 28"N 02°03' 10"W.

B. Ozleworth and Newark houses are just breathtakingly beautiful and, in such a high strategic position, they had to be hillforts. Also, the Church is dedicated to St Nicholas of Myra, so Father Christmas is on board.

A. Wickwar village. From the Church you can see two monuments, the obelisk of William Tyndale who first translated the Bible into English, and one for Lord Somerset of Kit Kat Club fame. More crucially it has a brilliant brewery so we'll be OK.

Another pub on the circle is...

J. The Bat and Ball where the Holy game of CRICKET was invented!
 50°56' 44"N 01°02' 18" W.

So there is the 33 minute halo of Stonehenge. Now, according to Scottish Rite Freemasonry, the number 33 has a very special resonance because 33 degrees is the highest level of the craft. 33 degrees is 33 minutes multiplied by 60 which gives 1980 NM, a distance which obviously cried out for investigation. A circle of 1980 NM, centred on Stonehenge, drew a blank. However, there is a ready-made 'centre of things' which we were discussing recently. I refer of course to the Templar cross made of trees near Grey's Court and Henley which is the centre of seven concentric circles each of which contain two obelisks.

I used this spot as the centre of a 33 degree or 1980 NM circle and coincidences the size of rhinos clad in fully body armour started clanking about and clattering into the elephant in the room, who wasn't happy. The circle ran through Jerusalem, more specifically THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON !²

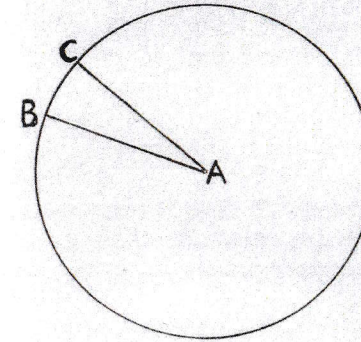
Just think about that for a while - the top degree of Templar/Masonic Craft, 33, translated onto the surface of the Earth as 1980 NM, is the distance between SOLOMON'S TEMPLE and our TEMPLAR CROSS created by hands unknown. And it gets better [or worse] because, when the centre of the 1980 NM circle is placed on Solomon's Temple, obviously the circumference passes through the Henley Templar Cross but also through the Prime Minister's retreat, CHEQUERS !³

² King Solomon's Temple is central to the symbolism of Freemasonry.

³ And interesting to note that Masonic Temples have chequerboard floors upon which ritual participants move not unlike living chess pieces. Does this look back to the time when the Templars enjoyed a game of chess? We can but speculate.

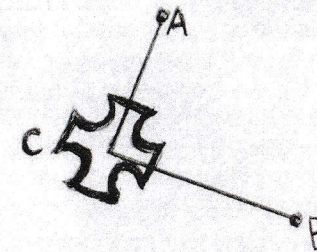
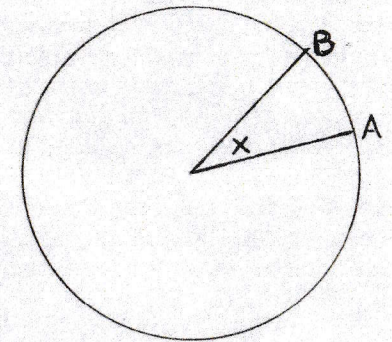
Circle on Left

A = Solomon's Temple.
 B = Templar Cross.
 C = Chequers
 Radius = 1980 Nm



Circle on Right

Planet Earth.
 Angle X = 33 degrees.
 A = Solomon's Temple
 B = Henley Templar Cross



The third diagram under the two circular ones represents the answer to, what was for me, an ongoing question regarding the apparently random orientation of the Greys-Henley Templar Cross. In other words, why the hell did it lie on a roughly NNE line? - this could be why! As you can see the cross "C" points to Solomon's Temple "B" to its right and to Chequers "A", straight up as it were, and the angle created is of course 90 degrees. Now you know me, I don't have opinions, that's your job, but it seems to me that if a Mason was to be invested as a 33 degree Master, then where better to hold the ceremony than in the middle of this cross, 33 degrees from the *alma mater*, as it were. Or if it's raining, just up the road at Chequers. And I don't mean to be flippant or smartarse here, it just seems so *perfect!*

By the way, if you are using the "Circle" function to measure 1980 NM from Temple to Cross and find it's just short of Chequers, it's because the Google Earth circle is actually made of small straight lines. Choose "Path" from the menu to measure the distance and you will find it really is 1980.

With the centre still at Solomon's Temple and measurement still on NM, I tried out some more radii that were divisible by 60, meaning they could be expressed as degrees. At radius 2160Nm, or 36 degrees, is a churchy looking building called the Dryden Tower, right by Rosslyn Chapel, Hmm.... I was at Rosslyn feeling a bit 'conspiratorial' and staring from the road at where this tower was when a pleasant young mum pushing a pram got into conversation and said quite casually, "Oh yeah, that's where they made Dolly the Sheep". She would have said more, but I was in the car headed for Blighty and a cup of tea and a biscuit. Another clanking coincidence is that this circle goes right through Ferrol in Spain where Cleopatra's Needle was taken after it was first rescued at sea. Don't ask me, I just find stuff.

And so to Europe... and remember when I casually relate these nautical mileages, they must all be divisible by 60 to be whole degrees - this rules out most numbers. Also, all these numbers are measured exactly from Solomon's Temple -

At 1380 NM or 23 degrees, it's the capital of Poland...WARSAW. The 23rd degree (of Scottish Rite Freemasonry) is "Chief of the Tabernacle".
At 1440 NM or 24 degrees, it's the capital of the Czech Republic...PRAGUE. The 24th degree (Scottish Rite) is "Prince of Tabernacle".
At 1560 NM or 26 degrees, it's the Capital of Germany....BERLIN. The 26th degree is "Prince of Mercy" (Scottish Rite)
At 1800 NM or 30 degrees, it's the Capital of France...PARIS. The 30th degree is "Knight Kadosh"

KADOSH is the Hebrew word for "Holy" or "Consecrated". The 30th Masonic degree of Knight Kadosh was formulated in...Paris of course, in 1758, when the Paris Council of the East and West gathered several Masonic degrees and moulded them into the nicely understated "Illustrious and Grand Commander of the White and Black Eagle, Grand Elect *Kadosh*."

To be continued...

[Editing and footnotes by Liza Llewellyn]

Brief bio of Richard Knight, the Rustic Farrier

Richard was born about two yards from the River Kennet in Minal, Mildenhall, Wiltshire in what is now called The Old Forge. His father was the last blacksmith in the area and was a Romany Gypsy who taught his son the trade of farrier, which he still is to this day.

Uffington: The Galloping Horse

by Bob Shave

I read with interest Richard Knight's *Leys of the White Horse* in NoL Newsletter 40 (summer 2021), where he discussed Uffington white horse as a sun horse, dragging the sun across the sky.

In June 2017 I was returning home by train from the NoL Pembrokeshire moot. The train from South Wales to London passes through White Horse Vale, and gives a good view of Uffington horse, some two miles to the south.

I took a photo of the horse from the train. Later I sent the photo to my girlfriend, who had not been with me on the train. Her first comment: "The horse is running up the hill!"

This had never struck me before, but it quite true, that when viewed from that distance, on low ground in the Vale, there is a sense of movement in the horse image, that you don't perceive when you're standing next to it. It makes complete sense that, from this viewpoint, in the Vale looking south, the horse can be interpreted as running along the sun's path.

Richard's article also examined which gender we consider the sun and moon to be. It is interesting to look at the gender of the words "Sun" and "Moon" in a few European languages. In the languages I looked at, the moon is overwhelmingly feminine. The exception is German, where the moon is masculine and the sun feminine. To summarise (the word for "Moon" is first in each case):

**Moon feminine,
sun masculine:**

Latin	luna, sol
Spanish	luna, sol
Italian	luna, sole
French	lune, soleil
Welsh	lleuad, haul
Greek	selene, elios

**Moon masculine,
sun feminine :**

German	Mond, Sonne
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Interestingly, even in the case of German, the two genders remain opposite to each other. Perhaps this opposite-ness is common to cultures worldwide?

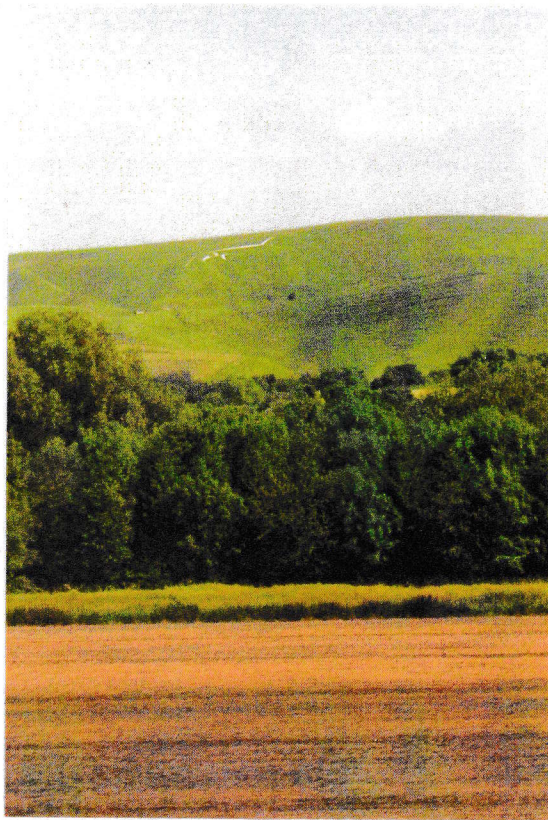
Uffington White Horse,

from two miles away

Bob Shave

Nothing about
your area?

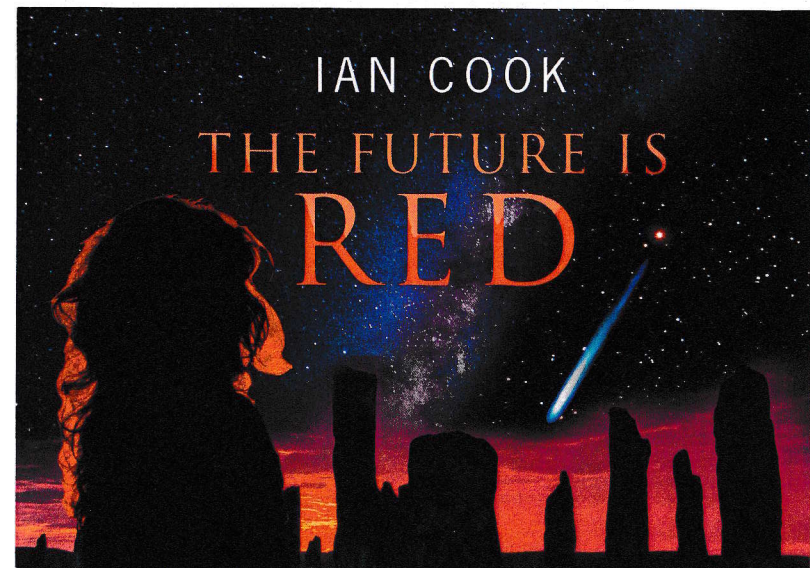
Please
send us
an article
on your
local leys.



Gary Biltcliffe, Maiden Castle, Dorset

(photo by Liza Llewellyn)

BOOK REVIEW by JILL SMITH



THE FUTURE IS RED by IAN COOK Fiction 370 pages

Published in 2021 by Matador (0116 279 2299) www.troubador.co.uk

ISBN 9781800464858 £8.99

As an artificial red-head, I was intrigued as to what might be so special about real red-heads, this being a theme which runs through this fast-moving novel. It involves magic, mystery, meteorites, a search for the true Stone of Scone and lots of ancient sacred sites. Beginning with several separate threads involving strange visions and stones which seem to have come from Mars, these threads bring together a group of scientists who find themselves on a complex chase involving a battle between good and evil, travelling to many places, such as the Rollrights, Kilmartin, Iona and Callanish – and even involving The Dragon Project and hints of Atlantis. At times the story-telling reminded me a little of Dan Brown, but it is a gripping tale, and I found it hard to put down. It builds to a spectacular climax, though I felt it fizzled out a little right at the end. However, a good read with many ideas which will give readers much food for thought.

Women of the Dunes

Sarah Maine

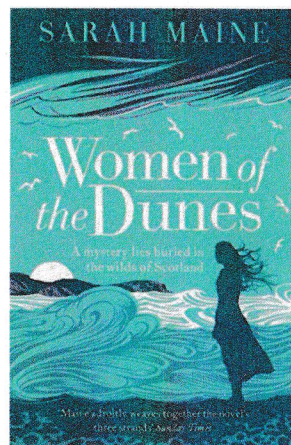
Publisher: Hodder & Stroughton (Hatchett), UK, 2019, paperback, 369pp

ISBN: 978-1473639737, Price: £8.99

The book is fictional and is subtitled 'A mystery lies buried in the wilds of Scotland.' It's narrative centres around a character called Libby Snow, an archaeologist who is offered a job in a part of Scotland called Ullaness (a fictional place, but possibly based on Ullapool).

Libby, although raised in Canada, has an ancestral link with Ullaness, as it was the home of her great, great grandmother Ellen, a lady who told her offspring about a Norsewoman called Ulla, from whom the place takes its name, and Libby learns of the legend of how Ulla arrived on the Scottish shore around 800 AD and, with a monk there called Odrhan had, as she likes to think, a somewhat *Tristan and Isolde* type of relationship.

The book starts from where Libby and her new employer are attempting to excavate a mound in the midst of some dunes. Out of the blue, Libby receives, in the mail, from her grandmother back in Canada, a very old gold cross pendant with a garnet gemstone, along with a note saying that the cross was worn by her ancestor, Ellen. What is particularly intriguing is that she believes the cross to be from the same period as a centuries-old chalice that has been stolen from the local Sturrock House collection and which is likely to have some very significant connection with the history of Ullaness and Ulla. As graves and human remains are found in the dunes, and as Libby attempts to uncover the hidden truth about the area's dark past, the tale takes some unexpected twists and turns. Atmospheric and engaging, the book describes beautiful coastal landscapes where one can almost smell the Scottish sea air.



Patterns of Life

by Caryl Dailey (the Reindeer Druid)

Our lives are always of the seasonal changes around us. We plan our days to coincide with the climate, none more so than those in horticulture or agriculture whose survival patterns manifest within Pagan and Christian festivals, the latter adulterating the former to comply with religious ideals.

The Kola Reindeer people's year does have an underlying connection to these, but with slightly different emphasis and no no notable break between ceremony, each ritual energy flows into the next. The pattern becomes a constant of life, moving in invisible silence, the differences become the same.

Imbolc (Candlemas) = washing

The time to cleanse mind, body and spirit, to prepare for renewal and survival.

Spring Equinox (Ostara/Easter) = walking

The time to step with purpose across the land, to walk in your ancestral footprints and to make your own, feeling the land, within and without.

Beltaine (May Day) = marriage

The time to walk into working the land, sea and sky, to perform personal alliances, to honour creation.

Summer Solstice (longest day, Corpus Christi) = magic

The time to know the previously unknown, to reach the spirits of the plants, creatures and stones, to work in harmony with the auguries of life.

Lughnasadh (Lammas / the harvest) = awake

The time to be fully focused on what is needed, what is necessary, what is.

Autumn Equinox (Michaelmas) = reflection

The time to carefully store all new teachings, to carefully use old teachings.

Samhain (All Hallow's Eve / Halloween) = symbols

The time to listen to the old stories, divine the new and show kindness to all.

Winter Solstice (shortest day, Yule, Christmas) = blessings

The time to thank the otherworldly beings, to embrace the songs of your people. Truth and trust.

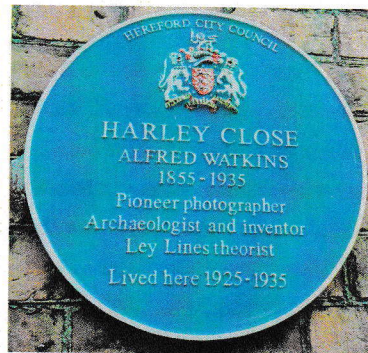
The patterns of light and dark, summer and winter, life and death. The patterns we create are precious.

Alfred Watkins Centenary (30th June 2021)

Twenty-Two members of the Network of Ley Hunters, first, went to see Alfred Watkins old house near Hereford Cathedral, where there is a commemorative plaque (see two photos immediately below, left and right).

The group of 22 then travelled, by coach, to Blackwardine Crossroads where there now stands a memorial stone to Alfred Watkins and his vision (photo on right). Already there, were two more members of Network of Ley Hunters who had arrived by bicycle. Also in attendance were six members of the Society of Ley Hunters, making a grand total of 30 Ley Hunters present (see bottom photo). Notable speeches were given at the crossroads/memorial stone by Philip Heselton and Christine Rhone. We finished with a visit to the Hereford Museum & Art Gallery where we saw an excellent Alfred Watkins exhibition.

- Liza Llewellyn



Thanks to Tim Willcocks for the photo of the group beside the plaque (centre left)
All other photos by Liza Llewellyn.