

The Newsletter of the Network of **Loyal Hunters**

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Issue 52 – Lughnasadh 2024



Sutton Walls – Walking East from Sutton St Nicholas (Laurence Main)

The Newsletter of the Network of Ley Hunters

Issue 52, Lughnasadh (1st August) 2024

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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 £20 (or £30 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 (OS 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.

Circulation: 315



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THE SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH COUNTRYSIDE

by Laurence Main

In August 1925, nearly a century ago, a highly respected citizen of Hereford penned his Preface to a book which every ley hunter must have read. Yes, it's Alfred Watkins and his book *The Old Straight Track* was published in 1925. It is still in print. The original preface confirms that 'The Spirit of the British Countryside....had surely been hovering near' as Old Alfred revealed a long-lost fact that there are alignments of significant sites called leys. The earliest dictionary definition of *ley* or *lea* confirmed that sight-lines were kept clear of trees (with glade a related word). Standing stones, mounds or other earthworks, clumps of trees on hills, flash ponds in valleys, notches in ridges and churches built at ancient sacred sites such as holy wells all formed dead straight leys.

That in itself was a controversial statement. The infant academia of archaeology was dogmatic, reflecting its insecurity. Instead of seeking Truth and considering evidence with open minds, the Professors craved Authority. If they said our ancestors were too primitive to create leys, then leys must not exist. The journal *Antiquity* started in 1927. Alfred Watkins welcomed it by placing an advert for his book. The archaeological establishment refused to accept it. Free speech and debate were not allowed. Watkins had avoided a negative reaction from his neighbour the Bishop by being oblique in his reference to that 'Spirit of the British Countryside' and never mentioning dowsing, which may have contravened the Witchcraft Act (not repealed until 1951 by Winston Churchill – a druid).

It is Appendix A in *The Old Straight Track* that gives the reason why one hundred years or so ago was when we rediscovered leys. Watkins advised, 'Field work is essential' and 'But nothing can be done without the map' and 'You must use Government Ordnance maps'. How right! Hunched over a computer doesn't do it. A smartphone screen is too tiny. Physical contact with the living land is vital. We used to live so close to the land that we *knew* it was living and we accepted the reality of leys naturally.

Then came the Industrial Revolution, urbanization and our separation from our Pagan roots. Ironically, this brought about ley hunting. Townies seeking holiday relief in the countryside were aided by the Ordnance Survey mapping the land (and by the new railways to access it). Accurate maps revealed leys. We are talking distances of under 20 miles where curvature of the earth doesn't affect a straight line drawn on a map. Colonel Johnston, director of OS in the 1890s, was one who spotted the famous alignment of sites running south from Stonehenge through old Sarum, Salisbury Cathedral and Clearbury Ring. Such 'possibilities' also intrigued Sir Norman Lockyer, founder and editor of *Nature* magazine. In 1911, W. Y. Evans-Wentz wrote of (straight) fairy paths in his book *The Fairy Faith in Celtic Countries*.

Leys were obviously known to the Freemasons who erected the many obelisks and other phallic symbols dotting our countryside. Dowse around them and you'll find leys converging on / radiating from these monuments, usually dating from around 1800. The OS maps enable a swift confirmation of these leys when you've measured their angles using that other essential tool, your (Silva) compass. Apply the compass to the map, draw a line and see what connects. For example, Paxton's Tower in Carmarthenshire, at grid ref. SN 541192 on OS Explorer 186, is at the junction of a ley of 50 degrees (summer solstice sunrise) to Dryslwyn Castle (SN 554204) and the equinoctial 90 degrees to Carreg Cennen Castle (SN 668192). There's a mysterious cave at Carreg Cennen where our late member Dilwyn Jenkins witnessed a 'white hag' vision. Unlike OS maps, dowsing rods were used by our ancestors. I recommend dowsing for efficient surveying of the leys. To avoid confusion, ask the rods to show you **ONLY** the most important (primary) ley, *then* the secondary ley, etc. Do remember that each ley has **two** edges, about five feet apart usually, so stick to one edge only!

Old Alfred wrote in *The Old Straight Track*, 'I feel that lay-man, astronomer-priest, druid, bard, wizard, witch, palmer, and hermit were all more or less linked by one thread of ancient knowledge and power'. More than being ancient, knowledge of leys must also be *important*. Writing around 1600, in his *Mathematical Preface*, Dr John Dee, Queen Elizabeth I's famous astrologer, wrote of '**invisible lines**' and '**immortal beams**'. What good descriptions of leys! And knowledge of them is '**the chiefest science**'. Is that *why you* are reading this?

Leys are becoming mystical. Dion Fortune (the pen-name of Violet Firth) wrote in her novel *The Goat-Foot God* (1936) about standing stones being 'sighting marks on the lines of force between the power centres'. Observe how ley hunting proceeded post-Watkins (Old Alfred died in 1935) in our next issue.



Please note that we have a now inactive **Facebook group**, of which the last post made on it was in 2019. There is an obsolete *email address* on that group which none of us can access, as it belonged to the sole administrator of the Facebook group who died... so please send any **articles** you wish to have published to our POSTAL address **ONLY** which is: Laurence Main, Network of Ley Hunters, 9 Mawddwy Cottages, Minllyn, Dinas Mawddwy, Machynlleth, SY20 9LW, Wales, UK. Thank you.

The Secret History of Stonehenge.

Part 1: The Neolithic Longheaded. ©Maria Wheatley.

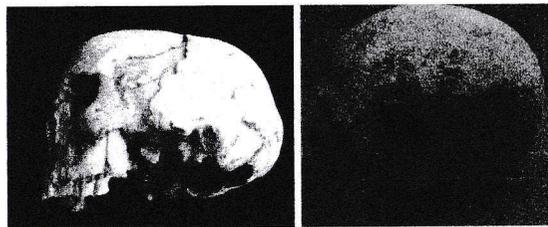


Who built Stonehenge and why are two fundamental questions that I will address to bring us closer to the distant past. Stonehenge needs no introduction as we all think we know this iconic stone circle. However, in future articles, I will demonstrate that Stonehenge is *not* the stone temple that we have been spoon-fed. This is because a large stone setting was deliberately buried, one stone was stolen by royal decree and several stones were defaced as witnessed by a custodian of Stonehenge and thus a reliable witness. Professor Mike Parker Pearson agrees with one of my interpretations (Stonehenge Phase 2) and states the version presented by English Heritage is *incorrect*. I will reveal a new vision of Stonehenge with strong supporting evidence; it is Stonehenge but not quite as you know it. To understand the past, we need to recognise those that constructed the monumental landscape whose repressed history I voice. First, we will explore the long-lost longheaded civilisation, and later, the exceptionally tall Bronze Age roundheaded people, both civilisations practiced cranial deformation and utilised earth energies, albeit in different ways.

Stonehenge stands on the Salisbury Plain, which is managed by the Military of Defence (MoD) that I liken to Area 51 in the USA as large sections are out of bounds to civilians and Stonehenge is surrounded by numerous military establishments. Sited on MoD land near the village of Tilshead stands one of the largest long barrows in north west Europe. Here in 2015, I discovered a Neolithic longheaded woman, and to validate my claims, I photographed her skull. Usually a long barrow, such as West Kennet Long Barrow, near Avebury was raised as a ritual construct and later adapted for communal burial deposits of family/dynasty

members as aDNA (ancient DNA) has recently shown. Stonehenge is different, often long mounds were raised for a single primary burial, such as a high king/queen or shaman. To understand these Neolithic burial practices, we need to explore ancient Egypt as similar funeral customs were shared.

My research reveals that coexisting in ancient Britain were two types of longheaded people; the *hyper-longheaded* and the *lesser-longheaded*. It appears that the former were the ruling elite that practiced cranial deformation. Examination of Neolithic skulls show that while the long skull is natural, the longer elongated skull samples have a distinctive marking that crossed the skull immediately behind the coronal suture creating a coronal depression. This was the result of cranial deformation in infancy by binding that would have covered the head and been carried under the jaw. By this means the coronal region and sides of the skull were constricted and compressed, producing a longer skull and a flat occiput. The depression was the width of two fingers and there are numerous examples of coronal depressions from chambered barrows, including West Kennet Long Barrow, the Tilshead Barrows, also in Gloucestershire and beyond. Scottish examples come from Aberdeenshire and Orkney (Birsay), where, interestingly, it is a striking feature in the skulls of women. Below is a hyper-longheaded woman from Stonehenge compared to a lesser-long headed male skull from Hampshire.



Ancient Egyptian and British burial practices

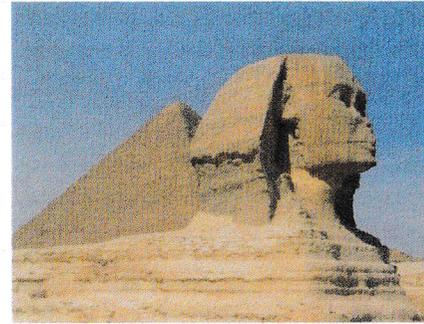
In Egypt, Pharaohs would sometimes have their servants buried with them so they could 'continue serving them in the afterlife.' However, by c2150-1991 BC, the time of Mentuhotep II of the 11th Dynasty, this was replaced by the use of Ushabti funerary figurines that would be buried with the grave goods. Likewise, a similar practice occurred in Britain that was also abolished by c2600 BC.



IN MEMORIAM: Muriel Passmore of Surrey has died.

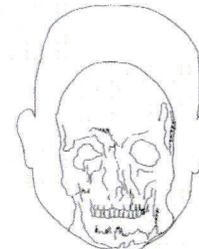
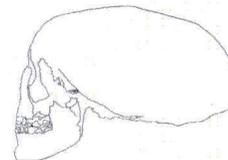
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Ron Dudley-Smith of Bedfordshire has died, aged 77.



British funeral practices are more complex as the two different types of longheaded were buried side by side. Numerous examples reveal the lesser-longheaded showed signs of being slain, whilst the hyper-longheaded exhibited no signs of violence. The lesser-longheaded had skulls that displayed a much rounder occiput who were the victims of aggression. They may have, in one role, been the serving

class. The evidence for murder and/or ritual death is compelling. For example, at Rodmarton, situated about 6 miles to the southwest of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, an exceptionally longheaded man was found alongside lesser-elongated headed people that showed signs violence. I will cite but a few examples but there are many. At Tilshead 5 Long Barrow, two flexed skeletons were discovered. One skull, the primary burial, displayed no violent wounds. Close to this body were red deer antlers and cattle skull deposits, which I suggest are the signature deposits of a spiritual leader—a shaman. Nearby, the other skeleton was pulled taut, occupying just 1.5 cubic ft, and showed visible signs of violence. The Giant's Grave, lies on Milton Hill, on the edge of the northern limits of Salisbury Plain, near Pewsey. One lesser-longheaded individual was brutally attacked, yet another victim of a violent death, however, three other skeletons showed no such signs of violence. Not far away is Nether Avon 6 Long Barrow and lying within, faces up towards the heavens, were two primary burials; once again, only the lesser-longheaded person had been violently killed. The longheaded were small in stature, males were around 5 ft 4 inches and females 4 ft 9 inches. Curiously, their ear placement was set further back giving them a slight mythical 'fey-like' appearance. Certainly, it was a notable feature that was constantly reported by anthropologists. Below is a long skulled female from Ryedale, Yorkshire.



Although these ritual burials appear to have ceased by the time of the Late Neolithic, another story of sudden violence unfolds. A mass grave containing murdered people in the Stonehenge environs, and elsewhere, hint at conflict, more than likely with the migrating Beaker Culture as a sword was used to behead two victims; the Beakers introduced metals. They were exceptionally tall and using an anthropologist's data, I show a head comparison of a longheaded male from West Kennet

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Long Barrow to an average sized Beaker male. I have seen and measured several longheaded skulls and remarked to a curator that one man's skull was a similar size to a 12-year-old child and he agreed!

The aDNA tells an interesting story, Professor Barnes points out that the "Large megalithic structures such as Stonehenge were built in Britain by Neolithic (or New Stone Age) people, who were replaced by the Bronze Age Beaker population." He goes on to say: "This parallel situation in which both peoples (I interpret as ancient Britons/longheaded and the Beakers/roundheaded, which is anatomically correct) were living and interacting, but not mixing much biologically, lasted for perhaps up to 500 years. Then, there was a tipping point when the populations started having children together more extensively. What caused this tipping point is hard to discern. By 2000 BC people living in Britain derived more than 90% of their genes from ancestors who, before 2450 BC had lived on the European mainland." I decided to search for these 'cross-cultural' people and noted a Bronze Age skull type called *mesocephalic* that is middle sized—not elongated—but not quite fully round that were probably the offspring as the timeline fits perfectly. Interestingly, these people were not buried in the long barrows reserved for the longheaded, or laid to rest in the round barrows of the roundheaded, but in deep underground cists that time has forgot. I suggest they were deliberately concealed and Avebury houses the finest examples.

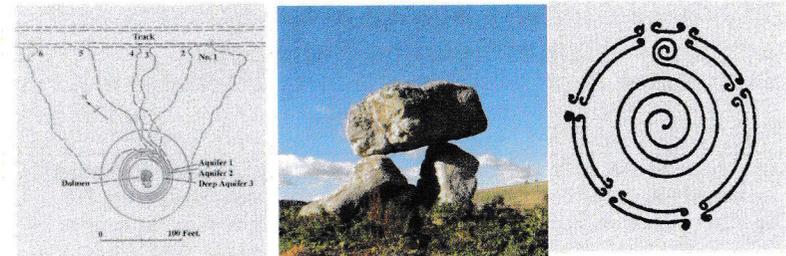
Earth Energies: Circles and Spirals

The oldest monuments in the prehistoric landscape are the Mesolithic and Neolithic sites. As I point out in my book, *The Secret History of Stonehenge*, the Neolithic reused Mesolithic standing stones for the floors of their long barrows (numerous long barrows have a stone socket hole at one end as documented by archaeologists). Presumably, these people were the first to lay out the ley network or place their monuments upon them, but that's not all. The longheaded geomancers were looking for aquifers or deep springheads (blind springs) that emit a geospiral energy pattern and concentric circles of powerful earth energy. Archaeologist Timothy Champion noted that all Neolithic causewayed enclosures were located at the meeting point of two aquifers that produce high levels of electromagnetism. I noted that dolmens, such as the Devil's Den, near

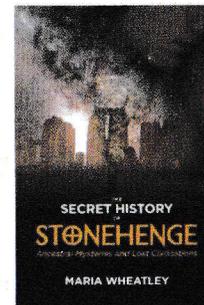


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Marlborough, Wiltshire were also placed above such meeting points casting numerous concentric circles of earth energy as shown below.



Hamish Miller wrote that sudden angular changes in the direction of the Mary/Michael currents occurred above a deep springhead (and aquifer) geospiral energy pattern (shown above). This geodetic energy is strong due to its rotating vortex-like motion, which is supercharged six days after a new or full Moon. We see the monuments the ancestors left behind and we can dowse numerous forms of earth energy but who built them and why? For me, the prehistoric past is only half-told, as it needs to include people, such as the forgotten shaman and the megalithic priesthood who were intimately associated with various stone circles. To be easily recognised for their distinctive spiritual roles, they dressed differently and were buried in a special manner compared to other elites such as



the leaders, male warriors and shieldmaidens. In the next article we shall discuss this spiritual hierarchy who carried a standardised medicine bag with particular stones/crystals and specific ritual items as catalogued by several museums and noted by leading archaeologists. But what were they doing within a stone circle, especially at Stonehenge, Avebury, Arbor Low and East Riding was truly remarkable as analysis of certain artefacts attest - proving that fact is often far stranger than fiction. To be continued.

Skull illustrations by Caroline Morgan.

Book available from the website: TheAveburyExperience.co.uk £15.99 (390 pages).

Dowsing and Esoteric Courses: EsotericCollege.com

Links to all websites: MariaWheatley.UK



Stonehenge: Its Shadow-casting and Shadow-receptive Stones at the Summer and Winter Solstice Sunrises

Terence Meaden

It is proposed that at Stonehenge the short half-height, half-width Stone 11 marked the midwinter sunrise, its shadow making contact with the flat Bluestone 40, similar to how the Heel Stone indicates midsummer sunrise by its phallic shadow making union with the recumbent flat 'Altar' Stone.

After briefly introducing shadow casting by the Heel Stone at the summer solstice sunrise, we consider the facts of shadow-casting and solstice alignment by Stone 11 at the winter solstice sunrise.

Shadow-casting by the Heel Stone at the summer solstice

The most spectacular of the numerous known examples of stone-to-stone shadow union at British and Irish stone circles is the one at Stonehenge in the week of the summer solstice, centred on 21 June, when the shadow-caster is the Heel Stone.

The author has watched these sunrise occurrences many times in midsummer week, firstly in solstice week in June 1986 and most recently on 14 June 2021 (Figure 1).



Figure 1. Author's photograph at 05.04 BST on 14 June 2021. The shadow of the top of the Heel Stone is partly in the axial gap between Stones 1 and 30 and it reaches to the middle of the monument and the Altar Stone. The optimum situation occurs with clear skies at the solstice on 21 June.

The vision is moving drama for spectators watching as the shadow of the Heel Stone after sunrise penetrates the monument and arrives at the recumbent Altar Stone for its annual reunion (Figure 2).

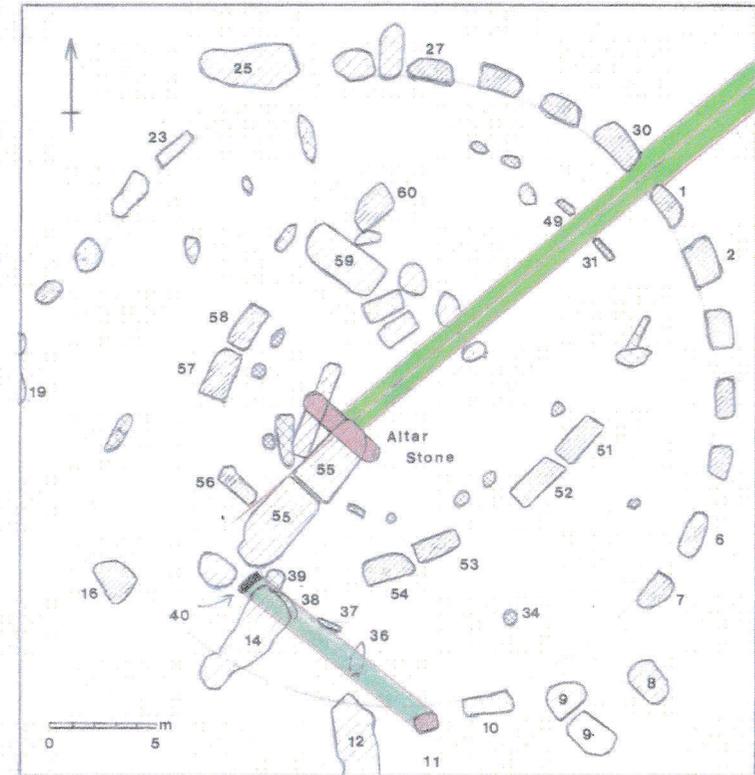


Figure 2. Plan of the interior of Stonehenge in its present damaged condition. The Altar Stone and Stone 11 are shown red. Bluestone 40 is black. The shadows cast by the Heel Stone and Stone 11 are shown green.

Shadow-casting by Stone 11 at the winter solstice

The half-size round-topped Stone 11 could similarly have functioned purposefully in the week of the winter solstice like the

round-topped Heel Stone does in the week of the summer solstice. Refer again to the plan in Figure 2.

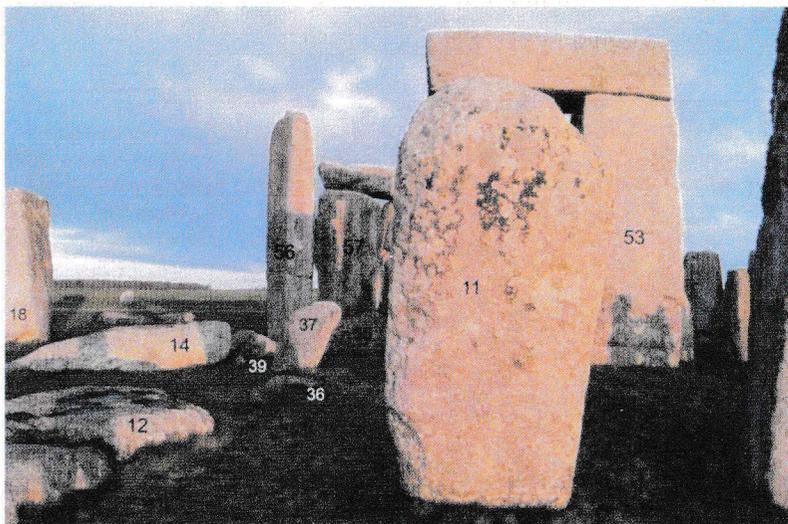


Figure 3. Author's photo 27 December 2014 showing the shadow cast by Stone 11 soon after sunrise. It crosses fallen, out-of-position, stones as it reaches where Bluestone 40 lies flat.

The photograph in Figure 3 was taken shortly after sunrise on 27 December 2014. The shadow of Stone 11 partly covers the damaged, out-of-position, bluestones numbered 36, 37 and 39. Damaged Bluestone 38 lies flat, beneath fallen Stone 14. If these bluestones and sarsen Stone 14 were upright in their original positions, the shadow cast by Stone 11 would miss them all and arrive at the suggested recumbent target of Bluestone 40.

The latter may purposefully have been laid flat where it is now (Figures 2 and 4), prostrate like the Altar Stone where pairing by shadow with the Heel Stone is known to be achieved.



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Figure 4. The broad flat surface of Bluestone 40 (at the left), 14 April 2013. Author's photo.

In Figure 4 at the left, Bluestone 40 lies sunken in the ground, partly covered by turf. Its full shape and dimensions are unknown, but the visible flatness is such as to suggest it may differ from the well-known undamaged upright bluestones and be more like the flat-sided Altar Stone. It is a volcanic tuff rock known as rhyolitic ignimbrite, different from other bluestones just as the mineralogy of the Altar Stone is different too. Both Stone 40 and the Altar Stone have the potential to sparkle when freshly rubbed clean and sunlit because of the nature of their mineral surfaces. As such, Stone 40 may purposefully have been laid flat where it is now, recumbent like the Altar Stone.

It is further notable that Timothy Daw (2015) explained that there are several features planned into the fundamental sarsen structure of the 26th-century BC that align with the direction of midwinter sunrise. These include the original orientation of the stone pair 55 and 56 of the Great Trilithon. Darvill (2022) refers to this, writing that "Daw has argued that the positioning of the south-western trilithon incorporates a closely related secondary solstitial axis based on the skyline positions of the rising midwinter sun to the south-east and the setting midsummer sun to the north-west". Stone 11 is hugely important, and if Bluestone 40 was special too, then their union by shadow at the winter solstice looks to be a deliberately arranged winter-solstice sunrise event.

Conclusions

It was explained in a previous article in this newsletter how the outer circle of stones at Stonehenge served both for counting the 29.5-days lunar cycles or months and the 365-day solar cycle. For this to work for both calendars coactively and interdependently, one stone needed to be distinctive in some way, and in order to complete the solar year, this same stone had to be located at the eleventh position counting clockwise from the axis that bisects the gap between Stone 30 and Stone 1.

It was this practical device involving a half-size stone to visualise a half-value in the lunar cycle that enabled lunar and solar calendars to be intelligently integrated at the time when the monument was planned. Darvill's methodology (2016; 2022) only explains a solar calendar, and does not lead to a lunar calendar too. The present article demonstrates how Stone 11 probably held an additional participative role at the time of the winter solstice in a manner that imitated the role of the Heel Stone in midsummer.

In both instances there is an implication of a belief in the *hieros gamos*, the Marriage of the Gods for which refer to the free on-line anthropological magazine, *Expression*. (Meaden 2021).

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/11LzGr4lQnXpjO3BUjZz-DbrJfzx3c8ns/view?usp=sharing>

Memorandum: This is shortened from the original paper published in *The Journal of Skyscape Archaeology*, vol. 9, issue 1, 85-91, 2023.

The complete version can be found at https://www.academia.edu/106747836/Stonehenge_An_Integrated_Lunar_Solar_Calendar_with_Shadow_casting_Stones_at_the_Two_Solstices

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THE TIME CORRIDOR. PART 4

FIONN RAWNSLEY

The discovery of the sacred Ramon meridian through the Lyre henge of Norfolk with information gleaned from a flint text.

'LUGH'

The flint which I found at the henge of Lyre 1, (I will name the stone 'Lugh' from here on, Lugh means light and seems a fitting title) is another story but I believe it to be a stone document, a map of the 6 pole star henges of the greater Norfolk zodiac. The flint has the same glyph designs as the Aztec sun stone describing the previous ages of man in the same symbolism of the Aztec calendar stone of which I have written; ref article 3 'the time corridor'. Lugh also has a wonderful image of the Hindu creation goddess Matter Durga who rides upon a tiger battling with the bull demon. The Durga image within the Lugh flint seemed to suggest seeking a greater image within the Norfolk



Fig;8, Durga superimposed on top of Geoglyph in Norfolk; Google Earth.

landscape. What I could see in Lugh led to the discovery of a huge image which spans a good part of North Norfolk. Durga the great Goddess is engraved in many landscapes including the area of Stonehenge as I have previously written. Images like the image of Durga can be defined by trialing a superimposed image of Durga in the correct location and making the top layer transparent within the computer program.

To summarise; the flint 'Lugh' which I picked up within the Lyre earth henge appears to be a map which collects the geographic composition of the landscape by using its engraved imagery.

RAMON CRATER

The meridian described in this article is not the only alignment which links the Stibbard Lyre henge. (Each meridian is marked along its length by a series of Sun temples and so is confirmed by them) but there is another alignment passing through and it which links to an extraordinary geological landscape in the Israeli desert called 'Ramon Crater' where the Sun temple has a strangely elongated tongue as I mentioned in article 3. This very notable elongation is repeated in a number of other Sun temple ASC's along the route of this particular meridian line, an elongation also visible in the flint 'Lugh' under discussion. This is a notable distortion within Lugh and my

feeling is that whoever the artist was who made this map-stone 'Lugh' knew about the Ramon crater as a significant reference linking the lost Stibbard Lyre henge with Ramon in a magical resonance.

THE PATH OF THE MERIDIAN

This ancient meridian line crosses from England to France, the line crosses Northern Europe, Greece and the Mediterranean. At several coastal points along this meridian in the Mediterranean can be found partial ASC circle images, partially inundated by the sea. As the Zanclean flood inundated the saline desert of the Mediterranean 5.35 million years ago it does seem to suggest that the meridian had been already established in advance of the flood. This suggests that we are underestimating the length of time that humanity has been capable of sophisticated thought by a very long time period of time.

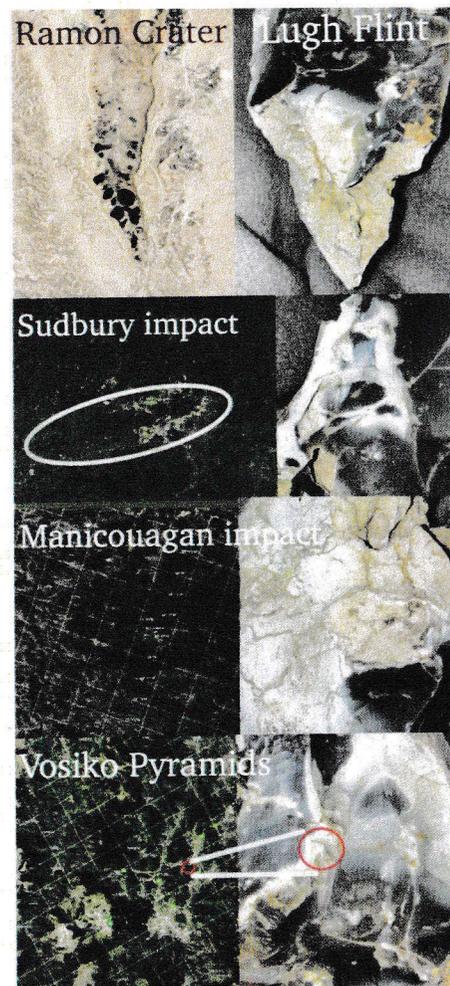
From Ramon Crater in Israel the meridian tracks down through Saudi Arabia slicing past Medina and a powerfully carved ASC, through Yemen dipping through the Gulf of Aden and again crossing the tongue of Somalia and dropping into the sea through an ASC Sun calendar on the coast of the Arabian Sea which is half missing. Again this can be retrieved on the west coast of the Indian sub continent 2000 miles away. The fragment of this ASC which I identified in India again has the long tongue of the Ramon Crater in Israel. The long pointed tongue is an unmistakable feature repeated time and again along this meridian. Since it has taken about 200 M.y. for India to make this journey I think the only way the sun-form temples could have been achieved was when they were within the same landscape and drawn as entire circles. This sun calendar ASC also belonged to Pangea, when this meridian would have been straight from magnetic pole to pole.

The Ramon Stibbard meridian passes near the island of Lesvos Greece which has a partially submerged ASC design again emphasising the antiquity of this meridian, so the ASC at Lesvos must have already been in existence at the time of the Zanclean inundation. The Ramon crater began its formation 200 M.y ago but since the central portion of the ASC in question is almost entirely eroded away an ASC landscape must have existed here before the Ramon formation propagated by water erosion. On route across Europe the meridian passes near Vosiko. (A few years ago it was publicised that a pyramid had been discovered in Bosnia, a huge pyramidal mountain 720 feet high, the great pyramid of Khafre in Egypt is 450 ft. (The Bosnian discoverer named Sam Osmanagic claimed that the complex of pyramids is at least 34,000 years old.) There is another huge Sun-form ASC in that area with one of the pyramidal design points, directly indicating to the Vosiko Pyramid of the Sun. For myself this is confirmation enough to demonstrate that the Vosiko Pyramid is a genuine find and links it to the Stibbard-Ramon meridian. Further study of the Lugh flint by the use of comparison with satellite images from Google of the Bosnia region has shown that Lugh also describes ground features here comprehensively as imagery. Every fleck and

chip or mark is a landscape feature in the area including marking the Bosnian pyramid zone with a series of pyramidal fractures, I believe designating an active part of this meridian. The Bosnian Capitol of Sarajevo is marked on the flint too; certainly a stone-age settlement there before Sarajevo came into being, all possibly much more ancient.

METEOR MERIDIAN

The other end of the Norfolk stretch of the Ramon-Stibbard meridian passes through Old Hunstanton and is marked by wonderful chalk cliffs, there is a very unusual Jurassic reef protruding from the base of the cliff. Striking this line many thousands of miles, it traverses the Canadian Shield and cuts diagonally across North America, crossing yet another extraordinary ASC with an elongated tongue with the axis at a surprising crossing tangent to the meridian in an area of Texas called Big Bend National park. The meridian comes to an end as it plunges into the Pacific off California to a now fully submerged Cosmic World Tree. The San Andreas fault runs at a tangent here opening the Gulf of California which probably was torn open about 5.8 M.y ago creating the Baja peninsular. The most surprising thing about this meridian is that it passes the Sudbury impact structure and the Manicouagan impact structure where there are very clearly Sun-form landscapes in each case. The Sudbury astrobleme had an extinction level more extreme than the KT boundary event caused by the Chicxulub impactor but was formed during the Paleoprotozoic period 1,845 million years ago. The complete absence of detail within the ASC only in the area of the impact is bazar because the area outside the impact has a strong

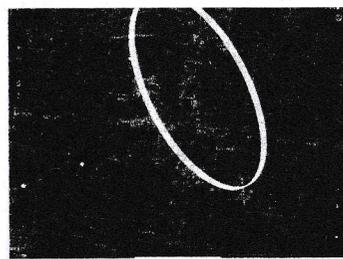


Fig;9, Satellite photos in comparison with Lugh flint

visual trace of the original ASC. All this does suggest that the Sun design was in existence at the time of the original impact. The impact of the Sudbury bolide was so deep that magma erupted, flooding the surface within the Sudbury crater. I can't really offer a reason for this apparent early Earth habitation. I can only imagine that there could have been a civilisation that left a truly sophisticated design at a time when most life on earth was in a stage of primary evolution. But was all life was wiped out by the Sudbury cometary impact, perhaps not? (What this seems to suggest is really crazy but in the interests of speaking truth this is what it looks like.)

Manicouagan was the fifth largest asteroid impact ever on earth and is relatively much more recent, only 250 M.y ago. This impact also is associated with several other major impacts which occurred at the same time, like Shoemaker-Levy 9 in 1994 on Jupiter (all the bolides recently identified as a series were direct hits on other ASC landscapes). It would seem that the level of impacts by asteroids on ASC landscapes would indicate surgical attacks rather than add hock natural events. To imagine that this incredibly ancient meridian has left a trace of a Sun temple in a little Norfolk village is hard to countenance. Could it be possible that the tradition of Sun temple alignments could have lasted down into the Neolithic, millions and millions of years, and what about human evolution?

By a continued study of the flint 'Lugh', I have been able to recognise within it the Sudbury, Manicouagan and the Clearwater lakes meteor impacts all on the Canadian Shield which is fully mapped , Lugh also works as a chart on a much bigger level than the local chart all within the same flint, ref Fig;10.



Fig;10 Sudbury Canada superimposition and meteor damage area

Four landscapes signified in one artefact. The Ramon area of Israel, the North Norfolk area of terrestrial zodiac, the Bosnian Pyramid zone and the Canadian Shield showing critical meteor impact locations. This is very skilfully achieved visual mapping. Each map has exact clarity and yet makes use of different features within the same flint. I can't see how this mapping within the Lugh could have been achieved without satellite imagery let alone have been worked into a stone which is terrifically hard to work with to any degree of control.

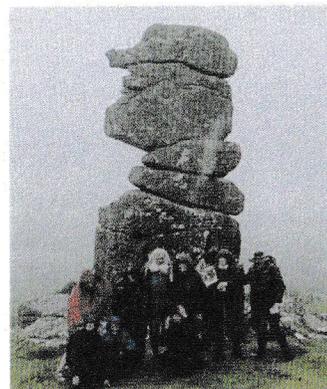
The way we currently read a script for a screenplay for instance has several different communications within the same script; Dialogue-description of action- que's for lighting/sound - staging /contextual shifts-directional indication and reference to context or other contextual colour-this is also accompanied by a storyboard with camera/ directional indicators; Now imagine that thousands of years ago it was necessary to embed in one artefact of flint a similar range of information namely; Important way marks for a spirit journey/ the context of your culture/ the history of civilisation etc.

Devon Moot Report by Liza Llewellyn

The moot ran from Monday 13th May until Saturday 18th May 2024.
There were 43 attendees in total at the moot.

Day 1 - Monday 13th May with Ethan Pennell

We travelled to Widecombe, *all along, down along, out along lee* to Bower Man ('Man with the Bow'), who disturbed some witches who then turned him to stone. Then, braving the heavy downpour, we arrived at the magical moss-covered Wistman's Wood.



Bower Man



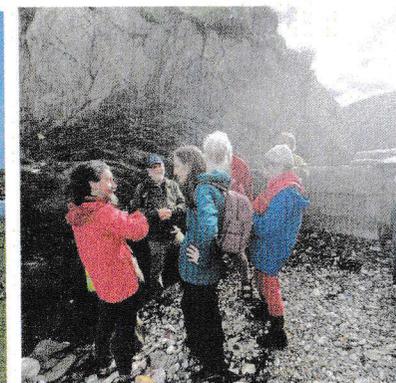
Wistman's Wood (photo by Tony Charlton)

Day 2 – Tuesday, 14th May with Mark Herbert

We travelled to Burgh Island, South Devon on the trail of Joseph of Arimathea



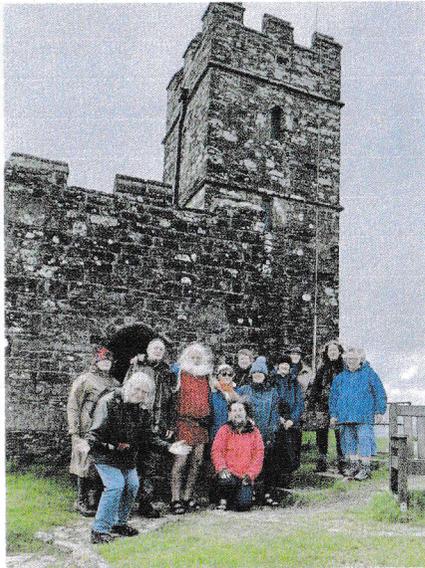
Burgh Island at the highest point in front of chapel ruins.



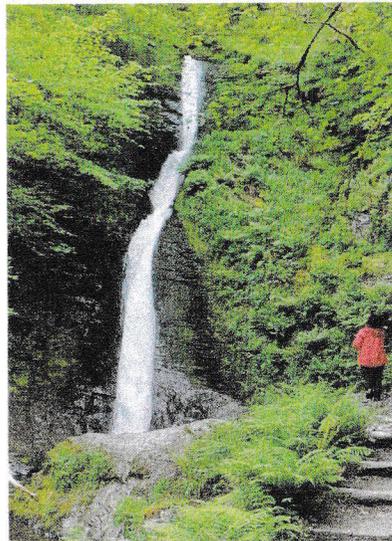
Location where Joseph stood (photo by Tony Charlton)

Day 3 - Wednesday 15th May
with Lucy Cooper

We travelled to points on the all-important Dragon Ley (or "Michael Line") as referenced in the iconic book *The Sun & The Serpent*, a ley that runs through central Devon with its twin serpents (or currents) crossing significant points, including Brentor (Brent Tor), Nine Maidens and the beautiful White Lady Falls in Lydford Gorge.



Group at Brent Tor



White Lady Falls
(photo by Tony Charlton)



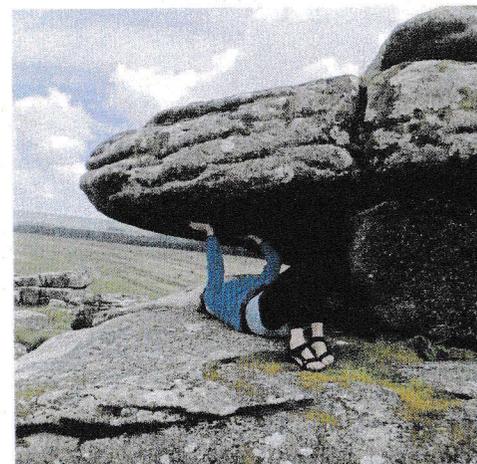
Lydford Gorge

Day 4 - Thursday 16th May
with Peter Knight & Sue Wallace-Knight

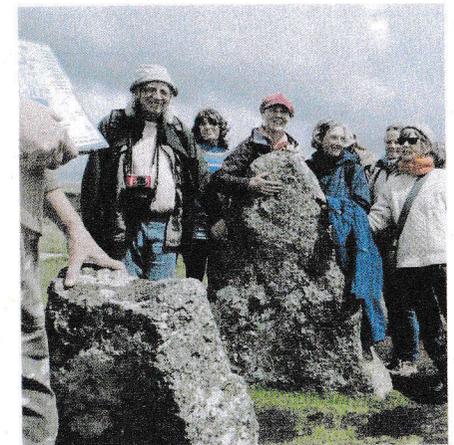
Our guides led us across Merrivale, Dartmoor, with its amazing Stone Rows and magical Tors, and one with an over-hanging section!



(photo by Tony Charlton)



Black Tor – sensing the power of the stones

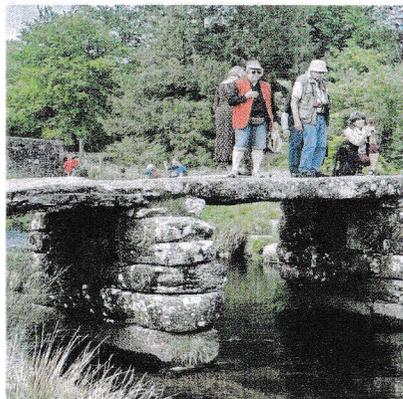


[all photos in this report by Liza Llewellyn unless otherwise stated]

FUTURE MOOTS -exciting trips planned, including joining Hugh Evans in the Gwynedd Zodiac, 8-15th September 2024; venue: Dinas Mawddwy, with a wide range of accommodation (from camping to hotels) – we will have our own bus and driver. (trains run to Machynlleth). For more info., phone Laurence Main on 01650-531354.

Day 5 - Friday 17th May
with Peter Knight & Sue Wallace-Knight

Again in Dartmoor, our guides this time led us to Grimspound, Bellever Forest, Lakehead Hill (below left), finishing at Clapper Bridge (below right).



Day 6 - Saturday 18th May
Day of Talks at High Bickington Community Centre, Devon.
(see Jimmy Goddard's report in issue 53).



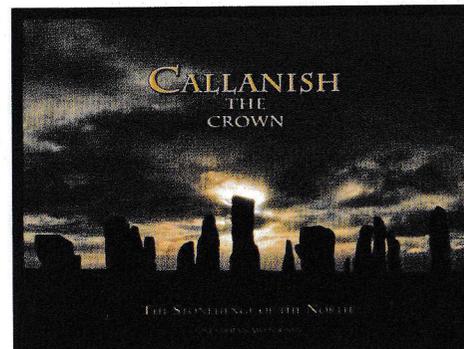
Extra Day - Sunday 19th May

Many of our Moot attendees chose to go on the extra Sunday field trip with Mark Herbert – see report in Issue 53 - guiding us through the North Devon (& Somerset) part of the Mary Magdalene and St Joseph of Arimathea trail.

CALLANISH THE CROWN

THE STONEHENGE OF THE NORTH

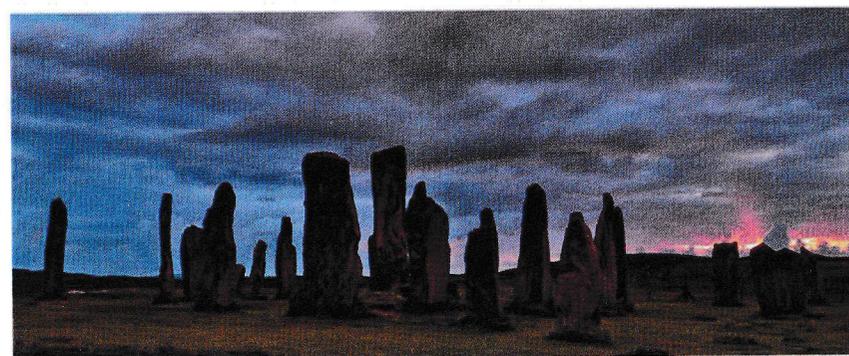
BY
GWENDOLYN AWEN JONES



In 1986 while standing atop Glastonbury Tor during a vision quest I was taken out of body by Archangel Michael high above the British Isles. He showed me the vibrating, jewelled, web of light across Britain.

Etheric crystals spun above each crossing point of the web each with their own colour and form. Some were shining brightly, others were out of balance swinging sideways, yet others had gone dark showing where the network of light had been broken, marking areas where stone circles, menhirs and other sacred places had been damaged, destroyed or misused.

Archangel Michael pointed to a location in the Outer Hebrides, on the Isle of Lewis. There a powerful ray of light was trying to enter a large circle of stones but some dark force was blocking its entry. I knew this light ray was essential for the health of Britain and that this circle of stones needed to be brought back to its true potential. In my vision this place seemed to represent the crown chakra of Britain.



I had never visited the distant Outer Hebrides but I knew that this must be the Callanish stone circle. Though I had often done work with smaller sites across my native North Yorkshire, Callanish I knew would be a major challenge.

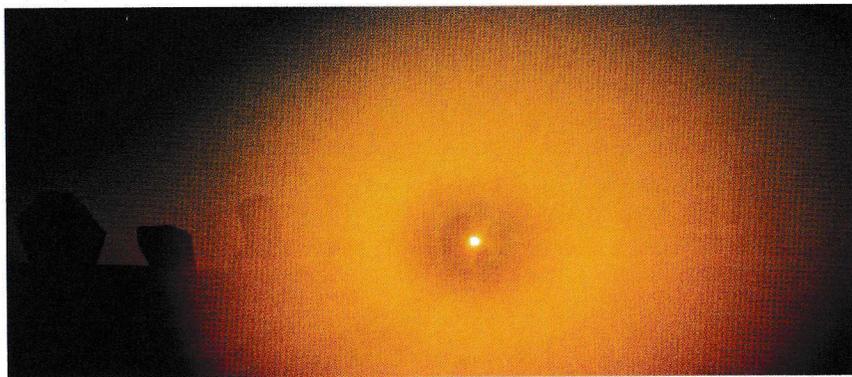
Over the next few weeks a series of visions and dreams gave me information about the site. A cuckoo seemed to be calling me to Callanish. What I didn't know then was the importance of the cuckoo and that it would herald the coming of the Shining One at solstice dawn.

A few days before the summer solstice I travelled to the Isle of Lewis with two male companions.

I had been shown I should take two or four men to assist me but not one or three, as there was a specific balance needing to be kept for the spiritual work to be done. The almost full moon was rising over the Callanish stones on the evening we arrived.

In meditation at 4am the next morning I was given the exact information to unlock the stones from the ancient magic that had been blocking their energy perhaps for thousands of years.

On the solstice eve at 2am after deep prayer and meditation my two companions and I began to release each stone in the circle with sound and light. The final central stone was released just before the first rays of the solstice sunrise entered the circle.



As the light entered in the cuckoo began to sing and the stones awakened. Magnificent light spun around the whole circle reaching into the sky. The portal was open once again!

That was just the beginning of a miraculous series of events that happened through the day and on into the night as the full moon rose over the circle.

I was told by spirit to not release this information for 30 years to protect the work that was done. So I waited.

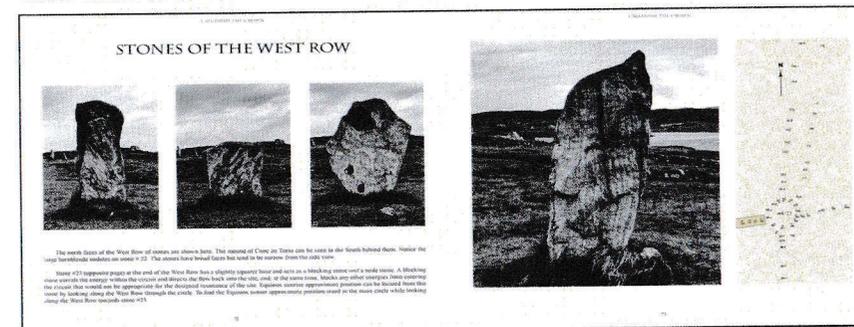
Then 30 years later I returned alone to the site to complete the photographs and maps for my book *Callanish the Crown - the Stonehenge of the North*.



Above: Pen and ink sketch by me representing the tremendous light building above the circle during solstice sunrise June 1986 as the stones awakened to their full power.

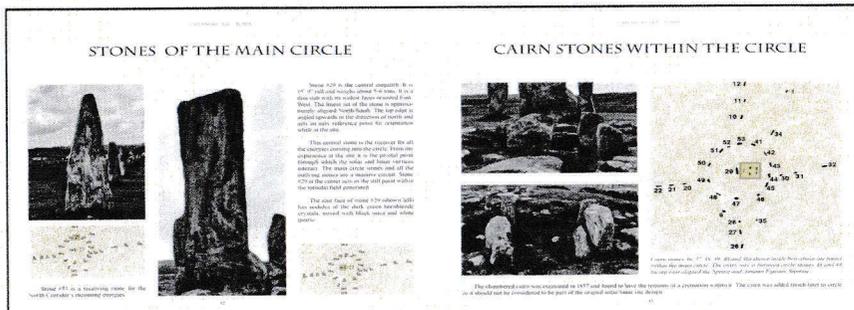
For millennia the Callanish stone circle on the Isle of Lewis in the Outer Hebrides was protected by deep layers of peat with only the tallest stones protruding above the ground. Accumulating over centuries the gradually encroaching peat preserved this ancient place keeping it safe.

In the 1800's the thick peat was cut away to reveal the true magnificence of the stones. Callanish stone circle with its cross formation of outlying stones is the most intact of all the stone circles in Britain.



Find out more of the story in *Callanish the Crown - the Stonehenge of the North*. Understand the history, astro-archeology, spiritual mysteries and magical qualities of this powerful site. The book includes a complete photographic guide

to the site and the first published compendium of each stone as a valuable reference tool and is designed for researchers, tourists, photographers and those interested in how the electro-magnetic fields at the site interact with the solar and lunar energies at different times of the year.



"How did astronomical knowledge inspire early humanity to control its destiny? What have we missed in our research about human antiquities all over our planet? And what lessons do the ancient stones of Callanish teach us, as our own civilization trembles on the edge of space? Gwendolyn Awen Jones unveils the age-old messages of the stones using her stunning photography and careful research."

Jacques Vallee author of *Wonders in the Sky*

"This book contains some of the most exceptional pictures of Callanish that I have ever seen. They capture many moods but most significant to me seems to be the grains of crystals in the stones themselves. These deserve further research by somebody soon."

Keith Critchlow author of *Time Stands Still*

"The book is stunning visually, with many fine colour photos, well-reproduced; I was immediately impressed by the 1986 moonrise photos. The author's black-and-white shots of each stone, arranged in rows, make up a 'photographic catalogue' of the site - a very valuable addition to the literature."

Gerald Ponting author of *New Light on the Stones of Callanish*

CALLANISH THE CROWN

Published by Angels of Light and Healing
Printed in Scotland 104 pages in full colour

Paperback £18.95: ISBN 978-0-9740730-5-7
www.centralbooks.com/callanish-the-crown.html

Hardback £30.00: ISBN 978-0-9740730-6-4
www.centralbooks.com/callanish-the-crown-1.html

Contact Gwendolyn: gwen@angelloflightandhealing.org
website: www.angelloflightandhealing.org

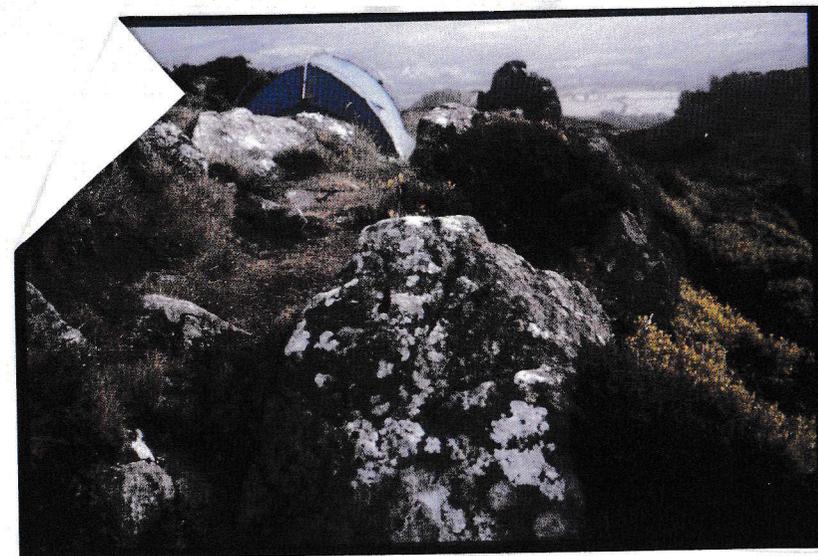
COME DREAMING ON CARN INGLI

Listen to the Goddess by dreaming on Carn Ingli.
Many have done so (2000 nights in 31 years!)
The dreams can be stunning!

Come with humility as a pilgrim to an especially sacred spot.
Telephone Laurence Main on 01650 531354. All year round.



The dreaming tent on Carn Ingli (Laurence Main)



The angel's hand in the rock on Carn Ingli (Laurence Main)

Carn Ingli, the Rock of Angels, is a mountain South of Newport on the Pembrokeshire coast. It has long been associated with the Dark Age St Brynach, who heard angels sing on the summit and when I visited the first time, long before I met Laurence, I felt it as a light, lucid place. When I later met Laurence and talked about our experiences of Carn Ingli, he told me that for him it was a place to dream significant dreams; he some times takes people up there for it and I promised to join him once there. However I never kept my promise, intending to go, year after year, but never getting round to it. But when he called me this summer to say that I might be able to get a lift from Glastonbury with Ben, I knew the time had come. And so Ben and I drove to Wales and Carn Ingli, where Laurence waited for us.

He does feel the angels are present on Carn Ingli, but more important is, that for him it is a manifestation of the Goddess on Earth. And while walking towards Her, he took us to a place where we could see the mountaintop very clearly as a pregnant woman lying on her back, sleeping, her hair swept backwards.

We climbed towards the summit: the Third Eye of the Goddess. It was windy. I thought it safer to stay a few steps below that exposed point and looking up at the two men, I suddenly saw in Laurence the likeness of Blake's Urizen bending over from the heavens, his long white hair and beard flowing sideways in the strong wind, not measuring the world, but measuring and comparing two compasses which he held on either side of the 'Third Eye' showing that they were no longer both pointing North, but into opposite directions, as such is the power of the mag(net)ic orientation of Her mountaintop! With the wind roaring around it, with the Demiurge precariously keeping his balance, with Ben holding on to the rock not to be blown off, and me cowering beneath, it was a moment of revelation.

On we proceeded to the summit, where we would put our tents when L. told us to look at a rock with strange scratch marks, and said that once while being on Carn Ingli with three Yorkshire men, one of them had dreamt of an angel standing over this rock. It told him that anyone that was torn in spirit or that was deeply hurt in life could come there and put their hand on the angel's handprint on the stone, and receive the blessing of strength to rebuild their lives from that. And why not take our chance over the coming days? So, first Ben, and then I knelt down, put our left hand on the stone, bowed our heads and prayed.

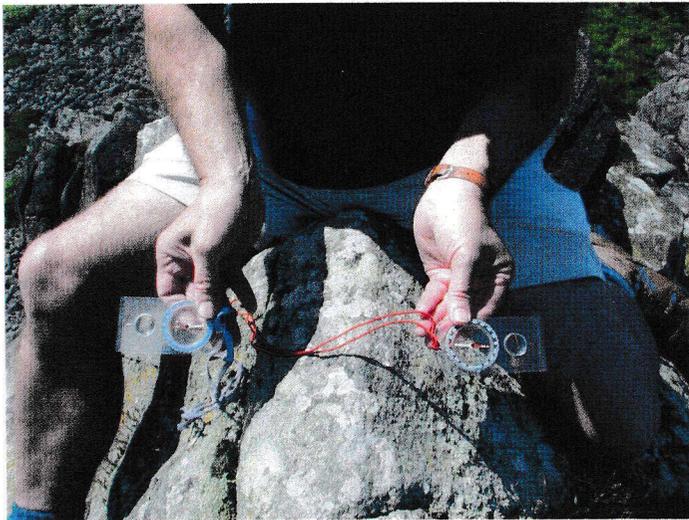
At the grassy spot behind there was place for 2 tents behind a protective range of rocks. Courteously I was offered first choice for my tiny one, then L. put up his larger tent and sent Ben off to sleep at the Goddess' Cunt, where according to him, he had business to resolve this night. B. obediently climbed a few yards down to make an uncomfortable but appropriate sleeping place down in a crevasse between heather and gorse, supporting himself with a bottle of strong mead and a sausage roll. The views from the top were heaven: To the NW the little town of Newport with the cliffs and the light blue sea dreaming beyond it. To the SE the Preseli mountains and the quarry providing the monoliths for Stone Henge more than 4000 years ago. And all around the land lying peacefully in the summer sun.

We went to sleep at sunset. Halfway the night I heard Ben come back up from beneath and rummaging around, but I turned on one side and slept again. When I woke up at first light I had not had a single dream, which was disappointing. Ben's tent was now pitched awkwardly over some rocks. I heard the two men snoring and went around the corner, washed, dressed and then sat shivering, meditating in the silent morning. Afterwards, in the little paradise on the summit, I found them both sitting sky clad in front of the tents basking in the early sunshine. Ben was deeply moved and told us he had had a tremendous insight during the night, for which he was very grateful, then praised the sense of freedom being sky clad gave him. I envied them, but then wondered why they weren't cold.

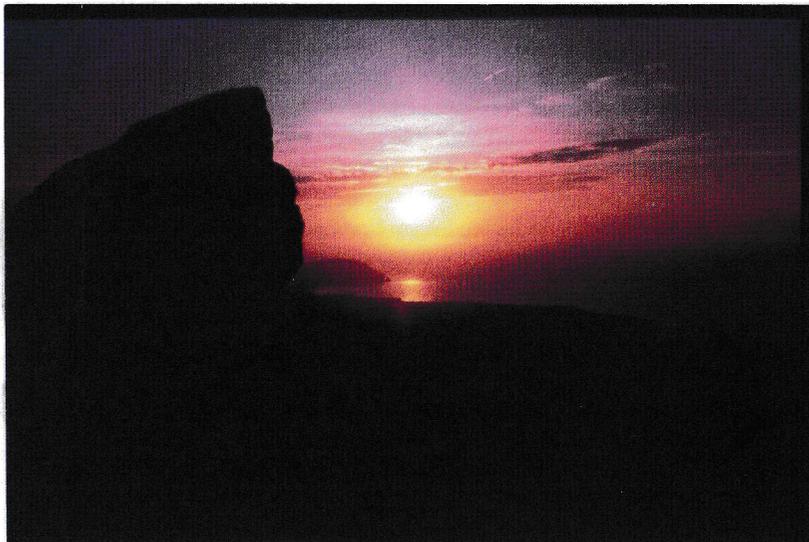
After breakfast Ben drove into the village and I was directed to the spiritual community Tir Ysbrydol, at the foot of the mountain, to meet Emma Orbach, who had began it many years ago. I went down the steep side of the mountain, crossed the road and found the former bunkhouse, where two men interrupted their work to show me where Emma was: somewhere at the far end of their land, lost in woodland and meadows. I followed directions, felt the inner peace of the land and found Emma, aiding with building of a straw bale house. She had received notice from L. last week, that I might visit and made plenty of time for me; we told each other about our lives and spirituality. She had dedicated hers and this land at the foot of Carn Ingli, to the Goddess and even had, in the beginning of her life here, built with her husband, a temple to Her, on their grounds, in the form of a Celtic Roundhouse. I was keen to visit and she pointed out the way. Following a hidden woodland path and then emerging from it I saw a beautiful roundhouse rising up at the edge of the field. Firmly built up low walls, an enormous round roof covered with thatch, a dark round gate, shielded with a curtain. I entered with respect and then I sat in Her Womb in blessed darkness for an hour. A painted image of the Dove, a symbol for the Holy Awen, descended in front of its Three Rays upon the Earth. For a good reason I had carried a mother-of-pearl brooch of the Dove on my jacket over the last two months, asking Her not to ever leave me. She was here, in this temple, and with me. After a long time I stood up and was birthed from her Womb into the bright sunshine. I walked back through the woodland, thanking Emma and her people and then emerged on the road.

After some more walking I returned to Carn Ingli in the evening, with the two men waiting for me to come home. All had been well and it was now time for my cheese and oatcakes, for while climbing the steep side of Carn Ingli, I had almost fainted with hunger. The sun was sinking. I did my prayer at the Carved Stone and crept into my sleeping bag. I slept sound and had one tiny little dream to show for when I woke up. 'My New Zealand grand-son Mikael, 13 years old, was demanding of the adults around him to tell him the Truth, because he suspected they didn't.' In the dream he used the word 'Veritas', meaning 'the deepest Truth'. We can disagree about small truths, for instance was St. Anna, the mother of Mary, a Jewish woman, or was she a Cornish Princess? It is interesting, but it is important? Is the outcome 'Veritas'? I don't think so.

See compass needles swing on Carn Ingli (Laurence Main)



A June sunset from Carn Ingli (Laurence Main)



MOST PEOPLE do dream!
Johanna van Fessem is a Roman Catholic

Telephone Laurence Main on 01650 531354

LETTER FROM

Raymond Cox

4 Lulworth Close
Halesowen
B63 2UJ

01384 566383
2nd March 2024

Dear Laurence,

The piece on the 'Devil's Footprints' (Issue 51, page 27-30), especially in snow, reminded me of an occurrence in the 1990s, during the fertile years of the crop circles phenomenon.

There were very few reports of these strange features in arable fields where most crop circles are found. There was one notable instance near Callington, Cornwall, at the time when there was a cluster of circles one year. The one I refer to here was the day I went with a colleague, a dowser from the CCCS (Centre for Crop Circles Studies) to visit a reported circle in rural Shropshire, a region which was not blessed with many crop circle events. It was a very warm and calm afternoon. We parked in a minor road off a B road, about a mile from the village of Uppington. Upon entering the field and walking down the tramline we found ourselves following a single line of these 'prints' which went along the wheat towards the circle. The circle itself was a simple one, not one of the elaborate pictograms.

However, that wasn't the only puzzling experience. I sat down to relax inside the circle while my friend was dowsing. After a short while we both heard the sound of young children's voices, as if they were playing in a school playground. The sound was not loud, yet distinct. Perhaps it might be considered that the sound was carried on the wind. But the nearest school would very likely have been in the village, which could not be seen. The only other dwelling around was a farmhouse some distance away. However, the sound started very abruptly and after about a minute, maybe less, it ended just as suddenly and we didn't hear it again. We never forgot that singular experience. One or two other examples of children's voices in similar vein were noted from the literature in other places over the years, but in general it is very unusual.



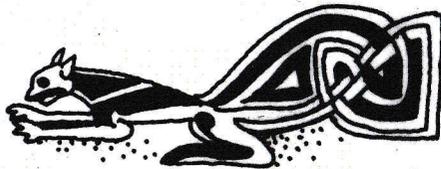
Please do **NOT** use the **email address** listed on our **Facebook** group as it belonged to the group administrator who has died. For submission of articles, please use **ONLY** our **POSTAL** address: Laurence Main, Network of Ley Hunters, 9 Mawddwy Cottages, Minllyn, Dinas Mawddwy, Machynlleth, SY20 9LW, Wales, UK. Thank you.

As regards the 'Devil's Footprints' markings in the crop, some researchers might consider that the cause could be lodging. That's the bending of stems through certain atmospheric conditions together with rain, wind, soil, topography etc. Lodging is often quite untidy, but not always. The prints, however, were sharp. In any case that explanation could not be applied to snow. Possible geological or seismic connotations, as considered in the article, are interesting but have not been established.

By the way, should any reader be wondering about it, the book which the article is from, *Ley Lines and Earth Energies* by David Cowan and Anne Silk, is a 2003 reprint and rebranding of an earlier book, 1999, which had the title *Ancient Energies of the Earth*.

Best wishes,
Ray

Ray



BOOK REVIEW

ALBERT E. WEBB
GLASTONBURY – YNYSWYTRYN – ISLE OF AVALON
AVALON PRESS, 1929

I picked up this handsome little book many years ago. It is a fine overview of Glastonbury's history and legends, with the subtitle "Its Story From Celtic Days To The Twentieth Century" being self-explanatory. Interestingly, E.O. Gordon's *Prehistoric London* is referenced, and some of the legends (the main bulk of the book) mentioned tend to be overlooked somewhat these days – as for example, the link with Ireland expressed through Saint Patrick. I also never realised that a start was made on rebuilding the Abbey during the Marian restoration. A very interesting read, if you can track it down.

Norman Darwen

BOOK REVIEW

Sensing the Earth: Messages from the Wisdom Keepers

Edited by Peter Knight and Sue Wallace
Stone Seeker Publishing, 2020 www.stoneseeker.net
ISBN 978-0-9560342-7-4

This unusual book is an anthology of writings by people who were all contacted by the editors in April 2020 and invited to write a chapter on a subject of their choosing. This impulse from the editors arose during the first Covid lockdown and was a response from Spirit, after they had asked "What are we meant to do with all this time on our hands?" The result is a fascinating blend of views from the group of writers, half of whom are men, and half women, a balance which formed just by itself, and was not planned. There is a common theme running through many of the writings, of pilgrimage and healing the earth. Also, a number of writers share experiences that they had early in life, perhaps as a child, which gave them a spiritual awareness of nature.

This is **Danu Forest** describing her experiences with trees: "To me, the divine first showed Herself in the wind in the trees... Sleeping beneath their branches one night, beneath a sky filled with stars, I felt myself enter a state of grace, of being living spirit. Here for me was where I became truly alive..." These sentiments are echoed many times over through the chapters of this book.

It is a book to dip into, rather than read cover-to-cover. You should first go to the Contents pages, then see what author and/or subject jumps out at you at that time, and read it. A few days later, do the same, and you may well find that this time it's another author or subject that catches your eye.

Here are some contributors and chapter titles that you will find in the book.

Christine Rhone – *Footprints on the Threshold* – **Yuri Leitch** – *The River to the Stars* – **Susan Hale** – *The Sacred Songs of Trees* – **Anthony Thorley** – *Glastonbury Tor: England's Hill of Vision* – **Louise Coe** – *The Enchantment of Water* – **Gary Biltcliffe** – *The Power of Centre* – **Cheryl Traffon** – *Sensing the Earth: Connecting to the Past* – **Hugh Newman** – *Secret Spiritual Technologies of Stone Circles* – **Maria Wheatley** – *Earth Energies and Dowsing the Land* – **Rory Duff** – *Sensing the Earth: A Path of Communion*.

This review can only scratch the surface of this book and its fifty-four chapters. I recommend that you read it, and scan your eyes over the Contents pages. You will almost certainly be drawn to something that resonates with you.

Bob Shave

This Old Golden Land

Helen & Mark Woodford-Dean

An alternative Orkney guidebook for spiritual seekers, mystics, and pilgrims

Published by Spiritual Orkney,
Harray, Orkney, 2020, paperback, 280 pp,
Coloured and B&W photos throughout.
No ISBN (privately published)

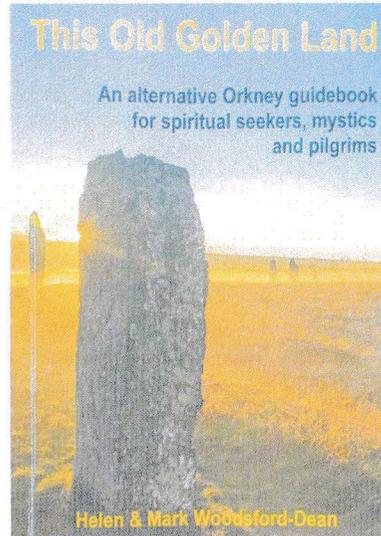
**Limited copies available @ £15
(see end of review for details)**

Orkney, a group of islands, on the Northernmost edge of the British Isles, contains some of the most interesting and indeed largest underground passages, cairns and ancient buildings to be seen. One of the islands (Rousay) has been nick-named "The Egypt of the North" because of the extent of its underworld stone tombs, and the Knap of Howar is thought to be the oldest standing and preserved stone dwelling in all of Northern Europe! As the authors say, going to Orkney can be a pilgrimage.

The authors of this detailed book (Helen writing and Mark providing the photographs) take upon themselves the ominous task of producing an all-inclusive, detailed guidebook of the Isles. The authors as well as being archaeologists are also pagans/druids, so the book brings a balance between the sceptical approach of science and the attraction to the spiritual. The book's title was inspired by a fictional book of similar name mentioned in *The Chalice*, a novel by Phil Rickman (a member of our Network).

A couple of points I would like to highlight and challenge.

On page 56, the author says, regarding the druids, "if they did exist, then the Iron Age is the period that they belong to, not the Neolithic." I would ask - if we can't even determine *if* a culture existed how can we be so sure of its period in history? Nobody can prove the druids did *not* build the stone circles and underground burial chambers at Orkney or elsewhere. Also, like the term "Celts", there is controversy over who exactly we apply the term "Druids" to and history is muddled on this issue. However, here the author is speaking as an archaeologist and this is the current mainstream archaeological position on druids it seems.



On leys (p.54)...

"archaeologists would almost certainly not go as far as to use the term 'ley' because it has become a term associated with far too much 'woo-woo'." (woo-woo is highly derogative term implying "mystical nonsense". I would ask, do we need to always rely mostly on mainstream archaeology? Or should we not rely more on our own reason, intuition and, most importantly, field work?

On dowsing (p.55)...

The author says of dowsing that it is "a subjective talent that frustrates science because it doesn't appear to give repeatable and consistent testable results. So it tends to get dismissed by the scientific community, including many archaeologists." Although, on the other hand, the author says that they have seen "archaeologists use a pendulum surreptitiously using a pendulum as an additional site aid."! Well, there you have it! - the scientists also recognise the need to rely on their *own* intuition and experience that I referred to above. The author also says that "there are genuine dowsers and charlatans." - well, this is certainly true. Although, I would add that dowsing is more of an art than an exact science.

Orkney, in the sense of what was built there, was clearly a land of great significance and one, as yet, not fully understood by modern scholars or explorers. Perhaps the best way to get to know this amazing set of Scottish islands, with its impressive stone circles and amazing burial chambers, is simply to go there with an open heart and mind and feel the presence of the place and explore it for oneself. However, a guide book of some sort is crucial! Overall, the book is a very thorough analysis of all the interesting ancient sites in Orkney and would certainly be a useful guide to any of our members who wish to travel there and explore the islands. The author, Helen, has certainly done her research. And some lovely photos from Mark.

While the book is not in print, if it was to be put back into circulation, it could benefit from addressing these two issues, I feel, - the lack of an index and the small, somewhat faint and hard-to-read font. This would mean more pages but I think people would pay the extra for an index and larger, clearer font.

On their website, it is stated that they only have a few copies of their book left. If you want a copy, then please contact them at the address below stating clearly the reasons you want the copy (their request).

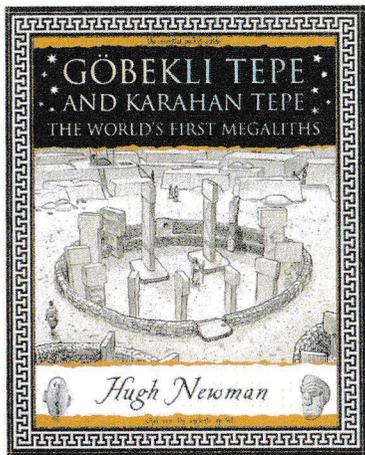
Email address: info@SpiritualOrkney.co.uk

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Göbekli Tepe And Karahan Tepe

Hugh Newman
'The World's First Megaliths'

Published by Wooden Books, Ltd.
Glastonbury, 2023, paperback, 60pp
ISBN-13 978-1-907155-54-3
£6.95 @ Amazon.co.uk



This little book discusses one of the greatest archaeological finds of the century, the incredible significance of which is that Göbekli Tepe, in south-east Turkey, is the oldest megalithic site and human settlement yet known, and it is complex and intricate! It is a collection of stone circles, enclosures, of which one of the most striking is that shown on the front cover. This most ancient of ancient sites is 7000 years older than Stonehenge and the Pyramids, a phenomenal 13000 years in total! Mainstream archaeologists said emphatically that buildings of this type and this age would never be found – how very wrong they were! The name Göbekli Tepe means “Navel Hill” - is this really the navel of the mother goddess? Karahan Tepe, Göbekli's “sister site”, is also discussed. Note also that Göbekli and Karahan are themselves part of a larger network of megaliths called Taş Tepeler (“Stone Hills”) – amazing! Contains many beautiful black & white illustrations.

EXCHANGE MAGAZINES

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THE STABLE END

with

Richard Knight,
the Rustic Farrier



Lodges & Granges, part 2:

Goddesses of the Grange

The National Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry was founded in 1867 by Freemason Oliver Hudson Kelley¹ and involves all the stuff you need like secret signs, passwords, handshakes, etc., but I wonder if it didn't arrive fully formed from the Lodge and Grange of England because not long after its inception it was able to take on the might of the Railway on the subject of overcharging abuses and win which would have taken power and influence and plenty of money. Men and women aged 14+ could join as intimidated by Edith the “Religion” of the Grange, along with that of the Bible, was that of the goddess, in particular Ceres, Demeter, Pomona and Flora who also were the names of the four degrees to be attained. These are Roman goddesses, except for Demeter who is the Greek equivalent to Ceres and the Egyptian Isis.

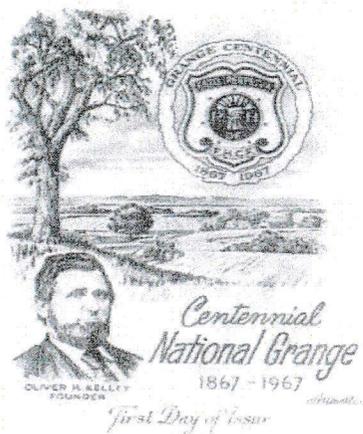
Prominent members include Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt, Norma Rockwell, great US painter of *American Gothic*², a right pair of Grangers and Rosie the Riveter, a wartime woman in overalls and headscarf flexing a bicep and looking at the viewer with a “don't mess with me” face. Also, members were Harry S. Truman and Krist Novoselic, bass player with Nirvana!.... I know, who'd a thought it?! Edith didn't really mention lodges, but if you research American masonic lodges and look at their badges, loads of them include “SUNRISING”, either pictorially or as part of their name.

It could be that this derives from Sunrising House in the Banbury Cross because this area has a rich history of migration to the USA. In 1554, RADWAY GRANGE was owned by Walter Lyght whose daughter, Elizabeth,

¹ To be precise, he founded it along with seven others (six men and a woman).

² Grant Wood. His iconic painting shows a bespectacled man with a pitch-fork and his daughter, dressed in rustic attire and looking very serious, even grim; a wooden building with a Gothic-styled window is in the background (grange!).

married Robert Washington of SULGRAVE and their descendant emigrated to America, ending up with their most famous Freemason and first President, George. Below is a first day cover (for postage stamps) for a Grange Centennial.



Left is a box of the silver awards in the Grange movement, farming tools and, dominating them all, the Star of ISIS.

It would seem that these Masons, freed of the male dominance of the English system, allowed female members and actively worshipped the Goddess!

Now we look at some more geometrical shapes and alignments

WENLOCK EDGE, THE LONG MYND (Figure 1, below)

1. A waterfall
2. A lodge farm
3. Gatten Lodge
4. Patten Grange
5. Monkhouse Grange
6. Netchwood Manor
7. Old Lodge
8. Stoke Lodge
9. East Lodge
10. Elm Lodge
11. Larden Grange
12. Fort

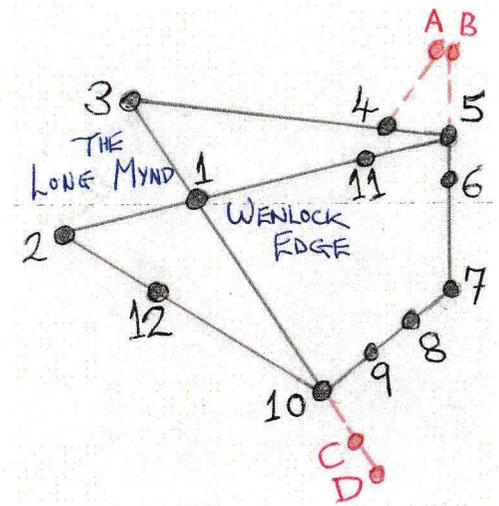


Figure 1

LUDLOW (Figure 2, below)

Ludlow is located just below number 10 and before 'C'. What makes this extra special is the beautiful wild waterfall (number 1) around which the whole amazing crystalline shape is formed. The SERPENT at 'C' was a pub and now an area, but it seems to speak of much more in this context.

Just below the Wenlock Edge figure and linked by Temple Farm, there is another interesting set of Lodges and Granges that actually mark the boundary between Herefordshire and Shropshire (Salop).

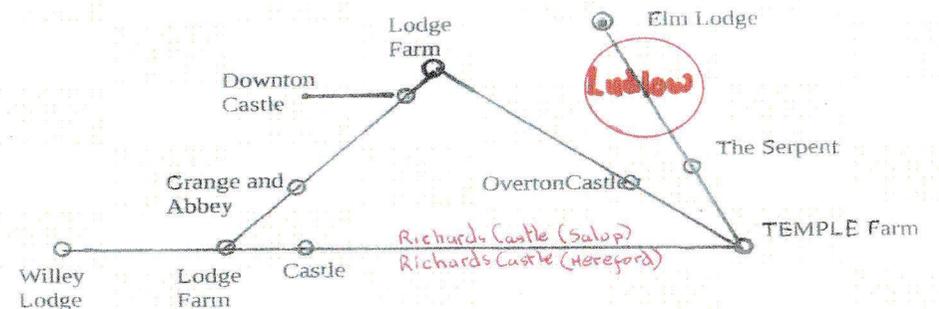


Figure 2

The bisection of Richards Castle into Salop and Hereford is printed on the map above (*Figure 2*) - the line of course is drawn by me to mark the Lodges and Granges and Castle and Temples. Elm Lodge top right of *Figure 2* is the bottom corner of *Figure 1*. Collectively, the two figures (1 & 2) connect as shown in *Figure 3* on the right.

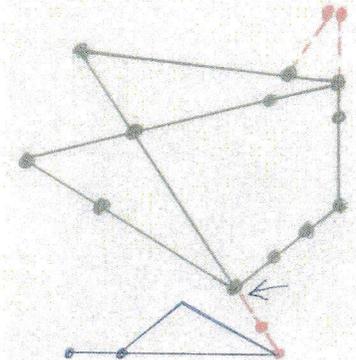


Figure 3

The "Richard" of the Castle was Richard Le Scrope, a Norman Knight within the retinue of Ralph de Mantes. Before the Norman Conquest Ralph was invited to England by Edward the Confessor to build a castle to keep out the Welsh and control portage routes from the River Teme to the river Lugg. Ralph was a nephew of The Confessor. The Confessor had spent 30 years in Normandy and was as much Norman as he was English which is why he invited many Norman Knights to England. As you can see *Figure 1*. is connected to *Figure 2* by Temple Farm and it is common knowledge that anything called "TEMPLE" indicates the presence at some time of the Knights Templar.

These geometric shapes and the ones I found next were all made by the same old trusted method of joining lines of three or more LODGES and GRANGES with the occasional Church, Priory and Abbey cropping up exactly on the line. I've given you the details of the maps, but feel free to verify these findings for yourselves as they are on the face of it....unbelievable!

*Next week, we pay a visit to the infamous Hellfire Club!
...that is, of course, only if you're brave enough!*

[All 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.