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THE CAPE HANGKLIP SITE.

The author, who is on a visit to South Africa, has contributed this account of a recently discovered site near Cape Town.

BRIGADIER R. P. GATEHOUSE.

1. GENERAL.

This prehistoric site lies on Cape Hangklip (Map ref. 233837) and its immediate hinterland. It is divided into three sections: quarry workings on the northern side; a sand dune and midden area in the centre; and a bed of shells laid down by the sea to the south. The whole site extends over some 150 acres.

2. QUARRIES.

These have recently become exposed by the erosion of the sand by which they had previously been covered. The erosion was apparently caused by a considerable number of small waterways coming from springs in the higher ground to the north, and must have taken place at a rapid speed recently. Although the quarries are surrounded by a good growth of vegetation, very little had been able to take root in the quarry area itself; where it did so, erosion has not occurred.

The main quarries extend continuously on a frontage of about 1,000 yards across the base of the cape, and the greatest depth covered by stone working is about 150 yards. The area slopes gently upward from the seaward side, the latter being at about 30 feet, and the landward side at about 60 feet, above sea level. Each flank is bounded by a spur rising to over 80 feet, so that the general appearance is that of a small inland bay.

The floor of the quarries is depressed by the erosion below the level of the surrounding terrain, the depth increasing in the landward direction, the landward edge being generally a fairly steep bank about five feet high.

Having regard to the shape of the area and the height of the landward edge, it is no surprise to find that the quarries are, in fact, a section of the old beach-line which appears to extend right round False Bay at a height of between 40 and 80 feet. The stones and boulders which have been worked are mostly those of this beach; the comparative uniformity with which the smaller stones and the splinters are spread over the area is very noticeable, and the general appearance does not altogether support an assumption that the scattering was due to the action of the stoneworkers or of the process of erosion, or of both. It might be more in accordance with the passage of a very powerful volume of water over the exposed stones and splinters.

A minor quarry exists about 800 yards NE. of the main workings, and at a considerable height, possibly 200 feet. A fall of rock from the hill top has taken place here and forms the working material. The work appears very primitive, and only one artefact has so far been found, and it is a poor specimen. This quarry lies on the surface of the western end of

The sand covering must have been the result of one of two causes; either the rising of the sea level with the concomitant laying down of sand; or by the action of the wind blowing in sand from seawards. Whichever it was, it must have occurred at a very rapid speed to overcome the process of erosion caused by the number of small waterways covering the area, assuming that springs were in action at the time, which there is no good reason to doubt. To-day, little, if any, sand is blown in, whereas the erosion continues at some speed. It is also to be noted that no conspicuous belt of drift sand exists around the quarry area. If, then, the wind-blown sand proposition is to be accepted, it will be necessary to believe that at some time a small quantity of sand was blown in at a very great rate, and, when it had almost exactly filled the quarry depression, it ceased, and allowed erosion to commence. This does not sound very convincing, to say the least of it.

It is noticeable that whereas the surrounding terrain is covered with vegetation whose roots prevent rapid erosion, this is not the case in the quarries. This infers that the sand covering the latter had no time in which to become fertile enough to nourish seeds before it was affected by erosion. Since the local vegetation will flourish on a minimum of fertility, it follows that the sand covering could not have been laid down very long ago, and that the quarries were open quite recently, whether they were worked or not. It is, however, obvious that if the quarries had previously been subject to the incursion of wind-blown sand they would not have remained open unless they were actually being worked, when the workers would have kept them clear. If, then, wind-blown sand is the correct solution, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the quarries were being worked at a very recent date, and that the tools and weapons recently manufactured follow the model of far older ones, since they are all attributed to the Acheulean culture. The alternative would be that the entire workings are recent, and that the Acheulean model is the type that would be produced by a natural progression, as mentioned above.

If, on the other hand, the sand covering was laid down by a rise of the sea-level, the difficulties inseparable from the wind-blown theory disappear. Firstly, the sand could be deposited at a far greater rate than could be overcome by the process of erosion; in fact erosion could not take place at all except, perhaps, at brief periods and within a small area as a result of the fall of tide. Secondly, a long delay in reaching fertility would be probable owing to the strong salt content of the sea-borne sand, and, probably, for other reasons. The lack of fertility of the old sea bed on the cape is a case in point.

In connection with erosion by spring-fed water, mention must be made of the great fall of soil, which has at some time occurred, from the hill tops, leaving the upper rocks bare and filling the lower levels with a gently sloping mass representing the foot-hills. It is conceivable that this fall might have blocked

the springs, thereby delaying the erosion of the quarries, but if this is true, the fall of soil must have taken place at a very rapid rate. Even so, it would not require a very long period for the spring water to make its way through the mass to the lower levels. It is true that the fall of soil may have occurred rapidly, but this is a separate problem, and, since it does not materially affect the question of quarry erosion, it need not detain us here.

3. Reasons for Abandonment.

Apart from the interest attaching to the reasons for the abandonment of the area, a solution of the problem might well assist in arriving at the time at which the stone working ceased.

The excellence of the site in regard to the supply of good stone, proximity to the sea for fish and shell fish, good drainage combined with a fairly level area, a reasonable hinterland for game, and a good water supply, renders it probable that it was abandoned for the best of reasons. Without a knowledge of the conditions prevailing at the time it is not possible to consider all possible motives that may have operated, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that so important a reason is likely to have been either the arrival of more powerful enemy forces who did not themselves wish to use the site, or a natural phenomenon such as the failure of the water supply by the blocking of the springs, a rainy period of such intensity that man-built accommodation could not withstand it and recourse to caves was necessary, or the rising of the sea level. The two last-named might, of course, have operated simultaneously.

It is somewhat difficult to imagine a prehistoric enemy, lacking a stone culture, driving out what must have been a more civilised and better equipped people, though this is, of course, a possibility. A band of Strandlopers might have thus succeeded, who then proceeded to live in the dunes and to whom the middens may have been due. If, however, the quarries were then filled up by wind-blown sand at the rate previously mentioned, the sand dune area would have been so highly undesirable as a residential site as to be practically out of the question. It is, in fact, difficult to dissociate the quarries and the middens (if they are really middens); a brief view of the latter is sufficient to show that their age is just as difficult to arrive at as is that of the old sea bed area of the cape. It must at least be probable that the quarry workers made the middens if middens they are.

The only other likely enemy action is the historic one of the arrival of Europeans by ship in the Cape Peninsular, and their movements inland. This might well frighten a primitive people into flight. This may seem a ridiculous idea at first sight, but it is difficult altogether to disregard it if the quarries are held to have been filled by wind-blown sand; no efficient culture other than that of stone was likely before the arrival of Europeans, at least in this remote area, and the working of the quarries up to so recent a time is by no means an impossibility. The point would not, of course, arise if the quarries were submerged by a rise of sea level.

THE METEOR EXPEDITION OF 1938.

Dear Mr. Sykes,

The news appeared recently in the press of your intention to form an expedition to examine afresh the Atlantis problem. This was of particular interest to me, as I was in command of the German Navy Research ship **Meteor**, and I led the German North Atlantic Expedition of 1938, which was part of the "International Polar Year of 1938."

You are no doubt familiar with the scientific results of the great **Meteor** expeditions of 1925-27 to the South and Central Atlantic. The expedition led by me followed these up, with investigations of the area between 15° and 35° N. The scientific appraisal of the material collected was interrupted by the war, and I fear that important discoveries have not yet become generally known. The first short report appeared in 1939, in the January issue of the **Annalen Der Hydrographie und Maritimen Meteorologie**.

In this connection, I would remind you of the discovery of the "**Great METEOR Bank**," located approximately 30° N. and 28½° W. about which I wrote the following report at the time:—

"On 3.5.1938, the '**Great METEOR Bank**' was discovered. It extends for approximately 40 sea miles between lat. 29° 35' N. and 30° 15' N., and Long. 28° 14' W. and 28° 46' W. Hitherto the charts of that area had indicated depths of nearly 5,000 metres. Within two hours, the soundings showed a rise from a depth of almost 4,000 metres to 262 metres, the shallowed part of the bank. On the bank itself, the soundings indicated an even, flat surface. Core samples taken at a depth of 280 metres proved on analysis to be formed of coralline matter. Work was carried on for a period of 15½ hours, and the bank was thoroughly sounded, in radial and zig-zag courses, the position was established by astronomical readings at three points, and it was given the name of '**Great METEOR Bank**'."

There is another equally interesting location in this area, where the echo-sounding instruments gave results as remarkable, even if not so sudden and surprising.

An extraordinary depth was found in the Canary Basin (Kanaren Becken) at 24° 49' N. and 32° 37' W., which places the greatest known depth in the North Atlantic at 6,435 metres.

In the Porto Rico channel at 19° 42' N. and 65° 55' W. we sounded the greatest echo-depth at 8,360 metres. This gives a true depth calculation of 8,530 metres, and is the greatest depth yet discovered in the whole Atlantic Ocean.

HANS HAIN, Naval Capt. Ret'd

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In considering the question of abandonment as the result of a phenomenon of nature, it is necessary to pay regard to the minor quarry discovered to the NE. of the main workings and at a considerably higher elevation. This quarry is neither so well nor so extensively worked as the others, and it is difficult to understand why it was worked at all. The position is in no way so convenient, and if the question of the rights of ownership was concerned, better sites could have been found elsewhere at a lower level. There might well be grounds for the belief that the community was driven from the site of the main quarries, and for a time worked the higher one, but finding it too inconvenient abandoned the whole area. Such a movement could not have been the result of a period of intense rain, since both sites would have been equally affected. It is, however, perfectly consistent with a rise of the sea level.

CONCLUSIONS.

It is, of course, impossible to arrive at definite conclusions from the somewhat scanty evidence available, but it will be seen that there are remarkably consistent indications of variations of the sea level reacting on the lives of the pre-historic people who lived on the coast.

There is no doubt that the sea, at some remote period, was some 40 - 80 feet above its present level, and remained there long enough to cause the formation of a beach. There is no reason to suppose that its withdrawal from that level was its final movement, and the evidence of the Hangklip site gives grounds for the possible belief that there was a further rise at least to its previous level, if not beyond it. That movement, which could hardly have brought the sea exactly to the 40-80 foot beach line, was evidently of a temporary nature, and appears to have taken place in comparatively recent times.

SUNKEN LANDS NEAR THE AZORES.

Dear Editor,

On the way between FOYAL (Azores) and ABACO, about half to three-quarters of the way across, while observing the working of the ship's propellers, I was lying flat on the deck, looking down into the water. The sun was high, the sea calm and very clear, and I could see very deep down. Suddenly I noticed a dark flat area passing slowly by, and then several more patches, some larger and some smaller, and all about the same depth under the surface of the ocean. I estimated that they were about 90 - 100 metres distant, and I am convinced that what I saw was the ocean bed, and that these were beds of weed on a light-coloured ground.

The Hydrographic Institute have written to tell me that it is unlikely that I could have seen the ocean bottom. Please let me have your opinion.

Capt. R. DAHL.

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EGYPTIAN PLACE NAMES in relation to the diffusion of Culture

An introduction to the work of Dr. Rendel Harris. A Lecture delivered at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Thursday, 26th May, 1949, by P. L. Collignon, M.A. (Oxon), Ph.D. (Lond).

I decided to try to talk to you about Dr. Rendel Harris for two reasons. First, because I thought that his work in connection with the migration of Culture might be very little known to many of you, and, secondly, because I am quite sure, in my own mind, that the contributions he has made in this particular sphere ought to be known and studied by everybody who is interested in culture contact. Perhaps you may ask: What is his special contribution to knowledge, so far as our Societies are concerned? The answer is that he is the man who has made the most remarkable suggestions which have ever been made about the influence of the Ancient Egyptians on other parts of the Globe. He bases most of his suggestions on place names, supported by an erudition and memory of facts which are truly phenomenal.

Before I go any further I feel sure that you would like me to give you some information about the man himself. I think so because when I read any arresting work, especially if it is quite new to me, I *do* like to know what qualifications the author has for saying what he does: what, in short, is his background. So many "cranks" with bees in the bonnet manage to air their views . . . but I can assure you from personal knowledge that R. H. was no crank. He was, on the other hand, quite the best balanced mind I have ever known.

Rendel Harris was born in 1852 and died in 1941. He was educated at Clare College, Cambridge, where he greatly distinguished himself as a mathematician, graduating as third Wrangler. He was elected a Fellow of Clare and for some years he was a college don there. He became acquainted with the writings of the great classical authors and he was proficient in no less than *fourteen* languages, ancient and modern. He became Professor of New Testament Greek and Palaeography at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and while he was there he published works which carried to the initiated the conviction that a new scholar of unique quality had entered the field. After three years at Baltimore he became Professor of Theology at Haverford College, Pennsylvania. A few years later he went to the East, where, while he was staying in Egypt, he discovered a part of a papyrus roll of the Book of Deuteronomy in the Greek version of the Septuagint which is acknowledged to be 300 years earlier than any other M.S. of the Bible in Greek. Subsequently he was offered the Chair of Biblical Exegesis at Leyden University, but, instead, he accepted the post of Director of Studies at the newly founded settlement at Woodbrooke, near Birmingham, for Social and Religious Study. He was certainly one of the most eminent scholars this country has ever pro-

duced. He held Doctorates from the Universities of Dublin, Leyden, Pennsylvania, Birmingham and Glasgow. He was a member of the Society of Friends—a Quaker—but the pursuit of **Truth** was the **whole** work of his life and if Truth conflicted with any idea he had previously held, **Truth won**. It was only Truth that mattered.

And now I think that I ought to tell you how I came in contact with him—and I will take care not to be too long about this—because you may wonder what qualifications I have to come and talk to you this evening. After I have done that I propose to give you an outline of Rendel Harris's work so far as **we** are concerned.

Briefly, then: nearly thirty years ago, when I was an undergraduate at Oxford, I became extremely interested in the idea of Culture Migration and formed the opinion that the Psychological School, led by Dr. Marett, was wrong, and that the historical school, led by Elliot Smith and Perry was right, in principle. That is to say: I believed, as I still believe, that similarities of behaviour and belief among human beings all over the world, are due, not in the main to similarities of circumstances and human reactions to them, but to the spread of culture from one, or perhaps more than one, source. Then I read various works by Elliot Smith and Perry and found that I had some unknown allies. It was by pure chance that I came to work for four or five years with these two remarkable men. I decided to do some research work in London University. During the course of my association there with Elliot Smith and Perry I became acquainted with the earlier works of Rendel Harris but not with the man himself.

Later on I took up an enquiry into the matter of Ancient Egyptian objects found in the British Isles. There had been rumours that Egyptian scarabs and other objects had been found in many places in these islands, especially of the scarabs found on Salisbury Plain. I conducted an exhaustive enquiry and found that there never **has** been any genuine find of an Egyptian object here except in association with foreign burials. At the same time I was impressed by the finding in some barrows on Salisbury Plain of beads which were clearly of Mediterranean origin and similar, in fact **very** similar, to some found in Egypt. One thing led to another and I eventually came to think that, in remote times there existed what I called a **Masonic civilization without which culture could not have spread as it did**. It must have had initiation ceremonies, high Secrets, which were learned at progressive degrees of initiation, and those secrets of the Masonic Craft **must** have included a high degree of mathematical knowledge, including geometry, astronomy, and, above all, building and architecture. I was **sure** that Stonehenge was of Egyptian origin.

This is where Rendel Harris steps in. Just about 15 years ago I read in the daily Press a report of a lecture given by him in Birmingham. This is what it said:

"Dr. Rendel Harris, the famous archaeologist and

Biblical scholar, lecturing last night at Woodbrooke Settlement, Birmingham, propounded a startling new explanation of Stonehenge, the age-long mystery of Salisbury Plain.

"It was built, he says, by the Egyptians, 1,800 to 2,000 years before Christ, for the joint worship of the Sun and of the Dead. (Accepting the popular chronology of the Bible, Jacob built Bethel about the same time).

"It is a second Abydos. (Abydos was the great Egyptian sanctuary of the dead and, after Thebes, was the most important town in the ancient kingdom of Upper Egypt).

"Its architect and builder was probably named Meri-An (meaning the Beloved of Osiris), who is no other than Merlin, the wizard of Arthurian legend.

"Going even further than this last fascinating statement, Dr. Harris says that King Arthur himself, hero of mythological romance, was either Osiris (the Egyptian God of the Dead) or someone whose story has been coloured by the Osiris legends; while Arthur's beautiful queen, Guinevere, was really Isis, queen of the gods of Egypt."

When I had read that, I am sure you can very well understand how interested I was. I said to myself, "This man is either mad or right." Within a few days I had communicated with him and found myself his guest in Birmingham and I paid him several visits afterwards. **He certainly was not mad.** His mind was as bright as ever it had been.

I shall never forget that first afternoon I spent with this Grand Old Man. We sailed the oceans together for hours **and we sailed in Egyptian ships.** We came to the Straits of Gibraltar and he asked, putting his finger on the map. "What did the Ancients call these Straits?" To which, of course, I answered "The Pillars of Hercules." Then he asked "Do you suppose that the Greeks were the first to sail through here?" and I said "No, of course not. The Egyptians must have done it long before." **Then came his first friendly blow at me.** "What do you suppose the Egyptians would have called the Straits?" he asked. And I answered that if they were going to call them Pillars (Way-Marks, as I afterwards learned) they would have called them "Pillars of Osiris" (which is, of course, an expression well known to Egyptologists). He put my finger on the map of Africa just opposite to Gibraltar. I read **TETUAN**, and this is pure Egyptian for "Pillars of Osiris." That, I am sure, was sufficient to awake serious interest. Sometimes, forsaking the sea we took flights —of his imagination. We landed at Baku, on the Caspian Sea, which is the name of a town and also of a large province. He asked "What do we get from BAKU?" and, of course, I replied "Oil." Then he informed me that BAKU is Egyptian and means OIL, in the plural. I remembered at once that the place where, in Roumania, oil wells are plentiful is also called

Baku, and later on I found the same name in Abyssinia, which Dr. Martin (who was the Abyssinian representative at the time) assured me bore oil.

"Did I know," asked R.H. "that the original name of the "Volga" was "Ray," the name of the Egyptian Sun God?" I didn't know this, but I was able to tell him that the old name of the Channel which, at one time brought ships to the port of Bruges, in Belgium, was also called by this name.

And so we went on. We visited Sokotra in the Indian Ocean which turned out to be Sekhet Ra which in Egyptian means The Field of the Great God. **The Greeks called this island by the very same name in their own language, Dios Chora, Dios Chorides, which seems a very clear proof that Rendel Harris's identification is correct.**

At this point I am going to quote the Doctor. He says: "It may be readily admitted that all of the proposed Egyptian identifications . . . are not of equal weight or validity, and against some of them alternative explanations of higher probability may be brought forward. It is not, however, a case of a chain which is dependent on its weakest link: the links in the present chain are parallel, not successive. **If a single one of our Egyptian place-names is correct, the thesis of Egyptian colonisation is proved. . . .** Once the thesis of Egyptian migration is proved, the door of research is wide open for further investigation; the Egyptian terms exclude the Phoenicians and the Cretans, nor do I think that it will be possible to limit the immigrants to **traders only.** They must be colonists as well as traders."

I think it is time for us to return to our native land for the present and see whether there is any evidence here of Egyptian influence in the very remote past. Leaving Sokotra, we pass over Java in our imagination and we note that it is really an Egyptian island called "Barley"; Peru, in South America suggests the Egyptian root which underlies the word Pharaoh. In Central America we note the possibility that Nicaragua and Guatemala, as well as Honduras are Egyptian, and that the southern-most State of Mexico, Tabasco seems to be the home of the Basques, in Egyptian, while Campeachy Bay means "The Bay of Egypt." Turning North we ignore Cairo and Memphis on the Mississippi, but we notice **Missouri**, "The Children of the Sun"; **Massachusetts**, which may well mean "The Children of the Red One" (!), and **Tennessee**, "The Land of Isis." Looking Northwards as we turn across the Atlantic we see the Niagara Falls and remember that **Nga-Ra** meant the Bull of Ra to the Egyptians who called the Nile by the name of Bull. None of these names has ever been satisfactorily explained in any other language. In fact, when I consult the Oxford Dictionary about any word for which Rendel Harris offers an explanation, I usually find there the words "origin unknown."

Having crossed Cornwall, where we see a considerable number of Egyptians in the garb of Cornish Saints, we find

rselves landing on Salisbury Plain. Rendel Harris takes straight to Stonehenge and tells us that it is of Egyptian origin. Time will not permit me to go into a great deal of detail about this, this evening, and I shall have to content myself with a summary which I hope will excite your interest.

First of all, then, Rendel Harris tells us that this is by no means the first Egyptian find in the British Isles. The earliest, he thinks, may be somewhere about 2,800 B.C. The great pyramid builders were not the stay-at-home people that we have sometimes imagined them to be. In the 28th century B.C. there is carved on the wall of a Pyramid Temple of the reign of Sahure a sea-going ship, which with seven others, sailed in the Mediterranean and returned carrying Phoenician prisoners. The ship has a double mast and three steering oars in the stern. It was one of a fleet of eight ships. In the 15th century B.C. in the time of Queen Hatshepsut, the Queen's fleet of five ships is shown on the wall of a Temple at Thebes. They went by way of the Red Sea to Punt, a country to the South, to bring back luxuries from the Tropics. The ships have long yardarms with sails furled. It appears that the ships must have been at least as large as Francis Drake's Golden Hind which sailed round the world. The earliest mention of big ships is that of the 60 constructed in a year by King Sneferu, 3000 B.C. (Palermo Stone). So there is no reason why Egyptian ships should not have come here. There seems little reason to doubt that they did. The habit of colonists of giving the names of towns or people in the old country to places in the new is well known, of course, for instance, New England, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Australia, and this is just what the Egyptians did. There seems to be a large number of Egyptian names in the British Isles.

One of the places which Dr. Harris found most useful in his work on Stonehenge is St. Knighton's Kieve, close to Tintagel. He says that **Knigh-ton** was not the original form of the name of the so-called hermit, but that it was **Necton** or **Nectan**, and in Egyptian this means "The property of Osiris." The legend says that when the hermit died, two ladies came to bury him in a sarcophagus under the stream there. "They were known in Egypt," he says, "as Isis and Nephthys, the two Weeping Sisters who follow the corpse of Osiris." Not far away, in Hartland, the patron saint of the church is **Nectan** who is canonized as a martyr who had been decapitated, his head and other relics being ultimately deposited in some of the Hartland churches. "It was easy to see that this also was an Osirian tradition, which carried on the Egyptian story of the murder and the dismemberment of Osiris by his wicked brother Set." There is an ancient fair in Hartland, the date of which is the 17th June, the normal date for the rising of the Nile. "So we draw the general conclusion that, on a certain Summer Day, the people in Hartland used to celebrate an Osirian festival."

In South Cornwall on the estuary of the Fowey River,

we come across a little church of St. Nectan again, and only a mile or more away, close to the river, a church of St. Winnow. Nectan, we already know, means "Osiris's": and it isn't, therefore, surprising to discover that WNNW is one of the commonest names given to Osiris in Egyptian. (Another form is WN). "St. Winnow is pure Egyptian: it is Osiris without a single phonetic change." The next parish, says Dr. Harris, is that of St. Veep. He says that this is certainly the name of Anubis, whose name in Egyptian was written WP. Anubis, the faithful dog, so closely associated with Osiris was known as the Opener of the Way—**Wip-Wat**—who opens the way for the dead into the Kingdom of Osiris. Quite incidentally I may draw your attention to the fact that on Christian tombs one often sees Knights in armour with feet resting on a dog, who will, presumably, "guide our feet into the way of peace." We all know, of course, that the word "whippet" is one well known in the dog-racing community. "The word has, I believe, been the despair of etymologists," but it need be so no longer. It simply means Anubis.

Dr. Rendel Harris shows, too, that this "Opener of the Ways" is evident very especially and naturally at the mouths of rivers, waterways, and other highways, where the syllable **Wip** often becomes **Ebb**; philologically the same. For instance Ebb'sfleet in Kent.

Now we come to the precise question: Who built Stonehenge? and Dr. Harris's answer is that the Egyptians did. Stonehenge is a dual structure: not one circle, but two, and between the two there is a radical difference in the material employed. As you know, the inner circle of stone (the so-called Blue Stones) quite certainly came from the Prescelly Mountains in Pembrokeshire where there are a great many stone circles. "Two kinds of stone being employed in two circles, one local and the other foreign, we are obliged to infer that Stonehenge is two temples, not one: there is a duality of religious idea in the structure." "In Egypt there were two ways of expounding the doctrine of immortality and the life after death. Each of them was by telling the story of a Dying and Rising God: in one case it was Ra the Sun-God, who died and rose daily, having in the interim between his dying and rising made the tour of the Blessed Isles: in the other case it was the human god Osiris, who died annually, either as buried grain or as the falling Nile, and rose again when the return of the annual inundation brought back life to the grain and plenty to the land." The one was solar and feudal: "the other was funereal and democratic as death itself. a genuine Cult of the Dead, for whom Osiris was sponsor and the dog Anubis his special minister."

"The existence of two coalesced temples on Salisbury Plain invites the supposition that here we have an amicable adjustment of the claims of Ra and Osiris, and that one of the circles represents the Solar and Feudal religion, and the other the popu-

ar and democratic creed." Dr. Harris goes on to compare Abydos in Egypt with Stonehenge. Abydos is the funerary centre of Egypt, being in fact, the grave and temple of Osiris, around which are grouped the temples of the gods who are associated with Osiris, and the tombs of those who had the good luck to be buried near him, and have access to the Other World through his good offices and of those of his satellite Anubis." "In the days of the Sixth Dynasty it became usual to inter the dead from all parts of Egypt at Abydos . . . The pious Egyptian desired no better fortune than to have his corpse carried to Abydos, there to find its last abode beside the Tomb of Osiris." The importance of this statement is obvious because we are enabled to picture the site of Stonehenge as the centre of the Cult of the Dead—a second Abydos. Around it are groups of Long Burrows affiliated to the central sanctuary. First and foremost there is a group of them immediately to the north of Stonehenge. There are five of them and they lie upon, or close to, Knighton Down. This at once recalls that the same name—Knighton—is found at Tintagel and that it is a perversion of **Necton**, which means "the property of Osiris."

So Osiris is found in the Stonehenge vicinity and further north we find, as we ought to find, his faithful Dog at Dog-hill Barrow. Further, says Dr. Harris, not far away we find evidence for the two Weeping Sisters (Isis and Nephthys) at Heytesbury. Chapperton Down he claims to be derived from the name of the Solar Beetle, **Kheper**, from whom we derive our **Chafer**. "So here is a place named after the beetle which is the most sacred and powerful of all Egypt's amulets." He also thinks that the barrow called Sutton **Veny** is named after Osiris; VENY being equated philologically with WNUU.

There is no doubt that in one of the barrows in what Dr. Harris calls "the Isis and Nephthys group" chips from Stonehenge had been laid in the barrow with the dead person, and that both the inner and outer circles of Stonehenge were represented, both the sarsen and the blue stones. The same thing is true of three Round Barrows, of a later date, which shows how strong was the traditional belief in the sanctity of Stonehenge materials. "If the dead bodies were thus brought into touch with the central sanctuary itself, we have a right to regard these groups of barrows as annexes of Stonehenge itself."

At this point we may as well look and see what Geoffrey of Monmouth has to say on the subject in his "History of the Britons." He has for a long time been regarded as a fabulist of the first order although he claimed that what he wrote was translated from a Keltic original. To begin with, he says what we now know, by excavation, to be perfectly true: "They are mystical stones, and of medicinal value . . . **there is not a stone there which has not some healing virtue.**" When I say "perfectly true," I mean, of course, that the ancients **believed** that it was, or else we would not find chips from Stonehenge in the Barrows. (*To be continued.*)

CAUSEWAYS UNDER WATER

Dear Editor,

I was much interested in the article in the March number of "Atlantean Research" on the "Underwater Causeway in the Scilly Isles," and I feel that further research on this subject could bring interesting results.

It would appear to me that Underwater Causeways might be divided into two headings, (1) those made by man, (2) those formed by natural or cosmic causes; an example of the latter is the Giant's Causeway in N. Ireland, those great geometrically-shaped blocks of basalt running from Dunluce on the Antrim coast under the sea, coming up at Fingal's Cave, on Staffa Island, off the Scottish coast.

In his article on the Scillonian Causeway, the author dates it from the time of the Roman occupation. The stones it is true are round and similar to those of the Roman roads, but their smoothness could have been effected by the constant flowing of the tides since their submergence. I would suggest that the Causeway is probably much older and might date back to the Beaker period; there are many traces of the Beaker Folk in Cornwall including a large burial ground which was discovered intact in recent years near Constantine Bay, Padstow, in N. Cornwall. It is doubtful if the land between the three islands between which the Causeway runs, was submerged as late as Roman times as not far from the St. Martin's end of the Causeway, recent finds have exposed traces of a dwelling and pottery of the Beaker period and these have been found below the present high tide level! If a connecting link can be made between the dwelling site and the Causeway, it would appear to be very much before the Roman era, although it is not so easy to put a date to the submergence which might possibly have taken place gradually although from the nature of the geological formation of the Scilly Isles, this is not probable.

I believe there are various other underwater causeways both in the British Isles and elsewhere, there is said to be one under the river Severn but I seek information about its exact location. In the region of Easter Island and also in Conape there exists others which must be of great antiquity; possibly the one connecting St. Michael's Mount with the Cornish mainland is of comparatively modern origin, but of this one again, I seek information.

There is a book written by Munro (1) on this subject mentioned by Watkins (2) but so far no library has succeeded in tracing it for me. If any of your readers knows of a copy or has any other information on this interesting line of research, I should be glad to hear from them if they would write:—c/o The Research Group, 9, Markham Square, London, S.W.3.

V. GARNER HOWE.

(1) Scottish Lake Dwellings by Robert Munro.

(2) "The Old Straight Track" by Alfred Watkins, London, 1925.

GALVAO'S CATARACT.

Loughborough, June 5th.

Dear Editor,

In regard to the letter by Mr. Forster, published in the November issue, the statement about the cataract visited by Dr. Galvao in the region of the Upper Tapajos would appear to be incorrect. The description given by Galvao differs considerably from that of the Bandeiristas in 1743-53. Therefore, as a clue to the lost city it is useless. However, three of the inscriptions are definitely related to those on the mausola; one similar to the Titeaca character "To Create" and the sign of Gemini. Mr. Wilkins says there is a similar Babylonian sign. Another is similar to the hot cross bun sign found at Arequipa, Peru, which is identical with the Phoenician "teth" associated with Baal. However these signs are crude and intermixed with crude animal pictures, which is not the case with the others.

D. K. BENTHAM.

LITERARY MONOLOGUES.

Atlantis Och Atlanten, Hans Pettersson, Stockholm, 1944 Kr. 5.75.

Atlantis Und Atlantik, Hans Pettersson, Wien, 1948.

The original Swedish text, and a German translation of Professor Pettersson's work on Atlantis, first appeared in Sweden during the war. The Professor, who is well known for his round the world trip on the Albatross, completed in 1948, for the purpose of exploring the deep seas, looks at the whole Atlantis problem in terms of underwater exploration, a realistic viewpoint which cannot fail to bring about interesting results.

According to the plans of the Atlantic Bed prepared by the author, a reduction of the water level by 4,000 metres, would produce three land masses in the centre. The first a peninsular stretching southwards from the land bridge connecting Canada and Britain via Greenland, of which the peaks are now the Azores; the second a relatively small island centred round what are now St. Paul Islands; and the third, and largest, stretching as far south as the Falklands, and having Tristan da Cunha as its main peak. At the same time the present Carribean Sea was an inland lake, while the Mediterranean was separated from the Atlantic by a strip of land over a hundred miles wide.

It is to be hoped that the results of the journey of the Albatross, when they are published, will not only confirm Professor Pettersson's statement of December last to the effect that the centre of the Atlantic was above water 15,000 years ago, but will amplify it sufficiently to enable him to produce a sequel to this interesting book.

CRITIAS.

Rectification.

It is regretted that owing to an error the name of the author of "Did Tobacco Originate in America" in the last issue, was given as M. Brendon Francklyn instead of M. Brenda Francklyn.

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