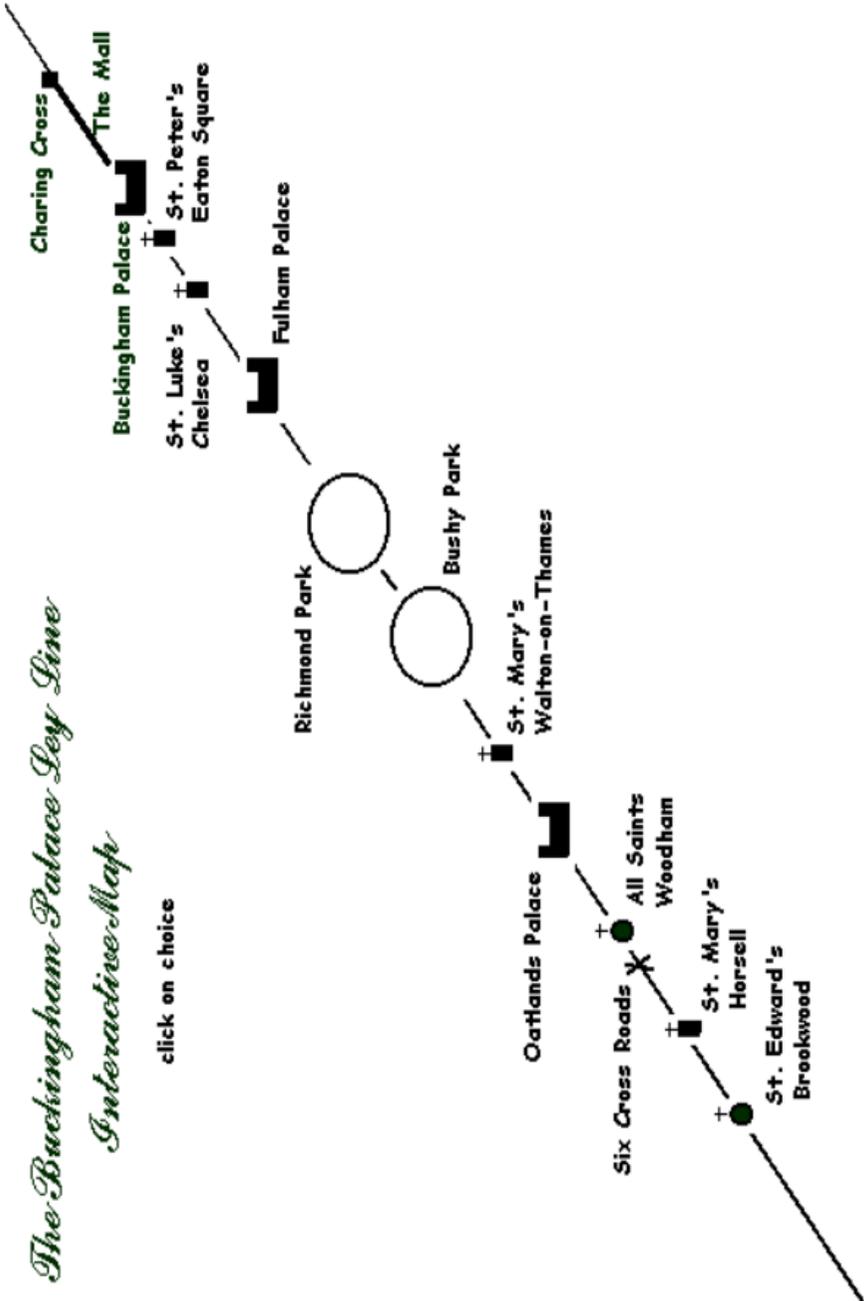


The Buckingham Palace LeyLine



The Buckingham Palace Lay Line
Interactive Map

click on choice



Buckingham Palace



The building was originally Buckingham House, built in 1703 for the Duke of Buckingham, but in 1762 George III bought it for Queen Charlotte, and it was known as the Queen's House. George IV made many alterations, but never lived in it.

The arch now known as Marble Arch was originally in front of the house; Queen Victoria had it moved to its present position. Since her reign it has been the main royal residence, and the Changing of the Guard is done every morning at 11.30.

It was considerably enlarged when it became a palace; the side facing the Mall is a facade, originally built in 1847 and replaced by a design by Sir Aston Webb in 1913. The actual front of the house faces the garden, which has curving paths and a serpentine lake with an island.

The Buckingham Palace Lay Line



The ley crosses the main courtyard, slightly to the left as viewed from the Mall, one boundary going through the right-hand edge of the gate tower on the facade, and the other near the left-hand parallel wall. The left-hand boundary runs through the

middle of the island in the lake.



The Mall runs from Buckingham Palace to Admiralty Arch, and the ley runs along it slightly offset to the left, looking towards the Palace. The energy stream was measured as twenty-three paces, one border being in the centre of the Victoria Monument (another important ley also passes through this) outside the Palace, and the other being at the edge of the circular paved area which surrounds it. There seems to be some tendency for the trees to lean towards the ley.

The Buckingham Palace LeyLine

The alignment of the Mall, the impressive tree-lined approach to Buckingham Palace, with the Palace itself, points directly to Charing Cross, the ancient centre of London (adjacent to Trafalgar Square) from which distances to other places were measured.



In the other direction, the alignment passes through an impressive list of interesting places (including two other palaces), a large number of which seem to have royal connections. This is a ley line, an alignment of ancient sites - a phenomenon discovered in 1925 by Alfred Wat-

kins of Hereford and found later to represent linear streams of an unknown energy type, but one which seems beneficial to living things. The energy stream of the Buckingham Palace ley was found by dowsing to be about twenty-three paces wide.

It runs in a south-westerly direction first pass through two churches, St. Peter's, Eaton Square and St. Luke's, Chelsea. From here it passes to Fulham Palace, for centuries the residence of the Bishops of London. It then crosses two royal parks fairly centrally, entering Richmond Park by the Roehampton Gate, and leaving Bushy Park passing through the Stockyard. The ancient church of St. Mary, Walton-on-Thames is the next point, where there is a poem attributed to Elizabeth I by the pulpit.

The ley then passes through the site of Oatlands Palace, Weybridge - one of Henry VIII's many residences - and from there goes on to All Saints' Church, Woodham - only built in 1894 but seems to be in a circular

churchyard, often thought to be an indicator of a prehistoric site when it occurs with older churches. Adjacent and also crossed by the ley is the Six Crossroads, Horsell Common, a large junction which appears on the first edition Ordnance Survey map; Woodham Road leading from this is coincident with the ley for some way. The line then goes through the ancient hilltop parish church of St. Mary's, Horsell, before continuing to the Orthodox church of St. Edward the Martyr (a Saxon king) at Brookwood Cemetery

The Mall

The Mall is the impressive avenue of trees leading to Buckingham Palace, but it actually pre-dates the building of Buckingham House in 1703. Originally in St. James's Park (now it borders it) it was an alley with trees where Charles II, who used the park a great deal, played pall-mall, or pell-mell, a game similar to croquet.



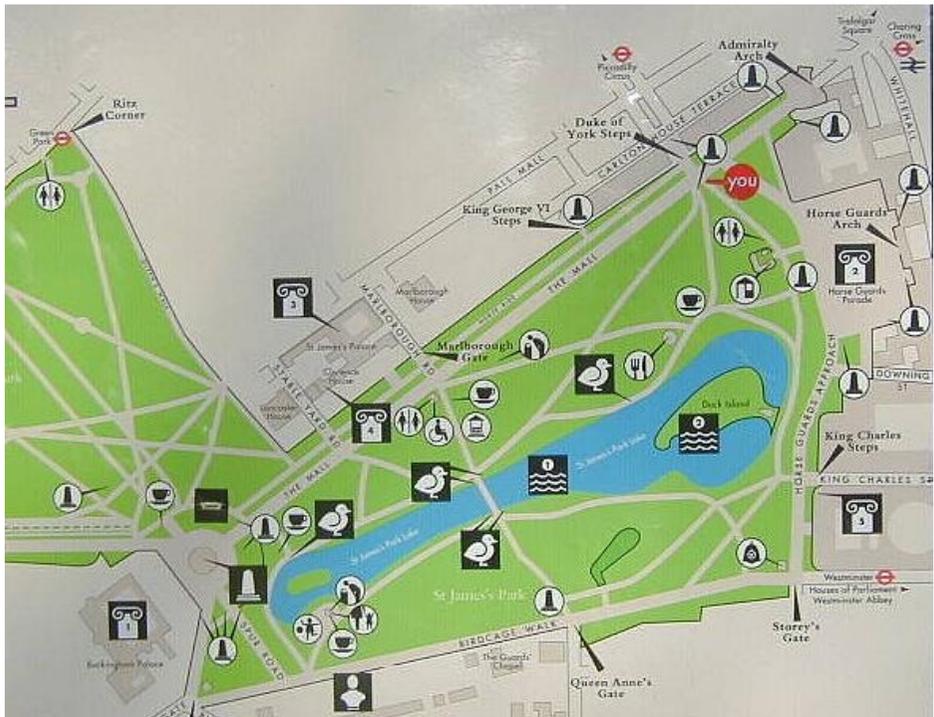
St. James's Park has always been a royal park, and never used for anything else. Henry VIII drained it to make a deer park, and established the Court of St. James. It was laid out for James II with a menagerie and duck decoys. Charles II enhanced it, relandscaping it in formal French style.

John Nash carried out the present less formal layout for George IV, the former Prince Regent.

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The Buckingham Palace Lay Line

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Route of the Mall **Charing Cross**

The site of Charing Cross is now marked by a statue of Charles I (who was beheaded in Whitehall nearby) but was originally the site of the thirteenth and final Eleanor Cross to be raised by Edward I in memory of his wife Queen Eleanor. Devoted to each other, the queen, unusually for those times, accompanied Edward on the crusades and on one occasion is said to have pulled an arrow from a wound and sucked it clean when it became infected. She was travelling to Scotland to be with him when she died.

He accompanied her funeral cortege from Lincolnshire to London, and wherever it stopped he had an ornate cross raised with statues of her included. There are now only two remaining.



Charing Cross Station

The cross marked what was regarded as the ancient centre of London, from which distances to other places were measured. Standing at the site, its central position with roads converging on it can clearly be seen, particularly Whitehall with the Palace of Westminster visible. The site seemed to

dowse as a ley centre (meeting point of several leys) which in the case of this writer means that the angle-rods spin.

Charing Cross

There is a cross in nearby Charing Cross railway station forecourt which is a memorial to the former cross, although it is not a copy.



St. Peter's, Eaton Square



The ley runs through Buckingham Palace garden and a double leaning tree there visible from Grosvenor Place, to St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square. This is seemingly of the eighteenth century "Greek temple" type of design, and the ley just grazes the northern corner. It has been found that wide leys such as

this often have "just-off" points - leys are certainly not Euclidian straight lines with no width, and this one is fairly wide - about twenty-three paces. Also, the width of the energy streams of all leys in which it has been tested, seems to double at sunrise and sunset for about twenty minutes each side of the rising or setting, and the whole church would be taken in when this happens. This has been called "the solar transition effect", and conjures up in the mind something like a great standing wave of energy following the terminator as it rushes constantly round the earth.



The ley then continues through a small green at a junction in Whiteheads Grove (was it once a grove?), where the dowsing rods spun, seemingly indicating that more leys cross this one at this point.



St. Luke's, Chelsea

It then goes to St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, an impressive Perpendicular-style church with a garden with exotic plants adjoining, and several multiple trees. The ley was dowsed crossing the building obliquely and centrally.

Fulham Palace

Fulham Palace, near Putney Bridge, was the riverside residence of the Bishops of London from 704 to 1973. It is said to have had the longest moat in England, and it has beautiful grounds including a knot garden. These gardens were made famous in the seventeenth century when



Bishop Compton imported rare species of plants such as magnolia and grew them in England for the first time.

The ley passes obliquely through the eastern end of the palace, and goes through the sites of all three Bishop's Chapels which have existed there. The medieval one was in the centre of the east end, and projected further into what is now the garden. The eighteenth century one was on the



18th century chapel windows

north-east wall, where the two rooms housing the museum now are, and the windows with the pointed tops remain from this. The nineteenth century chapel is an adjoining church building. There was head-hum

felt in the two museum rooms, indicating that it is a powerful spot.

The 19th century Bishop's Chapel

Neolithic settlement was discovered at Fulham Palace, and several Roman roads converged at a ford, linking two Romano-British communities, west of the present parish church. It is not certain if the convergence is on this ley.



There were also many earthworks in the area, though it is not certain if these dated from the Iron Age or from Viking settlement in the ninth century.

Richmond Park

Richmond Park, originally the Manor of Sheen, was enclosed by Charles I as a royal hunting park, but it was against local opposition and to win back support he allowed pedestrians access. His wall was eight miles long and enclosed 2500 acres.



Richmond Park

An earlier monarch, Henry VIII, is said to have stood on the mound known as Henry VIII's Mound to watch for a rocket fired from the Tower of London to signal that Anne Boleyn had

been beheaded.

Leg o' Mutton Pond

Queen Victoria and Edward VIII both spent time here at White Lodge, and George VI and Queen Elizabeth spent their honeymoon here when Duke and Duchess of York. Today it is still a deer park.



The ley crosses the park entering it at the Roehampton Gate, and skirting the edge of Leg o' Mutton Pond passes through Queen Elizabeth's Plantation and the cross-tracks leading to Whiteash Lodge. There was rodspin at what appeared to be a small mound by a large tree.

Bushy Park

Bushy Park was originally three parks owned by Cardinal Wolsey; they were taken over by Henry VIII when he fell out of favour, and became a



Bushy Park

royal park. Charles I made a canal to take water to Hampton Court, and during the reign of William and Mary the Chestnut Avenue and Diana Fountain were laid out by Sir Christopher Wren. During the war a large U.S.

base was established near the Teddington Gate, from which were planned the D-day landings.

Twisted tree, car park

The ley crosses the Park entering on the south side passing through the Stockyard, now the park headquarters, on the site of a medieval farm which once served Hampton.



This is also the junction of two tracks and the A308.

It passes across the park through a very pleasant wooded area and across the car park on the far side, by a twisted tree, touching Bushy House, a Georgian mansion, once the residence of prime minister Lord North, and the Duke of Clarence when he was heir to the throne. It is now part of the National Physical Laboratory complex.

It leaves the park going through a strange towered house, and through the junction of Queens Road and Park Road, Teddington.

St. Mary's Church, Walton-on-Thames



St. Mary's Church, Walton-on-Thames originated in Saxon times, some remaining parts are from the 12th and 15th centuries. It is on the highest point in the town, with a square flint tower, and the ley passes through it centrally, then also going through a main crossroads in the town, the junction of Church

Street, Bridge Street, High Street and Hepworth Way. It is a powerful church and the centre of several good leys, and the present writer will always remember it as the place where he first recognised "head-hum", the apparent tone felt in the head at places where earth energies are high. This was still in evidence when the church was visited recently when following the Buckingham Palace ley.

Poem attributed to Elizabeth I

Walton was a small village surrounded by the royal parks until 1800, and was originally part



of Henry VIII's Chase of Hampton Court. The village was just outside the park, but was subject to the restrictions of forest law until Henry died. There are connections with Oatlands; Ashley Park, once part of it, formerly ran down to the town with an avenue of trees to the High Street. There is also a brass to John Selwyn in the church - he was a sixteenth century keeper of the Royal Park at Oatlands.

There is a poem attributed to Elizabeth I by the pulpit, apparently an answer to a query as to what she believed about the communion service

*Christ was the Worde and spake it
He took the Bread and brake it
And what the Worde doth make it
That I believe, and take it*

The church has a large triple tree in the churchyard, on the ley. At the field trip on July 21st 2001, it was found to be powerful, and lines could be detected radiating in several directions from it. This would seem to be correct, for a number of lines have been previously found to be going through it:

Hampton Court ley: Christ Church (Ottershaw) and coincident track, St. Paul's Church, (Addlestone), Duke's Head crossroads (Addlestone), coincident with Station Road, (Addlestone), St. Mary's (Walton), Hampton Court Palace, skirts Caesar's Camp (Wimbledon Common), Balham Church.

Lyne ley: Fox Hill (Chobham Common), Longcross Church, Holy Trinity Church, (Lyne), St.Mary's (Walton), main cross-roads Thames Ditton, Surbiton Church, New Malden Church, main cross-roads Morden

Egham and Esher ley: Large track multijunction Windsor Great Park, Egham United Church, St. Mary's (Walton), Esher Church, St. George's (Esher) (older church), large road multijunction Epsom, half a mile of coincident road.

Oatlands Palace



Oatlands Palace, model in museum

The ley skirts the edge of the site of the main buildings of Henry VIII's palace at Oatlands, running through the moat that surrounded it. Moats are noted by Alfred Watkins as often occurring on leys. The palace was part of the

Honour of Hampton Court, his huge hunting domain, and was where he brought his new but ill-fated wife Catherine Howard.

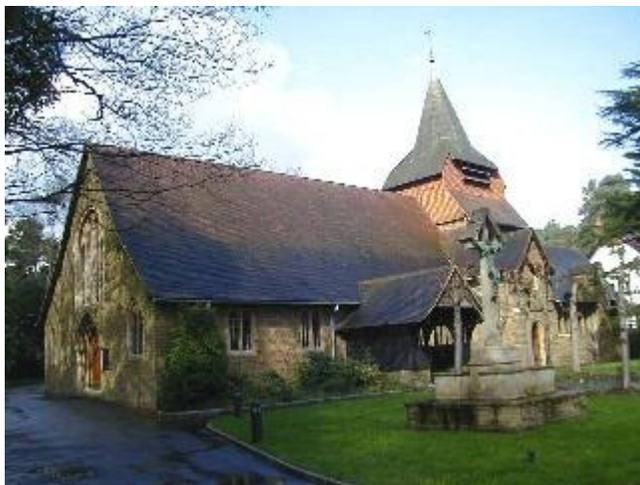
The remaining arch, once leading to stables

This model of the Palace in its heyday is in Weybridge Museum, which has a permanent exhibition about it. Very little remains today, however, except one archway



once leading to the stables and a length of wall. The Palace was demolished during the Civil War, little more than a century after it was built, and many of its bricks used to construct the new Wey Navigation. But there is an interesting mention in the history of Oatlands by J. W. Lindus Forge, of "...the secret passages, with which one was solemnly assured, the whole district was riddled. One went to Hampton Court, one went to Windsor Castle, and one went all the way to London..."

All Saints', Woodham



All Saints' Church, Woodham

The village of Woodham, adjacent to New Haw and Addlestone, has a long history, being mentioned in the Charter of Chertsey Abbey in 933, as having been part of the lands given to the Abbey by the Saxon

Prince Frithwald. The church, however, is relatively modern and about three miles away from the original hamlet, on the edge of Horsell Common.

Circular section of bank & ditch

It was built in 1894 when the then squire, Mr. Stevens, was dissatisfied with the churches in Woking, wanting something more anglo-catholic. There is nothing known to have been there previously ex-



cept the common, although the adjacent Six Crossroads junction was marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map as a large multijunction on the common. The Buckingham Palace ley goes through both.

When visiting the church, however, something unusual was found. The church seems to be partially surrounded by a circular bank and ditch. Older churches in circular churchyards, such as St. Nicholas, Pyrford, are suspected by archaeologists as having been built on a prehistoric site. This one not only has the circular form, but the bank and ditch too, looking almost like a small henge monument. Can it be that this late nineteenth century church with nothing known here before, was built on an unrecognised prehistoric site?

Today, the circular bank does not extend all round the church, but is only round the west end; also, when going down the footpath the other side of the bank, this is found to straighten out into a linear bank and ditch which extends quite a long distance. This is the boundary between Woodham and Horsell, originally the boundary of land owned by Chertsey Abbey. But why does the linear bank become circular when it approaches the church? Could this part be earlier?

Looking under the rhododendron hedge between the church and the road on the south side of the church, a definite banking is found which looks very like a continuation of the circle, although now broken by the church entrance drive. But if it is prehistoric, there can be none of the usual explanation involving the Christianisation of pagan sites - for it was unknown at the time of the building of this relatively modern church. It would either be a most remarkable coincidence, or an effect of the strange compulsion to build places of worship on leys that we know as subconscious siting.

The Six Crossroads and Woodham Road

The Six Crossroads junction was marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map as a large multijunction on the Horsell Common. Roads radiate from it to Chertsey, Addlestone, Woking, Ottershaw, Chobham and Byfleet.

The ley passes through it as well as the nearby All Saints' Church, Woodham, and one of the roads, Woodham Road (not to be confused



The Six Crossroads

with Woodham Lane, which runs from New Haw to the church) is coincident with it in its first stretch.

This road runs through a wooded part of Horsell Com-

mon, and seems somewhat reminiscent of the Mall.

Woodham Road



St. Mary's Church, Horsell

The first church on this hilltop site was probably in the twelfth century, and parts of the wall may remain. Many additions, alterations and restorations were done in the 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, even though the area at the top of the hill is very limited, the churchyard falling steeply away at the back.

St. Mary's Church, Horsell



The site is striking and the church seems powerful, with strong head-hum experienced.

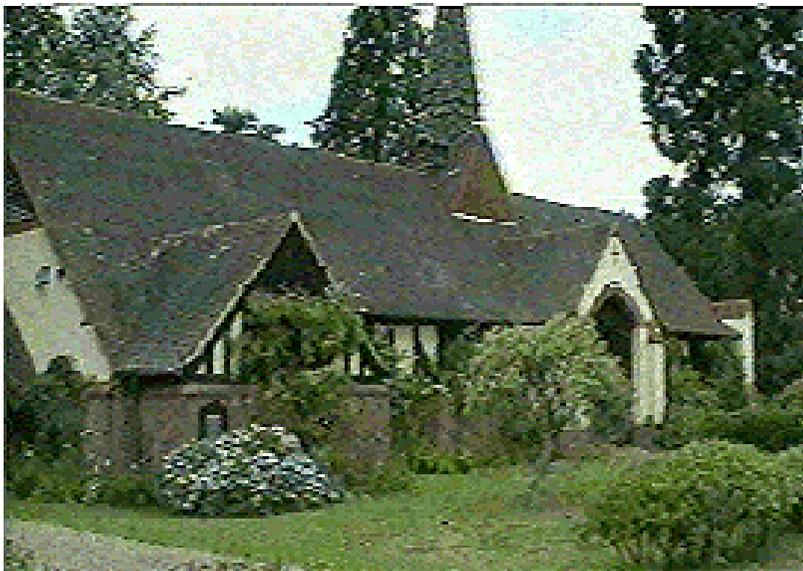
At the field trip on July 21st 2001, the strange mixture of stones comprising the south wall was noticed, and it was theorised that some could have been standing stones on an earlier site here. Faint circular indications in the ground behind the church were also noticed and there were feelings that this could have been a hilltop stone circle.

A powerful ley was dowsed crossing the church, but it was at right angles to the Buckingham Palace ley and strong concentration and filtering were needed before it was eventually picked up, very much more weakly than at the other sites.

On examination of the map, this other ley was found to be a very good one, passing through the ancient church site at Abinger (that building was rebuilt in its original style after being destroyed by a bomb in the war) and Leith Hill tower, the highest point in Surrey and with at least one other ley going through it:

Cross-roads/tracks Valley End, St. Lawrence Church, Chobham, a small church at Horsell, Horsell Church, two cross-roads at Burntcommon, track multijunction near Gomshall, Abinger Church and adjacent mean-following road ending in a multijunction, Leith Hill tower, road/tracks multijunction with county boundary (Surrey/Sussex) near Rusper, large road multijunction at Handcross.

St. Edward the Martyr Orthodox Church



This church, dedicated to the Saxon boy king Edward who was murdered at Corfe Castle in the year 978, is another unlikely place of worship to be found on a ley. This is another quite recent church, built adjacent to the site of one of the railway stations in Brookwood Cemetery, the vast necropolis set aside to receive the ever-growing numbers of London's dead in the nineteenth century. It is owned by the St. Edward Brotherhood, who tend the shrine of St. Edward, which contains some of the remains of the boy king, discovered at Shaftesbury where he was originally buried and confirmed by archaeologists as having injuries matching those reportedly received by Edward.

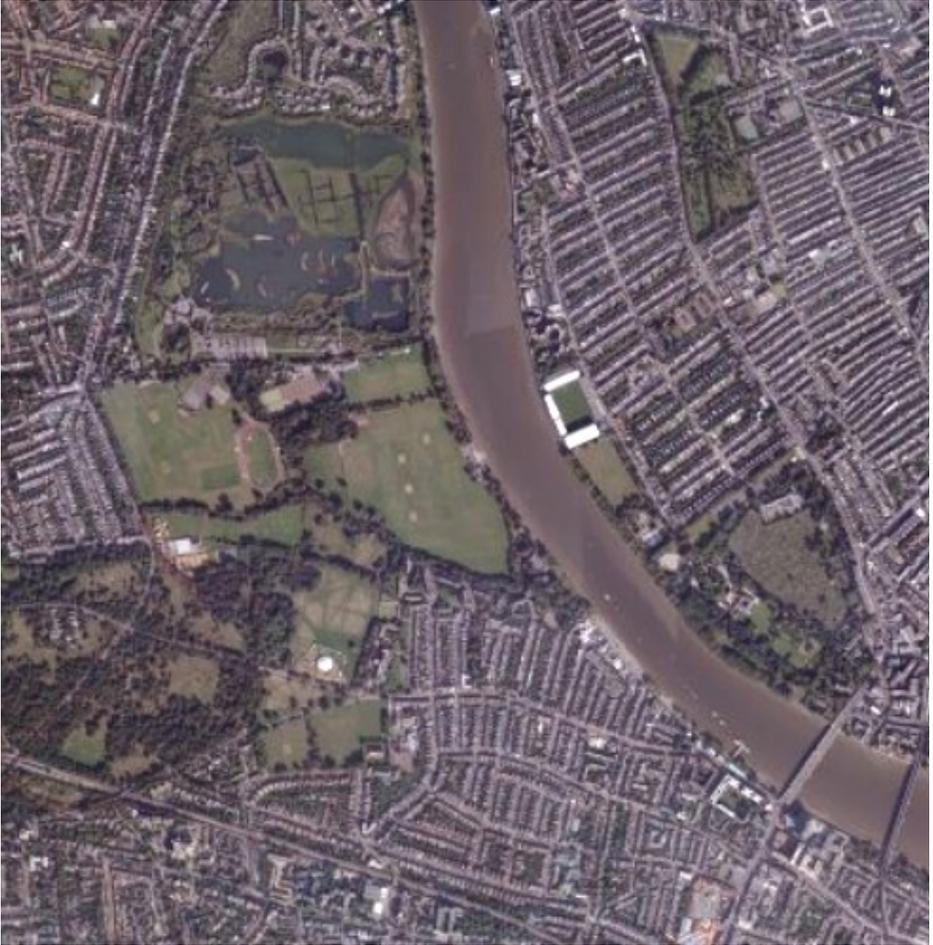
Once again, as with Woodham Church, there is no record of any other church or older site here. The church was built in 1909 as a second Anglican chapel in the cemetery, then sold to the St. Edward Brotherhood in 1982 for £28,000.

The Buckingham Palace Lay Line

At the field trip on July 21st 2001, rodspin and headhum were experienced, seeming to indicate a ley centre, and the diagonal ley direction of the Buckingham Palace ley seemed to be confirmed.

There is one other ley known to pass through the church, going through a large cross-roads in Aldershot, St. Edward's Church, a non-towered church at Horsell, Danewell Hill on Horsell Common (a large pine clump with several leys and adjacent to the sandpits H.G. Wells chose for the landing of the Martians in *War of the Worlds*), St. Augustine's Church (Addlestone) - a 1939 church also a subconsciously sited ley centre, St. Nicholas Church, Shepperton, a large cross-roads at St. Margarets, Chiswick Church and Hammersmith Church.





Fulham Palace Area From The Air

The Buckingham Palace Lay Line

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