



TREASURE HUNT

TREASURE HUNT

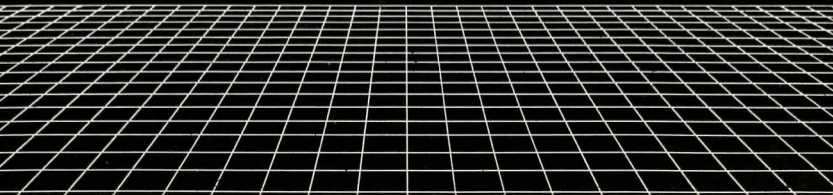


extracted from:

THE BLUE GUIDE TO ENGLAND

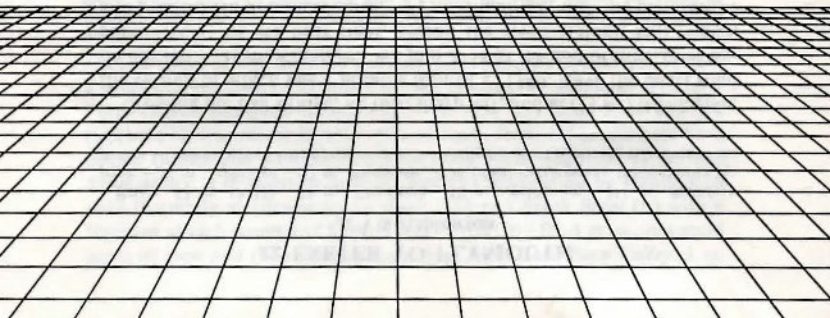
THE BLUE GUIDE TO SCOTLAND

THE BLUE GUIDE TO WALES AND THE MARCHES





ENGLAND



22 EXETER TO PLYMOUTH

A Viâ Ashburton

ROAD, 43 m. (A 38).—9½ m. *Chudleigh*.—19 m. *Ashburton*.—21½ m. *Buckfastleigh*.—32 m. *Ivybridge*.—43 m. *Plymouth*. A 38 (dual-carriageway throughout) bypasses all towns, which are approached individually by short surviving stretches of the old road.

Crossing the Exe Bridge, we turn sharp left, and at (1½ m.) *Alphington*, the church of which has a notable font of c. 1140, leave the coast road on our left.—3½ m. *Kennford*. We join A 38 at the end of the Exeter bypass.—At 5½ m. we bear right, ascend the steep Haldon Hill (view), and pass (l.) Haldon racecourse.—9½ m. *Chudleigh*, with the picturesque *Chudleigh Rock*.

A pleasant road ascends the Teign valley to (7½ m.) *Dunsford* (p. 223). Above the E. side of the valley are *Higher Ashton*, where the 15C *Church has fine rood and parclose screens (painted), and *Doddiscombsleigh*, noted for the wealth of 14C stained glass in its church (6 m. and 8 m. from Chudleigh respectively).

Leaving on the right roads to Bovey Tracey and Moretonhampstead (Rte 23c), and on the left to Newton Abbot and Torquay (see below), we cross the Teign and Bovey and come into view of Dartmoor. The road forms the s. boundary of the National Park through (19 m.)

Ashburton (p. 224).—We cross (20¾ m.) *Dart Bridge* and turn r. for (½ m.) **Buckfast Abbey**, founded by Canute in 1018, refounded for Cistercians by Stephen in 1147, and colonized by French Benedictines in 1882.

Nothing remains of the original building but a 12C undercroft and the 14C Abbot's Tower. The present cruciform church (adm. daily), modelled on Kirkstall and Fountains, with a square central tower, was built by the monks with their own labour in 1907–38 on the old foundations. The dignified interior has a magnificent mosaic pavement; an altar, font, and corona modelled on German Romanesque works; and two candelabra and a plaque to Abbot Vonier (d. 1938) by Benno Elkan.—*Hembury Castle*, an Iron Age camp, lies 1 m. N.W., surrounded by woodland (374 acres, N.T.).

From Dart Bridge the road goes on to (21½ m.) *Buckfastleigh* (Hotel), a small market town (2700 inhab.), once famous for woollens. The late-Perp. church has good monuments.—At (23½ m.) *Dean Prior* Herrick (1591–1674) was rector in 1629–47 and again from 1662, and here he is buried (tablet and window in the church).—The road passes (25 m.) *Syon Abbey*, a Bridgettine nunnery since its foundation by Henry V in 1414 (formerly at Isleworth), to reach (26½ m.) *South Brent* (r.) with a Norman church tower and font. **Brent Hill* (1019 ft), 1 m. N., is a good point of view and the romantic scenery of the **Dean Burn Valley*, 3 m.

N., repays a visit. For the upper Avon valley, see Rte 23c.

32 m. **Ivybridge**, a well-situated village, derives its name from the 13C bridge over the Erme. It is convenient for excursions on S. Dartmoor.

Pleasant walks may be taken in the beautiful *Ivybridge Woods* and to (2 m.) *Hanger Down*, (1½ m.) *Western Beacon* (1088 ft), or (2 m.) *Harford Bridge*. From *Harford Church* (Perp.) a fine moorland walk leads along the right bank of the Erme to (3 m.) the *Stall Moor Circle*. Higher up the valley are some good examples of hut circles.—The road from Ivybridge to (8 m.) *Shaugh Prior* (Rte 23b) leads to (3 m.) *Cornwood* and thence N.W., viâ (5 m.) *Tolch Moor Gate*, with the fine heights of *Pen Beacon* (1407 ft) and *Shell Top* (1546 ft) on the right.—To *Two Bridges* over the moor, see p. 226.

38 m. *Plympton* (Hotel, 4 m. N.E.), a 'Stannary' town (p. 223), is the birthplace of Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723–92), with the old grammar school (1664) attended by him and his brother-artists Haydon (1786–1846) and Northcote (1746–1831); the church of St Mary is noteworthy. Saltram lies 2 m. w. (p. 220). Crossing the Plym we leave A 38 (Plymouth by-pass) on the right.—43 m. **Plymouth**, see Rte 22c.

B Viâ the Coast Road

ROAD, 70½ m. (A 379).—13 m. *Dawlish*.—16 m. *Teignmouth*.—24 m. **Torquay**.—27 m. **Paignton**.—35 m. **Dartmouth**.—49½ m. *Kingsbridge*.—57½ m. *Modbury*.—63½ m. *Yealmpton*.—70½ m. **Plymouth**.—The direct road to Torquay (22½ m.) runs viâ Newton Abbot.

RAILWAY to Kingswear, 34½ m., B.R. to Paignton; Dart Valley Line (summer only) to Kingswear. Principal stations: To (20 m.) *Newton Abbot*, see Rte 22c.—25½ m. **Torquay**.—28 m. **Paignton**.—31 m. *Churston*, for *Brixham* (2 m.).—34½ m. **Kingswear** (ferry to *Dartmouth*, 10 min.).

Taking A 38 we diverge l. at (1½ m.) *Alphington*.—At (7½ m.) *Kenton* the church (1360) has a wonderful rood-screen (c. 1480; loft partly modern). On the left in a large deer park is *Powderham Castle* (adm. June–late-Sept, Sun–Thurs 2–5.30, also Sun, Easter–Oct; fee), the seat of the Earl of Devon. Largely 18C in appearance, with fine plaster decoration of 1739–69, it retains a tower built c. 1390–1400 by Sir Philip Courtenay, ancestor of the present owner.—From (9 m.) *Starcross* a ferry plies to Exmouth (see p. 166). The tower of a pumping house of Brunel's experimental 'atmospheric railway' survives here.—13 m. **Dawlish** (Hotel is a seaside resort with 9500 inhab. laid out in 1803, sheltered by the *Haldon* range (821 ft), with the railway (successor to Brunel's 'atmospheric') skirting the beach on a viaduct. It was the birthplace of Nicholas Nickleby. *Dawlish Warren*, 1½ m. N.E., has a good sandy beach, and a golf course.—16 m. **Teignmouth** (pron. 'Tinmouth'; Hotels) frequented for sea-bathing since the 18C (12,600 inhab.), with a sandy beach and a pier, is well situated at the mouth of the Teign. Andrew Patey of Exeter built the fine classical

Den Crescent (1826), and *St Michael's* (1823), in an extravaganza of styles. Keats stayed here in 1818, correcting the proofs of 'Endymion'. Local clays are shipped from the ancient little harbour.

The walk by the *Sea Wall* (N.) to (2 m.) the curiously formed red rocks known as the *Parson and Clerk* should be taken, and also that to (2 m.) *Little Haldon* (811 ft; bus), with golf course.—A 381 ascends the *Teign* to (6 m.) *Newton Abbot* (Rte 22c), leaving on the right (2½ m.) *Bishopsteignton*, with a Perp. church (Norman doorway and 13C tympanum).

A long bridge (557 yds) crosses the estuary to *Shaldon* (Hotels), with some charming Regency houses, situated under a bold headland called the *Ness*. The hilly Torquay road skirts the cliffs above *Babbacombe Bay* (see below).

24 m. **TORQUAY**, administratively part of the new county borough of Torbay (108,900 inhab.), is charmingly situated on seven hills rising from the N. shore of *Tor Bay*, at the convergence of two valleys. The beauty of its position, the luxuriance of its semi-tropical vegetation, the equability of its climate, its protection against all winds except those from the genial south, and its attractive environs, have won for "la coquette ville de Torquay" (as Max O'Rell calls it) a high reputation as a

health-resort and winter residence. Mrs Browning (before her marriage) lived in 1838–41 at Bath House, now the Regina Hotel; Dame Agatha Christie (1890–1976) was born here; and Sean O'Casey (1880–1964) died in a Torquay nursing-home.

Many good **Hotels** near the harbour and sea-front (prices lower out of season); also at Babbacombe and St Marychurch.

Post Office, Fleet Street.

Buses from the Strand and the Station to *Babbacombe, Paignton, Newton Abbot, Brixham*; from the Strand to *Teignmouth* viâ Maidencombe and Shaldon; from Torwood St. Coach Sta. to *Exeter*; from Castle Circus and Station to *Totnes* and *Plymouth*.—**COACH TOURS** (Grey Cars) from Torwood St.

Motor Launches from Princess Pier to *Brixham* every ¼ hr; from Haldon Pier to the *River Dart*, and along the coast.

Bathing from numerous beaches and coves.—*Swimming and Medical Baths*, Marine Spa.

Amusements. *Pavilion, Princess Theatre*, both at the harbour; *Babbacombe Theatre* at Babbacombe Beach.—**CONCERTS** at the *Princess Pier Hall*, at the theatres on Sun, and at the *Marine Spa* (11 a.m.). **DANCING** at the *Spa Ballroom*, etc.—**REGATTAS** are held in August.—**TENNIS COURTS** in Abbey Gardens, Upton, Cary Park, and Palace Hotel (covered).—**GOLF** at Petitor, Preston, and Churston.

Torbay Road leads E. from the station at the s.w. end of the town, passing *Torre Abbey* (with its attractive gardens), a 17–18C house built on to the remains of a Premonstratensian abbey founded in 1196.

The house is now the Art Gallery (adm. daily 10-1, 2-5.30; fee; closed in winter on Sat and Sun). Of the monastic buildings, the chapter-house doorway (c. 1200), the 14C gatehouse and the guest hall remain, also a fine tithe barn. The road ends at (c. 1 m.) the *Inner Harbour*, the N.E. side of which is skirted by the *Strand*. The *Outer Harbour*, bounded on the N. by the Princess Gardens, with the *Pavilion*, is protected on the W. side by the *Princess Pier*, and on the S.E. side by the *Haldon Pier*. Near the latter are the *Aquarium* (fee), the *Marine Spa* (with warm swimming-bath) and the *Royal Torbay Yacht Club*. The Strand is continued N.W. by Fleet St. and Union St., the main thoroughfare of the town. The characteristic terraces of Torquay were designed by Jacob Harvey and his sons John and William in 1811-53. *St John's* is a striking church (1861-71), by G. E. Street, decorated by Burne-Jones.

From the Strand, Torwood St. and Babbacombe Rd. lead N.E., passing the *Museum* (weekdays 10-5; fee), which contains remains found in Kent's Cavern, local byones, etc. At Wellswood (c. 1 m.) we diverge to the right on Ilsham Rd. to visit *Kent's Cavern* (open 10-5 or 8; fee), a stalactite cave in which important discoveries of bones and flint implements were made.

From the cavern we make our way N. to ($\frac{1}{4}$ m.) *Anstey's Cove*, a pretty little bay, and return by the Bishop's Walk (cliff path; *View) and Marine Drive, on which is *Ilsham Manor*, part of a 15C grange of Torre Abbey. Passing below *Lincombe Gardens* we descend to (2 m.) *Meadfoot Beach*, whence we may reach ($\frac{3}{4}$ m.) the harbour across the elevated *Daddy Hole Plain* (view).

Nearly 2 m. N. of the harbour, by the winding Babbacombe road or over *Warberry Hill* (448 ft), lies *Babbacombe*, a suburb of Torquay, above *Babbacombe Bay*, notable for its lovely colouring. A good view of the coast is obtained from Babbacombe Down. Near a miniature *Model Village* (fee), a cliff railway (summer only) descends to Babbacombe and Oddicombe Beaches. Beyond Babbacombe is *St Marychurch*, where the old parish church, retaining a 12C font, has been well restored after bomb damage in 1943. From *Petitor* (golf course) a fine walk leads along the cliffs to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.) *Watcombe*, with its *Giant Rock*, and to (2 m.) *Maidencombe*, going on to (3 m.) *Labrador*, and *Shaldon*.

Among the points of interest W. of Torquay are (1 m.) *Cockington*, with its Perp. church, 16-17C manor house, old forge, and thatched cottages; *Marldon* (3 m.), in the Perp. church of which are monuments of the Gilberts of Compton, one of whom (Sir Humphrey) was half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh and coloniser of Newfoundland (1583); and (4 m.) *Compton Castle* (N.T.), a fortified house of the 14-16C (restored). The courtyard, great hall, chapel, and kitchen are shown April-Oct, Mon, Wed & Thurs 10-12, 2-5 (fee).

Almost continuous with Torquay is (27 m.) *Paignton* (Hotels), a residential seaside resort in the middle of Tor Bay, with fine sands, a small harbour, and a pier. The *Church* has a Norman doorway, the

Kirkham chantry (c. 1526) with a fine *Screen, and an old stone pulpit. The 14C Coverdale Tower is a fragment of a palace of the bishops of Exeter and has no association with Miles Coverdale; near by is the 15C *Kirkham House* (adm. April–Sept, weekdays 9.30–5.30 or 7; Sun from 2.30; fee). Beautiful grounds surround the Municipal Offices. *Oldway Mansion*, now the Civic Centre, was built by Paris Singer, son of the American sewing machine millionaire. The famous *Zoo* and *Botanical Gardens* (adm. daily; fee) are on the Totnes Road. To the s. are *Goodrington Sands*.—30½ m. *Churston Ferrers* (Hotels), with an 18-hole golf course. The E. window of the church was a gift of Agatha Christie.

Brixham (Hotels), 1½ m. E., is a fishing port with an attractive harbour long noted for its trawlers and a busy fish-market. William of Orange landed here in 1688, an event recalled by a statue and by the preservation of the stone on which he stepped from his boat (at the pier). Th. Rev. H. F. Lyte (d. 1847), who wrote 'Abide with me' at Berry Head House, is commemorated by the bells of *All Saints*. Off Mount Pleasant Rd. are prehistoric caves with stalactites and stalagmites (floodlit).

From (34½ m.) *Kingswear* (Hotel), we cross the Dart by ferry to *Dartmouth* (Hotels), the 'Dertemouthe' of Chaucer's Prologue, a beautifully situated and ancient port on a safe and land-locked *Estuary

(regatta in Aug), from which embarked Crusaders, in 1147 and 1190, and American troops in 1944. Thomas Newcomen (1663–1729), inventor of the atmospheric steam engine, was born here, and is commemorated by one of his engines (1725; altered 1821) re-erected by the Newcomen Society in 1964. The church of *St Saviour*, altered c. 1630, has a handsome rood-screen (15C), a carved stone pulpit, and a gallery of 1633 bearing the arms of the merchant families. A brass (1408) to John Hawley (probably Chaucer's 'Schipman') and the ironwork on the s. door are noteworthy. The fine *Butterwalk* (1635–40; restored) with carved overhangs, includes a small museum (adm. weekdays; fee). At Bayard's Cove are ruins of a castle of 1537; and at the mouth of the harbour are *St Petroc's Church* (Norman font) and *Dartmouth Castle*, begun in 1481 (fee), opposite *Kingswear Castle* (1491–1502). On Mount Boone, to the N., is the *Royal Naval College*, by Aston Webb.

The favourite trip ascends the river *Dart* to (10 m.) *Totnes* (steamer in summer in 1½ hr.). Opposite (3 m.) *Dittisham* (right bank) is *Greenway*, the birthplace of Sir Humphrey Gilbert (1539?–83); car ferry in summer. In the stream, visible at low water, is the *Anchor Rock*, on which (according to tradition) Sir Walter Raleigh used to smoke his pipe. Beyond (6 m.) *Stoke Gabriel* (left bank; Hotel) we skirt the hanging woods of *Sharpham* (right bank). The landing-place at Totnes is short of the bridge and c. 1 m. from the station.

Beyond Dartmouth A 379 climbs steeply, passes (36½ m.) *Stoke Fleming* (Hotel) with its conspicuous church, and reaches the shore at *Blackpool* (good bathing).—39 m. *Strete*. The road follows a strip of shingle separating the sea from *Slapton Ley*, a narrow freshwater lagoon 2 m. long (Nature Reserve). It is divided by the road to *Slapton* (with the scant remains of a chantry; 1372), which starts beside an obelisk erected by the U.S. Army (see p. 144)—At (42½ m.) *Torcross* (Hotel) the road turns abruptly inland.

From *Torcross* good walkers may follow the coast (fine cliff scenery) to (4 m.) *Start Point* (lighthouse and radio station), *Prawle Point* (9 m.), and (14½ m.) *Portlemouth* (ferry to Salcombe, fee). From *Chillington Portlemouth* may be reached also by road (c. 8 m.) viâ (4 m.) *South Pool*, a charming village, or (4 m.) *Chivelstone*, both of which have interesting churches.

49½ m. *Kingsbridge* (Hotels), at the head of the land-locked *Kingsbridge Estuary*, is a busy little market town, with the colonnaded *Shambles* (1585; upper story added in 1796). The church has a good monument by *Flaxman*.

Salcombe (Hotels), 6½ m. s., is a delightful holiday resort amid charming scenery, with luxuriant vegetation. Once a notable ship-building port, it is now a fine sailing centre. *J. A. Froude* (see below) is buried in the churchyard. A fine walk leads viâ (2 m.) *Bolt Head* to (8 m.) *Bolt Tail* and *Hope Cove* (Hotels), a little bathing resort.

This magnificent stretch of *Coast belongs to the N.T.—About 4 m. w. of *Kingsbridge* is *Thurlestone* (Hotels), a bathing and golfing resort, with the *Old Rectory Garden* (adm. April–Oct daily).

At (53½ m.) *Aveton Gifford*, where the fine church was almost destroyed in the Second World War, the *Plymouth* road crosses the *Avon*.—57½ m. *Modbury* (Hotel) is a severe little town with steep streets and slate-hung houses.

Off *Bigbury-on-Sea* (Hotels), 5 m. s. at the mouth of the *Avon*, is the tidal *Burgh Island* with a restaurant.

At 59 m. we cross the *Erme*. The churches of *Ermington* (1 m. N.) and *Holbeton* (1½ m. s.) have similar twisted spires and good screens.—63½ m. *Yealmpton* (pron. 'Yampton'), at the head of the *Yealm* estuary.

A thatched cottage here claims to be that of 'Mother Hubbard,' said to have been housekeeper at *Kitley*, where her story was rhymed (1805) by *Sarah Martin*, the squire's sister-in-law.

By bus, or preferably by boat, we may descend the *Yealm* to (4 m.) *Newton Ferrers* (Hotels), an attractively situated village. The coastal scenery, to the s., with the ruined church of *Revelstoke*, is magnificent.

70½ m. *Plymouth*, entered by *Laira Bridge*, see *Rte 22c*.

C Viâ Newton Abbot and Totnes

ROAD, 48½ m. A 380.—16 m. *Newton Abbot* (by-pass).—A 381. 24½ m. *Totnes*.—A 385. 32 m. junction with A 38; thence to *Plymouth*, see Rte 22A.

RAILWAY, 52 m., in 1¼–1½ hrs. Principal Stations: 12 m. *Dawlish*.—15 m. *Teignmouth*.—20 m. *Newton Abbot*, junction for *Torquay*, etc. (Rte 22B).—28½ m. *Totnes*.—52 m. *Plymouth*.

From Exeter we follow A 38 for 5½ m., then bear left and ascend Telegraph Hill (763 ft; 1 in 7).—16 m. *Newton Abbot* (Hotels), a railway centre (19,400 inhab.), is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the Teign and the Lemon. Near the station, on the *Torquay* road, is *Ford House* (1610; fee), visited by Charles I (1625) and by William of Orange (1688), and in the centre of the town is *St Leonard's Tower* (14–15C) where William is said to have been proclaimed king. To the w. is *Bradley Manor* (15C; N.T.; adm. Wed in summer 2–5), with a Perp. chapel, and 2 m. N.W. is the *Seale Hayne Agricultural College*. *Sandford Orleigh* was the home of Sir Samuel Baker (1821–93), the African explorer.

B 3195 leads E. to Shaldon viâ (3 m.) *Combeinteignhead*, in pleasant country.—The church at *Hacombe* (E.E.; c. 1240), 3 m. E.S.E., has interesting effigies and brasses (15–17C) of the Carew family. *Lindridge Mansion*, 4 m. N.E., a late-17C house with fine grounds incl. a swimming pool, is open occasionally.—A 382

which ascends the Teign valley, affords an approach to Dartmoor from the Torbay coast, past *Newton Abbot* golf course to (6 m.) *Bovey Tracey* and (12½ m.) *Moretonhampstead* (see p. 225).

A 380 continues to *Torquay*. We take A 381 s. to (19 m.; r.) *Ipplepen*, with a 15C church. At *Torbryan*, with Church House Inn (1500), 1 m. w., the *Church contains a screen of c. 1430 and old glass.—22½ m. *Little Hempston* (r.) has a 14C parsonage (now a farmhouse), enclosing a square court and containing a fine hall.

24½ m. *Totnes* (Hotels), one of the oldest boroughs in England (5800 inhab.), lies on the side of a hill. It consists mainly of one long congested *Street with many old houses with interesting interiors, which leads from *Bridgetown* across the Dart and up to the keep of the Norman *Castle* (adm. daily, Sun from 2; fee). A walk round the upper circular story affords a good *View. The *Church* of 1432–60, has a noble red tower, a coloured and gilt stone *Rood Screen, formerly ascended by a unique stone staircase on the N. side, good parclose screens, and a stone pulpit. To the N. is the quaint pillared *Guildhall* (16–17C). The *Butterwalk* drops down the hill towards the *East Gate* (rebuilt c. 1500); by the Dart is a monument to W. J. Wills (1834–61), one of the first explorers to cross Australia. Parts of the 12C *Town Hall*

survive near the East Gate. Salmon and trout fishing is good (permits from the Dart Angling Assoc., Totnes).

About 2½ m. E. is **Berry Pomeroy Castle**, a picturesque ruin, dating largely from the 16C, with some 14C remains (great gateway).—J. A. Froude (1818–94) was born at *Dartington*, 2 m. N. of Totnes. *Dartington Hall* is a restored 14C manor-house. The estate is now a trust, with agricultural and other commercial enterprises. Here, too, are a well-known school, a College of Arts, and an Adult Education centre. The fine grounds include terraces overlooking the old tiltyard, on one of which is a statue by Henry Moore. Parties may view the hall and some of the departments on written application to the Public Relations Office.

From Totnes by-roads ascend the pretty valley of the Dart to (9½ m.) *Ashburton* viâ (3¼ m.) *Staverton*, noted for its picturesque bridge, and (7 m.) *Buckfastleigh*. Steamer to *Dartmouth*, see p. 213.—The fine *Dart Valley Railway* from Totnes to Buckfastleigh (station at Staverton, for Dartington Hall) is owned privately and has a steam train service.

At (30 m.) *Avonwick* we cross the Avon and 1½ m. farther on we join A 38. Thence to (48½ m.) *Plymouth*, see Rte 22A.

PLYMOUTH, one of the chief seaports of England, stands in a dramatic position at the mouths of the Plym and Tamar and at the head of Plymouth Sound, a splendid natural haven hemmed in with islands and promontories. The contiguous **Stonehouse** and **Devonport**, the

naval quarter since 1691, were combined with Plymouth in 1914, and the 'Three Towns' became a city in 1928. The joint population is 239,300 (incl. the garrison). It is a fortress of the first rank and as an arsenal it is second to Portsmouth alone. Its port carries on a large foreign and coasting trade, mainly in china-clay.

Railway Station. *North Road* (Pl. 7).

Hotels on and near the Hoe, and in Millbay Rd.—**YOUTH HOSTEL** at *Stoke*.

Post Office (Pl. 11), Tavistock Rd.—**INFORMATION BUREAU**, in the Civic Centre.

Bus Station (Pl. 12) in Union St. for all country services; suburban services start from the City Centre.

Ferries. For cars: from Ferry Rd. (Pl. 5) to *Torpoint* (every ¼ hr.).—For passengers: from *Admiral's Hard* (Pl. 10) every ½ hr. to *Cremyll* (Mt. Edgcombe; bus in connection to *Cawsand*); from *Phoenix Wharf* (Pl. 12) to *Turnchapel* (every ½ hr.) and *Oreston* (4 times daily).—**MOTOR LAUNCHES** from the *Barbican* (Pl. 12) to *Cawsand* and to *Bovisand* and *Drake's Island*, and from the Barbican or Phoenix Wharf round the warships and dockyard.

Steamers in summer from the Phoenix Wharf to *Looe*, *Fowey*, *Salcome*, *Dodman Point*, etc.

Amusements. *Athenæum Theatre*, *Hoe Theatre* (revue, etc.). **TENNIS**, **PUTTING**, and **BOWLS** on the Hoe, in Central Park, etc.—**BATHING** in swimming-pools beneath the Hoe (Pl. 15) and at Mount Wise (Pl. 9).—**BOATS** for hire at W. Hoe Pier.

History. Plymouth, known to Domesday Book as Sutton, received its charter and its present name in 1439, was fortified soon after, and has ever since played

an important part in the maritime history of England. Catherine of Aragon landed here in 1501. The town supplied seven ships to fight the Armada (1588), and in Plymouth Sound the English fleet awaited the arrival of the Spaniards. It was the starting-point of many of the expeditions of Drake, Humphrey Gilbert, Cook, and Hawkins (a native of the town), and was the last port touched by the Pilgrim Fathers on their way to America (comp. p. 124); and here, standing on the 'Mayflower' slab (see below), the mayor welcomed, in June 1919, the crew of the American seaplane NC 4, the first aircraft to cross the Atlantic (via the Azores). In the Civil War Plymouth sided with the Parliamentarians, and was the only town in s.w. England to escape capture by the Royalists. In 1913, at the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Plymouth, the suggestion was first made that resulted in the union of the three Methodist Churches in 1932. Capt. R. F. Scott (1868–1912), the Antarctic explorer, born at Devonport, is commemorated by monuments on Mount Wise and in St Mark's church, Ford (Keyham), where he served as a choir-boy. In 1941 the city was severely damaged from air attacks, and the new city centre has been thoughtfully re-built. A tablet beneath the great bridge at the old Saltash Ferry commemorates the embarkation of U.S. troops on 'D' Day, 1944.

From St Andrew's Cross, where Exeter St. meets Old Town St. (from Tavistock), ROYAL PARADE, the main thoroughfare of the new city centre, runs w. to Derry's Cross (see below). Half-way along, where the broad ARMADA WAY cuts a swathe s. to the Hoe, stands a flagstaff based on a bronze representation of Drake's drum. The restored

Guildhall (Pl. 11), to the e., built in 1870–74 and reopened in 1959, has a hall 148 ft long with historical windows by F. H. Coventry and a huge but incongruous Gobelin's tapestry representing the Miraculous Draught of Fishes. Opposite, across the Great Square with ornamental pools, rises the lofty *Civic Centre* (1962) with a restaurant and belvedere on the 14th floor (lift; *View). Armada Way leads between the Council house and the *Law Courts* (1963; with a striking entrance-panel by P. Fourmaitreaux) to the Hoe. Farther n. is the colourful *Pannier Market* (1960), with an aluminium-covered roof.

The *Hoe (Pl. 11) is a fine elevated esplanade with extensive lawns overlooking the Sound, on which Drake is said to have been playing bowls when the Spanish Armada hove in sight. Here stand the unsatisfactory *Armada Tercentenary Memorial* (1890), the *Naval War Memorial* (comp. p. 47), a statue of *Sir Francis Drake* (1884; a replica of that at Tavistock), and *Smeaton's Tower* (adm. in summer), the upper part of the third Eddystone Lighthouse (comp. below). The striking view from the Hoe (best from Smeaton's Tower) extends in clear weather to the Eddystone, 14 m. s. To the e., below the walls of the Citadel, are the *Marine Biological Laboratory*, with an aquarium (open weekdays; fee), and, near by, the *Royal Marine War Memorial*.

The *Citadel* (Pl. 12), erected in 1666, with a fine gateway and a statue of George II in Roman costume, is occupied by the military; the ramparts and chapel may be seen (12-6) on application to the guard commander. To the N. lies the old quarter of Plymouth and Sutton Pool with the quay known as the *Barbican* (Pl. 12), where the trawlers land their fish. The sailing hence of the 'Mayflower' in 1620 is commemorated on the pier by a stone slab, an arch, and an inscription. Another slab refers to 'NC 4' (see above). Among the ancient buildings near by may be noted the remains of the gatehouse of the 14C *Castle* (foot of Lambhay St.) and the *Old Custom House* (Pl. 12; 1586). In New St., off the Barbican, is an Elizabethan house (adm. weekdays 10-1, 2.15-6 or dusk, also Sun in summer 3-5). In Southside St. the refectory (c. 1425) survives of a Dominican monastery (visitors welcome; apply at distillery). The Pilgrim Fathers gathered here before their voyage, and in 1672 it became the meeting place of the Plymouth Nonconformists. We continue viâ Notte St. and St Andrew's St., to **St Andrew's** (Pl. 11), the mother church of Plymouth, a 15C structure with a good tower.

The nave, burned by enemy action in 1941, was reconsecrated in 1957, with a w. window by John Piper and Patrick Reyntiens. The head, by Chantrey,

of Zachariah Mudge (d. 1769) survived the fire. The entrails of Sir Martin Frobisher (d. 1594) and of Admiral Blake (1599-1657) are interred in or near the chancel, and here was baptized Wm. Bligh of the 'Bounty'. Behind St Andrew's is *Prysten House*, a late 15C monastic hostel with a galleried courtyard. The doorway leading to the cemetery has been restored as a 'Door of Unity' and a memorial to two American officers killed in the war of 1812-13. To the N.E. Exeter St., carried over the *Bus Station* (Pl. 12) by a viaduct, leads to the 17C *Charles Church*, retained as a ruin.

In Drake Circus (Pl. 8) are the *Public Library* (1956) and *Museum & Art Gallery* (daily 10-6, Sun 3-5), noted for relics of Reynolds, Old Master drawings, Plymouth and Bristol porcelain, the first Eddystone Lighthouse modelled in silver as a table salt, and the silver gilt Drake Cup (by Gessner of Zürich, 1571), presented to Drake by Elizabeth I after his circumnavigation. Here also are Scott's skis and Epstein's bronze 'Deirdre'. The best items from the Clarendon Collection of portraits are at Buckland Abbey (p. 224; administered by the curator).

Beyond the *Railway Station* (Pl. 7) extends the large *Central Park*, where are the Football Ground and *Mayflower Sports Centre* (indoor Swimming Pool).

Devonport (Pl. 4) lies w. and N. of Stonehouse Creek and is easily reached by bus. From *Derry's Cross*, named from a Clock Tower (1862)

to the s.w., Union St. traverses **STONEHOUSE**, on the s. promontory of which stands the *Royal William Victualling Yard* (Pl. 14; no adm.; best seen from Mount Wise), an immense establishment, 13 acres in extent, laid out by Rennie in 1826–35 and containing everything necessary for the commissariat of the navy; the gate is surmounted by a colossal statue of William IV. Near *Admiral's Hard* (Pl. 10) are the *Royal Marine Barracks* (begun 1784). Beyond Stonehouse Bridge rises (l.) *Mount Wise* (Pl. 9), where stand the official residences of the General in Command and the Port Admiral, and the Scott Monument (1925; view to Stonehouse and Mt. Edgcombe). Richmond Walk, below, leads to *Mutton Cove*.

The *Devonport Column*, adjoining the former *Guildhall* (Pl. 9; 1821–23), commemorates the change of name from 'Plymouth Dock' to Devonport (1824); both are by John Foulston, a local architect. Since 1960 much of the old centre has been lost to the s. dockyard. The *Sailors' Rest*, with accommodation for 1000 men, was founded by Agnes Weston (d. 1918).

The **DOCKYARD** (Pl. 5; adm. by Albert Road gate, Mon–Thurs at 10, 11, 2, & 3, Fri 10 & 11; British subjects only) covers 300 acres and fronts on the *Hamoaze*, or estuary of the Tamar, which is reserved as a harbour for vessels of war, including Nuclear Fleet submarines. The s. dockyard and the *Gun Wharf* (Pl. 5), built by Vanbrugh (1718–25), are connected with the *Keyham Steam Yard* (Pl. 5; the part shown) by railway tunnel. Here the largest vessels can be refitted.

The return may be made across *Devonport Park*. St Andrew's, *Stoke Damerel* (Pl. 6), the mother church of Devonport, was enlarged in 1750, with ships' masts as roof-piers. Here was baptized John Macarthur (1767–1834), the 'father of New South Wales'. Immediately opposite, Devonport High and Tamar Secondary Schools occupy the former *Station Hospital* (1797). We leave Victoria Park and North Road (see above) on the left. The *Royal Naval Hospital* (Pl. 10) dates from c. 1762. In Wyndham St. is the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (Pl. 7), a 19C Gothic building with a lofty spire.

The granite ***Breakwater** (1812–41), 1 m. long, protecting the entrance of Plymouth Sound may be visited (2½ m.) by small boat, passing *St Nicholas* or *Drake's Island* (Pl. 15; N.T.; boat trips June–Aug, Tues, Wed, & Thurs 11–6), where John Lambert, Cromwell's general, was confined from 1664 till his death in 1683. The island is now an Adventure Training Centre.

The ***Eddystone Lighthouse**, 14½ m. s. (135 ft high), was built by Sir James Douglas in 1878–82; its light (two flashes every ½ min.) is visible for 17 m. Of its predecessors, the first built by Winstanley in 1696–99, was swept away by a storm in 1703; the second, of wood, by Rudyerd (1706–8), was destroyed by fire in 1755, and the third, Smeaton's lighthouse of 1759 (94 ft high), was removed in 1882 owing to the action of the sea on the reef supporting it.

On the Cornish peninsula opposite Stonehouse (ferry, see p. 218) is ***Mount Edgcombe** (Pl. 13), the seat of the Earl of Mount Edgcombe. The 16C mansion

(May–Sept, Mon & Tues 2–6; fee), gutted in 1941, was restored by A. Gilbert Scott in 1960. The finely wooded park, commanding beautiful views, is open daily. From Cremyll a bus climbs to (2½ m.) the twin fishing villages of *Kingsand* and *Cawsand* (Hotels). A fine cliff walk goes on thence viâ Penlee Point to *Rame Head* (2½ m.), with the Chapel of St Michael (15C).

**Saltram* (N.T.; adm. April–Oct daily 11–12.30, 2–5.15; fee; teas), 3½ m. E. of Plymouth, is the largest house in Devon. Rebuilt after 1750 by John Parker (d. 1768), ancestor of the Earls of Morley, and richly decorated, it contains a saloon and a dining-room by Robert Adam (1768) with ceilings by Zucchi, furniture and china, and 14 portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, a frequent visitor (special bus on Wed, Sat, and BH in summer, to the house). The kitchen remains in full working order. The riverside amphitheatre (c. 1750) is to be used as a summer open-air theatre.

The attractive excursion up the *Tamar* to (19 m.) *Weir Head* takes c. 5½ hrs by boat from Phoenix Wharf. Steering through the *Hamoaze* between Devonport (r.) and Torpoint (l.) we leave the mouth of the Lynher (p. 227) on the left, and enter the *Tamar* proper, the boundary between Devon and Cornwall. We pass under the *Royal Albert Bridge* of the railway (built by Isambard Kingdom Brunel in 1859; nearly ½ m. long, 100 ft clearance) and then the *Tamar Suspension Bridge* (p. 227). At the w. or Cornish end of these lies (4 m.) *Saltash*. Above the bridges the river expands into a lake ½ m. wide, with the Tavy estuary to the right and Great Mis Tor visible in the distance to the N. At *Landulph* (l.) is the tomb of Theodore Palæologus (d. 1636), a descendant of the Byzantine emperors. On the same side, round the next bend, is *Pentillie Castle*, with its charming grounds.—14 m. *Calstock*, see p. 223. The river makes a wide loop (3 m.) to the right to (17 m.) *Morwellham Quay*, about 1 m. short of the **Morwell Rocks* (r.; 300 ft). At

(19 m.) *Weir Head* we are within 4 m. of Tavistock (Rte 23A; to the N.E.). The fine scenery higher up is accessible by small boat only.—For *Antony House* beyond the *Tamar*, see Rte 24.

Among the pleasant bays to the S.E. are *Bovisand*, reached by water (p. 218), *Heybrook* and *Wembury* (bus from Plymouth), where the 15C church (with 17C Hele and Calmady tombs) overlooks the *Great Mew Stone*. The Hele almshouses date from 1682, and the coast w. to *Warren Point*, on the Yealm estuary, is N.T. land.

From Plymouth to *Truro* and *Penzance*, see Rte 24; to *Princetown* (Dartmoor), see Rte 23B.

23 DARTMOOR

DARTMOOR is broken granite table-land in Devonshire rather over 300 sq. m. in extent, measuring 23 m. from N. to S., and 10–12 m. from E. to W. The mean elevation is about 1200 ft, but some of the hills are over 1800 ft high and two of them exceed 2000 ft. The masses of granite known as 'Tors', which crown many of the hills, are characteristic features. The streams are many, bright, and rapid, with numerous pools and 'stickles', and afford good trout fishing. Cattle and sheep are pastured on Dartmoor during summer, and the semi-wild Dartmoor ponies roam over it all the year round. The central portion (about 50,000 acres) forms what was anciently the royal 'Forest of Dartmoor,' and is an appanage of the Duchy of Cornwall. Henry III gave it to his brother Richard, and it then became a 'chase' (comp. p. 135), though it is still always referred to by its ancient title. The air on Dartmoor is pure and bracing, the scenery wild and romantic, and its antiquities include the rude stone remains of a Bronze Age population, traces of 7C

Saxon immigration, vestiges of the 'tinnerns', and stone crosses indicating the way to former religious houses on its borders. The area is now a National Park; information offices at Two Bridges Hotel (April–Sept), and County Hall, Exeter.

Two main roads, intersecting at Two Bridges, cross the moor; one leading from Tavistock to Ashburton, and the other from Plymouth to Moretonhampstead. It is to the N. and S. of the district through which these roads run that the wilder parts of Dartmoor are situated. Walkers are advised to carry a good map and compass; to refrain from attempting to cross swampy spots (beware of bright green grass); to make for a valley if overtaken by a mist; and to remember that recent heavy rain is apt to make the streams impassable. Most of the N. section is used as an artillery range; the boundaries are indicated by red and white posts. For information on access restrictions, apply to HQ Devon & Cornwall, Crownhill Fort, Plymouth (Tel. 72312); or Southern Command Battle Camp, Okehampton (Tel. 244).—H.M.S.O. publish a useful handbook on the National Park.

A From Exeter to Tavistock viâ Okehampton

ROAD, 38½ m. (A 30 & A 386).

A 30 runs w.—8 m. *Tedburn St Mary* (Hotel).—Beyond (11 m.) *Cheriton Bishop* (r.), with a good font and woodwork in its church, we follow the N. boundary of the National Park.—At (13 m.) *Crockernwell*, a by-road (l.) leads viâ *Drewsteignton* to *Castle Drogo* (2 m.; N.T.), a fortified mansion designed by Lutyens in 1910–30 for Julius Drewe in his ancestral parish. Built in local granite in a Tudor style recalling college architecture, it is elegantly massed above the Teign. The comfortably grand interior is lit by huge windows.—A 382 from Moretonhampstead (Rte 23c) joins from the left at (16½ m.) *Whiddon Down*.—18½ m. *South Zeal*, a former copper-mining village with a 16C inn, lies beneath *Cosdon* or *Causand Beacon* (1799 ft; view). *South Tawton*, 1 m. N., one of John Wesley's regular preaching stations, has a 15C granite church beside a 16C church-house.—At (19½ m.) *Sticklepath* an old forge on the Taw houses a Museum of Rural Industry. An attractive by-road ascends the valley for 1½ m. to *Belstone* (Hotel), 3¼ m. from Okehampton, with fine tors and river scenery.

22½ m. *Okehampton* (Hotel) stands at the confluence of the East and West Okement, and is a good centre for exploring North Dartmoor when the military danger-zone is accessible (inquire at Post Office). The *Castle*, in a fine position on the river to the S., has some late-Norman work in the keep (adm. daily, Sun from 2; fee). The *Pine Valley Wildlife Park* is 2½ m. N.

Yes Tor (2028 ft; *View) and *High Willhays* (2039 ft; highest point on Dartmoor), c. 4 m. S., may be ascended in 2–3 hrs. A red flag on Yes Tor indicates danger from artillery practice.—From Meldon Viaduct, 2½ m. S.W. of Okehampton, a pleasant walk ascends the W. Okement to (2 m.) the **Island of Rocks*, just above which is a fine cascade. Only the E. side of the river is in the military zone.—*Cranmere Pool*

(3 m. s., in the military zone) is now drained and simply a boggy hollow. It lies 1½ m. beyond the end of the Row Tor road (to the left, 1 m. s. of the station).

FROM OKEHAMPTON TO CHAGFORD, 11 m. Diverging on the right from the Exeter road beyond (3 m.) *Sticklepath*, we round the base of Cosdon Beacon (see above).—6¼ m. *Throwleigh* is a remote parish with a fine 15-16C church and ancient farmhouses. Beyond the many hut-circles on the moor above, is a spectacular stone-circle, with a diameter of 80 to 90 ft.—From (7½ m.) *Moortown* we go on s. to (8½ m.) *Gidleigh* (p. 225) and (11 m.) *Chagford*.

FROM OKEHAMPTON TO BARNSTAPLE, 29 m. B 3217 descends the w. Okement valley to (12 m.) *Dowland*, where the little church has an early-16C oaken arcade.—13½ m. *Dolton* church contains a strange font made up of two blocks of a 10C cross. We ascend to cross the Exeter-Torrington road.—20½ m. *High Bickington* is notable for the *Bench-ends in its part-Norman church.—Beyond (22½ m.) *Atherington* (p. 166) we join the main Barnstaple road.—An alternative route (A 386; 32 m.) runs viâ Hatherleigh, Merton, and Torrington (p. 243).

The remote but lovely 14C church at *Bratton Clovelly* lies 7½ m. w. of Okehampton, off the Holsworthy road.—From Okehampton to *Launceston*, etc., see Rte 25.

At 25½ m. we leave on the right the main road to Cornwall, and continue s. on A 386.—31 m. *Dartmoor Inn*. About 1½ m. s.w. is **Lydford** (Hotel), now a mere village, but an important town, with a mint, in Saxon times and preserving a ruined Norman *Keep* (1195), built as the 'Stannary' prison (see below). Here the Forest Courts were believed to

act in accordance with the maxim "first hang and draw, and then hear the cause, is Lydford Law". In the 16C the town imprisoned their M.P. Richard Strode for introducing an unpopular bill. This incident led to the establishment of Parliamentary Privilege. From **Lydford Gorge* (N.T.; 37 acres; adm. daily April-October; fee), a steep walk leads to the spectacular *Cascade* (90 ft high; reached also from the former Lydford Station road).

To reach **Tavy Cleave*, a deep rocky valley on Dartmoor, with bold tors on its w. side, we follow a green path leading e. across the common behind the Dartmoor Inn. We cross the *Lyd* (2½ m.; beware danger signals) by stepping-stones and proceed e. to (3 m.) *Doe Tor* and s.e. to (3¼ m.) *Hare Tor*, whence we descend s.e. to (4¼ m.) the *Cleave*.—Another pleasant walk, crossing the *Lyd* ½ m. n.e. of the Dartmoor Inn (stepping-stones), ascends to (1 m.) *Brat Tor*, which is in full view from the stream. This walk may be extended to (1 m. n.e.) *Great Links Tor* (1924 ft). From Lydford to *Merrivale* viâ Peter Tavy, see Rte 23c.

To the right of (35 m.) *Mary Tavy* (Hotel and Restaurant) rises Brent Tor (see below) and just short of Tavistock is *Kelly College*, a boys' school founded in 1877.

38½ m. **TAVISTOCK** (Hotels), a grey-stone market town on the Tavy, offers excellent headquarters for the exploration of w. Dartmoor. Of its Benedictine *Abbey* (founded 981) the chief remains amid the

Victorian gothic benefactions of the 7th Duke of Bedford are the main gatehouse (restored), a fragment of the cloister (in the churchyard), the infirmary hall (now the Unitarian chapel), and the Still Tower (by the river) and west gateway. The last is in the vicarage garden, in which also are three inscribed stones (? 6C), one with ogams. The church of *St Eustachius* (15C) contains the fine monument of Sir John Glanville (d. 1600).

Tavistock, the centre of a once important mining district (tin, copper, and manganese), Chagford, Ashburton, and Plympton were the four 'Stannary' towns appointed by charter of Edward I for the weighing and stamping of tin and the holding of monthly mining courts. The title of Lord Warden of the Stannaries is still borne by the chief member of the Duke of Cornwall's Council.—A canal, once used for ore transport, leads to the edge of the Tamar gorge (4 m.), 240 ft above *Morwellham Quay* (p. 220). The barges were hauled up by a winch driven by a water-wheel.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ m. s., on the Yelverton road, is a statue (by Boehm) of Sir Francis Drake (1542–96), who was born at *Crowndale*, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther down the Tavy (house pulled down; tablet on near-by farmhouse).—The conical *Brent Tor* (1100 ft; view), with its 13C chapel of St Michael, is 4 m. N. of Tavistock. *Peter Tavy* is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.E.

The road from Tavistock to *Liskeard* (A 390; 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) crosses the Tamar by the medieval New Bridge to (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Gunnislake*. *Calstock*, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. s., has a graceful railway viaduct. The noble church of *Bere Ferrers* lies c. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. farther s., across the Tamar. *Cotehele House, c. 2 m. s. of Gunnislake viâ *Alboston* (bus from

Tavistock), is a finely preserved medieval mansion of 1435–1539 (N.T.; adm. April–Oct daily, exc. Mon 11–12.30, 2–5.30; rfmts; fee) still equipped with its 17–18C tapestries and furniture lent by Lord Mount Edgcombe. Notable features are the original chapel with a clock of 1489 and the Bronze Age horns in the Great Hall.—Passing *Kit Hill* (1094 ft; r.), we reach (10 m.) *Callington*, with a noble church.—18 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. *Liskeard*, see p. 227.

B From Exeter to Plymouth viâ Princetown

ROAD, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. (A 30, B 3212, A 386).

We follow A 30 for over 1 m. from the Exe Bridge and then ascend left on B 3212. Farther on a descent leads into the attractive upper valley of the Teign, with the pretty village of (6 m.; r.) *Dunsford*. We enter the National Park, and cross the river at (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Steps Bridge*.—12 m. *Moretonhampstead* (Rte 23c). We cross the Bovey before (15 m.) *Beetor Cross* (p. 225). One mile farther on the road climbs the shoulder of *Shapley Common* (l.; 1075 ft; viewpoint).

A track leads s. to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) **Grimspound*, a good example of a Bronze Age walled settlement. A wide wall encloses an area of 4 acres with the remains of 24 huts. Outside the pound the old field pattern can be traced. Across the valley ($\frac{1}{2}$ m. due w.) is the *Challacombe Stone Row*, three rows leading up to a menhir (also approached from Warren House Inn).

The road passes between tors with hut circles, stone rows, and disused mines; footpaths from (18 m.) *Warren House Inn*.—20 m. *Post-bridge*, with an admirable example of a 'clapper', or rude stone, bridge over the E. Dart.

The valley abounds in prehistoric remains, reached only by foot. *Broadun Ring* and *Pound* are c. 1 m. N. (w. bank of river), while the **Grey Wethers*, the two largest Bronze Age stone rings on the Moor, are across the valley, 2 m. farther N.—For the footpaths from *Chagford*, see p. 225.

We cross the Torquay—Tavistock road at (24 m.) *Two Bridges* (p. 226).—25½ m. (r.) *Princetown* (1409 ft) owes its existence to the *Prison* opened in 1809 at the instigation of Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, for French and (after 1813) American prisoners of war, the total number at one period being over 9000. The church was built and fitted up by the prisoners (1814), and a memorial window (1910) and gateway (1928) commemorate the 218 Americans who died on the Moor. In 1850 the building was reopened as *Dartmoor Convict Prison*, and in a mutiny in 1932 a part of the buildings was burned down. Some of the adjacent moorland was brought under cultivation by convict 'hard labour' before this was abolished.—30 m. *Dousland* (Hotel) is 1 m. S. of *Walkhampton*, with its 16C church-house and conspicuous church tower. *Yannadon Down* (r.) commands a view with a particularly fine grouping of the tors around Burrator reservoir (see below).

31½ m. *Yelverton* (Hotels) lies on the edge of *Roborough Down* (golf links), and is now a dormitory suburb for Plymouth.

A lane near the Rock Hotel leads E.S.E. to (1½ m.) *M'evay*, with an old village cross and an oak 25 ft in girth. Hence we proceed E. to (2½ m.) *Sheepstor*, with its 15C priest's house, the tomb of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak (d. 1868), and his nephew (d. 1917), and an ancient bull-ring. In the S. side of the tor (845 ft) that gives name to the village is the '*Pixies' Cave*'. About 2 m. S.E. are the *Drizzlecombe Antiquities* (see p. 226). To the N.W. of Sheepstor is the beautiful *Burrator Reservoir* (150 acres), the largest in Devon, which we leave to the right. At the W. end of the dam we turn to the left and follow the road past *Yennadon Down* to (4½ m.) *Dousland* (see above).

**Buckland Abbey* (N.T.; adm. Easter–Sept daily 11–6, Sun 2–6; winter, Wed, Sat, Sun 3–5; fee), c. 2½ m. W., founded by the Cistercians in 1278, was most probably the birthplace of Sir Richard Grenville (1542–91) and was purchased in 1581 by Sir Francis Drake. Remains of the original buildings include the tithe barn and the church tower, which is incorporated in the present house. This is now a Drake, Naval, and West Country museum. Among Elizabethan portraits from the Clarendon Collection is one of Sir John Hawkins, by Zuccari. About 1 m. N. is the village of *Buckland Monachorum*, with the Garden House (adm. to garden, Wed 3–7, April–Sept; fee), and a fine Perp. church with a monument to Lord Heathfield, d. 1790, the defender of Gibraltar.

We continue s. on A 386.—At (35½ m.) *Roborough*, a road (l.) leads to *Bickleigh* (1½ m.).

To the N.E. (c. 1½ m.) is **Shaugh Bridge*, at the junction of the Meavy and the Plym, below which is the wooded *Bickleigh Vale*, normally accessible to walkers as far as *Plym Bridge* (c. 4 m.). Above *Shaugh Bridge* is the fine cliff on the Plym known as the *Dewerstone* and about 1 m. S.E. lies *Shaugh Prior*. Thence to *Ivy-bridge* (8 m.) see p. 210.

36½ m. *Plymouth Airport*.—At (38 m.) *Crownhill*, we cross A 374. On the right is *Manadon House* (1680), now occupied by the *Royal Naval Engineering College*.—40½ m. *Plymouth*.

C From Torquay to Tavistock

ROAD, 40½ m. (A 380, A 383, A 38, A 384).

From Torquay we take A 380 to (6 m.) *Newton Abbot* (p. 215), and there continue on A 383 which joins A 38 (Rte 22c) before (12½ m.) *Ashburton* (Hotels). A 'Stannary' town (comp. p. 223; 3500 inhab.), with many old houses and a fine 14–15C church, it is a good starting-point for the moor E. of the Dart.

The lovely woods of *Holne Chase* are open to the guests of *Holne Chase Hotel*.—*Tavistock road* N.W. for c. ¼ m., then take the r. branch at the fork.—2½ m. *Ausewell Cross*; keep left.—At 4 m. we reach *Buckland-in-the-Moor* (E.E. church, with Perp. screen and Norman font), at the foot of *Buckland Beacon* (1282 ft; view). We then descend (l.) to (4½ m.) *Buckland Bridge*, where the *Webburn* joins the Dart, ½ m. above the crag called the *Lovers' Leap*. Hence we follow the road to the S.W., with the Dart on our left, to (5½ m.) the *New Bridge*. Crossing this we proceed E. (r. for *Holne* village, p. 226) to (6½ m.) *Holne Bridge*, 2 m. from *Ashburton*.

FROM ASHBURTON TO CHAGFORD AND BACK, 37½ m.—We ascend to the right off the Tavistock road for (2 m.) *Ausewell Cross*, there keeping to the right past *Buckland Beacon* (1281 ft; view to the w.) for (4½ m.) *Hemsworth Gate*, with *Rippon Tor* (1563 ft), studded with cairns, on the right.—Leaving the double-headed *Hay Tor* (1490 ft; good view) on the left, where the tracks of a Granite Railway opened in 1820 and operated by horses can still be seen, we reach (5¼ m.) *Haytor* (Hotels). The 14–15C parish church is at *Ilington*, 1½ m. S.E., and 1½ m. S. is *Bagtor*, birthplace of John Ford (1586–1640?), the dramatist.—The descent passes *Yarner Wood* (l.), on the left beyond which (6½ m.) is the road to **Becka Falls* (3 m.) and *Manaton* (4 m.), a delightful village near *Lustleigh Cleave* (see below).—10 m. *Bovey Tracey* (Hotels), affords good headquarters for excursions in S.E. Dartmoor and the lower Teign

Valley (E.). The Perp. church, dedicated to St Thomas Becket, contains a remarkable coloured stone screen and pulpit.

John Cann's Rocks, 1 m. N.W., and *Bottor Rock*, 1½ m. N.E., are two good points of view.

From Bovey Tracey we go N.W. by the main road (A 382), and turn left for (13½ m.) **Lustleigh**, with its interesting church and famous **Cleave*, a moorland valley over 1 m. w.

On the first tor reached along the path to the *Cleave* is a rocking-stone known as the *Nutcrackers*, about 1 m. w. by N. of which is *Little Silver*, a thatched cottage in a charming nook, whence a path leads up through the wood to (¼ m.) *Manaton* (see above).—Steep moorland tracks can be followed N.W. to Moretonhampstead.

Returning to A 382, we follow the valley to (17 m.) **Moretonhampstead** (Hotels), a pleasant little town, with a colonnaded almshouse (1637), a starting-point for the moorlands near the Teign. *North Bovey* (Hotel, with golf course, 1 m. N.W.), 1½ m. S.W., is a lovely village above the Bovey, with an oak-shaded green. For the Exeter-Tavistock road, see Rte 23A.—At (20 m.) *Easton*, we turn l. for (21½ m.) **Chagford** (many Hotels), an old 'Stannary' town (comp. p. 223) of quiet charm, and a

WALKS. A pleasant found may be taken via *Teigncombe*, 2½ m. W., to (4 m.) the stone remains near *Kes Tor* (1433 ft), and thence N. to (5 m.) the *Scorhill Circle* and *Wallbrook Clapper*, and back via (6 m. N.E.) *Gidleigh*, with a fortified mansion of c. 1300.—A steep by-road leads to *Batworthy*, 3 m. W., the nearest point to **Shovel Down* (½ m. farther), with five stone rows. The walk may be continued S.S.W., keeping to the W. of *Fernworthy Forest*, via the Grey Wethers (p. 173) to *Postbridge* on B 3212 (Rte 23B).—Other points of interest are (3 m. N.E.) *Cranbrook Castle* (an Iron Age fort) and (4 m.) **Fingle Bridge*; the *Drewsteignton Dolmen*, c. 2½ m. N., and *Castle Drogo* (p. 221).

We turn S. over *Meldon Hill* to cross the Moretonhampstead-Two Bridges road at (24 m.) *Beetor Cross*, and continue S. on B 3344.—At 26 m. we turn R., leaving on the l. a road to N. Bovey (1½ m.; see above), and, passing some fine tors, reach (29 m.) **Widcombe-in-the-Moor** (Hotel), a beautifully situated village (crowded in the summer season) associated with the song 'Widdicombe Fair'. Its 14-16C church with a tower 120 ft high, is known as the 'Cathedral of Dartmoor'; the church-house (N.T.) dates from the 15C. The fair is still held on 2nd Tues in Sept.—We cross the *Webburn* and return (E.) to (31 m.) *Hemsworthly Gate*, and thence S. to (37½ m.) *Ashburton*.

We leave *Ashburton* by A 384 and cross the Dart on the medieval *Holne Bridge* and (16 m.) *New Bridge*, skirting the edge of *Holne Chase*

(see above).—19½ m. **Dartmeet*, where the E. and W. Dart unite, is 1¼ m. N.E. of *Hexworthy* (Hotel), a fine view-point.

FROM HEXWORTHY TO SOUTH BRENT, partly on foot. We follow the road s.e. above the right bank of the Dart to (4 m.) *Holne*, a picturesque village, the birth-place of Charles Kingsley (1819–75), 2¼ m. from Holne Bridge, beyond the *Moor Gate*, and 4 m. by road from Buckfastleigh (see Rte 22A). Walkers, however, proceed s.w. across the common to (5½ m.) the *Mardle*. We cross the stream and strike s. to (6 m.) *Pupers Hill* and (7½ m.) *Hickaton Hill*, with its fine pounds and hut circles. To the s. of the hill, crossing the Abbot's Way (see below), flows the Avon (here dammed to form a small reservoir), which we take as our guide to (9½ m.) **Shipley Bridge*. Hence a lane descends the valley to (12 m.) *South Brent*, on A 38 (Rte 22A).

23½ m. **Two Bridges** (Hotel), at the crossing of the two main roads across the moor, lies just below the confluence of the West Dart and the Cowsic. The Cowsic valley is particularly charming, and a Lich Way may be followed from Lydford Tor (2½ m. up the valley) to Peter Tavy (c. 6 m. w.; see below). On the Dart, 1¼ m. N., is *Wistman's Wood*, one of the few old groves of stunted oaks that still linger on the Moor. About ¾ m. N.E. is *Crockern Tor* (1391 ft), where the 'Tinnars' Parliament' was attended until 1730 by representatives of the four original 'Stannary'

3½ m. s., thought to have been used as a boundary mark for the Forest of Dartmoor in 1204 (mentioned in 1240), and bearing the inscriptions 'Siward' and 'Boc Lond'. Good walkers may proceed by (4½ m.) an old mine on *Harter Tors*, to (5½ m.) the *Drizzlecombe Antiquities*, on the Plym, which include two fine menhirs, and thence w. to (7 m.) *Sheepstor* (see p. 224).

From Nun's Cross an old track, known as Abbot's Way, running first s.e. and thence s.w., leads to (1¼ m.) a ford on the Plym. The path on the other side is ill-defined, but a s.e. course will bring us to (2½ m.) *Erme Head* (c. 1530 ft), with its mining remains. Descending the left bank of the Erme, we reach (3½ m.) a stream coming from some clay-works. Crossing this and keeping s.e., we reach the old railway track, which we follow s. to (6 m.) the slope of *Three Barrows* (1522 ft; view) and (8 m.) a point c. ¼ m. E. of Harford church. About ¼ m. farther on we descend s.s.w. to a gate, from which a lane leads in the same direction to (10 m.) *Ivybridge* (p. 210).

From Two Bridges to *Princetown* and *Plymouth*, see Rte 23B.

At (25½ m.) *Rendlestone* we join a road from Princetown.—27½ m. *Merrivale* (Hotel), on the Walkham. Above the E. bank of the stream are many hut-circles, a menhir, and two double stone rows.

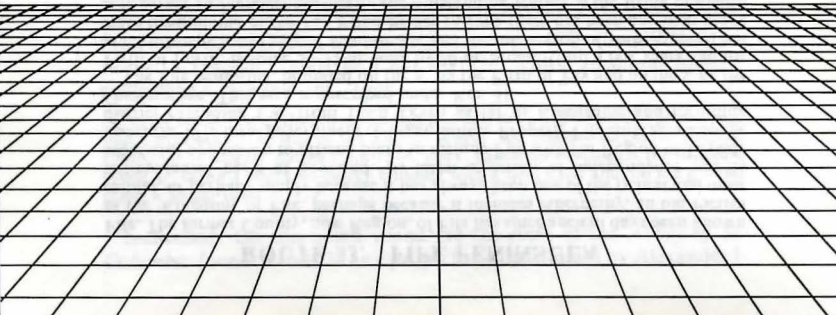
An easy walk to Lydford (9 m.) leaves the Tavistock road c. 1 m. w. at a point where a water-course runs under the road. We strike N.N.W. over the common for (2 m.) *Cox Tor* (1452 ft; view). A lane on the N. side of the hill on which the tor stands leads to (2¼ m.) a farmhouse whence a path runs w. to (3¼ m.) **Peter Tavy Combe*, with its charming cascades. About ½ m. from the lower end of the

combe is the village of *Peter Tavy*, from the church of which a lane runs N. to (4½ m.) *Mary Tavy*. Beyond this village we follow the road N. through Blackdown for c. 1¼ m., and then take a rough track to the left, which crosses the shoulder of *Gibbet Hill* (1159 ft) to (7½ m.) a gate near the old Lydford station. Here we turn (r.) into a road running N.E. to (9 m.) *Lydford*.

Beyond Merrivale Bridge conspicuous tors rise on either hand before the final descent to (40½ m.) **Tavistock** (p. 222).



SCOTLAND



ROUTE 33. FIFE PENINSULA

Fife. The former County, now Region, of Fife has since ancient days been known as the 'Kingdom' of Fife, perhaps because it includes Abernethy, an old Pictish capital, or perhaps simply because it has always been one of the richest and most self-contained parts of Scotland. Its latest assertion of independence was its successful opposition to official plans to include Fife with the Region of Tayside under the 1975 local government re-organisation. Properly Fife embraces also the district extending s.w. from Loch Leven as far as Kincardine and including Dunfermline. This area is described under Rte. 31.

The Fife peninsula, bounded on the N. by the Firth of Tay and on the S. by the Firth of Forth, is some 30-35 m. long by 20 m. broad. Until a few years ago the peninsula was something of a cul-de-sac and for this reason often by-passed, but since the building of the Tay Road Bridge in 1966 there has been an outlet at the N.E. corner to Dundee. Scenically the outstanding feature is the string of quaint and picturesque ancient little fishing ports lining the E. part of the S. coast (roughly Elie to Crail); otherwise Fife is generally farming land, with some high moorland patches. Of many interesting and historical sites, special mention may be made of Falkland Palace, the round tower at Abernethy and the town of St Andrews.

Fife is described in four sections: A. Forth Bridge to St Andrews round the coast. B. St Andrews. C. Forth Bridge to Dundee via Falkland and Cupar. D. The North.

A. Forth Bridge to St Andrews round the Coast

A92 to Kirkcaldy; A915 or A955 to Largo; A917 to Crail; A918 to St Andrews

Forth Bridges. Rte. 9.

Inverkeithing, now largely concerned with paper manufacture, was granted a charter as a royal burgh by William the Lion in 1165. The town was the birthplace of Sir Samuel Greig (1735-88), the admiral who created a Russian navy for Catherine the Great (plaque in High St). At the W. end of High St, 14C. *Greyfriars Hospice* has been restored as a community centre with a *Museum*† of local history. At the E. end of the town stands the *Cross* (1399; with unicorn of 1688). Near here are also the *Town House* (1755); the attractive, turreted 17C. *Church Hall* (or *Fordell's Lodging*); and the *Church* (1826, with a medieval tower), containing a rare late 14C. font.

On the coast, just E., the industrial area and new town of *Dalgety* has grown near where once stood the seat of the Earl of Moray. On Dalgety Bay is the roofless *Church of St Bridget*, dating from 1244. The E. part is the old church, the structure to the W. being a later two-storey building with a laird's loft and, on the ground floor, a burial vault.

Inchcolm†. On this small island are the ruins of the *Abbey of St Columba*, founded in 1123 as a priory for Augustinians by Alexander I

in gratitude for the help given by the island's hermit when he was shipwrecked here. A primitive cell to the n.w. may have been the hermit's home. Alexander's priory became an abbey in 1235 but was much plundered by the English. Nevertheless the remains are well preserved and include a small 13 and 15C. church; an octagonal chapter house with a stone roof (c. 1283); and a 14C. cloister, with vaulted dorter, frater and guest-house above. The choir has remains of wall paintings. In Shakespeare's 'Macbeth', St Colme's Inch is mentioned as the burial-place of the defeated Sweno of Norway, and a hog-backed gravestone w. of the church may date from this time.

Aberdour is a summer resort whose castle, ancient church and dovecot form an attractive and typical medieval group.

The Castle† stands on 14C. foundations and has a 14C. tower, to which other buildings were grafted during the 16 and 17C. Bruce granted the lands to Randolph, Earl of Moray, these later passing to the Douglas earls of Morton. The castle has some good wall paintings.

St Fillan's Church is part Norman and part 16C., the Norman parts being the chancel, the chancel arch, the N. wall of the nave, and the windows in the chancel and nave. *There is a large window in the N. wall* romantic as it was tragic, of Mary, Queen of Scots, with Rossend Castle. Today the town is mainly concerned with shipbuilding.

Tradition is that the harbour was used by Agricola in 83 and that his troops also built a fort on Dunearn Hill behind. Queen Mary visited in 1563, James VI in 1601, and in 1651 the town is said to have surrendered to Cromwell on condition that he repaired its streets and harbour. Mary Somerville, the astronomer, lived here in the 1780s. (Somerville St, with a good group of restored 17C. houses.)

The **Church* is one of the most original and remarkable post-Reformation churches in Scotland. As long ago as 1120 David I granted land for a church on this site, but the first was not built until 1234. The present building (1592) is octagonal in plan, with an outside stair to the Sailors' Loft and a tower of 1749. Particularly noteworthy are the superb canopied central pew (1606) and the elaborately carved and painted Trades' Lofts (17 and 18C.) In a General Assembly here in 1601 James VI suggested the necessity for a new translation of the Bible, this suggestion leading to the Authorised Version of 1611. The *Museum*† of local history is in the former courtroom of the Council Chambers.

Rossend Castle (no adm.; restored as offices) was a 17C. house grafted on to the 15C. tower of Melvilles. A painted ceiling (c. 1610), discovered by accident in 1957, is now in the Museum of Antiquities in Edinburgh.

It was to old Rossend Tower that Mary, Queen of Scots, came in 1563, followed by her romantic admirer, the French poet, Chastelard. Chastelard, found hiding in Mary's room, paid for his indiscretion on the executioner's block at St Andrews, reciting verses written by his friend Ronsard and crying 'Adieu, Thou most beautiful and most cruel Princess in the world'.

Kinghorn. Just s. of the town a monument (1886) beside the road marks the spot where in 1286 Alexander III met his death.

The King was returning in the dark to the royal residence at nearby Pettycur when, it is said, his horse stumbled and he fell down the cliff. Some such violent death had been predicted by an apparition at his wedding feast in Jedburgh Castle the previous year; and the previous day Thomas the Rhymer, challenged by the Earl of Dunbar to predict the morrow, had replied that it would be a day of calamity.

Grange, with the remains of its 16C. mansion, was the home of Kirkcaldy of Grange, hero of the epic defence of Edinburgh Castle.

The fortified island of **Inchkeith**, with a lighthouse, lies 2½ m. s.e. The island is associated with a curious experiment reputedly made by James IV, who, wishing to investigate man's primitive speech, interned there two infants under the care of a dumb woman. The finding, apparently, was that they both 'spak guid Ebrew'. In 1547, after the battle of Pinkie, the English planted a fort on the island, but from 1540 to 1567 it was garrisoned by the French for Mary of Guise. ~~1540 to 1567 it was garrisoned by the French for Mary of Guise.~~ 1644, is a busy place which combines industry with the amenities of a coastal resort. The town grew to prosperity largely with the manufacture of linoleum, the first factory being established in 1847. This industry is now declining, but others, for example furniture, are taking its place. Kirkcaldy is well called the 'lang town of Fife', for its extends along the waterfront some 4 m. from Invertiel to Dysart.

Michael Scot, the Wizard, was born near here (at Balwearie, 1½ m. s.w.) in c. 1175. Adam Smith was born here in 1723 (plaque in High St) and returned to write 'The Wealth of Nations'. Robert Adam (b. 1728) was another native. Thomas Carlyle was a teacher at the burgh school (plaque in Kirk Wynd).

In the central part of the town stands the imposing *Town House* (by Carr and Howard; 1939-56). On the top the town's patron saint, St Bryce, in wrought iron, blesses the people. Inside, the mural on the stairway is noteworthy.

The **Museum and Art Gallery**† and adjacent **Industrial Museum**† stand above the War Memorial Gardens near the station.

The Museum has sections on archaeology; history; the Firth of Forth (mainly ship models); Adam Smith and Thomas Carlyle (papers etc.); geology and natural

history.—The Art Gallery is a small but good collection in which many of the works are by Scottish artists. Artists represented include *Andrew Geddes, Henry Raeburn, W. Q. Orchardson, William McTaggart* (a whole room, including his delightful 'Helping Granny'), *Stanley Curstiter, W. O. Hutchinson, W. R. Sickert, L. S. Lowry, Fantin-Latour*, and *L. E. Boudin*.

The admirable Industrial Museum covers many aspects of local industry, perhaps the most unusual exhibit being a set of furniture carved in 'parrot' coal. Also to be seen are a blacksmith's forge; a wheelwright's shop; a hand-printing press; a room devoted to the linoleum industry; and a coalmining room, with instructive models.

In front of the museum a plaque commemorates Sir Sandford Fleming (1827–1915), chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway and author of Standard Time. Across from the War Memorial Gardens stands the *Adam Smith Centre*, with a modern theatre and facilities for functions etc.

In the lower town, skirting the Forth, the *Esplanade* is the scene each April of the five-day Links Market, with origins reaching back to 1304. One of the longest established, largest, and best equipped markets in Britain, it is formally opened each year by a ceremony attended by the Provost, magistrates, town councillors and officials, and members of the Showmen's Guild of Great Britain. To the E., in *High St.*, near the docks, is the site for the annual (June) Scott's Motor Cycle Road Race. *Dunniker Park*, in the N.W., has a woodland nature trail (1 m.), with tulip and cedar trees. *Ravensraig Park* (E. by the shore) offers a woodland rock, and beach walk (1 m.), and also the ruins of **Ravensraig Castle**. Dating from 1460, the castle was begun by James II as a dower-house for his wife Mary of Gueldres, but the work stopped three years later when the lady died. James III handed Ravensraig over to William Sinclair, Earl of Orkney, and it was finally demolished by Monk in 1651. The castle's interest lies in its being one of the first in Britain to have been deliberately designed for defence by cannon.

Dysart, now a suburb of Kirkcaldy, is an old port which takes its name from St Serf (5C.). The ruined *Church of St Serf*, near the sea, is older than the date 1570 that appears on one of its windows. The *Tolbooth* has a stumpy tower of 1576. The *John McDouall Stuart Museum*† is in the 17C. building (restored) in which the Australian explorer was born. Stuart (1815–66) is best known for his six expeditions into the interior (1858–62).

Wemyss. West and East Wemyss are so called because of the numerous large 'weems' or caves (some with prehistoric drawings and carvings) along this coast. The caves are now in poor condition and generally inaccessible. *Wemyss Castle* (no adm.), on a rocky height overlooking the sea between E. and W. Wemyss, is 15–17C. (restored). Mary is said to have first met Darnley here in 1565, five months before their marriage. A ruin a little E. of E. Wemyss, known as *Macduff's Castle*, is said to have once been the stronghold of the Thanes of Fife.

Buckhaven, Methil and Leven are linked, largely industrial towns, with Methil serving as the port for the three. Buckhaven and Methil can be by-passed. *Leven*, separated from Methil by the river Leven and with a good beach, caters for the holiday visitor. In *Letham Glen*, a sheltered public park, there is a collection of animals and birds.—At *Lundin Links*, 2 m. E., three large standing stones can be seen on the golf links (N. of A915, behind first house on entering the town).

Largo comprises Upper and Lower Largo, the former also known as *Kirkton of Largo*, with a parish church first consecrated in 1243 though the chancel is the only pre-Reformation part surviving. In the churchyard there is a Pictish cross-slab, and an inscribed stone on the churchyard wall records that this wall was built in 1657 by one John Wood (possibly a descendant of Sir Andrew Wood, see below, buried here) 'after 55 years absence returning from his travels'. *Lower Largo* is a straggling small town and port.

Alexander Selkirk (better known as Robinson Crusoe) was born in 1676 at Lower Largo, the son of a shoemaker, and his statue stands at the cottage. Another ~~near exclusive saint~~, Sir Andrew Wood (d. 1515), captain of the famous charter of 1598, granted by James VI to replace an earlier one, accidentally burnt, *Earlsferry* is described as 'old beyond memory of man'. The name stems from the tradition that it was from here that Macduff, fleeing from Macbeth, was ferried across to Dunbar, and a cave at Kincaig Point is known as Macduff's Cave.

To the E. of the harbour of Elie stands *Lady's Tower*, so called because it was from here that a noted local beauty, Lady Janet Anstruther, used to bathe: she first sent a man through the streets ringing a bell to warn people to keep away.

Inland, the village of *Kilconquhar* (pron. Kinnuchar) derives its name from 'Cell of St Conacher'. The nearby village of *Colinsburgh* was founded in the early 18C. by Colin, Earl of Balcarres, a staunch Jacobite, as a home for his soldiers when it seemed clear that the Stuart cause was lost.

***ELIE TO CRAIL** is the stretch of coast, known as East Neuk, along which are strung Fife's several quaint little ports. Between Elie and St Monance can be seen the ruins of *Ardross Castle* (14C.), with a rectangular dovecot.

St Monance (or **Monans**, the older name, deriving from a Celtic missionary) has in the s. of the town the *Church of St Monan*, built by David II c. 1362 in gratitude for his recovery at the saint's shrine from a wound. The church comprises transepts and choir and a short square tower, surmounted by an octagonal steeple, with characteristic little belfry windows. The interior has a groined roof and ogee-headed sedilia.—Just w. on a headland, stands *Newark Castle*, with a good beehive dovecot. Originally the property of the Abercrombies, the castle was bought c. 1649 by General David Leslie, the Covenanter commander, who became Lord Newark.

Kellie Castle†, 2 m. inland, off A921, its oldest part dating back to the 14C., is a good example of 16–17C. domestic architecture. It consists of two 16C. towers united by a 17C. range with some outstanding plasterwork, and panelling with painted landscapes. The castle was built by the Oliphants, but sold in 1613 to Thomas Erskine, 1st Earl of Kellie (who slew Ruthven in the Gowrie conspiracy). Abandoned in 1830, the castle was restored from 1878 by Professor James Lorimer. A room contains a display on the work the architect Robert Lorimer.

Lochty Station, 1½ m. N. on B940, is the home of the Lochty Private Railway† (steam with over 1½ m. of track).

Pittenweem, a royal burgh of 1542, is a fishing port. The parish are the remains of a priory founded in 1114 and later associated with that on the Isle of May (see below); that the priory's territory extended some way farther is indicated by the length of old wall which bounds the seaward end of Abbey Walk Road. It was at Pittenweem that Robertson and Wilson robbed the Fife customs collector (1736), a crime which led to their being hanged in Edinburgh and the subsequent riot and lynching of the guard commander, Captain Porteous (plaque on house at parish church end of Routine Row). At the E. end of the harbour The Gyles, restored by N.T.S., form a pleasing group of 16C. houses.

St Fillan's Cave† is named after a 9C. missionary and became a cave-shrine of the priory. Long used as a fishing-gear store, the cave was rededicated in 1935 and is occasionally used for worship.

Anstruther is more properly the 'United Burgh of Kilrenny, Cellardyke, Anstruther Easter and Anstruther Wester'. Until the departure of the herring in the 1940s Anstruther was a main centre of Scotland's herring fishing, and it is therefore appropriate that the town should now be the home of the Scottish Fisheries Museum.

The ***Scottish Fisheries Museum**† is housed in a group of buildings known as St Ayles. St Ayles Chapel stood here (on the site of the N. building) during the 15C.

and a relic survives in the double-pointed arch window-head rebuilt into the present structure and overlooking the courtyard. The building (Abbot's Lodging) on the E. side of the courtyard is 16C. and served as residence for the Abbot of Balmerino when he visited Anstruther, presumably to check on the operation of the charter of 1318 which gave to his abbey the right to lease booths to the local fishermen.—The imaginative museum covers many aspects of sea fishing. COURTYARD GALLERY: Ancillary trades, such as boat building, sail making, and coopersing. Fisheries protection. WEST ROOM: Fishermen's personal items. Paintings. Dress miniature figures. WEST GALLERY: Dioramas illustrating fishing methods. Model fishing boats. Fishing gear. Painting of the 'Fisher Lassie' by John McGhie. LECTURE HALL: Special exhibitions. AQUARIUM, with wall tanks and a floor tank. LONG GALLERY: Panorama of fishing communities around the coasts of Scotland. The Macdonald Scott tapestry compass. Paintings by John McGhie. Model of a Shetland herring boat. Whaling exhibition (in adjacent corridor). SHIP LOFT: A map of the North Atlantic fishing grounds, painted directly on to the old stone by pupils of Waid Academy, Anstruther. Model fishing vessels. Navigation equipment, including radio and radar. Wheel-house. ABBOT'S LODGING: Fisher family room of c. 1900. Net loft.

Buckie House† (High St) is a merchant's house, partly dating from 1692 but mainly 18C. Restored by the National Trust for Scotland the house is now part dwelling and part art gallery.

North Carr Lightship†, at East Pier, was stationed off Fife Ness from 1938–75. It is now a unique floating museum.

Churches in Anstruther Easter. St Adrian's, and Chalmers Church further east, are now merged, alternating for Sunday services; the latter honours Dr Thomas Chalmers (1780–1840), first Moderator of the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland and a native of Anstruther. The manse at Anstruther Easter, dating from 1590, is said to be the oldest continuously occupied manse in Scotland. Cellardyke, the eastern part of Anstruther and the old fishing centre, owes its curious name to the 'cellars' and 'dykes', built respectively below and above the hill, to protect fishing gear. The name Cardinal Steps Bathing Pool recalls that the pool occupies the site of the landing steps below a palace which Cardinal Beaton once had here. The church at Kilrenny (15C. tower), just inland, originated as a Celtic foundation c. 865.

In summer there are boat excursions from Anstruther to the **Isle of May**, c. 6 m. to the S.E. in the mouth of the Firth of Forth. The island is 1 m. long by ¼ m. broad. The Beacon, a small battlemented structure, is a relic of the first Scottish lighthouse (1636). The ruined Benedictine priory, founded by David I c. 1153, was abandoned and transferred to Pittenweem c. 1318. It has a shadowy connection with St Adrian, a missionary from Hungary murdered by the Norsemen (c. 870), whose coffin is said to have miraculously floated across to Anstruther. Robert Stevenson, grandfather of R. L. Stevenson, built the present lighthouse in 1816. The 'low light' (1844) is now a bird watching point.

Crail, a royal burgh of 1310, by a charter granted by Bruce which conferred the unusual privilege of allowing trading on the sabbath, is a small fishing town with many well-restored 17-18C. houses. The tolbooth dates from the early 16C., but has later additions. Old stone houses line the footways beside the steep road to the *Harbour*, busy with lobster-catching and perhaps the best known along this coast. At the e. end of the town is the interesting *Collegiate Church of St Mary*, founded in 1517. Here Archbishop Sharp was minister before he became Episcopalian and here Knox preached at the beginning of the Reformation. The building includes fragments of the earlier 12C. church. In the entrance lobby there is an 8C. Pictish cross-slab, and the indentation on another stone, near the door, is said to have been made by local bowmen sharpening their arrow tips. Yet another stone, outside the churchyard gate, claims to have been thrown at the church by the devil from the Isle of May, where he was visiting. In the churchyard, behind the church, a solid, square building of 1826 bears the inscription 'Erected for securing the dead', a reminder of the days of bodysnatchers. In Victoria Gardens the Sauchope Stone is Early Christian. *Constantine's Cave* is traditionally the place where in 879 King an earthwork across the promontory and was entertained in 1538. Danes Dyke. protection against, the Norsemen, is said to have been thrown up by, or as a

B. St Andrews

One of the historic towns of Scotland—secular, spiritual and academic—and hallowed in the world of golf, St Andrews ranks with Edinburgh and Stirling for character and atmosphere. As a whole, the town is best seen from the high ground on the road approach from the s.e. The town is a long one, with the venerable ruined Cathedral at the e. end and the famous golf links at the other. Between, three streets fan out from near the cathedral. These are North St, Market St and South St, this last being the main street. All three have many gracious and dignified buildings and, with their narrow connecting streets, make up a legacy of planning and taste from the past.

The description below starts from the Golf Links, continues through the town to the Cathedral, then returns past the Castle.

History. That St Regulus, or Rule, bearing the relics of St Andrew, was shipwrecked at St Andrews in the 4C. is one of the many picturesque legends of

Scottish history. It seems more likely that these relics were brought here in the mid 8C. A Culdee settlement was founded at about this time, with a chapel on a rock by the shore, this being superseded by a church on Kirk Hill, traces of a successor of which (St Mary of the Rock) can still be seen. The Culdee settlement became a bishopric, which by the beginning of the 10C. had superseded Abernethy in the primacy of Scotland. In 1124 Robert, prior of the Augustinian house at Scone, was appointed bishop, and the Culdees were gradually superseded by Canons Regular. In 1140 the town became a royal burgh. The cathedral was founded in 1160, and forty years later (1200) the castle was begun as the episcopal residence. In 1472 the see became an archbishopric, one of the first to hold the rank being William Schevez or Schivas (d. 1497), counsellor of James IV and medical pioneer. The present town church and the university date from 1412. In 1407 John Risby was here burned for heresy, and in 1433 Paul Crawler, a Bohemian. Patrick Hamilton suffered in 1528, and the burning by the Catholic Cardinal Beaton of the Protestant George Wishart was almost immediately avenged by the former's murder (1546). These last two events occurred at the castle (see below). Another victim (1558) was Walter Myln, the last Reformation martyr. In 1538 Mary of Guise received a ceremonial welcome here before her marriage. Her daughter Mary, Queen of Scots, visited St Andrews in 1563 and 1564, and James VI in 1583 escaped hither from the Gowrie family and visited it often again.

The University of St Andrews, the oldest in Scotland, was founded in 1412 by Bishop Henry Wardlaw and established the following year by a Bill of Benedict XIII. In the 15-17C. many famous Scots studied here: Dunbar, Sir David Lindsay, *Mary's College*, founded in 1538, houses the theological faculty. University College, at Dundee, founded in 1880 and now called Queen's College, was incorporated with St Andrews University in 1897, but is now separated. Each college has its own principal and staff of professors, but there is a single University Court. The traditional red-gowned undergraduate promenade on Sundays from the university chapel to the pier is a colourful spectacle.

Golf. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club (founded 1754) is the premier golf club in the world and the ruling authority on the game. The Autumn Golf Meeting at the end of Sept., when the captain for the ensuing year plays himself into office, is the principal event of the year.

There are four courses (18 holes), all n.w. of the town. The *Old Course* (4 m.), always the favourite, starts from the Royal and Ancient Golf Club House. The others are the *New Course* (3¼ m.), the *Jubilee Course* (2¾ m.), and the *Eden Course* (3½ m.). The courses are the property of a Links Trust and, on payment of a green fee, are open to anybody without introduction or the need to belong to a club. There is no Sun. play on the Old Course which is also normally closed for the whole of March. A fifth course is *Balgove Links*. — *Auchterlonie's Golf Museum*† (4 Pilmuir Links) contains a personal collection of golfing relics, photographs etc., going back to the early days of the game.

On the green, near the sea, above a hollow known as the Bow Butts, stands the *Martyrs' Monument*, commemorating Reformers who were burned at St Andrews. Thence the road called The Scores skirts the

shore to the castle (see below). To the s. of the links are a complex of new university buildings for the departments of chemistry, mathematics and physics.

South St is spanned at its w. end by the *West Port*, one of the few surviving Scottish city gates. The gate was rebuilt in 1589, but the side arches are 19C. additions as is also the figure of David I. Many pleasing 18C. houses can be seen in South St and the turnings off it. On the right side is *Blackfriars Chapel*, a fragment (1525) of the church of the Dominican friary, founded in 1274 by Bishop Wishart and destroyed by the Reformation mob in 1559. The chapel stands in the grounds of *Madras College*, a school founded in 1832 from a bequest of Andrew Bell, a native of St Andrews, who made his fortune in India. The *Town Hall* (r. on the corner of Queen's Gardens) contains portraits and municipal relics, including the headsman's axe.

Opposite the Town Hall is **Holy Trinity**, the large and beautiful town church, founded in 1412 but many times altered, spoiled by rebuilding in 1799, and redesigned in 1906–09 by MacGregor Chalmers, who followed the old lines and retained as much as possible of the original

~~marble~~ ^{The fine tower, however, is pre-Reformation.} *John Knox here* carved in Holland and erected by his son, with a fulsome inscription and a representation of the archbishop's murder. (See Rte. 33C., Cupar, Magus Muir). To the s.e. is the *Memorial Aisle*, with two surviving choir-stalls (c. 1505) and the silver Book of Remembrance (in a shrine recess) made after the Second World War; and on the n. side is the *Playfair Aisle*, with memorials to Sir Nigel Playfair (1874–1934) and members of his family. The great e. and w. windows, and 11 others in the church (1910–50), are the work of Douglas Strachan.

The pulpit, lectern and font commemorate 'A.K.H.B.' (Dr Boyd), minister of the church in 1865–99; he was appointed moderator of the general assembly, and, as A.K.H.B., was known as the author of 'The Recreations of a Country Parson' and the 'Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson'. On the w. wall is a tablet to Old Tom Morris, a famous golfer. In the session house (apply to the church officer), adjoining the s. aisle, are shown a chair of repentance, two 'cutty' stools, the 'branks' or scold's bridle, some 17C. plate etc.

St Mary's College, on the right, founded in 1537 by Archbishop Beaton, has since 1579 been the theological faculty of the university. The

coats-of-arms on the street facade are those of past chancellors. The older buildings form two sides of an attractive quadrangle, in which a thorn tree planted by Mary, Queen of Scots, still flourishes. On the e. side are new buildings and laboratories, while to the s. is a Botanic Garden. The Senate Room contains historical portraits.

Beyond Abbey St, on the right, is *St Leonard's School* (a girls' residential school, founded 1877), occupying the site and some of the old buildings of *St Leonard's College* which was founded in 1512, on the site of an older hospice, by Prior John Hepburn and Archbishop Alex Stewart, natural son of James IV, with whom he died at Flodden (1513), aged 21. George Buchanan was principal in 1566–70, and John Knox resided here. Here many of the youthful Reformers studied, and the phrase 'to have drunk at St Leonard's Well' meant to have imbibed Protestant doctrine. The college was united with St Salvator in 1747 and the domestic buildings sold for other purposes.—The library of St Leonard's School is in *Queen Mary's House* (on South St), the 16C. house belonging to a merchant, Hugh Scrimgeour, in which Mary, Queen of Scots, probably stayed (1563–64) and Charles II certainly did in 1650.

St Leonard's School is surrounded by a defensive wall, 25 ft high and c. 1 m. round. At intervals there are towers, with gunloops and carved heraldic panels. This wall, on the foundations of an older wall, dates from the 16C.

On the right, beyond The Pends, is the entrance to *St Leonard's Chapel*†, the early 16C. chapel of St Leonard's College. After a period as a parish church (1578–1671), the chapel stood neglected until 1910, when the university began a restoration, successfully completed 1948–52. In the choir are the monuments of two principals of the college, Robert Wilkie (d. 1611) and Peter Bruce (d. 1620), and of Robert Stewart, Earl of March (d. 1586).

Pends Road descends to the harbour (whose main pier was rebuilt in the 17C. with stones from the cathedral and castle ruins), passing the gateway (r.) of the *Hospitium Novum* of the priory, once a residence of Archbishop Sharp, and ends at the *Mill Port* where there is another gate in the precinct wall.

Facing the cathedral entrance, a group of 16–17C. houses, known as *Dean's Court*, stand on the site of the Archdeacon's Lodging. The building was restored in 1952 as a residence for research students of the university. The arms over the old gateway are those of George Douglas, associated with the escape of Mary, Queen of Scots, from Loch Leven.

The **Cathedral*†, now ruins, is by far the largest cathedral in Scotland. It served also as the priory church.

History. The cathedral was founded by Bishop Arnold in 1160 but was finished and consecrated only in 1318, in the presence of King Robert the Bruce. In this church James V married Mary of Guise; and within its walls Patrick Hamilton, George Wishart, and Walter Myln were tried and condemned for heresy. John Knox's sermons on the 'Cleansing of the Temple' on four consecutive days in June 1559 led to the destruction of images and 'popish' ornaments, but there is no evidence that any damage was done to the fabric at the Reformation. Neglect, cooperating with wind and weather, seem to have reduced it to a ruinous state by 1649, when stones from it were used in fortifying the town, an example soon followed by the citizens generally in erecting their houses down to about 1826.

When perfect the cathedral was 355 ft in length and about 160 ft wide across the transepts. The only remains standing are parts of the w. and e. ends, entirely isolated from each other, and part of the s. wall of the nave of eleven bays, pierced with windows of which three, to the e., are round-headed, and all c. 18 ft from the ground. The plan of the remainder is marked on the ground in lines filled with granite chips. The w. front (1273–79) has a deeply recessed central doorway, surmounted by a blank E.E. arcade and flanked by a turret still propped by a flying buttress. The original front was two bays farther west. In the s. aisle, the w. bays have late 13C. windows; those to the e. are a century earlier perfect, with its flanking turrets, three narrow windows with round heads below, and a pointed window above, a 15C. insertion. On the e. side of the cloister is the triple entrance to the chapter house (c. 1250), which was extended e. by Bishop Lamberton in 1313–21. Between this and the s. transept is a slype, once vaulted, while to the s. is the warming house (now a museum, see below), above which was the dorter. The undercroft of the refectory, on the s. side of the cloister, was reconstructed c. 1899; to the s.e. is a detached building, called the prior's house (15C.).

Close to the s.e. angle of the cathedral is the remarkable small **Church of St Rule**, built for Bishop Robert by Yorkshire masons in 1127–44. It is distinguished by its curious square slender Tower, 108 ft high, and by a very narrow choir, with its chancel-arch built up. The nave has vanished.

The *Tower* may be ascended (Fee).—The same ticket admits to the *Museum* in the cloister, containing Early Christian sculptured stones, mediæval monuments and various relics discovered on the site.—In the cemetery near St Rule's is buried Samuel Rutherford, prominent in the history of the Church of Scotland.—In the *East Cemetery* are the graves of Principal Tulloch, Lord Playfair (who did much to restore St Andrews to life in the 19C.), Bishop Wordsworth, Dr Boyd and Andrew Lang.

Kirk Hill, between the precinct and the foot of the pier, is probably the site of the earliest Culdee settlement. On it are traces of the church of *St Mary of the Rock* (c.

1250), once a collegiate church. In the cliff below is *St Rule's Cave*, perhaps better known as Lady Buchan's Cave, after an 18C. lady who fitted it up as a summer house.

The **Castle**† stands on a rock beside the sea c. 300 yards N.W. of the cathedral. Now a shattered but picturesque ruin, this was also the episcopal palace.

History. Founded by Bishop Rogers in 1200, the castle was rebuilt after Bannockburn by Bishop Lamberton and has several times been repaired. It was the prison of Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, and of many early Reformers. In 1546 the castle was the scene of two horrible deaths. The first, in March, was that of George Wishart, burnt at the stake in front of the castle by Cardinal Beaton who showed no mercy to Reformation leaders. Beaton watched the burning in comfort from the castle walls. Two months later several friends of Wishart, headed by Norman Leslie, son of the Earl of Rothes, seized the castle, slew Beaton, and hung his corpse over the battlements to prove he was dead. Joined by many Reformer adherents, including John Knox, they held out until the castle was taken by a French fleet in July, 1547, when Knox and many of the garrison were sent to the galleys at Nantes. The castle passed into the possession of the town in the 17C. and was thereafter neglected.

A modern bridge crosses the moat to the entrance, which is flanked by ~~guard rooms beyond which~~ *Sea Tower*, at the N.W. angle, is a curious bottle-shaped dungeon, c. 25 ft deep, where several Reformers are said to have been confined. Into this the body of Beaton was cast and covered with salt, 'to await', says Knox, 'what exsequies his brethren the bishops would prepare for him'. At the N.E. angle is the *Kitchen Tower*. The strong tower at the S.W. angle is supposed to have contained Beaton's apartments. To the S.E. of the courtyard is the entrance to a *Subterranean Passage*, a unique example of a mine and counter-mine dating from the siege of 1546.

Within the angle of Castle St and North St are some of the main university buildings. *Younger Hall* (graduation) was built in 1929, and *St Salvador's Hall* ranks as one of the finest student residences in Britain. The **United College** of St Salvador and St Leonard houses the faculties of arts and science.

The college of St Salvador was founded on this site in 1450 by Bishop James Kennedy, also Chancellor of Scotland, grandson of Robert III. In 1747 it was united with the College of St Leonard (see above). Patrick Hamilton was burned before the gate of the college in 1528. The sole survivor of Kennedy's buildings is the **Church of St Salvador**, now the university chapel, with a lofty tower. It contains the beautiful and elaborately decorated tomb of the founder, and an iron-cored mace of Kennedy's time, still carried on ceremonial occasions, is preserved in the vestry. John Knox's pulpit, from the town church, is now in St Salvador's. At the

w. end is the tomb-slab of Principal Hugh Spens (d. 1533), and a tablet by the entrance commemorates Andrew Lang (1844–1912), a student at the university.—The other buildings in the quadrangle are the work (1828–46) of Robert Reid and William Nixon.

College St, opposite St Salvator's, joins North St to Market St. A St Andrews Cross on the ground marks the site of the old Market Cross, at which the Bohemian, Paul Crawar, was burned (1433) and the French poet Chastelard was beheaded in 1563. (See Rte. 33A., Burntisland). The *Preservation Trust Cottage* at 12 North Street is a restored 18C. detached cottage, with a small museum and an annual summer exhibition.

In April the students stage the *Kate Kennedy Procession*, in which figures associated with the town's history walk through the streets. Kate Kennedy was a niece of the founder of St Salvator's College and a great beauty. However, in the procession her part is always played by a first-year man student.

The *Lammas Fair*, one of the oldest markets in Scotland, is held for two days in August.

The *Byre Theatre* started in the byre, or cowshed, of the Abbey St farm. A new theatre was opened in 1970. A young professional company presents a repertoire of several plays between April and December, a feature of the *Spring opening being* Railway, and boats.—The road from St Andrews passes near Bogward Doocot (c. 1500; restored 1963).

C. Forth Bridge to Dundee via Falkland and Cupar.

Choice of roads, 40–50 m.—7 m. **Cowdenbeath**—9 m. **Glenrothes**—6 m. **Falkland**—9 m. **Cupar**—8 m. **Leuchars**—8 m. **Dundee**.

Forth Bridges. Rte. 9.

Cowdenbeath and Lochgelly, centres of the former coal mining field, have been developed for new industry. *Lochgelly* means 'bright water', and the loch, once noted for its leeches, is now a water-skiing centre which attracts national and international events. Near Lochgelly, at *Westfield*, is the coal-gas plant operating the Lurgi process, capable of producing synthetic natural gas from low-grade coal.—Off B922 (N. of Cluny), crossed on the way to Glenrothes, the *Dogton Stone* is a Celtic cross bearing traces of figures.

Glenrothes, designed for the needs of the local collieries but, now that these are exhausted, devoted to light industry, is an interesting 'new town' development which has benefited from being individual rather than satellite to some city. Some of the modern buildings merit attention, as do also the many examples of modern sculpture.

St Columba's Church (1960), by Wheeler and Sproson, has a detached steel and glass tower 65 ft high and a mural by Alberto Morocco. *St Paul's Church* (R.C.) contains an altarpiece by Benno Schotz, who also devised the statue at the town centre (1965). The imposing *High School* (1966) is noted for its remarkable patterned glass facade.

In 1968 The Development Corporation appointed an artist, David Harding, 'to contribute creatively to the external built environment of the town', the result being that Glenrothes now has what must surely be a unique assemblage of modern sculpture. Amongst many works may be mentioned two sets of lifelike 'Hippos', one in a housing area, the other by the paddling pool in the park; and also 'The Henge', based on prehistoric stone circles but with surface carving inspired by 20C. personalities.

At *Balbirnie* there is a Craft Centre, an experiment to enable craftspeople of different skills to live and work together. In *Balbirnie Park* there is a prehistoric stone circle, interesting both as such and for having been moved 100 yards when threatened by road construction.

Leslie is a small paper-making town with some pleasing 17C. houses. *Leslie House* (17C.), ~~is one the seat of the earls of Rothes & was an old castle's base~~ church on a hill, with a spire of 180 ft crowning a 12C. tower. *Balgonie Castle* (no adm., but well seen E. of Markinch between A911 and B921), a striking 15C. tower with a later courtyard, was the home of Alexander Leslie, Lord Leven (d. 1661), commander of the Scots at Marston Moor. He is buried at Markinch.

FALKLAND, an elegant and dignified little royal burgh of 1458, particularly rich in restored 17 to 19C. small houses, is noted for its Palace. Richard Cameron, the Covenanter (see Rte. 11, Sanquhar) was born here and became the village schoolmaster.

***Falkland Palace**† is an attractive and historic 16C. royal residence, under the care of the National Trust for Scotland. There is a Visitor Centre, and visits are by guided tour only, lasting 40 min.

History. An earlier castle here, mentioned in a charter of 1160, belonged to the Macduffs, the powerful thanes or earls of Fife, and in 1371 passed to Robert III's ambitious brother, the Duke of Albany, who in 1402 reputedly here starved to death his nephew, David, Duke of Rothesay and heir to the throne. The dry official announcement, however, was that that dissolute prince had 'died by the visitation

of providence and not otherwise'. In 1425 Albany's son and grandsons were all executed by James I and the castle became royal property.

The *Palace*, begun by James IV before 1500, became a favourite seat of the Scottish court, and the phrase 'Falkland bred' implied courtly manners. The palace owes its present appearance mainly to James V, who completed and embellished it (1525-42). As a boy James V fled hence from the tutelage of his guardian, the Earl of Angus, and here he died in 1542, broken-hearted after his defeat at Solway Moss. A few days before his death he was told of the birth of his daughter, Mary, and commented: 'God's will be done; it cam wi' a lass and it'll gang wi' a lass'—a reference to the fact that the Stewarts had obtained the throne by marriage to Bruce's daughter, Mary, and her son, James VI, both highly appreciated the good hunting in the neighbourhood, and it was from Falkland that James rode to Perth just prior to the drama of the Gowrie Conspiracy. Charles I (1633) and Charles II (1650) visited Falkland, but in 1654 it was occupied and part burned by Cromwell's troops. In 1715 Rob Roy, after Sheriffmuir, occupied the palace and levied contributions from the town. In 1887 the Falkland estates were purchased by the 3rd Marquess of Bute, hereditary keeper, who restored the s. range of the palace.

The s. wing, the only one in tolerable preservation, presents to the street an elegant ornamental facade with narrow mullioned and grated windows, and has an imposing gatehouse of c. 1537 flanked by loop-holed round towers.

The inner court was originally enclosed on three sides. The facade buttressed, faced with Renaissance columns and entablatures, the upper windows being flanked with medallion heads of kings, queens and dignitaries. The e. wing has a similar but less elaborate facade. The foundations on the n. side of the court are those of the great hall begun by James IV.—In the restored interior of the s. wing a corridor with 17C. Flemish tapestries, a 19C. ceiling of oak, and stained glass showing the escutcheons of Scottish monarchs and their consorts, leads to the chapel which retains its original walls and ceiling and contains an interesting screen. In the damaged e. wing were the royal apartments, and here are pointed out the door by which the youthful James V escaped in disguise, his probable death chamber (redecorated and furnished), and a dungeon, dubbed 'Rothesay's' by Scott in his 'Fair Maid of Perth'.

The *Garden* has been replanted after the design of an old print: in the middle are indicated the site of the keep and curtain wall of the original castle of the Macduffs. At the end is the Royal Tennis Court (1539).

To the w. of Falkland, the little town of **Strathmiglo** has a *Town House* with an octagonal spire. The story is that the stone came from the mansion of Sir William Scott of Balwearie, built in a hurry to impress James V and as a consequence soon falling into ruin. *Reedie Hill Farm*† (c. 2 m. n. of Strathmiglo off A983 at Auchtermuchty) is a commercial red deer farm. *West Lomond* (1713 ft) is the

highest point in Fife. In the glen to the w. is *John Knox's Pulpit*, where conventicles were held at the time of the Covenanters; a service is still held annually on the second Sunday in August.

Freuchie, E. of Falkland, was once the place to which courtiers were banished who had somehow offended, Hence the Fife expression of derision, 'Awa tae Freuchie and eat mice'.

Ladybank was the birthplace (1785; in the manse at nearby Cults) of David Wilkie, the 19C. artist. His first and possibly most famous work was 'Pitlessie Fair' (National Gallery, Edinburgh), the village of Pitlessie being just E. of Ladybank. He became 'painter-in-ordinary' in England, 'limner' in Scotland, to three monarchs (George IV, William IV and Victoria), and is commemorated by a memorial in the church at Cults.

Cupar. Although much of old Cupar has been destroyed, the small town still retains something of the air of an old burgh, with dignified main streets, narrow wynds and many good 18 and early 19C. houses. The shaft of the old *Cross*, with a Victorian unicorn, stands at the corner of St Catherine's St. The old *Parish Church* (1785), on the s.w. hill, retains three bays and a tower of 1415, the spire being an addition of 1620: in the churchyard are buried the hands of *Hackston of Rathillet* dismembered in Edinburgh. ~~Dalgarn House Garden, on the N. outskirts of Cupar, is a 'shabby' garden, where over 100 species of old-fashioned flowers, edible weeds, etc. have been labelled showing their uses.~~

Although Cupar has a charter of 1381, it claims to have been a royal burgh since some 200 years before this, and it is certainly fact that Alexander III held an assembly here in 1276. The Thanes of Fife had a stronghold here, on the N.E. hill, the site now being occupied by Castlehill School.

Cupar is a convenient centre from which to visit a number of local places of interest. A short round can be made anti-clockwise, starting by heading s. out of Cupar on A916.

Scotstarvit Tower† dates from c. 1579 and was the home of Sir John Scot (1585–1670), a noted scholar, geographer and map-maker.—Opposite is the entrance to *Hill of Tarvit*† (N.T.S.), a mansion of 1696 remodelled in 1906 by Sir Robert Lorimer. Now a convalescent home, the mansion houses a collection of furniture, tapestry, porcelain and paintings, including works by Raeburn and Ramsay. In the grounds a copy of Cupar Cross marks the alleged spot on which the treaty between Mary of Guise and the Lords of the Congregation was signed in 1559; there is also a medieval dovecot.

Ceres, though little more than a village, is the home of the *Fife Folk Museum*†, housed in the 17C. weigh-house near the medieval bridge. The museum has a collection illustrating the domestic and agricultural past of Fife. *The Provost*, at

the village crossroads, is a strange 17C. stone figure, said to represent a former provost and to have been carved by a local man. The jovial figure, with a toby jug, was lost for many years but was placed on its present site when found again in 1939. The medieval mausoleum of the Crawfords adjoins the Church (1806), noted for its double row of long communion tables.

Magus Muir (between Ceres and St Andrews, immediately s. of the crossroads on B939 just s. of Strathkinness) is where on the night of May 3, 1679, a party of Covenanters, headed by Balfour of Kinloch and Hackston of Rathillet, waylaid and butchered Archbishop Sharp (the episcopalian Archbishop of St Andrews) in the arms of his daughter who vainly strove to protect him. Later Hackston was dismembered in Edinburgh, and his hands were buried in Cupar old churchyard. At Magus Muir five prisoners taken at Bothwell Bridge were also executed and their corpses left hanging in chains. (A cairn in the wood marks the murder spot, and the prisoners' tomb is in a field nearby.)

In the ruin of the earlier *Kemback Church* is the effigy of the wife of Miles Graham, one of the murderers of James I in 1437. Reputedly she betrayed her husband under torture and her ghost now haunts the neighbourhood.

At **Old Dairsie**, to the s. below A91, the river Eden is spanned by a bridge of three arches, built c. 1522 by Archbishop Beaton. The ruin above the river is *Dairsie Castle*, where David II spent a part of his youth. The nearby *Kirk of Dairsie* was built in 1621 by Archbishop Spottiswood as part of his vain endeavour to bring Scotland into conformity with England.—*Dura Den*, ascending (with a road) s. from the bridge, is a narrow gorge noted for important discoveries of fossil fish.

*Leuchars village is celebrated for its **Church, the 6 arches of which and pilasters showing axe marking. The 17C. octagonal tower is crowned by a lantern. Within, the mouldings of the arches at the entrances to the choir and apse are outstandingly rich. There are some family memorials to the Bruce family of nearby Earlsall.*

The R.A.F. station was the base of a Norwegian squadron during the last war, and a memorial stands by the entrance.

Tentsmuir Forest occupies the N.E. corner of Fife between the Tay and Eden estuaries. There are woodland and shore trails and a Forestry Commission picnic site. Deer may be seen, as well as many species of birds, these including capercaillies, terns, eider, and waders. Seals are common on the sandbanks of the Eden estuary. There are two nature reserves. *Tentsmuir Point*† (1249 acres), at the N.E. corner, comprises foreshore (Abertay Sands, a winter roost for wildfowl), an area of dunes with alder and willow, and some patches of marsh. *Morton Lochs*† (59 acres) are artificial lochs lying between B945 (at Kirktionbarns) and the forest. On the main migration route of wildfowl and waders, the lochs, which were badly silted, were in 1976 the subject of a major programme which included the deepening of the W. and N. lochs and the creation of

islands and promontories.—It is of interest that Tentsmuir has provided some of the earliest evidence of man's presence in Scotland (c. 8000 years ago).

Newport-on-Tay, a summer resort, stands at the s. end of the Tay Road Bridge, where there is a large car park with a splendid view across the Tay to Dundee and its docks. At the car park there is a memorial to five men who lost their lives during the bridge's construction.

Tay Bridges. The rail and road bridges are 2 m. apart, the former being upstream.

Rail Bridge (1883–88). This bridge stands about 20 yards w. of the site of its predecessor (1871–78), the central spans of which were destroyed in a gale during the night of 28 Dec., 1879, when a train was crossing. The train plunged into the water and around 100 people lost their lives. The graceful curve of the present bridge is 2 m. long, has 73 pairs of piers, and the rails are 92 ft above the water.—Prior to the construction of the bridge, the train brought the passengers to *Tayport*, whence they crossed the Tay by ferry. This ferry was one of the oldest in Scotland and is mentioned in records of 1474 above the water is 120 ft.

Dundee. Rte. 34.

D. The North

Choice of roads. Abernethy to Newport on Tay 20 m.

Abernethy, now no more than a large village, was once a Pictish capital and the centre of the Scotie Church in 862–87. William the Conqueror is said to have met Malcolm Canmore here in 1072. Although geographically on the peninsula, Abernethy is not officially within the Region of Fife.

The celebrated **Round Tower*, one of three in Scotland, is the only monument to Abernethy's ancient past. The lower part is ascribed to the 9C. and the upper to the 11 or 12C. The tower is 74 ft high and tapers from 48 ft to 32 ft in circumference. At its foot is an incised stone with ritual pattern. The jougs, complete with heavy padlock, hang from the tower.

Lindores Abbey ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. E. of Newburgh), now only scanty remains, was one of the great religious communities of Fife until its secularisation in 1600. The remains are scattered over a wide area, and the groined arch of the main entrance and a portion of the w. tower are the only important features standing.

The abbey was founded in 1191 for Tironensians by David, Earl of Huntingdon, on his return from Palestine. The unhappy Duke of Rothesay, starved to death at Falkland, was buried here in 1402, and miracles were wrought at his tomb until his death began to be avenged by James I (see Rte. 33C, Falkland Palace). John Knox records his visit to Lindores and the burning of the mass-books of the priests.

Newburgh is a royal burgh with a small harbour, a steeple of 1808 and linoleum factories.—*Macduff's Cross*, on the hill $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. of the town, is now a pedestal within a circle of stones. The cross, badly damaged by Reformers in 1559, was traditionally sanctuary for any member of Clan Macduff guilty of murder in hot blood. To achieve full atonement, the offender had to touch the cross, wash nine times, and pay a fine of nine cows, each tied to the cross.

The ruined church of *Abdie* is near the N.W. angle of Lindores loch. The church was dedicated in 1242 to St Magridin. In the churchyard is a bridge, now consists of little more than the beautiful cloistral entrance to the chapter house and the roofless sacristy.

The abbey was founded c. 1227 by Alexander II and his mother Ermengarde (buried here in 1234) for a Cistercian colony from Melrose, and dedicated to St Edward. In 1547 the abbey was largely destroyed by the English, and although an attempt was made to rebuild it this was cut short by the Reformation. The last Lord Balmerino was beheaded as a Jacobite in 1746.

Tay Bridges and Newport-on-Tay. Rte. 33C.

ROUTE 34. DUNDEE

Lying along the N. shore of the Firth of Tay, here 2 m. wide and crossed by road and rail bridges (Rte. 33C), Dundee, with some 193,000 inhabitants, is a busy commercial city and port with a variety of industries, including engineering and shipbuilding. Much of the heart of the older city has been demolished, but the best has been preserved and Dundee today is a blend of the modern style and of some solid, handsome older buildings. The town is served by two railways: the East Coast main line from London and Edinburgh, crossing the Forth and Tay bridges, and the line from Glasgow, Stirling and Perth, following the N. side of the Tay.

The eastern suburb of *Broughty Ferry*, with Broughty and Claypotts castles, is described under Rte. 35.

History. Dundee seems to have been made a royal burgh by William the Lion about 1190, and quickly rose to become one of the chief towns of Scotland. William Wallace was a pupil at the grammar school, but, according to tradition, fatally avenged an insult with his dagger, as a result being outlawed and thus beginning his revolt against the English. (A similar incident is claimed by Lanark.) In the wars with England Dundee frequently changed hands and suffered accordingly. It was the first town in Scotland to adhere whole-heartedly to the Reformed religion, and George Wishart (burned at St Andrews, 1546) was its prophet. In 1547 the forces of Henry VIII held the town for a week and plundered and burned it; in 1645 it was stormed by Montrose; and in 1651 it was captured and treated with the utmost severity by General Monk. Graham of Claverhouse (Scott's 'Bonnie Dundee') was born at Old Claverhouse Castle (N.E. of the city), the site of which is marked by a dovecot: he became hereditary constable of Dundee in 1683 but was Viscount Dundee for less than a year before his death at Killiecrankie. The Old Pretender spent a night in Dundee in 1716, and the Jacobites held it from Sept. 1745 till after Culloden. In 1889 Dundee was created a City, and since 1892 it has had a Lord Provost. Dundee ships have explored the Arctic (in search of Franklin) and the Antarctic (with Scott in 1910); whaling was important during the latter half of the 18C. The 'poet and tragedian' William McGonagall (1830–1903) lived in Dundee and wrote much about the city and the River Tay.

The description below takes **City Square** (Tourist Information) as the city centre, from here moving first E., then W., then north.

Presenting an effective N. facade of ten Doric columns to City Square, *Caird Hall* is an impressive building covering two acres. It was built 1914–23, chiefly with a bequest from Sir James Caird (d. 1916), as a city hall and council chambers. To the E., within the corner of High St and Commercial St, *St Paul's Episcopal Cathedral* (by Gilbert Scott) occupies the site of the old castle, destroyed c. 1314 (plaque). A plaque also marks the site of the birthplace of Admiral Duncan (1731), victor of Camperdown, against the Dutch in 1797, and an adjoining house was where the Old Pretender stayed. No. 8 Castle St, beside the cathedral, was where stood the shop and printing works of James Chalmers, associated with the adhesive postage stamp. A plaque on the S. side of Seagate marks the old town centre, with 13C. Tolbooth and Cross. In Cowgate, *St Andrew's Church* is a typical work of Samuel Bell (1774), and just beyond is the **Wishart Arch** (or East Port, or Cowgate Port), the only surviving town gate. The arch dates from c. 1591 and was restored in 1877. From its predecessor George Wishart is said, during the plague of 1544, to have preached to the plague-stricken without and to the still whole within.

To the s. of City Square is the complex of roads forming the approach to the Tay Road Bridge. This complex has taken the place of the older docks. To the w. from here is the Tay Bridge railway station, and to the e. the harbour, where the *Unicorn*†, a 46-gun wooden frigate launched in 1824, may be visited.

Nethergate leads w. from City Square, with, on its n. side, the **City Churches**, a large cruciform pile comprising three parish churches under one roof, now surrounded on three sides by a pedestrian shopping precinct. The fine 15C. tower of **Old Steeple**† (or St Mary's Tower), the dominant feature of the City Churches, is the only surviving part of the pre-Reformation Church of St Mary.

The chapel founded on this site c. 1195 by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in fulfilment of a vow during a storm at sea, was destroyed by the English in 1296 and again in 1385, but it was rebuilt before 1480. The nave was battered down by an English fleet in 1547. In 1651, when Monk assaulted Dundee, the garrison in the Old Steeple held out until burning straw was heaped at the base. Despite these attacks, the building was gradually extended until by 1783 it included the four churches of St Mary, St Paul, St Clement and St John. After almost complete destruction by fire in 1841, the churches were rebuilt, but the congregation of St John was accommodated elsewhere.

In Nethergate, below the Old Steeple, stands the *Cross*, a replica of the old cross, incorporating the original shaft.
commemorates William Lion Mackenzie (1795–1861), born in Dundee and in 1834 first mayor of Toronto, Canada.

Nethergate continues w., with on its s. side *St Andrew's R.C. Cathedral*, containing a mosaic reredos (1963) by Walter Pritchard, depicting Christ the King and SS. Peter and Clement. Opposite and beyond are the buildings of Dundee **University** (1967).

The original University College was endowed by John Boyd Baxter and Miss Baxter of Balgavies, and opened in 1883 in some old houses on this site. It was incorporated with the University of St Andrews in 1890–95 and again, after a brief separation, in 1897. In 1954 the college combined with the School of Economics and the Medical and Dental schools to form *Queen's College*, and independence from St Andrews was achieved in 1967. *Bonar Hall*† offers exhibitions of pictures and local historical material from the university collections.

From City Square, Reform St leads n. to Albert Square, in which is the **Albert Institute** (1867, enlarged 1887), containing the *Central Museum and Art Gallery*†. Exhibits include regional collections of archaeological and other material, two outstanding items being the oldest known astrolabe (1555) and a Bronze Age spearhead adorned with gold. Paintings include works by the Flemish, Dutch, French, British and, in particular, Scottish schools. In front stands a statue of

Burns by Steell. The large building opposite is the High School.—From here Meadowside leads w., passing **The Howff**, for three centuries (until 1857) the chief burying-ground of the city.

The Howff was originally the orchard of a Franciscan monastery, founded c. 1270 by Devorguilla Balliol and destroyed in 1548. The land was given to the town in 1564 by Mary, Queen of Scots, thereafter being used not only as burying-ground but also as a meeting place (howff) of the Incorporated Trades, a practice which continued until the opening of a Trades Hall in 1778. The Howff is full of quaint old tombstones, the older ones being at the w. end.

On the corner of Meadowside and Barrack St is the *Barrack St Museum*†, illustrating local ecology and shipping. From here Constitution Rd and Barrack Rd climb to Dudhope Park, in which stands **Dudhope Castle** (no adm.)

Dudhope Castle was built after Bannockburn to replace the earlier Dundee Castle which stood on the present site of St Paul's Cathedral. The castle was the seat of the Scrimgeours, whom Wallace appointed hereditary constables of Dundee in the 13C. After passing through several hands both castle and office were acquired in 1683 by Claverhouse. The oldest portion of the castle, which has undergone many alterations, is incorporated in the s.e. corner. In its time the castle has been a woollen mill, barracks and part of a college of technology.

Behind rises *Dundee Law* (571 ft: view indicator), crowned by the *Dundee War Memorial*.

In Lochec Road, immediately s. of Dudhope Park, Dundee Repertory Theatre occupies a converted church of 1840.

Three Dundee parks may be mentioned. On **Balgay Hill** (N.W.) is the *Mills Observatory*†, with a 10 inch refractor telescope. There are extensive views and visitors may use small telescopes set out on the balcony.—**Caird Park** (N., beyond the ring road) contains the ruin of 16C. *Mains Castle* (or Fintry Castle), built c. 1550 by Sir David Graham, beheaded in 1593 for conspiracy.—**Camperdown Park** (N.W.) is a large park of 600 acres, in which are many rare trees, a nature trail, a golf course, a children's zoo and *Camperdown House*, built by William Burn in 1824 for Robert Duncan, son of Admiral Duncan, victor of Camperdown. The *Spalding Golf Museum*† here contains material illustrating the development of the game.

12 ANGLESEY

The name Anglesey is generally accepted as meaning Island of the Angles, but some authorities derive it from the Norse 'öngull' meaning fiord. In Welsh it is Môn (the Mona of Tacitus), to which is sometimes added 'Mam Cymru' (Mother of Wales), a title arising from the island's extensive cornfields. Anglesey was occupied by man from very early times. Middle Stone Age remains of c. 7000 B.C. have been found, and the island is rich in later prehistoric sites. The island was the chief centre of the Druids, attacked by Suetonius Paulinus in 61 and almost exterminated by Agricola in 78, and later became a stronghold of the princes of Gwynedd. For some 200 years (850-1050) Anglesey was subjected to Norse raids.

Scenically Anglesey is for the most part undulating and somewhat monotonous, though there are some pleasant stretches of coast, this in 1967 being designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Through the island run the main road and railway to Holyhead, an industrial town and increasingly important port, with the passenger and car ferry service to Dún Laoghaire in Ireland. Otherwise Anglesey is visited mainly for its prehistoric sites, for the mansion of Plas Newydd, for the great castle of Beaumaris, and for some unpretentious resorts.

The direct road from Menai Bridge to Holyhead (Rte 12A) is

uninteresting. Visitors wishing to see the best of Anglesey should make the circuit of the island (Rte 12B).

A Menai Bridge to Holyhead

A5. 21 miles—17 m. Valley.—4 m. Holyhead

The **Menai Strait**, with for the most part green and pleasant banks, is a channel about 13 m. long and varying in width between a mile and 200 yards. The principal towns, both on the mainland, are Caernarvon (S.) and Bangor (N.). Near the latter the strait is crossed by road and rail bridges 1 m. apart. Before the construction of these bridges crossing was by ferry, and cattle herds for sale on the mainland had to swim across.—The building of the **Menai Suspension Bridge** by Thomas Telford in 1819-26 may be said to mark the zenith of stagecoach traffic, and the bridge remained the only link with Anglesey until the completion of Stephenson's railway bridge in 1850. The bridge was reconstructed in 1938-41, when the original light and graceful design was adhered to, except that the structure was strengthened, the roadway widened, and the number of chains supporting the roadway reduced from 16 to four.

The bridge measures 579 ft between the piers and 1000 ft overall. To allow for the passage of ships the roadway runs 100 ft above highwater mark. The strait is well seen from the bridge.—*Britannia Railway Bridge*, 1 m. W., carries the main line from London to Holyhead across the strait. The tubular bridge built by Robert Stephenson between 1846-50 was burnt out in early 1970, and the rail link was only restored with the completion of a new, conventional bridge in January 1972. Further reconstruction, including a road, is planned. A statue to Nelson, to the W. of the bridge, was erected in 1873 by Admiral Lord Clarence Paget as an aid to navigation.

Menai Bridge is a small town below the Anglesey end of the suspension bridge. *Tourist Information* on A5 past the first roundabout. The *Museum of Childhood*† specializes in aspects of childhood since the early 19C, exhibits including dolls, toys, magic lanterns, and suchlike. *Tegfryn Art Gallery*† shows works by north Wales artists. On *Church Island* (W. of A5), reached by a causeway, there is a little 14C church, originally founded in 630 by St Tysilio. This is thought to have been the landing place of Archbishop Baldwin in 1188.

A5 soon passes the *Anglesey Column* (90 ft), commemorating the 1st Marquess (1768-1854), who commanded the cavalry at Waterloo where

he lost a leg. The column was erected in 1817, the statue by Noble being added in 1860. The top of the column affords an extensive and interesting view (115 steps. Fee). For more about the Marquess, see *Plas Newydd*, p. 167.

2m. **Llanfair P.G.** is the accepted abbreviation for *Llanfair-pwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwilllantysiliogogogoch* (St Mary's Church in a hollow by the white hazel close to the rapid whirlpool by the red cave of St Tysilio), a name probably invented as a tourist lure, which it still is, at least to the extent that the longest platform ticket in the world is still the most popular local souvenir. The first Women's Institute in Britain was founded here in 1915.

For *Plas Newydd*, ½ m. S.W., see p. 167.—At *Penmynydd*, 2m. N.W., the mansion (present building 1576; no adm.) was for centuries the home of the Tudors. Here was born Owen Tudor, believed to have married Catherine of Valois, widow of Henry V, their grandson being Henry VII. In the church (14C) is the alabaster tomb (c. 1385) of Gronw Tudor, uncle of Owen, and of his wife. The alabaster is chipped, due to a tradition that it could alleviate eye disease.

4m. *Pentre Berw*, beyond which the road crosses the *Malltraeth Marsh*. On the far side is the junction with A5114, 1m. up which is *Llangethni* (3500 inhab.), the main market town of Anglesey. *Eadnyfed Fechan*, councillor to Llewelyn the Great.—12m. *Valley*, thought to have received its name from Telford when making a road-cutting through a small hill here, is now best known for its R.A.F. airfield, built in 1941 and in turn a fighter base, trans-Atlantic terminal, flying school, and missile practice camp. Iron Age bronze weapons and horse trappings, found at Llyn Cerrig Bach (2m. S.E.), are now in the National Museum of Wales. Beyond Valley, A5 and the railway together cross a causeway 1200 yards long to **Holy Island** (see below), on which are the town of Holyhead with its important harbour, Holyhead Mountain at the N.W. with impressive cliff scenery, and several archaeological sites. *Penrhos Nature Reserve*, at the W. end of the causeway, of interest for its variety of birds, is owned by *Anglesey Aluminium Ltd* (W. of the road), a joint venture of the American Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation and the British Rio Tinto-Zinc Ltd. The plant produces some 100,000 tons a year. The company's jetty at Holyhead port has suction equipment for discharging alumina on to a conveyor belt to the plant about 1½ m. away.

3m. **HOLYHEAD**, or *Caer Gybi* (10,500 inhab.), mainly a commercial and industrial town but also something of a resort, owes its importance to its harbour. Francis Dodd (1874-1949), the painter and

engraver, was a native of Holyhead. After curving across the railway, A5 reaches a fork, the left arm of which quickly reaches the main shopping streets (Market Street, extended by Stanley Street). Just E. of these streets is the small Roman fort of **Caer Gybi**, enclosing the churchyard of the church of the same name. The fort, dating from the 3-4C and probably built as a protection against pirates, forms a rectangle with round towers at the corners. Except on the E. the walls are largely intact. The N.E. and S.E. towers were largely rebuilt in the 18 and 19C respectively. In the 6C St Cybi used the walls as a protection for the church he founded here. Today's building is mainly 15-17C, though the choir is 13C (restored). In the Stanley Chapel the recumbent figure of the Hon. W. O. Stanley (d. 1884) is by Hamo Thornycroft (1897) and the windows are by Burne-Jones and William Morris. The smaller church to the S., known as Eglwys y Bedd (Church of the Grave) is said to contain the grave of a 5C pirate leader.

From the road fork the righthand road (Victoria Road) soon reaches Marine Square (*Tourist Information*). The port is beyond, while the road to the W., crossing open green slopes, skirts the *New Harbour* (Coast Guard, sailing clubs), opened in 1873 and protected by a breakwater 7860 ft long.

Port of Holyhead. Packet boats between Holyhead and Ireland are mentioned as early as 1573. Important later dates were 1801, when Holyhead was officially selected as the Irish packet station, at first to Howth but after 1834 to Dún Laoghaire; 1808, completion of the South Stack lighthouse; 1820, when steam began to replace sail; 1826, the opening of the Menai road bridge; 1850, the opening of the Menai railway bridge; 1873, completion of the New Harbour; 1880, when the Inner Harbour was opened; 1965, when the car ferry service was introduced; and 1970-71 when there was no rail traffic because of the destruction by fire of the Menai railway bridge. Recent developments have been the construction of a new terminal at Salt Island; the introduction of the 7836 ton multi-purpose 'St Columba'; and the growth of container traffic.—An arch (1821) at the entrance to Admiralty Pier, protecting the Inner Harbour, marks the end of A5 and commemorates the landing here by George IV. For the Anglesey Aluminium jetty, see p. 165.

The remainder of **Holy Island** is worth touring, both for its cliff scenery and its prehistoric remains, and the following round is suggested. From Holyhead, Cambria Street, passing the prominent, modern St Seriol's Church, leads towards South Stack, rounding *Holyhead Mountain*, or *Mynydd Twr* (710 ft), with many paths. The view includes Snowdonia, and sometimes the Isle of Man and the Mountains of Mourne in Ireland. The hillfort on the mountain has its best preserved rampart on the N. side. Approaching the coast the road turns right and climbs towards South Stack, about halfway up being a

car park (1.). Across the road from here are the **Holyhead Mountain Hut Circles*, named and sometimes signposted as 'Irishmen's Huts' (Cytiau Gwyddelod) in obedience to a tradition, without any archaeological backing, that the huts were those of the Goidelic (Irish) Celts driven out by the Brythonic Celts in the 5C. The huts represent an extensive settlement of the 2-4C. Originally the settlement may have occupied something like 20 acres, but today only 20 huts remain, of which 14 are in the main group. The huts are circular or rectangular, some of the former having traces of central hearths and slabs indicating the positions of beds and seats.

The road (narrow, steep, and often very crowded) ends at a small parking area above *South Stack Lighthouse*†. Steps lead down to a small suspension bridge which crosses to the stack. The automated lighthouse (91 ft high and 197 ft above high water) was built in 1808 by David Alexander, who also built Dartmoor prison. The steps, with an associated nature trail, enable the seabird colonies to be well seen.

The road back passes the hut circles, just below which there is a T junction, the right arm of which is signed Treadour. In ½ m., a short way up a road to the left, are the *Penrhos Feilw Standing Stones*, two stones now visible. In another ¼ m. the coastal road reaches the head of the small bay of *Porth Dafarch* with a road junction at which there are traces of hut circles. Rather less than 2 m. farther E. the road meets B4545. Here, if B4545 is crossed, the road soon bears N. and in about 1 m. reaches *Trefignath Burial Chamber*, consisting of a long passage, once divided into several chambers. Today the E. chamber is the best preserved and is flanked by two upright stones. *Ty Mawr Standing Stone* is ½ m. farther up this road. If B4545 is taken S.E. for 1 m., a side road bears S. for *Rhoscolyn*. Here St Gwenfaen founded a church in the 6C, and her well on the W. slope of Rhoscolyn Head was long supposed to cure mental disorders.

B Circuit of the Island

A4080 and A5 to Valley: A5025 to Pentraeth: B5109 to Beaumaris: minor roads to Penmon and back: A545 to Menai Bridge. 78 miles.—2 m. **Llanfair P.G.**—9 m. **Newborough**.—6 m. **Aberffraw**.—4 m. **Rhosneigr**.—9 m. **Valley**.—16 m. **Amlwch**.—5 m. **Rhos Lligwy**.—6 m. **Pentraeth**.—6 m. **Beaumaris**.—8 m. **Penmon Priory** and back.—7 m. **Menai Bridge**.

Menai Bridge to Llanfair P.G. (2 m.), see p. 164.

A4080 bears S., in a little over 1 m. reaching ***Plas Newydd**†, a magnificent mainly 18C mansion beside Menai Strait, seat of the

marquesses of Anglesey and since 1976 belonging to the National Trust. In addition to splendid rooms, furniture, and portraits, the house contains important works by Rex Whistler, including his largest wallpainting, and a museum devoted to the militarily renowned 1st Marquess who, as Lord Uxbridge, led the British cavalry at Waterloo.

History. The original house here was built in the early 16C by the Griffith family of Penrhyn, the estate later descending by marriage to the Bagenal, Bayly, and (1737) Paget families. An early Paget, a chief adviser of Henry VIII, had acquired the large estate of Beaudesert (demolished 1935) in Staffordshire and been created Baron Paget, the creation containing the unusual provision that the title should, if necessary, continue through the female line. This happened as the result of the marriage in 1737 between Caroline Paget and Sir Nicholas Bayly, their son becoming 9th Baron Paget in 1769 when the 8th Baron died childless. In 1784 he was created 1st Earl of Uxbridge, a title which in the first creation had already been held by the 7th and 8th barons Paget. From various sources this new 1st Earl of Uxbridge acquired immense wealth, and it was he who between 1783 and 1809 refashioned Plas Newydd from a medieval manor into an 18C mansion. The first phase was 1783-86 when, to match that at the S. end, another octagonal tower was built at the N. end of the E. front. In the second phase (1793-99) James Wyatt and Joseph Potter of Lichfield achieved a new entrance front on the W., created the Classical and Gothick interiors of the present main block, and built the stables. Potter added the N. wing between 1805-09. The grounds owe much to Humphry Repton, commissioned in 1798 to advise on the layout. In 1812 the estate passed to

during the retreat to Corunna and at Waterloo and after the latter battle created 1st Marquess of Anglesey. Towards the end of the battle his leg was smashed, upon which he exclaimed to Wellington, riding beside him, 'By God, sir, I've lost my leg!', Wellington replying, momentarily glancing away from the retreating French, 'By God, sir, so you have!'. What must surely be a unique monument is the one in the town of Waterloo commemorating this leg. The Marquess eloped with Wellington's sister-in-law, fathered 18 children, and died aged 84. (See also Cavalry Museum below, and Anglesey Column p. 164). In the 1930s the 6th Marquess removed the battlements from the parapets, shortened the pinnacles on the E. front, giving them Tudor caps to match those on the entrance side, remodelled the N. wing, and created a long dining room, decorated by Rex Whistler, a close friend of the Pagets, between 1936-40. In 1976 the 7th Marquess gave the house and surrounding land to the National Trust.

The car park is beside the early 19C dairy, with a National Trust shop and information centre. From the front of the dairy can be seen the turreted and castellated stables (Potter, 1797). To the left of the stables are the large stones of a prehistoric burial chamber.

The *Gothick Hall* (1796-98) is a lofty rectangular room rising through two storeys and having a gallery. Pictures here include a contemporary portrait of the 1st Baron Paget; a portrait by Van Dyck; and two large works by Snyders. Another portrait is of Caroline Paget. The banners, both of the Royal Horse Guards, are of the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns. The *Music Room*, also 1796-98 and the finest room in the

house, occupies the site of the hall of the original building. The carved woodwork here, as elsewhere in the house, is that of Potter's craftsmen. Among the portraits are four by Hoppner (of the 1st Marquess, his sister and his second wife, and his younger brother Sir Arthur Paget), one by Lawrence of the 1st Marquess, and one by Romney of the Earl of Uxbridge. The *Hall and Staircase*, and the remaining rooms, are generally in the Neo-Classical style (note for instance the Doric columns) associated with Wyatt. In the hall there are two portraits of early Pagets, one attributed to Leandro Bassano and the other (1578), of the wife of the 2nd Lord Paget, by Marc Gheeraedts. The eight canvases of scenes of the Duke of Marlborough's campaigns are by Laguerre, and the full-length portrait of Wellington is by John Lucas. On the top landing there are Elizabethan portraits of the 1st Lord Paget (1549), of a young man (1585), and of Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth. The *Landing and Gallery* and passages have more pictures, notably a group of the 1st Marquess's children, painted by Wilkin; early 19C watercolours of Beaudesert and Anglesey, the latter part of a set by John 'Warwick' Smith; and one, in the passage leading to Lady Anglesey's bedroom, of Florence Paget (the 'Pocket Venus') as a child (Henry Graves, 1850). She was the central figure of a Victorian scandal: courted by the Marquess of Hastings and by Henry Chaplin, both wealthy gamblers and rivals also of the turf, Florence accepted Chaplin but promptly eloped with and married Hastings, who however soon died of dissipation leaving Florence a widow at twenty-six. *Lady Anglesey's Bedroom*, occupying the octagonal S.E. tower, affords views along Menai Strait, including the family's private harbour (the 1st Marquess and his father always kept three yachts at Plas Newydd). The plaster frieze and chimneypiece date from the redecoration of 1793-99, but the present colour scheme was introduced in the 1930s by Lady Marjorie Manners, wife of the 6th Marquess, with the advice of Sibyl Colefax, a leading decorator of that period. *Lord Anglesey's Bedroom* also has a frieze and chimneypiece of the 1790s. The late 17 or early 18C state bed came from Beaudesert. The marine pictures are 19C English and Dutch.

The tour of the house returns down a spiral staircase of 1795 to the Gothick Hall, beyond which is the *Ante Room*, of Neo-Classical design signed and dated 1795 by Wyatt. The portrait of the 1st Earl of Uxbridge as a young man is attributed to Batoni, and the one opposite, of one of his sons, is by Lawrence. Among the furnishings are Louis XV chairs; a pair of Napoleonic Sèvres vases, with campaign scenes; gilt console tables in the style of Robert Gumley and James Moore, two leading

craftsmen of the early 18C; and two gilt gesso pier glasses, bearing the Paget crest in medallions. The *Octagon Room* has an identical frieze to that in the Ante Room. Furnishings include early 19C Rococo games tables, one with a chessboard bearing the lions and eagles of the Paget arms; Louis XV chairs upholstered in a pattern of naval scenes; an 18C pier glass in the style of William Kent. The picture of the Menai Bridge was painted two years after its opening. The *Saloon* represents various periods. The bay window forms the base of a round tower added in 1751; the general form of the room may date to the alterations of 1783-86; the frieze, window mouldings, and double doors are Wyatt's of 1795. The elaborate marble chimneypiece was probably bought in 1796 from the elder Richard Westmacott. The room contains some interesting pictures, among these being four large pastoral scenes by B. P. Ommeganck; Queen Victoria and her suite riding at Windsor by R. B. Davis (1837); and the 1st Marquess, also by R. B. Davis (1830). The two busts, both by Reid Dick (1921 and 1925), are of Lady Caroline Paget and her mother, the 6th Marchioness. Outstanding among the furniture are the gilt pier tables and glasses (early 18C). In the *Breakfast Room* the frieze and pairs of double doors are all of c. 1795-98, and the chimneypiece is almost certainly by Westmacott. Most of the pictures are seascapes, including two watercolours showing Plas Newydd and Britannia Tubular Bridge (both Nicholas Pocock).

The *Rex Whistler Exhibition*, in the octagonal tower added in 1783-86, comprises a number of portraits of the family and also examples of Whistler's skills as book illustrator, stage designer, and decorative artist. Beyond, the long dining room created by the 6th Marquess is now the **Rex Whistler Room*, containing the artist's last and largest mural, in trompe l'oeil. The basic theme is an estuary with Renaissance cities, their buildings of every style and period, some genuine, others inventions. Throughout there are frequent references to the family, and Whistler includes himself as a young man sweeping leaves. In the small room beyond can be seen architectural drawings for the house, including Wyatt's and Potter's designs. The *Cavalry Museum* is in two parts. One room is devoted to the 1st Marquess. It includes a portrait by Winterhalter, and also an Anglesey Leg, an artificial limb used by the Marquess, invented and patented by James Potts of Chelsea. In the second room there is a vast picture of Waterloo (Denis Dighton), of particular interest for the accuracy of the uniforms.

2m. (from Llanfair P.G.) *Cefn Bach* is a hamlet at a crossroads. The road N. soon reaches the path to **Bryn Celli Ddu*, a well-preserved

burial chamber of 2000-1500 B.C. The mound is modern protection and covers only a small part of the area of the prehistoric mound, which was 160 ft in diameter. The polygonal chamber, roofed by two stones and approached through an open outer passage (6 ft long) and an inner passage (20 ft long), was within but not in the centre of a circular area. It was surrounded by four concentric stone circles, three of which were within the cairn while the fourth marked the base. An incised stone found here, now in the National Museum of Wales, has been replaced by a replica (see also Barclodiad-y-Gawres, p. 171). The road S. from the crossroads in 1 m. reaches Menai Strait at *Moel-y-Don*, possibly the landing place of Suetonius and Agricola.—About 1½ m. farther along A4080 another crossroads is reached, from which the lane S. soon reaches the little, disused church of *Llanidan*, known for its stoup which never dries up and reputedly had miraculous healing powers. There has been a church on this site since 616, when the first may have been founded by St Nidan, possibly a missionary from Scotland. The present building (13-15C) is part of an earlier church, the division between the aisles of which survives in the arcade outside. In the church there is an ancient stone reliquary, with a glass front, still showing bones, traditionally of *St Nidan* but in fact proven to be female.—2m.

Brynsiencyn was once a Druid centre. Just beyond the village a road bears N., almost at once reaching *Caer Leb*, an Iron Age pentagonal enclosure defended by a double rampart. Excavation here in the 19C found remains of a rectangular building and a circular hut. From here a path leads S.W. to reach in ½ m. *Castell Bryn-Gwyn*, where a rampart and ditch enclosed a circular area of 180 ft diameter. The site appears to date from three periods, the first being New Stone Age; the second, of unknown date, when the width of the rampart was doubled at the expense of the ditch; and the third at about the time of the Roman conquest when a rampart was built over the earlier ditch. Little of this can now be recognized. Beyond *Caer Leb* the side road crosses another small road, ¼ m. beyond (r.) being *Bodowyr Burial Chamber*, with a capstone balanced on top of three uprights.

5 m. **Newborough**, formerly *Rhosyr*, is a small town which received its charter and English name from Edward I in 1303 when he transferred here people displaced by the construction of *Beaumaris*. From the 17C until the 1920s the weaving of marram grass ropes, baskets, and mats was a thriving local cottage industry. Around the town, except to the N.E., spreads the **Newborough Warren-Ynys Llanddwyn Nature Reserve** (F.C. and N.C.), the main interest of which is forest, marsh, and

dunes. The reserve comprises five sections (see below) and can be seen by using a choice of recognized paths. The only motor road through the main reserve runs from Newborough for 2m. through the forest to a car park and picnic site (fee in summer; information and leaflets) near the shore about halfway between Ynys Llanddwyn and Newborough Warren.

Malltraeth Pool, at the N. tip of the reserve, is beside A4080 2m. N. of Newborough. It is protected by an embankment built by Telford as a sea defence, and is mainly a bird sanctuary.—South of here is *Cefni Saltmarsh*, reached by a path from near the F.C. office on A4080. An area of some 400 acres, the marsh is known for its sea plants and grasses.—To the E. and S. of the marsh stretches *Newborough Forest* of c. 2000 acres, planted in 1948 at which time sand often blocked roads and covered crops. Thanks to the trees (mostly Corsican pine) and other anti-erosion measures this drifting is a thing of the past. The path mentioned above and the motor road both cross the forest; also a path running from Newborough through the forest and out on to *Ynys Llanddwyn*, a promontory nearly 1m. long, the Pre-Cambrian rocks of which are amongst the oldest in Britain (more than 600 million years). In the 5C this was the retreat of St Dwynwen, patron saint of lovers. The present ruined church is 16C. The lighthouse was built in 1873, before which the nearby tower (1800) marked the promontory.—*Newborough Warren*, the large S.E. section of the reserve, was, until the ravages of myxomatosis, the home of so many rabbits that as many as 80,000 were trapped annually. In the 13C this was agricultural land and Abermenai, at the S.E. tip and at the W. end of Menai Strait, was an important anchorage. Storms during the 14C

caused sand to cover the fields and block the anchorage, and the warren has remained an area of dunes ever since. The decrease in the rabbit population has brought an increasing spread of vegetation, marram grass being the principal plant. A path from the car park skirts the warren's N.W. side as far as Llyn Rhos-ddu, and another (from Pen-Lon, beyond the little lake) crosses the E. side.

Within the 2m. beyond Newborough, A4080 crosses a finger of the forest, skirts Malltraeth Pool, and crosses the Cefni at the head of its estuary.—4m. *Llangadwaladr* has a 13-14C church, interesting for a stone (nave wall, N.) commemorating Cadfan (Catamanus), a king or prince of Gwynedd who died c. 625. Translated, the latin inscription reads 'Cadfan the King, wisest and most renowned of all kings'. The village's name is that of Cadfan's grandson Cadwaladr, defeated by the Northumbrians near the Tyne in 634. About 2m. N.N.E. of here, reached by side roads, is the burial chamber of *Din Dryfol*. In poor condition today, the chamber seems originally to have been some 50 ft in length.—2m. *Aberffraw* was the capital of Gwynedd from about the 7-13C, but of this past there is now no trace other than perhaps a Norman arch reset in the church and traditionally a part of the palace. On a small rocky island, 1½m. S.W., reached by causeway at low tide, the little

church of St Cwyfan (restored 1893) stands on 7C foundations.—2m. *Barclodiad-y-Gawres Burial Chamber*, on the N. side of the small Treacastell Bay, is interesting for sharing with Bryn Celli Ddu the distinction of being a burial chamber with mural art, five of the stones here being incised with designs. The chamber, re-arranged to protect the stones, comprises a 20 ft long passage, a central chamber, and side chambers. The original mound, remains of which can be seen, would have been some 90 ft in diameter.—2m. *Rhosneigr* is a small seaside resort, in the 18C notorious for the ship wreckers who hid in the Crigyll estuary to the north. Hanged in 1741 they are the subject of a ballad by Lewis Morris.—The loop of A4080 serving Rhosneigr is completed N. of the railway at *Llanfaelog*, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E. of the church of which is *Ty Newydd Burial Chamber*, with a capstone resting on three uprights. A4080 continues N. to join A5; about halfway between Llanfaelog and A5 (r. beside the road, opposite a house called Maen Hir) there stands an inscribed stone.

4m (from Rhosneigr). Junction with A5, where Rte 12A is followed for 5m. to *Valley*.

A5025 is now followed northwards.—2m. *Llanyghenedl*, 2m. E. of which, near the S. end of *Llyn Llywenan*, is *Presaddfed Burial Chamber*.

in fact two chambers, one collapsed but the other with capstone and uprights.—8m. *Tregele* is a hamlet at a crossroads. *Cemlyn Bay*, rather over 1 m. W., a small shingle beach, is part of a National Trust property which includes a bird sanctuary, chiefly for winter migrant wildfowl. A nature trail (2m.) has been arranged by the local field study centre.

Carmel Head, 2m. W. of Cemlyn Bay, is the N.W. extremity of Anglesey. *The Skerries*, a group of islets 2m. farther N.W., have carried a lighthouse since the 18C, and until the 19C all passing ships had to pay a toll.

Llanfechell, 1m. S.E. of Tregele, was the home of the 18C diarist William Bulkeley. At *Llanbabo*, 3m. farther S., the church contains a 14C incised figure of St Pabo, thought to have been a local chief who found it necessary to seek asylum here. *Wylfa Nuclear Power Station*†, immediately N. of Tregele, has an observation tower and exhibition open to the public. A nature trail (1m.) rounds the headland.—1m. *Cemmaes*, on the bay of the same name, is a small resort with good bathing and cliff walks. The church of *Llanbadrig* (1m. N.) is said to have been founded by St Patrick, on a journey to Ireland, possibly as thanks for being saved in a shipwreck on Middle Mouse rock. The

church was restored in 1884 by Lord Stanley, the local landowner; a Muslim, he insisted on Islamic style in, for example, the tiles. Beyond, *Llanlleiana*, the northernmost point in Wales, is thought to be named after a female recluse who founded a chapel here in the 5 or 6C. The headland, which is Natural Trust property, includes the hillfort of Dinas Gynfor.

5m. Amlwch (3000 inhab.) is a port and resort whose fortunes have fluctuated with those of the copper mines of *Parys Mountain* to the south. Intermittently worked since Roman times, the mines were at their most prosperous in the late 18 and early 19C, at which time Amlwch was the most populated part of Anglesey. Abandoned in the later 19C, due to a combination of exhaustion, unstable prices, and American and African competition, the mountain today is a bleak, deserted place with many dangerous shafts. The small port, built for the mines in 1793, has however now regained importance with the construction of the *Shell Marine Terminal* which began in 1973. This comprises the single-buoy moorings 2m. offshore, underwater pipelines to the shore station, and twin pipelines to a transit storage installation at Rhosgoch, 2m. southwest. From here a pipeline runs 78 m. to the refinery at Stanlow in Cheshire.

The Parys Mountain mining company is also known for its penny and halfpenny tokens (1787-93). Minted when provincial tokens were introduced because of the shortage and poor quality of official copper currency, the Parys tokens became known both for their quality and for their design.

The church of St Eilian ($\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.) is 15C, with a 12C tower. It contains a 15C rood screen and loft; 15C seats and book desks; wooden dog tongs; and an ancient painting of St Eilian (?), whose chapel adjoins the choir. In this chapel there is a curious semicircular piece of furniture, once believed to bring good luck to those who could turn round within it without touching the sides. St Eilian's Well, near the sea, was thought to have healing powers.

2m. Penysarn, 2m. S.E. of which is *Traeth Dulas*, the now almost landlocked estuary of the small river Dulas. Beyond the estuary is the island of Ynys Dulas, with a 19C tower which served as a mark for ships. Dulas was the home of the Morris brothers (monument), together men of letters and patrons of the arts. The church at *Llandyfyrdog* (2 m. S.W.) is mentioned by Giraldus as the scene of a sacrilege in 1098 when Hugh Lupus locked his dogs in the church overnight. The dogs went mad and the Earl was killed within the month.—**3m. Rhos Lligwy**. Here a road (signed Moelfre) bears E., in $\frac{1}{2}$ m. reaching a small crossroads (A.M. sign). The road ahead continues for 1 m. to the small resort of *Moelfre*. Off here in 1859 the 'Royal Charter', returning to Liverpool from Australia, was wrecked with the loss of 452 lives. Charles Dickens

came here soon afterwards and used the tragedy as the basis of a story in 'The Uncommercial Traveller'. The righthand turn from the crossroads soon reaches a group of three archaeological sites. ***Din Lligwy** was a defended settlement, built (or rebuilt) by local people during the final stages of the Roman occupation. The site covers about half an acre and much can still be seen of the stonework of two circular and several rectangular buildings inside an irregular defence wall. *Capel Lligwy* is a now roofless chapel dating from the first half of the 12C, the upper walls of which were rebuilt in the 14C. A small S. chapel, with a crypt, was added in the 16C. Just S. of these sites, beside the road (r.), is *Lligwy Burial Chamber*, with a huge capstone (18 ft by 15 ft by 3 ft 6 in. and weighing 28 tons) supported by low uprights over a natural fissure, the greater part of the chamber thus being below ground. When excavated, bone fragments were found of thirty individuals.—The road reaches A5025, just E. up which the church of *Llanallgo* contains a memorial to the victims of the 'Royal Charter' (see above), buried in nine churchyards. *Traeth Bychan*, the bay to the S.E., was the scene of a submarine tragedy in 1939, when H.M.S. 'Thetis' failed to surface and 99 men lost their lives.

4m. (from Rhos Lligwy) **Benllech** is a family resort with some 2m. of sand. The poet *Goronwy Owen* was born in the parish. *Red Wharf Bay* (Traeth Coch) to the S. has 5m. of sand at low tide. *Castell Mawr*, on the N. headland, was a hillfort which, on the evidence of coins found here, may have been occupied by the Romans.—2m. *Pentraeth* was on the coast until stranded inland by land reclamation. Here B5109 is taken. In about 2½ m. a road bears S.W. to *Llansadwrn*, where the church contains a memorial of 520, unusual for being both to a holy man (Beatus Saturninus, i.e. Blessed Sadwen) and also to his saintly wife.

6m. **BEAUMARIS** (2000 inhab.) is a small resort and important yachting centre, pleasantly situated on Menai Strait with a view across Lavan Sands (see p. 121) to the mainland mountains. The town's earlier history is that of its great castle, today a major tourist attraction. The growth of tourism during the 19C brought the construction of a pier, the founding of the yacht club (Beaumaris is the home of the Royal Anglesey), and the building of Victoria Terraces, designed by Joseph Hansom of Hansom cab fame. Bathing is poor (shingle). In summer there is a passenger ferry to Bangor and Menai Bridge.

The ***Castle**†, now an extensive ruin, occupies an open site on level ground close to the shore. It is a concentric castle of almost perfect symmetry, encircled by a once tidal moat, and is particularly interesting for its sophisticated defences, which were, however, virtually never used.

The outer curtain is superficially square, but since each of the four sides has a slight salient the form in practice is a flattened octagon, this allowing attack from any direction to be met. This outer wall is strengthened by towers. The more massive square inner defence is higher, permitting simultaneous firing from both outer and inner walls. The inner wall, also with towers, is noteworthy for its almost continuous internal passage. Another defensive trick is that the outer gateways are out of alignment with their gatehouses, this forcing an attacker to make an oblique approach.

History. Prince Madog had sacked Caernarvon in 1294, and it may have been this that prompted Edward I to start building Beaumaris, the last of his Welsh castles, the following year. At the same time the associated English Borough was granted its charter, taking the name Beau Marais (Beautiful Marsh) from an area soon to be drained by the castle moat system. The architect was James of St George and, although the castle was never completed, it was declared to be in a state of defence by 1298. Architecturally, the inner part of the S. gatehouse remained unfinished, the hall in the inner ward was scarcely started, and the towers were never properly roofed. In 1403 the castle was taken by Owen Glendower, but it was retaken in 1405. During the Civil War it was held (by a Bulkeley, the leading local family) for Charles I, but capitulated to General Mytton in 1646. At the Restoration Lord Bulkeley was reinstated as Constable, but the castle was abandoned in 1705. It nevertheless remained a Bulkeley possession until 1925 when it was made over to public ownership.

The moat, much wider than it is now, communicated with the sea by a short Dock; an iron ring to which boats were tied can still be seen. This dock was defended on its E. side by a projecting wing known as Gunner's Walk, in a bastion of which was the castle mill, the sluice and spillway of which remain. A wooden bridge, replacing the former drawbridge, crosses the moat to the *Outer Ward*, which also had another gate at its N.E., a triple doorway which was never completed and is little more than a postern. Note the out-of-alignment arrangement, referred to above, of the gates and their gatehouses. The outer rampart walk, including twelve towers, affords fine views. The *Inner Ward* is entered by the S. gatehouse, guarded by a small rectangular barbican. The large gatehouses seem to have provided most of the living accommodation, that on the N. containing on its first floor what was intended to be the hall. The basement of the N.E. tower may have served as a prison. The tower on the E. face of the inner ward contains the beautiful Chapel, apsidal and vaulted and with a trefoiled arcade and doorway.

The *Bull's Head Hotel*, close to the castle, dates in part from 1472. During the Civil War it was commandeered by General Mytton, and later both Dr Johnson and Charles Dickens are said to have stayed here. The *Courthouse*, on the corner of Castle Street, was built in 1614. From

farther along Castle Street, Steeple Lane leads to *Beaumaris Gaol*†, built in 1829 to designs by Hansom, and now a museum. Here can be seen the cells, including the punishment and condemned cells, a treadmill, and an exhibition of documents illustrating prison life in the 19C. The *Church of St Mary* (restored) dates from the early 14C, the nave having curious window-tracery and circular clerestory windows enclosing quatrefoils. The choir was rebuilt in 1500, but some original glass fragments have been set in the S. window. Among the monuments are the 16C altar-tomb of Sir Richard Bulkeley and his wife; a monumental stone to the father of Sir Philip Sidney; and, brought here from Llanfaes (see below), the carved stone coffin of Joan, wife of Llewelyn the Great and daughter of King John.

On rising ground N.W. of Beaumaris the *Bulkeley Monument* (1875) commemorates the family who were for generations Anglesey's leading landowners; their seat was *Baron's Hill*, between the monument and the town.

From Beaumaris this Route runs N. to Penmon Priory (c. 4 m. by side roads) before returning through Beaumaris to Menai Bridge.

Llanfaes, now a village, was until the 13C a commercial centre and port of some importance. In 1237 Llewelyn the Great founded a priory here over the tomb of his wife Joan; in 1295 Edward I removed all the inhabitants of Llanfaes to what is now Newborough and used the town's stonework as material for Beaumaris castle; and at the Dissolution the contents of the priory, including Joan's coffin, were removed to St Mary's in Beaumaris.—*Castell Llienog* (E. of B5109, about 1 m. from Llanfaes) is a motte, perhaps erected by Hugh Lupus when he overran Anglesey in 1098, with fragments of a small square tower which withstood a Royalist siege in the Civil War. To the S. is the site of a battle of 819 in which the invading Saxons under Egbert gained a short-lived victory over the Welsh.

Penmon Priory was founded by St Seiriol in the 6C. The church was rebuilt between 1120-70, and in 1237 Llewelyn the Great granted the monastery and its property to the prior and canons of Priestholm (Puffin Island), who then apparently moved to Penmon, reorganizing the community as Austin Canons. The church and domestic buildings are now separate, the former serving as parish church and the latter being in the care of the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments.

The *Church of St Seiriol*, as noted above, dates mainly from 1120-70, the nave being the oldest part (c. 1140) while the crossing and S. transept are of 1160-70. The choir is a rebuilding of c. 1220-40, coinciding with the arrival of the canons from Priestholm. There is a fine Norman pillar

piscina in the nave; the base of a pre-Norman cross has been converted into a font; and another cross of the same period stands in the S. transept.—Immediately S. of the choir is the site of a small cloister, the W. side of which was the prior's house, now much altered and privately occupied. South of the cloister are the *Domestic Buildings*, a three-storey 13C wing containing the refectory, with a cellar below and dormitory above. Adjoining on the E. is an early 16C addition, which contained the warming room on the ground floor and the kitchen above.—Nearby is a square *Dovecot* of c. 1600, with a domed roof and open cupola, containing nearly 1000 nests. It was probably built by Sir Richard Bulkeley of Baron's Hill.—From near the church a path leads N. to *St Seiriol's Well*, possibly at the site of the 6C priory. The upper part of the small building covering the well seems to be 18C, but the much older lower part may incorporate something of the original chapel. The adjacent foundations of an oval hut may be those of the saint's cell. On the hill to the N.W. (¼ m.) stands a *Cross* of c. 1000, with intricate though mutilated carvings, including a Temptation of St. Anthony. The cross may have replaced an earlier one destroyed by the Norsemen.

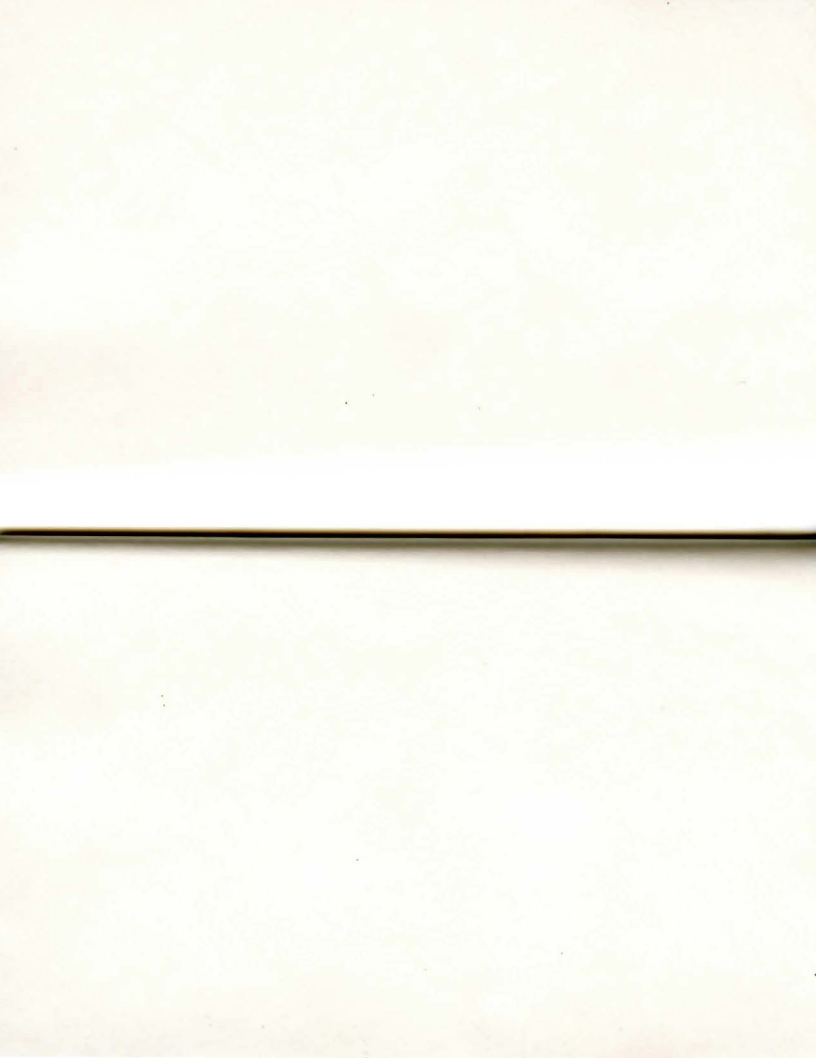
The headland of *Trwyn Du* is reached from by the dovecot. The lighthouse (1837) is automatic. Nearby is an old lifeboat station (1832-1915). To the S. are quarries, now disused, which provided stone for Beaumaris and, nearly six centuries later, for Telford and Stephenson for their Menai bridges.—*Puffin Island*, once known as Priestholm, is today also called *Ynys Seiriol* after the saint who established a settlement here in the 6C. The once large puffin population declined seriously when in the early 19C the pickled young birds were a popular delicacy. On the island are scanty remains of monastic settlement.

Small roads W. from Penmon lead in 3 m. to *Bwrdd Arthur* (500 ft), a bluff with a rampart enclosing traces of hut circles.

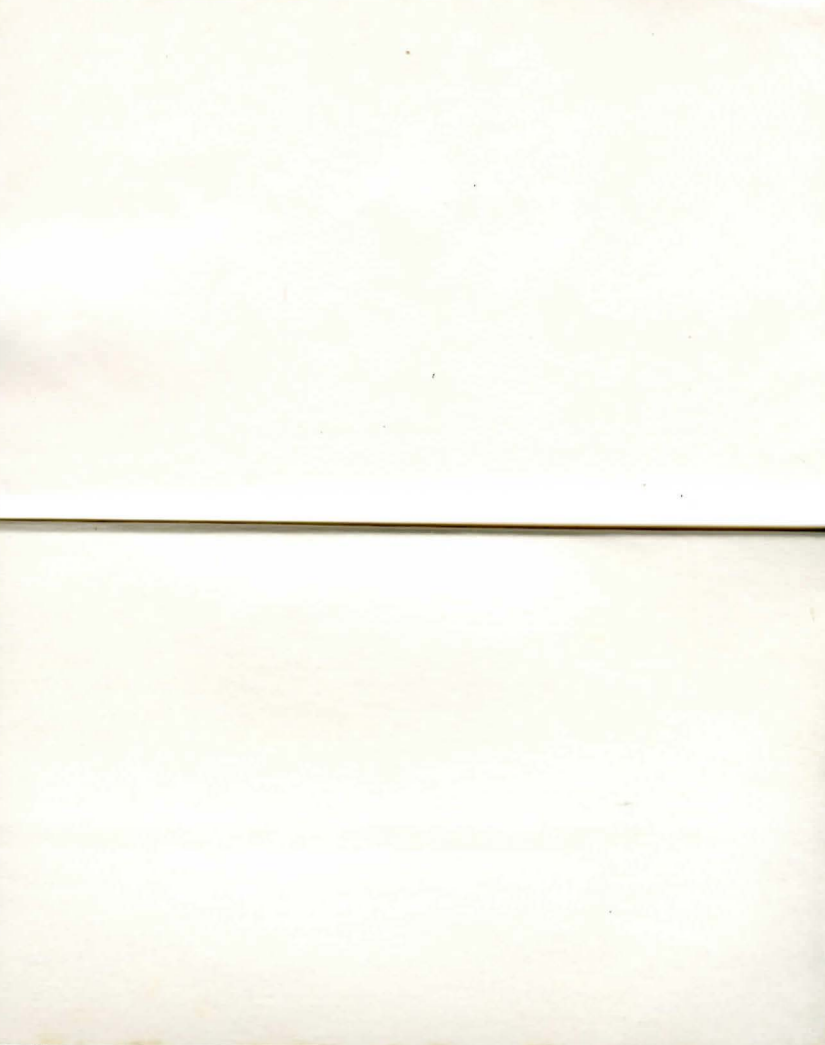
This Route returns from Penmon to (4 m.) Beaumaris, from where A545 skirts the wooded shore for 7 m. to **Menai Bridge** (p. 164).

ground in the river; the base of a pre-Norman cross has been excavated
into a form, and another cross of the same period stands in the S.
transept. — Immediately S. of the choir is the site of a small church, the
W. side of which was the prior's house, now much altered and privately
occupied. South of the church is the Domestic Chapel, a three-
nave, 14th cent. building, the interior, with a subtle colour and
decorative scheme. Adjoining on the E. is an early-14th addition, which
contained the warming room on the ground floor and the 14th cent.
chapel. — North of a square Domestic of c. 1700, with a domed roof and
stone capitals, constructed in the 18th cent. It was probably built by the
Duke of Devonshire, and is a fine example of the style of the time.
The Duke's Chapel, which is a fine example of the style of the time,
is a fine example of the style of the time, and is a fine example of the style
of the time. — The Duke's Chapel, which is a fine example of the style
of the time, is a fine example of the style of the time, and is a fine
example of the style of the time. — The Duke's Chapel, which is a fine
example of the style of the time, is a fine example of the style of the
time, and is a fine example of the style of the time.









To the Treasure Hunter:

These computer games are based on the television game, **TREASURE HUNT**, which is a **CHATSWORTH TELEVISION** production for **CHANNEL 4**.

This book has been extracted from **THE BLUE GUIDES** to England, Scotland and Wales and contains all the information that you need in order to play these games. Some of the page references are to other tours, not included in this booklet but to be found in the complete guides.

– Happy Hunting!

The Blue Guides are published by:

A & C Black (Publishers) Ltd.,
35 Bedford Row,
London WC1 4JH.

Copyright: The Blue Guide to:

England © Ernest Benn Limited 1980
Scotland © Ernest Benn Limited 1980
Wales and the Marches © Ernest Benn Limited 1979
