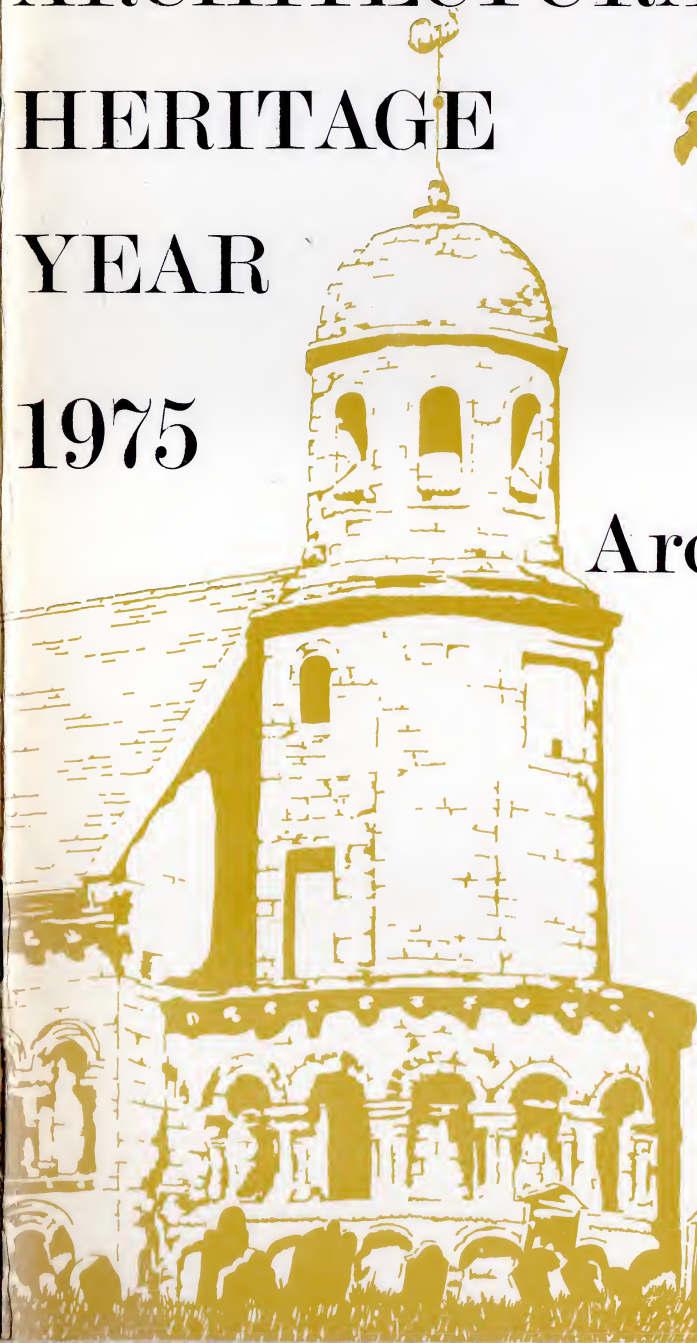
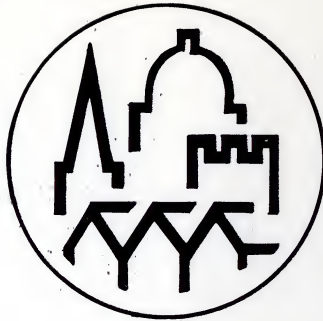


EUROPEAN
ARCHITECTURAL
HERITAGE
YEAR
1975

Architectural
Trail
Through
Fife





"... the central objective of the European Architectural Heritage Campaign is to arouse public interest and mobilize public support.

This cannot be done just by making speeches and writing articles. We must carry out practical projects which people can admire and emulate. We therefore appeal to all governments, local authorities, industry and private citizens to take positive steps to restore, preserve or improve that part of our architectural heritage and its surroundings which they own or control . . ."

Duncan Sandys,

Chairman of the International
Organising Committee of the European
Architectural Heritage Campaign.

European Architectural Heritage Year

INTRODUCTION

The Council of Europe has designated 1975 European Architectural Heritage Year with the objectives of awakening the interest of the European peoples in their common architectural heritage, protecting and enhancing buildings and areas of architectural or historic interest, conserving the character of old towns and villages, and providing a living role in modern society for our ancient buildings.

Local Authorities have been invited to contribute to these efforts by undertaking projects of conservation, restoration or environmental improvement and by endeavouring to stimulate people's awareness of their surroundings.







Fife County Council's contribution falls into three categories, namely Conservation Area Improvements, Floodlighting of Historic Buildings, and the creation of an Architectural Trail through the county to illustrate the area's architectural tradition and the many pieces of conservation and restoration work which have been achieved. This brochure gives a brief general introduction to Fife's architectural heritage followed by descriptions of the features of interest at the various points along the trail.

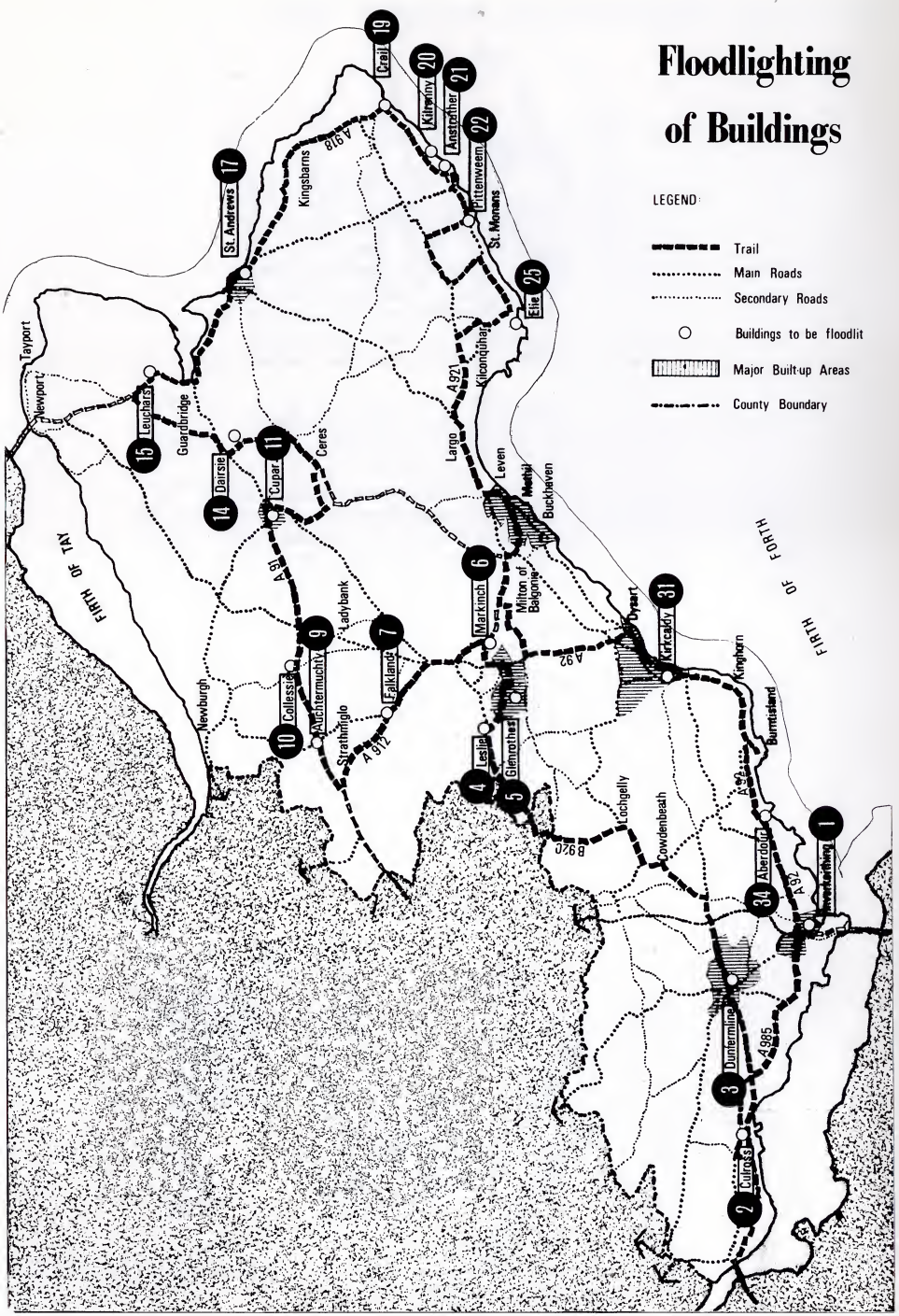


Crail.

Floodlighting of Buildings

LEGEND:

-  Trail
-  Main Roads
-  Secondary Roads
-  Buildings to be floodlit
-  Major Built-up Areas
-  County Boundary



Fife's Architectural Heritage

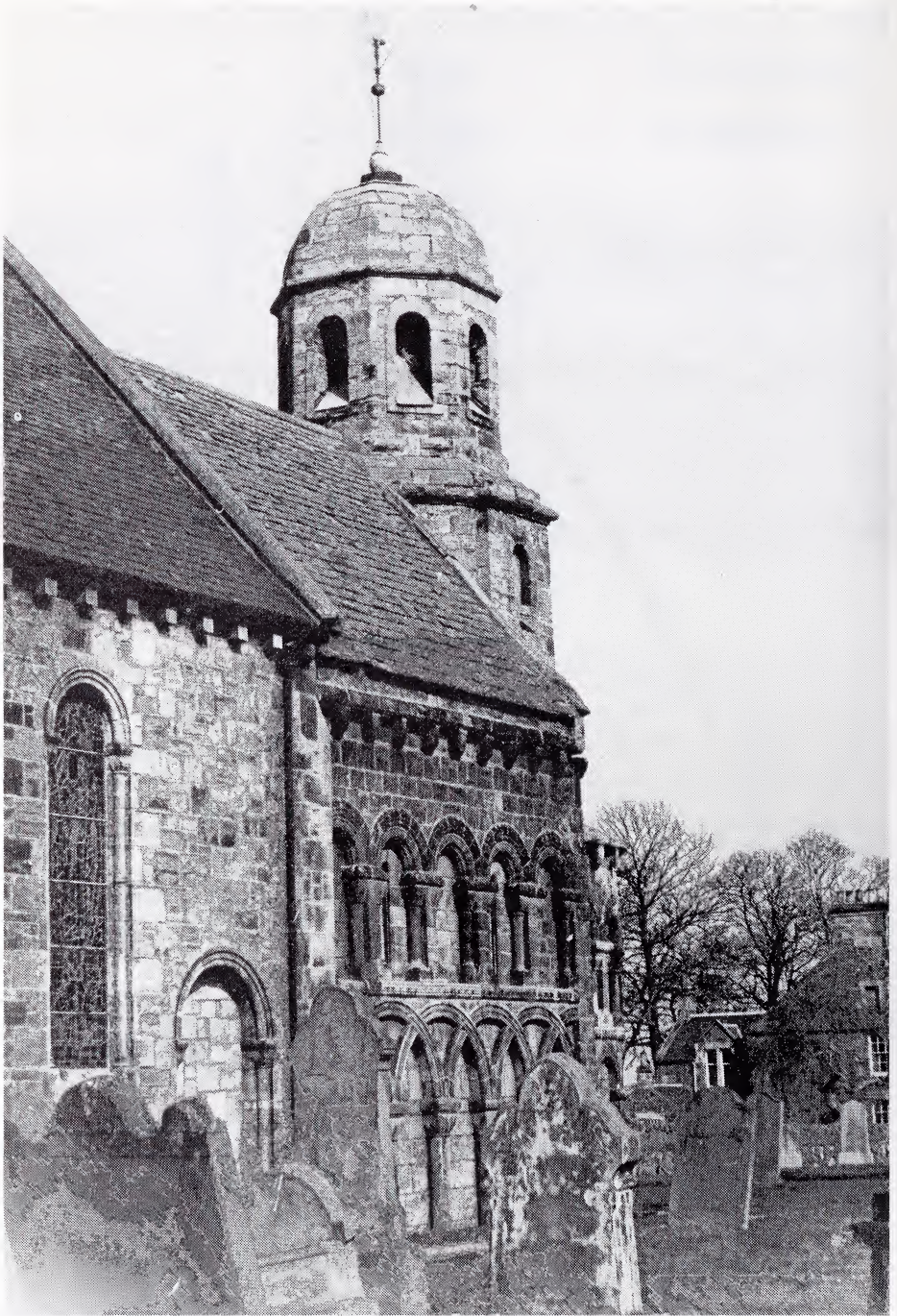
Fife is fortunate in possessing a rich and varied heritage of domestic, civic and ecclesiastic buildings, over 1500 of which are listed by the Secretary of State for Scotland as being of architectural or historic interest. These buildings illustrate both Scotland's architectural tradition and certain characteristics which are peculiar to Fife. This heritage has a solid homely base in the "Little Houses" of the ancient coastal towns and the many attractive cottages of inland villages. Since 1961 the National Trust for Scotland has restored many of these houses in the East Neuk burghs and in Culross, Falkland and Dysart. During 1975 the Trust intend to open to the public some little houses which are undergoing restoration. Typical architectural features to look for in these buildings are crow step gables, rolled skewputs and red pantile roofs, the tiles having come from the Netherlands as ballast in the boats which traded from Scotland. Touches of human interest are added to some of these buildings by the marriage lintels and the amusing or thoughtful inscriptions found occasionally as at Falkland and Culross. On a grander scale there are many castles and large houses in the county, though the latter, being mostly in private ownership, are outwith the scope of the Trail. Many of the castles are in a ruinous condition but others have been the subject of extensive and most effective restoration projects. In some castles the extensive rebuilding and alterations which have taken place throughout their often turbulent history have made it difficult to trace the evolution of the architecture of fortifications. Aberdour Castle, however, displays three distinct stages illustrating the development from stronghold to house.

The historic towns of Fife preserve a number of features of the "townscapes" of earlier days, the spacious market streets such as the Marketgate of Crail and the Crossgate of Cupar, the narrow closes and wynds of Cupar and Pittenweem. One of the most interesting and important features of old Scottish towns is the tolbooth, and Fife is fortunate in that a number of these still exist. Originally, as its name implies, the tolbooth

was used for the collection of taxes and was built as a tower to serve as a municipal place of strength. In later years, it evolved into the Town Hall, which embraced a wider range of municipal functions, and, with the reduced need for municipal strongholds, the towers became ornamental parts of the buildings. The main part of Culross tolbooth is of early 17th century date but the tower was built in 1783. Dysart tolbooth dates in part from 1576 though the upper part of the tower was constructed in the 18th century. Strathmiglo and Auchtermuchty have 18th century towers of a type peculiar to Fife, although similarities are found in neighbouring Kinross. The balustraded parapets of their towers are similar to those on the churches of Anstruther Easter, Cupar and Pittenweem, the latter having in fact been used by the Burgh as a tolbooth thus accounting for its minor fortifications such as the gunloops in the sills. The town house at Crail dates from various periods and little is left of the original building of 1517. From the 18th century onwards the tolbooth gradually gave way to the more conventional town hall of which some interesting early 19th century examples survive in Fife, at Falkland (1805), Newburgh (1808), Cupar (1815-1817) and Kinghorn (1826). The County Buildings in Cupar were also built about this time. Modern civic architecture is represented by Glenrothes House.

The early church architecture of Scotland is extremely well represented in Fife and there are a number of interesting structures of a later date which illustrate the development of Fife's church tower tradition.

Of the five Romanesque towers remaining on the Scottish mainland two are in Fife, the early 12th century St Regulus Tower in the cathedral precincts of St Andrews and St Drostan's Church tower at Markinch which was consecrated in 1243. Norman architecture is further represented by Dunfermline Abbey and Leuchars Church, the latter being one of the best preserved examples of the parish churches of the period.



St Athernase Church, Leuchars.

The building of church towers became a Fife tradition which has persisted into the 20th century. Among the earliest was that of Crail, believed to date from c 1200, followed by those of Kilrenny, Cupar, Inverkeithing and St Salvator's, St Andrews (early 15th century). The 16th century is represented by the towers of Pittenweem and Anstruther Wester with their resemblance to the earliest Scottish tower houses. This resemblance is even more striking in the 17th century churches of Dysart and Anstruther Easter with their cap-houses at the stair head.

The 18th and 19th century churches of Fife are not so distinctive as their predecessors but there are a number of interesting examples showing the persistence of the tower tradition, though in modified form. Some examples are Elie (1726), Kingsbarns (1789), Ceres (1806), Collessie (1839) and Kilconquhar (1821). The 20th century is represented by the Catholic Church at Tayport (1939) and St Columba's Parish Church at Glenrothes (1961).

Other architectural features to note while following the Trail round Fife are the old farm steadings, roofed either in pantiles or slates, many of which include a circular or many-sided horse mill, and the large number of dovecots. The use of the latter was introduced to England by the Normans. Pigeons provided an inexpensive supply of fresh meat

during the winter at a time when agricultural techniques were not advanced enough to permit the over-wintering of large numbers of cattle. Another advantage was that the pigeons foraged for themselves, usually on other people's land! Their widespread use in Scotland derives from an Act of James IV in 1503 which instructed every laird to lay out deer parks, fish ponds, rabbit warrens and dovecots. The effects of the large numbers of pigeons on other people's grain crops were so serious that in 1617 another Act was passed, restricting the privilege of owning dovecots to the larger land-owners, a privilege also shared by some of the Burghs. The need to have large areas of arable land close by accounts for the large number of dovecots in Fife and the Lothians; there were 360 in Fife by the end of the 18th century. The earliest type, deriving from the Norman style, is the circular beehive shape of the 16th century and there are some good examples of this type, carefully restored, at Aberdour Castle, Crail Priory and Bogward, St Andrews. The later 17th century dovecots are rectangular in shape and usually have a lean-to roof with crow-step gables although some have a ridged roof. A good example can be seen near the road at Kenly Green, north of Kingsbarns. Although restoration work has been carried out on some of these interesting buildings, others have unfortunately fallen into ruin and decay.



Fife Dovecot.



Floodlit Falkland Palace.

The Architectural Trail

The Architectural Trail through Fife is basically a loop, approximately 136 miles long, which incorporates 34 places of interest. The shape of the Trail means that you can start at any point and travel in any direction. As you can see from the map on the centre pages the Trail readily subdivides into three smaller loops, each of which is about 40 miles long, so if you consider the whole Trail too much to attempt on one trip you could visit one of these smaller loops or indeed devise some other combination to suit the time available to you.

The map on the centre pages shows the places of interest on the trail, each place being numbered for reference to the relevant section of the brochure. At some points there is just one building to visit, at other places there are many things to see. The best way to appreciate the character and charm of many of the smaller towns and villages is to leave your car and wander through the ancient streets and wynds. There is a wealth of detail to be discovered by the observant visitor. Most of the public buildings featured on the trail will be open to visitors at normal opening

times and detailed guidebooks are available at certain places, notably the buildings under the Guardianship of the Department of the Environment and properties belonging to the National Trust for Scotland.

The map on page 2 shows the location of the buildings which are to be floodlit during Heritage Year. Many of the buildings on the Architectural Trail can be shown to advantage when illuminated and this will provide an opportunity for people to visit parts of the trail in the evening. The floodlit buildings are all featured on the main trail and the numbers on the map again refer to the descriptions in the brochure. The floodlighting will be in operation from dusk until 10.30 on the following days in 1975 although these times may be subject to alteration.

Easter Week-end March 28th to 31st.

April 1st to 30th

May 1st to 15th

August 15th to 31st

September 1st to 30th

October 1st to 31st.

Christmas Period—

December 24th to January 1st.



Pan Ha', Dysart.

Points of interest on the Architectural Trail



Inverkeithing Town House.

1 INVERKEITHING

There are three buildings of particular architectural merit here, namely the Church, the Town House and the Friary.

The Church tower dates from the 14th century but the spire was reconstructed in 1852 and the main part of the Church was considerably rebuilt in 1826 after a fire. The Church bell was made in Holland in 1641 by one of the Burgerhuys family, as was the bell of the Town House. (See 4 & 27). Fordell's Lodging, across the street from the Church and now used as a church hall, was the 17th century town house of Sir John Henderson of Fordell. The Town House in Town Hall Street was in existence in 1550 but was rebuilt in 1770 and is an exceptionally fine building. The tower dates from the 17th/18th century and is square with an octagonal belfry. The building has recently been cleaned by Inverkeithing Town Council and Fife County Council and floodlighting equipment has been installed. In Bank Street and High Street can be seen many houses of interest; look for marriage lintels with initials and dates and the inscription of the 17th century "Providence House." Inverkeithing Civic Trust are preparing a facelift scheme for the buildings in the High Street and they hope that this work will be put into effect this year. The Friary in Queen Street is all that remains of the 14th century conventual buildings of the Grey Friars. It was restored by the Town Council in the 1930's and now houses a museum.



St Peter's Church Tower.

2 CULROSS

Culross is an outstanding example of Scottish burgh architecture of the 16th and 17th centuries, at which time it was a thriving seaport exporting coal and salt. Iron girdles were also manufactured here. Many of the buildings are owned by the National Trust for Scotland and a great deal of restoration work has been done both by the Trust and private individuals. Buildings to visit are the Study (National Trust for Scotland) with its painted ceiling, the Palace (Department of Environment), built as a town mansion for Sir George Bruce between 1597 and 1611 and noted for its painted woodwork, the Town House, rebuilt in 1783, and the Abbey Church with the adjacent ruins of the conventual buildings. The Tower of the Church was built around 1500 but the church, which was originally 13th century, has been altered and repaired a number of times. Look for marriage lintels and inscriptions on the many "little houses" in the Burgh.



Electricity sub-station, Culross.



Culross.

3 DUNFERMLINE

The Abbey at Dunfermline is the third church to have been built on this site. The original was a small Culdee church to which a second and larger church was added in 1072 by Margaret, English Queen of Malcolm Canmore. The Norman nave which exists today is the nave of the large church begun by David I in 1128. It was extensively altered and enlarged in the 13th century and its completion date may be taken as 1250. Alterations, additions and repairs were made at various periods in the next three centuries but, despite considerable repairs carried out by William Shaw, Master Mason to James VI, the total damage caused by wind and lightning in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries necessitated the complete rebuilding of the choir and transepts in 1819. Incomplete and modified as it is, the nave is one of the finest examples of large scale Norman architecture surviving in Scotland, and closely resembles that of Durham in detail and layout. The beautiful simplicity of the Norman triforium and clerestory contrasts with the richly carved arches of the great west door and the east processional doorway, the latter having been preserved by the vault which was built in

front of it and removed in 1905. Other Norman features are the incised pillars in the Nave and the fishscale and cushion capitals of the small pillars in the south aisle. In the roof of the north aisle can be seen some 16th century paintings of four of the Apostles, discovered in 1938. A single consecration cross can also be seen in the north aisle.

Adjacent to the Abbey are the ruins of the monastery buildings and the Royal Palace, birthplace of Charles I and last occupied by Charles II.

North of the Abbey are two adjacent late 16th century tenements known as the Abbot's House, recently restored. The front of the house, in Maygate, has a large inscribed lintel.

Other buildings of interest in Dunfermline are the 19th century City Chambers in the Kirkgate and the County Buildings in the High Street, begun in 1809 as the Guildhall.

4 LESLIE

Christ's Kirk on the Green

The present church on this site was built in 1868 replacing a structure of 1817 which had in turn replaced the original "Christ's Kirk on the Green." This name appears in an anonymous poem variously attributed to a



Dunfermline Abbey.

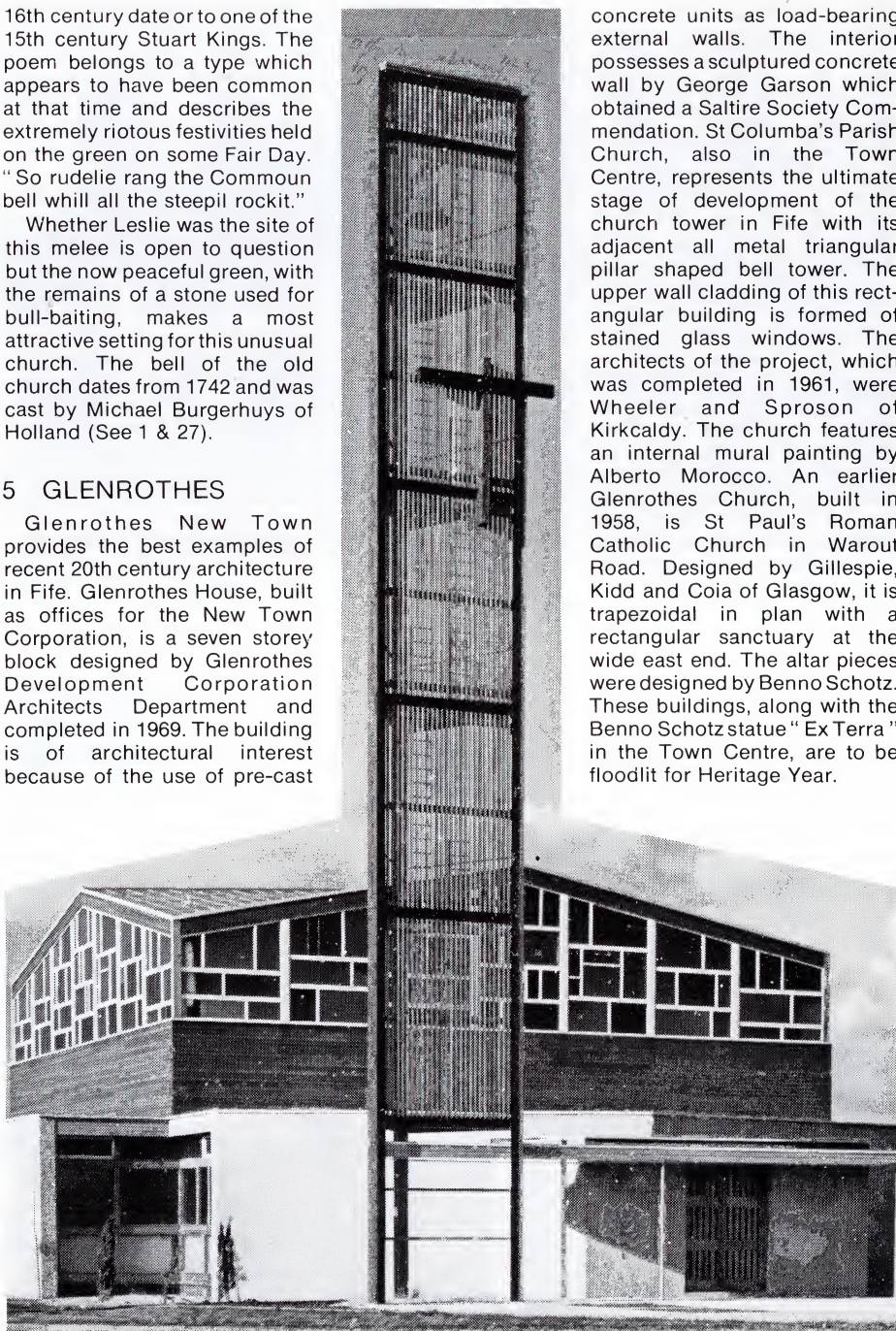
16th century date or to one of the 15th century Stuart Kings. The poem belongs to a type which appears to have been common at that time and describes the extremely riotous festivities held on the green on some Fair Day. "So rudelie rang the Commoun bell whill all the steepil rockit."

Whether Leslie was the site of this melee is open to question but the now peaceful green, with the remains of a stone used for bull-baiting, makes a most attractive setting for this unusual church. The bell of the old church dates from 1742 and was cast by Michael Burgerhuys of Holland (See 1 & 27).

5 GLENROTHES

Glenrothes New Town provides the best examples of recent 20th century architecture in Fife. Glenrothes House, built as offices for the New Town Corporation, is a seven storey block designed by Glenrothes Development Corporation Architects Department and completed in 1969. The building is of architectural interest because of the use of pre-cast

concrete units as load-bearing external walls. The interior possesses a sculptured concrete wall by George Garson which obtained a Saltire Society Commendation. St Columba's Parish Church, also in the Town Centre, represents the ultimate stage of development of the church tower in Fife with its adjacent all metal triangular pillar shaped bell tower. The upper wall cladding of this rectangular building is formed of stained glass windows. The architects of the project, which was completed in 1961, were Wheeler and Sproson of Kirkcaldy. The church features an internal mural painting by Alberto Morocco. An earlier Glenrothes Church, built in 1958, is St Paul's Roman Catholic Church in Warout Road. Designed by Gillespie, Kidd and Coia of Glasgow, it is trapezoidal in plan with a rectangular sanctuary at the wide east end. The altar pieces were designed by Benno Schotz. These buildings, along with the Benno Schotz statue "Ex Terra" in the Town Centre, are to be floodlit for Heritage Year.



St Columba's Church, Glenrothes.

6 MARKINCH

A church dedicated to St Drostan was consecrated at Markinch in 1243 but only the tower remains of the structure of that date. It is one of the five remaining Romanesque towers on the Scottish mainland and is 80 feet high with four stages. Originally the tower was topped by a pyramid spire but this was removed because of its dangerous condition and the present octagonal spire was built by James Barclay in 1807. The church itself was built in 1788 by Thomas Barclay and some alterations were made in 1807. The churchyard is of early origin and has high rubble retaining walls. The session house at the north end of the churchyard was built in 1879.

7 FALKLAND

The central area of Falkland Burgh, together with the Palace, was designated a Conservation Area in 1970 and became the first in Scotland to be approved under the Civic Amenities Act of 1967. The Palace, begun by James II after 1451 to replace the old Castle at Falkland, became the hunting palace of the Stuart Kings of Scotland.



St Drostan's Church, Markinch.



Glenrothes House.

Extensive additions to the Palace were made by later Stuart Kings but James V was responsible for the final decoration of the courtyard facades in Renaissance style. The employment of French masons has resulted in the finest example of early Renaissance architecture in Britain and the medallions and buttress-columns of the facades are indicative of French influence.

There are many "little houses" of interest in the Burgh and much restoration has been done both privately and by the National Trust for Scotland. Look for 18th century weavers' cottages in the West Port, the Reading Room Electricity Sub-Station, an imaginative example of conservation by the Electricity Board, Moncrief House with its reed thatch, St Andrews House and Key House with their crow-stepped gables, to name but a few.

A new street lighting scheme for the High Street has been carried out by Fife County Council.

8 STRATHMIGLO

The steeple of the Town Hall is a square tower with a balustrade and broach spire, in the traditional Fife pattern of the 16th/17th centuries. It was built in 1734 from the stones of Cairneyflappet Castle. The tower is built in 5 stages and a sundial and armorial panel can be seen on the second stage. A fore-stair

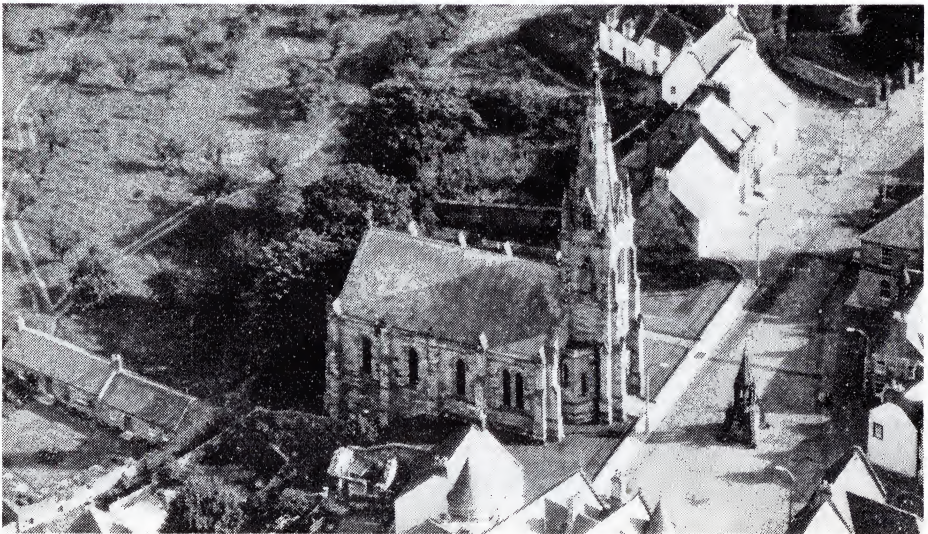
leads to the first floor level. The Town Hall itself was rebuilt in the 19th century and is of little architectural interest. The building has recently been restored by the Local Authority.

9 AUCHTERMUCHTY

The Town House in Auchtermuchty is dated 1728 and comprises a two storey building and central tower with a balustrade and stone spire, in the traditional Fife pattern. Alterations were made to the main block in Victorian times and the first floor windows are now rather ungainly. The stonework has recently been cleaned as one of Fife County Council's Environmental Improvement Schemes. There are a number of 18th century houses in the High Street and many 18th and 19th century cottages in the rest of the Burgh, some of which are thatched. The prevalence of reed thatching in this part of Fife is due to the proximity of the reed beds of the Tay. This resource is to be exploited again, because of a shortage of thatching material in England!

10 COLLESSIE

The present church was completed in 1839 and is one of the best churches designed by the architects R. and R. Dickson who also built Kilconquhar Church (No. 25). The building is T shaped with galleries on three sides. The upper parts of the gallery stairs are contained in corbelled turrets. The interior



Falkland.

has a ribbed plaster ceiling and a good pulpit with a sounding board and double stairs. A former minister is said to have had both services at the same time because most of his congregation lived at some distance from the church and he felt they would be disinclined to return in the evening!

11 CUPAR

A new parish church was built in Cupar in 1415 but the only parts still in existence are the tower, part of the west wall of the nave and the three western bays of its north arcade, these last being built up as part of the session house which connects the tower to the present church which was built in 1785. Originally the tower was three storeys high and the balustrade and spire were added in 1620 by the Rev. William Scott, minister at that time.

Preston Lodge, town house of the Prestons of Airdrie, was built in the 17th century. A pediment on the western wall bears the date 1623 but the building was probably reconstructed later in the century as the interior finishings indicate a date about 1700.









Strathmiglo Tolbooth.

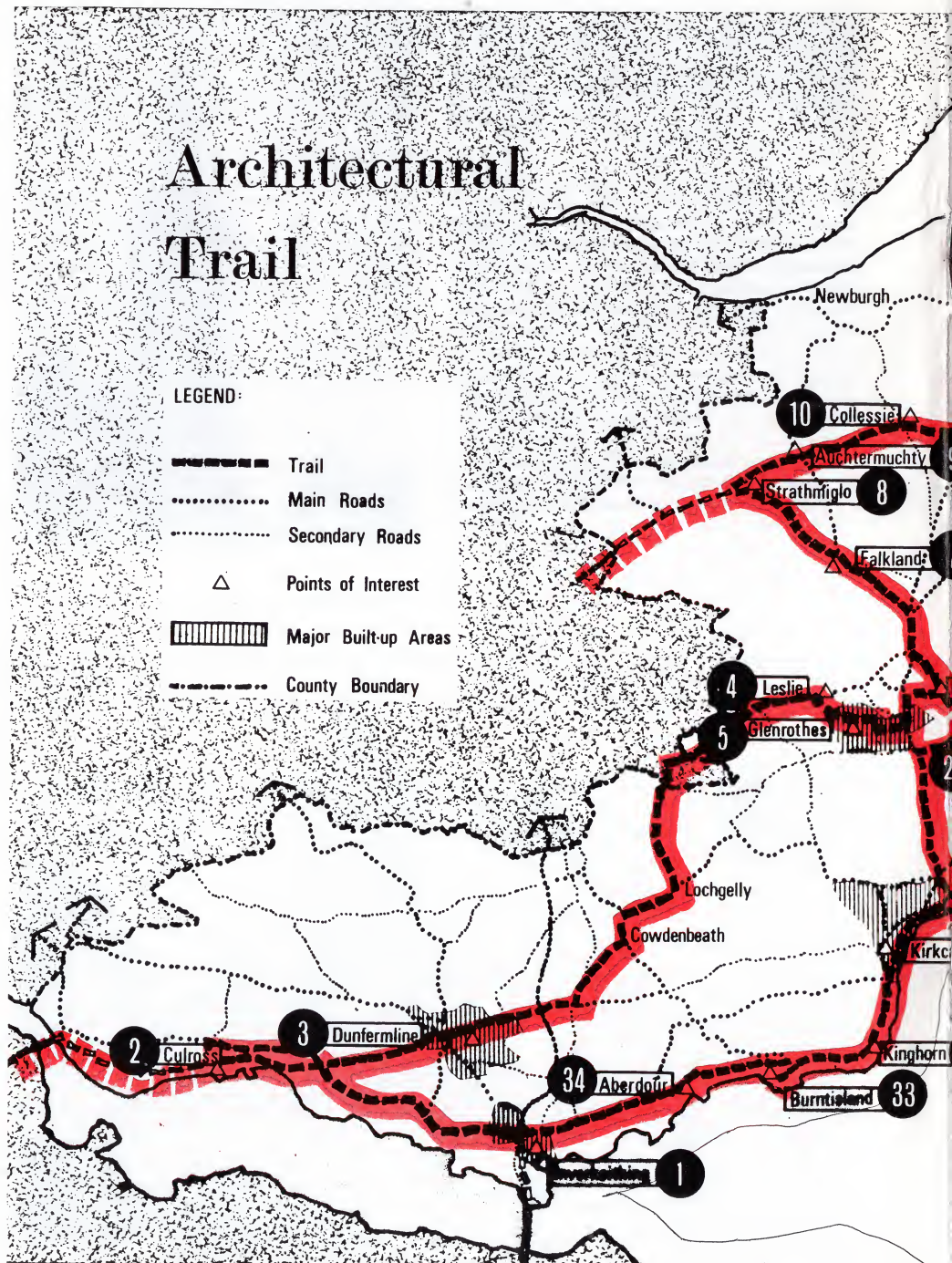


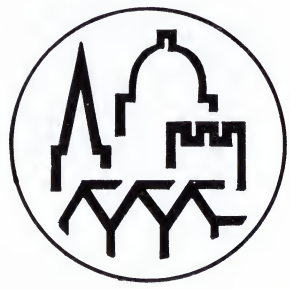
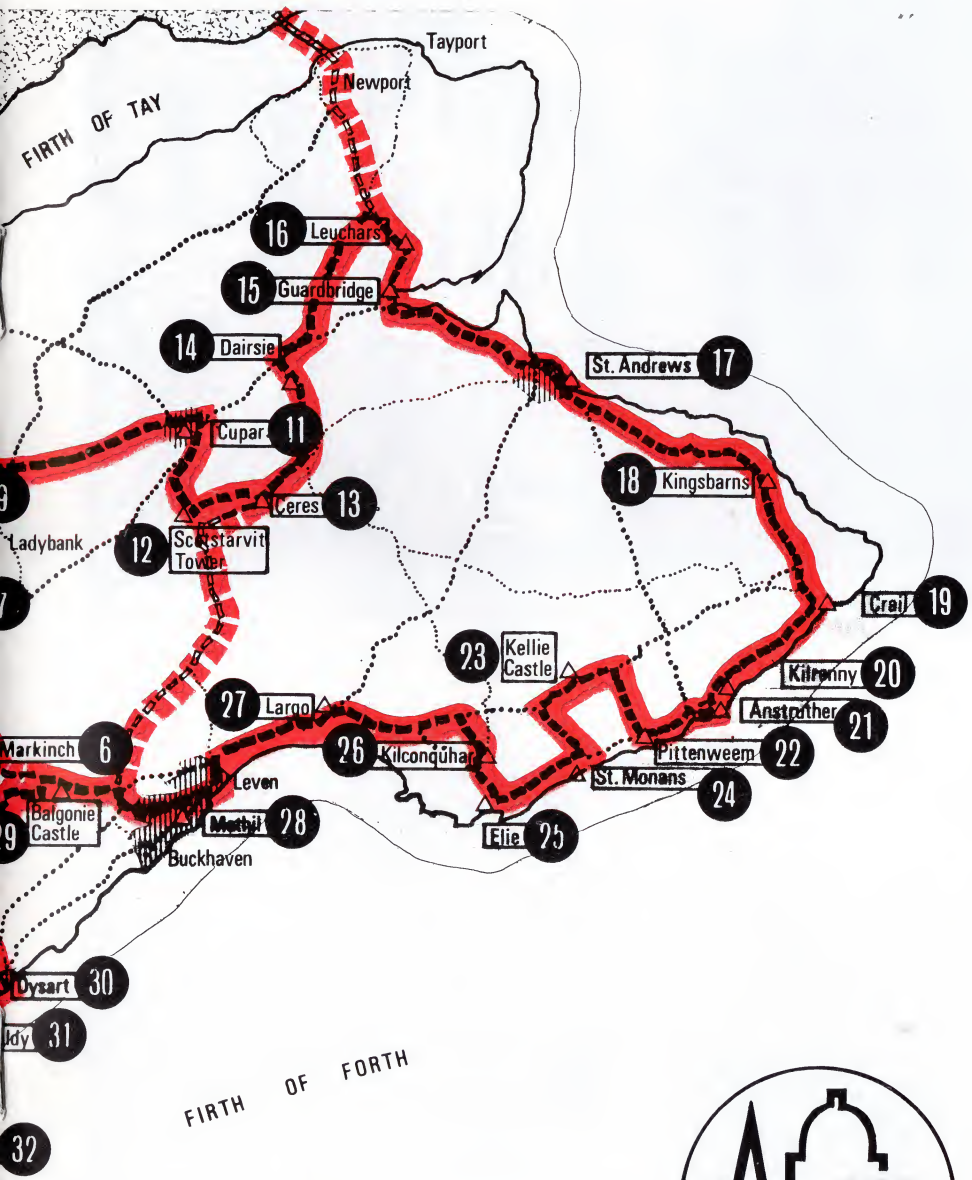
Auchtermuchty Town House.

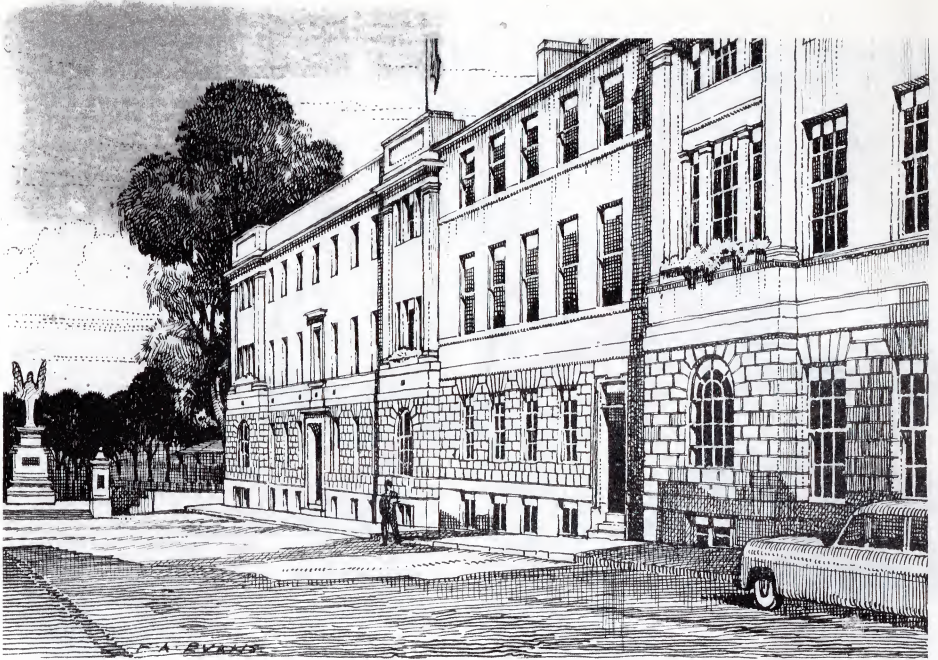
Architectural Trail

LEGEND:

-  Trail
-  Main Roads
-  Secondary Roads
-  Points of Interest
-  Major Built-up Areas
-  County Boundary







County Buildings, Cupar.

A good deal of alterations have been carried out since. Note the sundial on the front and the inscribed stone on the west wall.

In 1809 Provost Ferguson bought land for the purpose of building a new street. He straightened the course of the Eden and bargained with the Town and with the Heritors of the County to build new County Rooms in exchange for the site of the old ones. The new County Buildings and Town Hall and other parts of what is now St Catherine Street, were erected in the period 1815 to 1817. Other parts were built around 1820 and the eastern section of the County Buildings was added in 1925. The Church was built in 1866 and the Corn Exchange in 1862.

A new street lighting scheme for this street is being installed by Fife County Council with the replacement of some of the lamp standards with wall brackets.

12 SCOTSTARVIT TOWER

It is assumed from references in certain charters that the tower was built between 1550 and 1579. The property was acquired by Sir John Scott, author of "The Staggering State of the Scots Statesmen," in 1611. The tower is 5 storeys high with a garret and is L



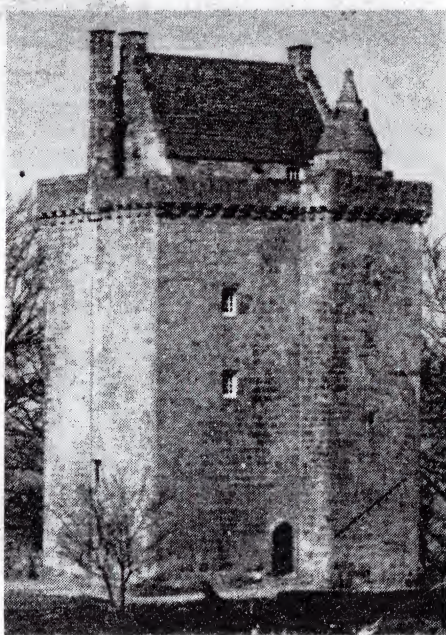
St Michael's Church, Cupar.

shaped in plan, the small wing containing a continuous newel stair. There was a large fireplace in the west gable of the garret which appears to have been Sir John's study or private room. The date 1627 above the cap-house door appears to apply to alterations made to the garret at this time and not to the original building of the tower. Another interesting feature of Scotstarvit Tower is the double-vaulted construction, each vaulted space having been divided into two storeys by a timber floor.

13 CERES

Ceres is one of the most attractive villages in Fife and contains a number of interesting buildings, mostly 18th and 19th century although the 17th is well represented in the High Street. Here the Central and North Fife Preservation Trust's Folk Museum is housed in the Weigh House and the adjoining pair of cottages, which have been carefully restored. Note the scrolled skewputts, the 1710 lintel and the inscribed panel above the door.

Near the museum is the 17th century Bishop Bridge which carried the old road to St Andrews over the Ceres burn and so called because Archbishop Sharp crossed over it on



Scotstarvit Tower.



Ceres Bridge.

the day he was killed at Magus Muir. Behind the bridge is the Masonic Lodge, dated 1765, now restored for use as a house.

The parish church bears the date JC 1806 and the initials are thought to stand for John Corstorphine, the architect-builder of Kingsbarns. The spire was added in 1851 and considerable repairs and alterations have since been done. The interior is most interesting with the original pews still in existence. A 15th century effigy in a remarkable state of preservation can be seen in the vestibule.

14 DAIRSIE

The castle at Dairsie dates from the 16th century but is believed to occupy the site of an earlier stronghold. The older building was in existence in 1335 when "on account of its strength and retired situation, it was chosen by the regents, Robert the Stewart and the Earl of Moray, as the seat of parliament" (Sibbald). The surviving ruins show the castle to have been an oblong main block, 3 storeys high, with two circular towers projecting from opposite corners. The upper part of the southern tower has been altered for use as a doocot.

Dairsie bridge is a fine mediaeval bridge of 3 arches with stout soffit ribs. There are projecting cut-waters on the piers and one has been carried up as a refuge. The parapets and approaches have been altered and the

bridge is still used for vehicular traffic. A much weathered panel on the eastern side bears the arms of James Beaton, Archbishop of St Andrews from 1522 to 1538. (See 15).

The Church of Dairsie was built by Archbishop Spottiswood in 1621. The building is interesting compared with the bare structures of the Post-Reformation period and contemporary writing relates that the Archbishop "Publicly and from his own charges built and stoned the church of Dairsie after the decent English form." The original flat roof and parapet was removed in the early 15th century. The church is now used as a book store by St Andrews University.

15 GUARDBRIDGE

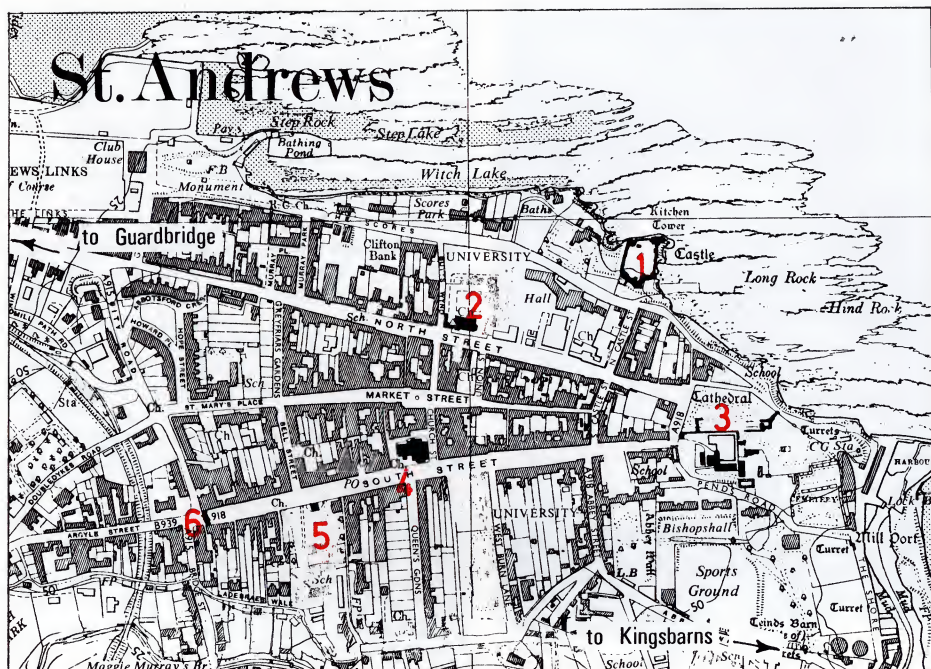
This bridge over the Eden is the oldest in the county and was originally built by Wardlaw, Bishop of St Andrews from 1404 to 1440. The arms of Archbishop Beaton (1522-1539), by whom it was restored are displayed on the sides of the parapets. (See 14). The bridge has six arches, all unribbed, and three refuges on each side. The parapets were replaced about 1800.

16 LEUCHARS

Although altered by comparatively modern additions the parish church at Leuchars is one of the best examples of Norman ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland. There is no record of when the church was built but it is known that



Fife Folk Museum, Ceres.



POINTS OF INTEREST — 1 Castle, 2 St Salvator's College, 3 Cathedral Precinct, 4 Holy Trinity Church, 5 Blackfriars Church, 6 West Port.

it was given to the Canon of St Andrews some time between 1171 and 1199. Only the chancel and apse are Norman but they are richly decorated with the characteristic chevron carving and the arcading on the exterior is exceptionally fine. The turret on top of the apse was added in the 17th century.

In 1914 the chancel and apse, long boarded up, were restored to use, the architect responsible being Reginald Fairlie. (See 28).

17 ST ANDREWS

St Andrews has an exceptionally fine inheritance of historic buildings illustrating its history as ecclesiastical centre of Scotland, as location of the first Scottish university and as an important burgh and seaport. No more than a brief description of the main features can be given here.

Saint Regulus Church, in the Cathedral precincts, has been described as one of the most interesting of the early Scottish churches. The type of tower found in this church was common in England in pre-Norman times and representatives of this type in Scotland are few in number. (Another example in Fife is at Markinch). The church

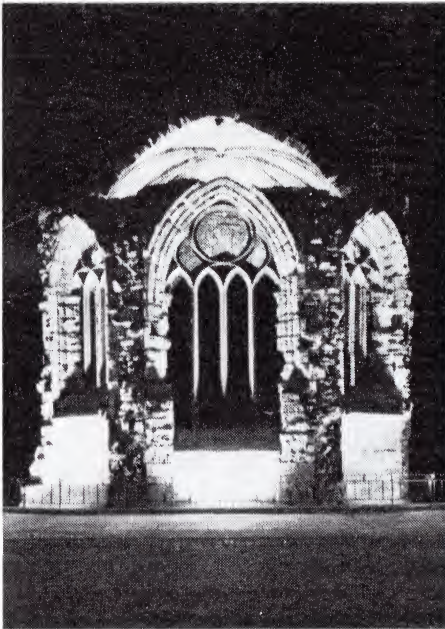
bears considerable resemblance to one at Wharram-le-Street in Yorkshire and the conclusion from both architectural and historic evidence is that Bishop Robert brought to St Andrews a master mason from Yorkshire who followed the pre-Norman building tradition prevalent there and in Northumbria.

The cathedral church of St Andrews was founded in 1160 and it was the longest church in Britain apart from Norwich Cathedral. The completion and dedication of the church was achieved by Bishop Lamberton in 1318. The cathedral was damaged by fire in 1378 and storm in 1409 but subsequently required only minor repairs until it was allowed to fall into decay after the Reformation.

The remains of St Andrews Castle date principally from the 16th century but incorporate earlier work. The oldest part which can be traced is in the fore tower where ragged junctions in the west wall indicate stone work of different dates. The original castle was destroyed in the War of Independence and was reconstructed in 1336. This building was in turn demolished in 1337 by Regent Moray and reconstruction



St Regulus' Tower.



Blackfriars Chapel.

undertaken between 1385 and 1401 by Bishop Trail. The next major rebuilding is that of the 16th century, the most important change being the transfer of the main entrance from the fore tower to its present position. Cardinal Beaton was engaged in rebuilding work prior to his murder in the castle in 1546. This was followed by siege, capture and demolition and restoration was undertaken by Archbishop Hamilton, who built the present frontal range. A unique example of mediaeval siegecraft survives at St Andrews Castle, a mine and counter-mine dating from the siege of 1546-1547.

St Salvator's College was founded by Bishop Kennedy in 1450 and the Collegiate Church and the Tower are part of the original buildings (1450 to 1460). The church has been considerably altered at various periods. The spire was added in the mid 16th century.

In South Street can be seen the West Port, finest extant example of a town "port" in Scotland, a fragmentary ruin of the Church of the Dominican or "Black" friars and Holy Trinity Church, the Town kirk founded by Bishop Wardlaw in 1411-12, largely destroyed 1798-99 but restored by P. Macgregor Chalmers, 1907-9. The tower and spire are original.

With regard to domestic buildings, there are numerous houses dating from the 16th, 17th and early 18th centuries. The general features to note are as follows. The building material is the local sandstone, in the form of dressed ashlar or rubble, although the walls are often harled or lime-washed. The roofs of the larger houses were covered with slates, those of the smaller ones with pantiles, the gables are nearly always crow-stepped with the skewputts often carved or inscribed. Window openings are usually small and often irregularly placed. External stairs to the first floor entrance are common, as are marriage lintels. Many of these properties have been restored, the St Andrews Preservation Trust having been particularly active in such endeavour.

18 KINGSBARNES

This attractive village has been designated as an outstanding Conservation Area and rightly deserves this distinction. The spacious square is representative of 18th century architecture although the churchyard walls, gatepiers and session house date from 1838 and the village pump from 1831. The Parish Church incorporates a relic of the original church of 1631 and the lowest stage of the tower is late 17th century. The first rebuilding probably

occurred in mid-18th century and considerable alterations were done in 1789 and 1797. Substantial rebuilding took place in 1810-1811. John Corstorphine, architect and contractor, was involved on these last three occasions. The top stage of the tower and the octagonal slated spire were added by George Rae in 1865-1866. John Corstorphine also built two of the houses in the Square, the Schoolhouse of 1797 and Kingsbarns House, his own residence, which he reconstructed and extended in 1794. Wellgate and Cessneuk are early 18th century houses, the latter having been restored in 1955.

An unusual feature of such an attractive village is the presence of three farmsteads. Kingsbarns Farm in North Street, North Quarter Farm in Main Street and South Quarter at the south end of Main Street all have steadings built in the traditional rubble with pantiled roofs dating from the 18th and early 19th centuries. The County Council are undertaking many improvement schemes within Kingsbarns as part of their Conservation Area Improvements. One such scheme, to underground all the overhead cables in the village, is being undertaken in conjunction with the Post Office and the



St Salvador's College.



The West Port.



Kingsbarns.

South of Scotland Electricity Board. The National Trust for Scotland are restoring two houses in the Seagate and these will be open to the public to show how such work is undertaken.

19 CRAIL

Crail is a Royal Burgh of ancient origin, it is known to have been exporting salt fish to the continent in the 9th century. It is because of this long-standing trade with Europe and particularly with the Netherlands that certain

Dutch influences can be seen in this and other Burghs on the shores of the Forth. The harbour is of mediaeval origin although much altered since.

The original layout of the Burgh is still apparent in the street pattern — the long parallel streets running east and west and the smaller lanes and wynds leading down to the harbour. A charter of 1500 refers to a number of streets including the Marketgate which are still identifiable.

Most of the "little houses" of Crail date from the 18th century but there are some 17th century houses in the Shoregate, the Customs House, restored by the National Trust for Scotland, being a particularly fine example. All the characteristic features of Scottish vernacular architecture can be seen in the streets of the Burgh, crowstep gables, forestairs, dated lintels, pantiles with slate skirtings and skewputts.

The Priory Dooct, off the Nethergate, probably dates from the 16th century and is of unusual circular form, it was restored in 1962.

The tower of the Tolbooth in Marketgate was in existence in 1517 but only the lower part is now left, the upper stages and slated bell house dating from 1776. The Town Hall was built in 1814, probably by John Corstorphine of Kingsbarns. There is a plain angular sundial on the south east angle of the tower and the bell, made in 1520, is of Dutch origin.

The church bell was also made in the Netherlands in 1613. Crail Parish Church has been described as one of the most interesting buildings of its kind in Fife and although it has been considerably altered the original was a



Marketgate, Crail.

Romanesque unaisled rectangular nave and chancel dating from c. 1160. In the early 13th century the nave was rebuilt with aisles and the tower was added. Since then the roof has been altered and is now continuous over the aisles which once had roofs of their own, thus obscuring the clerestory windows. The parapet and spire are 16th century additions. Considerable internal restoration work was carried out in 1963 when the church was re-floored and re-seated, the archway between tower and nave was re-opened and the plaster was removed from the stonework of pillars and arches. Among the furnishings gifted to the church are the modern stained glass windows in the tower.

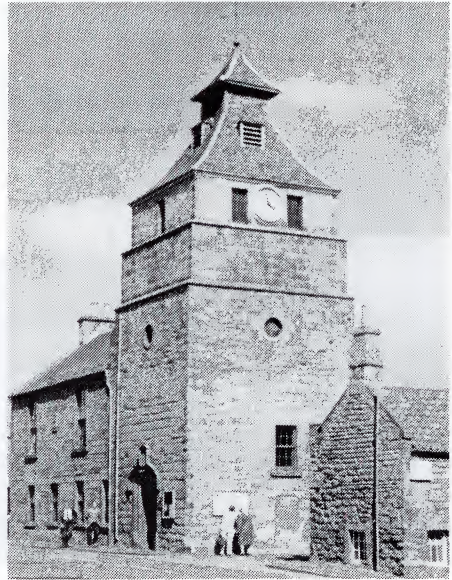
20 KILRENNY

Kilrenny Parish Church has a 15th century tower, very similar to the one in Cupar, (No. 11) attached to a modern church which was built to replace the original in 1807 and remodelled in 1932. The corbelled parapet and slated spire are 16th century additions to the tower. There are a number of interesting burial enclosures in the churchyard. The church tower was used as a landmark by fishermen in earlier years.

A number of the houses in Kilrenny are 18th century, thus giving this small village its very attractive character.

21 ANSTRUTHER

Another East Neuk burgh rich in examples of vernacular architecture. In the eastern part, Cellardyke, George Street has a large number of 19th century 2 storey houses, most of them pantiled and many with dormer windows.



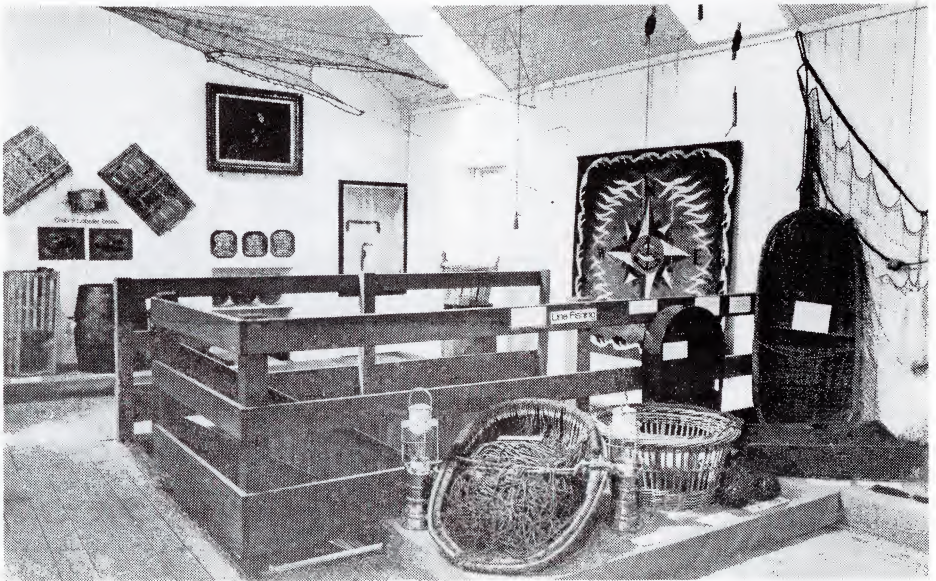
Crail Tolbooth.

The Parish Church of Anstruther Easter was built in 1634 and is an interesting example of an early T-plan church although the north aisle is very small and has now been closed off. The tower has an attractive stair turret and caphouse, added in 1644 as was the balustrade and spire.

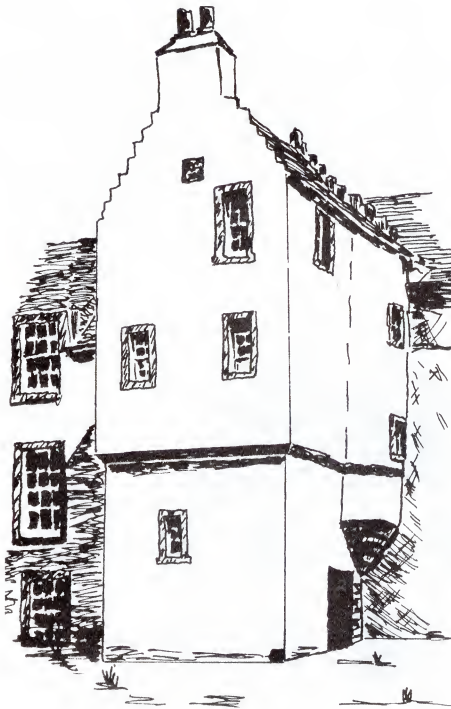
The manse of this church is probably the oldest inhabited manse in Scotland and was built in 1590 by the minister, James Melville. In his own words "this was undertaken and



The White House, Anstruther Wester.



Scottish Fisheries Museum, Anstruther.



The Manse, Anstruther Easter.

begun at Whitsunday in anno 1590 but would never have been perfected giff the bountiful hand of my God had nocht maid me to take the work in hand myself, and furnished strangely to my consideration all things needful . . ." Originally the building was a 3 storey L-plan with a corbelled stair turret bearing the inscription 'The Watch Tower.'

An interesting restoration project is being undertaken on the Dreel Mill, an old corn mill on the Dreel Burn, off the High Street. The original mill dates from 1702 though later alterations were made.

A group of buildings at the harbour front known as 'St Ayles,' comprised of a courtyard enclosed by a former ship chandlers house and shop on the west, a two storey range on the site of a former 13th century chapel on the north, a late 19th century office with arched gateway on the south and on the east a former cooper's shed and the 16th century 'Abbot's Lodging,' is now used to house the Scottish Fisheries Museum.

The church of Anstruther Wester, now used as a church hall, has a 16th century four-storey rubble built tower with corbelled parapet and slated spire. The church itself is supposed to have been built in 1761 but this date is questionable as the Old Statistical Account says that the building was given a new roof in 1761.



The Gyles, Pittenweem.

Beside the church is an interesting group of 18th century houses gathered round 'The Esplanade,' a portion of an old harbour, the earliest recorded mention of which dates from 1604. Note the Dutch gable of the "White House."

22 PITTENWEEM

This burgh possesses some particularly fine examples of restoration of 16th and 17th century domestic architecture. Kellie Lodge in the High Street, a 3 storey L-plan town house dating from around 1590 and later, was considerably rebuilt and restored by the National Trust for Scotland between 1969 and 1971. This building was formerly the town residence of the Earls of Kellie and has some architectural links with Kellie Castle, the heavy moulded corbel course carrying the upper part of the wing being one example.

An interesting group of buildings, known as The Gyles, has been restored by the National Trust for Scotland; these comprise Gyles House, a 17th century 3 storey sea captain's house, a 16th century house rebuilt in the late 17th century and two other 17th century houses.

The parish church at Pittenweem was built in 1588 and although the main building was remodelled and extended in 1882 the tower and spire have remained almost unchanged.

The tower was used as a Tolbooth and is an interesting blend of civil and ecclesiastical features, the circular stair turret with its corbelled gable top and the gun loops in the sills belonging more to a 16th century tower house than a church tower. The top storey and spire were added in 1630 and the bell was made in Sweden in 1663 by a Dane called Putensen.

In contrast to these buildings of earlier times, Priory Court is a good example of a modern housing scheme designed to fit into its surroundings. The Priory itself, which dates from the 16th century and its surviving gatehouse, have recently been restored by the National Trust for Scotland.

23 KELLIE CASTLE

The early history of the castle is lost but it is known to have been the seat of the Seward family in the 13th century, the Swards being the descendants of Siward of Northumbria who fought with Malcolm against Macbeth in 1054. The castle is T-shaped in plan with towers at the three extremities. The northern tower, at the end of the short cross bar of the T, is the oldest and the lower part may date from the 14th century. The vaulted ground and first floors of this tower are 15th century and the topmost floors date from the 16th century. The tower at the foot of the T, 50 feet east of

the northern one, is the next oldest dating from the 16th and 17th centuries, but how these towers were connected at that time is not known. The third tower and the central block were constructed at the end of the 16th century.

The Castle was abandoned in 1829 but was restored from its ruinous condition by Professor Lorimer in 1872. In 1970 it was acquired for the Nation and handed over to the National Trust for Scotland. The Castle and gardens are now open to the public.

24 ST MONANS

This small burgh has its quota of 'Little Houses' where the activity of the National Trust for Scotland can be seen but its architectural fame stems from its 'Auld Kirk,' an unusual and most picturesque structure. A church was built at this site in the 1360's by David II and dedicated to St Monans in recognition of a cure received by the king at the saint's shrine, when the barb of an arrow which had lodged in the king's body at the Battle of Durham leapt out and the wound closed miraculously. If true, this story can certainly claim to be a miracle, as the king was taken prisoner after the battle and held in the Tower of London for five years!

Be that as it may, the Exchequer Rolls for the 14th century prove that considerable expenditure was made on the erection of a church but the architectural features of the

present structure conform with a date one century later so it would appear that the original church was replaced or restored in the reign of James III. The tracery in the windows is an interesting late Scottish form. Although the church has suffered deprivations on a number of occasions and was restored in 1828 by William Burn it still retains a lot of its original architecture. The curious T-plan has resulted from the fact that the contemplated nave was never built.

25 KILCONQUHAR

Another charming village with a designated Conservation Area where much restoration work has been carried out. The Parish Church was built in 1821 by the architects R. and R. Dickson (See 10) and has a commanding outlook over the surrounding countryside. The church tower was restored in 1969. Alongside the present church can be seen some fragmentary ruins of an older church of possible 16th century date.

26 ELIE

The houses of Elie and Earlsferry, the latter one of the most ancient burghs in the East Neuk, date mainly from the 18th and 19th centuries. South Street in Elie has a number of interesting features of earlier date, the 17th century 'Castle' being a fine example of a 3 storey L-plan house of that time, displaying features similar to those of Kellie Lodge in



Kellie Castle.

Pittenweem and the Study at Culross. The stair tower of the Castle, which is privately owned, may date from the late 16th century. An interesting Renaissance doorpiece, surmounted by a sundial dated 1682, can be seen at 26 South Street and there is another doorway at 19 South Street. These are the last vestiges of the 'Muckle Yett' an earlier house which projected across the street.

The original Parish Church at Elie was built by William Scott of Ardross in 1639 but alterations were made in 1726 when the central clock tower was added. Further rebuilding of the T-plan church was carried out in 1831 but the tower and two 17th century



The Castle, Elie.

doorways were incorporated. The tower's cupola top is early 19th century work and was probably added at the same time. The gateway to the churchyard is a good example of a simple Renaissance type.

27 LARGO

This unusual small church is a comparatively modern structure but the site it occupies has been of religious significance for centuries, the earliest date known being 1160. An unusual approach route was made to the church during the reign of James IV, when Admiral Sir Andrew Wood of Largo House constructed a canal between his house and the church and sailed there in state on Sundays. The spire was built in 1628, possibly by Peter Black who acquired the Lands of Largo from the Wood family, and contains a Burgerhuys bell, made in the Netherlands in 1636. (See 1 & 4). Only the 17th century chancel and tower are of ancient date, the rest of the present structure is 19th century.

28 METHIL

In 1924 the architect Reginald Fairlie (See No. 16) designed the Parish Church at Methil for the Baird Trust. The building is cruciform in plan, of Romanesque style with Celtic ornament, and the material used is grey sandstone. Although the church is big, a pleasing simple effect has been achieved.



St Monans Church.

29 BALGONIE CASTLE

Balgonie Castle is an early 15th century tower set at the north-west angle of a later courtyard which is enclosed on the south and west by a wall, parts of which date from the 15th century, and on the north and east by ranges of outbuildings. The entrance to the courtyard is by a gateway in the wall and is guarded by a round tower which is vaulted and has shot holes, a guard room and a prison. The main tower is unusually well masoned and finished and is five storeys in height, the basement and first floor being vaulted, the uppermost storey, which lies partly within the roof, was reconstructed, together with the parapet, in the late 16th century. Above this floor the turnpike stair opens on to the parapet walk which is unusually wide.

The north range was the first addition to the tower and may be the work of Sir Robert Mundie who is known to have been building at Balgonie in 1496. The 17th century reconstruction of this part is attributed to General Leslie, first Earl of Leven. The eastern range dates from before the 17th century when it was altered, it had two storeys and the



Balgonie Castle.

inner room of the upper floor contains an enriched plaster ceiling with an armorial panel in the centre believed to date from about 1620.

The castle was acquired by Major-General Sir Alexander Leslie between 1632 and 1635 and it remained in the possession of the Earls of Leven until 1824. The general died at Balgonie in 1661 and was buried at Markinch. Balgonie Castle is now in private ownership and is to be restored.

30 DYSART

Dysart was a 15th century Burgh of Barony and was created a Royal Burgh in the 16th century by James V. The tower of the Tolbooth of this ancient port dates from 1576 but the building was altered in 1617 when the forestair was added. The actual town hall also dates from this time but was blown up by Cromwell's troops and later rebuilt. The upper part of the Tolbooth tower was altered in the 18th century.

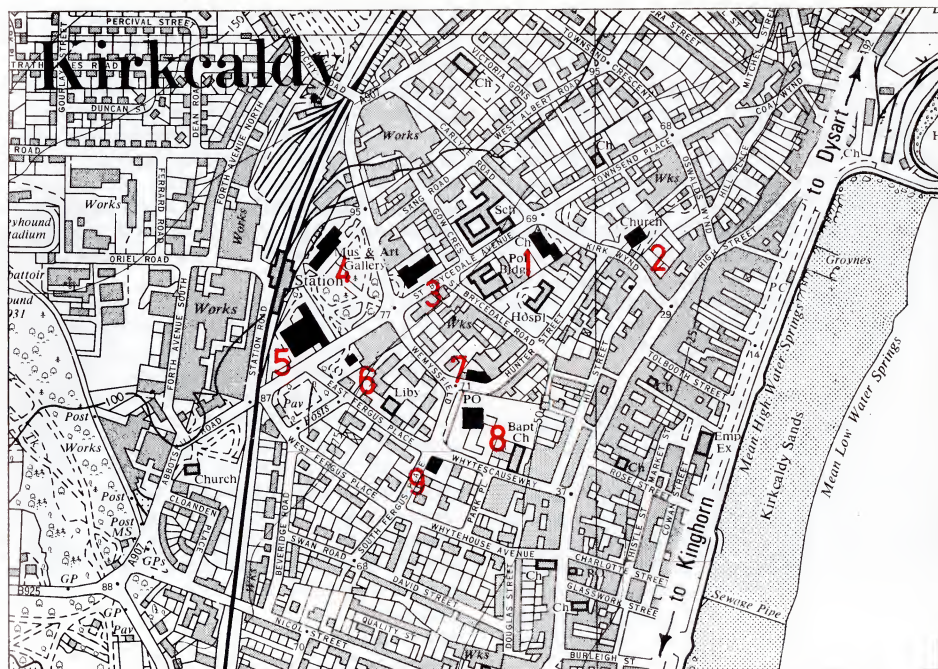
The ruined St Serf's Church possesses a remarkable tower more like a pele tower than a church and not conforming to the Fife pattern. This 16th century tower has three external stages but consists of seven floors each with a single chamber, the uppermost of which was used as a doocot.

Next to St Serf's is the area known as Pan Ha' where an exceptionally good restoration scheme was effected in 1969, six old houses having been restored by the National Trust for Scotland for the Crown Estate Commissioners and five new ones built to blend successfully with the old. The National Trust for Scotland are also restoring McDouall Stuart's house as a European Architectural Heritage Year project.

31 KIRKCALDY

The building of Ravensraig Castle was begun in 1460 by James II at its strategic location near Dysart, at that time the chief port in Fife. The design and location of the castle represented a response to the recent advances in martial techniques, namely the development of navies and artillery weapons.

Since Ravensraig was a Royal Castle, the Exchequer Rolls of the period provide much information on the expenditure involved. As such detailed accounts are rarely obtainable for Scottish Castles this makes Ravensraig doubly interesting. Work continued for three years until the death of the Queen in 1463 and the full design was therefore never realised. The materials used in building the castle were



POINTS OF INTEREST — 1 St Brycedale Church, 2 Old Kirk, 3 Adam Smith Centre, 4 Library and Museum, 5 Forth House, 6 Osborne House, 7 Post Office, 8 Town Hall, 9 Sheriff Court.

obtained locally and the total cost appears to have been about £665.

The castle is built on a rocky promontory protected from the land by a ditch and gully and on the southern seaward side by a cliff. The massive walls of the two towers confront the sea on the eastern and western sides of the promontory and their thickness was intended to withstand cannon shot. Other features of interest are the ashlar masonry and the gun loops, Ravenscraig providing the earliest example of this type of gun loop in Scotland.

In 1470 James III granted the castle and lands plus a pension to Lord Sinclair in exchange for the castle of Kirkwall and all the rights of the Earldom of Orkney. The castle, the 'Ravensheugh' of Scott's 'Rosabelle,' remained in the possession of the Sinclairs until 1896 but it is not known at what date it was abandoned. It is now in the Guardianship of the Department of the Environment and has recently been repaired and opened to the public.

The civic area of Kirkcaldy provides some interesting examples of Victorian and 20th century architecture. The Town Hall, a 3

storey stone-faced building opened in 1953 overlooks a square flanked by the Victorian Sheriff Court and Post Office. Wemyssfield, a street of late Victorian stone built houses, leads from the Town House to the War Memorial Gardens, laid out after the first World War. These gardens are enclosed by the Kirkcaldy Library and Museum, built in the 1920's, and the Adam Smith Centre, an Edwardian building recently converted by the Town Council into a theatre with function suites.

The nearby St Brycedale Church was built during the period 1877 to 1880 by the architect James Matthews of Aberdeen. The material used was Fordell Stone, conveyed to Kirkcaldy by boat from St David's Harbour. The church has some fine stained glass windows, one of which was designed by Burne-Jones from the work of William Morris.

Kirkcaldy Old Kirk has a 16th century tower attached to a church of 1807 built by James Elliott. Tradition has it that St Columba built a church at this spot in the 6th century, though written evidence for the antiquity of the site is the account of the rededication of the church in 1244.

32 KINGHORN

The Town Hall in St Leonard's Place was built in 1826 by the architect Thomas Hamilton. The building is a 2 storey symmetrical block, built in ashlar, with a corbelled parapet and mullion-and-transom windows. The North Overgate has a number of 18th century 2-storey houses displaying typical Scottish vernacular architectural features, namely crow-step gables, harled walls, pantiled roofs, forestairs and scrolled skew-putts. The old Burgh School, also by Thomas Hamilton, was built in 1829 and is a single storey rubble building, since extended at the rear, with a Baroque clock tower in ashlar.

33 BURNTISLAND

St Columba's Church, built in 1592, was the first church to be built in Scotland after the Reformation but its unique design has never been repeated. The square plan with central pulpit was designed for reformed worship. The interior has a wooden gallery all round with painted panels and a 17th century oak canopied pew. Only four examples of this type of pew are still in existence in Scotland. The upper stages of the tower were added in 1749.

Other buildings of interest in the town are found in Somerville Square, where some 17th century houses have been restored. Mary Fairfax Somerville, (1780-1872) astronomer and mathematician, spent her childhood in one of the houses and a painted ceiling was discovered there during the restoration work in 1958.

34 ABERDOUR

Three distinct stages of development can be traced at Aberdour Castle, ranging from the earliest work, which dates from at least the 14th century, to the latest addition at the eastern end which was built in the 17th century. As well as displaying different architectural characteristics corresponding to the styles of these different periods the castle illustrates the change from fortified tower house to mansion house with gardens and orchard.

The oldest part is the ruinous western tower, the lower part being all that remains of the original self contained tower house, believed to be a very early example since the played base course is a 12th century characteristic and the double lancet window was common in the 13th century. The 16th century saw the building of what is now the central part of the castle, connected to the earlier building by a large turnpike-tower the

construction of which involved rebuilding of the 15th century additions to the old tower. Some of the windows in this part have Renaissance decoration of a type which appears at Edinburgh Castle and this is the work of Regent Morton who succeeded to the Earldom of Morton, and consequently the lands of Aberdour, in 1548. An unusual feature is the way the rooms in this part of the castle open off a wide central passage; buildings of this period usually have inter-connecting rooms.

The L-plan eastern extension was built in the early 17th century by Earl William Morton. Alterations to the roof and the windows have somewhat marred the appearance of this part of the castle, particularly in the interior, where the proportions of the long gallery on the upper floor have been spoilt. The gardens were also laid out at this time and the Earl's inventories and accounts provide some fascinating information about their development. Thus in 1691 the Earl paid 47 pounds 2 shillings for great quantities of flowering shrubs and fruit trees. The two gateways to the walled garden have decorated Renaissance style pediments, one of which bears the initials of the Earl and his Countess.

To the south there is a large beehive doocot which contains about 600 nests and has a circular entry at the top. It is thought to have been built in the 16th century.

The earliest mention of St Fillan's Church at Aberdour is in a Papal Bull of 1158. Originally the building was a simple rectangular Romanesque nave and chancel. In the 16th century an aisle and a porch were added on the south side of the nave. A burial aisle was built on the north side in the 17th century. The church was left in a ruinous state in 1790 but was restored for use in 1926. Although the floor of the nave has been lowered, the pitch of the roof has been raised and the two aisles have been added. St Fillan's Church is one of the best preserved small Romanesque churches in Scotland.

HERITAGE YEAR EVENTS IN FIFE

The National Trust for Scotland and many of the local Preservation and Amenity Societies in Fife intend to contribute to European Architectural Heritage Year in a variety of ways, such as exhibitions, facelift schemes, preparation of booklets, etc. Details of these events had not been finalised at the time of going to press but a supplementary news sheet describing the various activities will be produced at a later date.





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New Inn 11
Cupar 2
Newport 9
St. And's 7

F.A.E.