

*Your Guide
to
Dunfermline*



*A Dunfermline Heritage
Community Project Publication*



INTRODUCTION

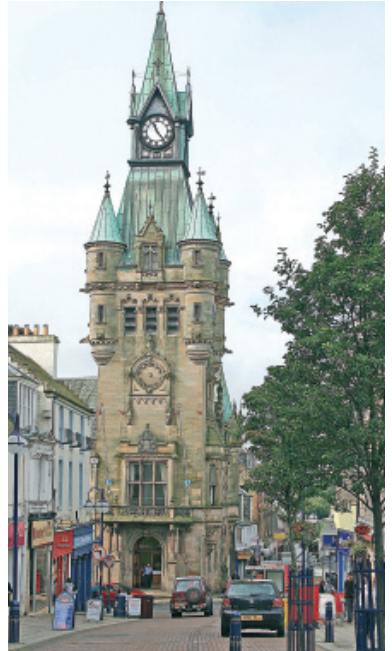
Welcome to the City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline, once ancient Capital of Scotland, birthplace and burial place of Kings, Queens, Princes and Princesses. King Robert the Bruce is buried in Dunfermline Abbey and the mother of William Wallace, Guardian of Scotland, is said to have been buried in the Abbey Graveyard. Dunfermline is also the birthplace of the millionaire philanthropist Andrew Carnegie.

Situated in the Kingdom of Fife, on a series of south facing slopes, residents enjoy magnificent views of Edinburgh, the River Forth and the impressive Road and Rail Bridges.

Road and rail links give easy access to all parts of Scotland and Edinburgh Airport is only 30 minutes drive away. Its location means that the population of Dunfermline is increasing rapidly as people become aware of the advantages that this part of Fife has to offer. The golf courses of St. Andrews and Gleneagles are within easy access and there are many excellent local courses to be enjoyed. The beaches at Aberdour and Burntisland are among the best in Fife.

Athletics, football, rugby, bowls and cricket clubs provide excellent facilities for outdoor activities and the National Water Ski Centre is based at Townhill Loch. The fair weather sports person can indulge in swimming, badminton, rifle shooting, indoor bowls and many other sports activities available at the many venues throughout Dunfermline. There are clubs for musicians, artists, photographers, flower arranging and a variety of other leisure pursuits. Soroptimist, Rotary and Probus Clubs are active in Dunfermline. A number of the surrounding villages have retained their rural connections and have branches of the Scottish Women's Rural Institute.

Housing requirements are met by the vast Dunfermline Eastern Expansion Development providing a range of new-build houses and flats, 1960-90



housing schemes at Pitcorthie, Garvock Hill and Bellyeoman. There are also many Victorian houses and flats within the inner area of the city. There is also a number of Local Authority built housing schemes in the area, many of the houses now being available to buyers. Dunfermline has excellent Primary and Secondary Schools and is the home of the Carnegie College that offers full and part-time courses in a full range of academic and vocational subjects. The college can also offer conference facilities at the Carnegie Conference Centre.



The residents and visitors can find a range of shops catering for most needs in the shopping streets and in the extended Kingsgate Shopping Centre.

Visitors to Dunfermline can find accommodation in the many hotels or bed and breakfast establishments in and around the city, details of which can be obtained from the Tourist Information Centre, No.1 High Street.



The venues described elsewhere in this booklet, ensure that a visitor will have an enlightening and enjoyable experience when visiting Dunfermline. It is also an excellent base for touring the National Trust for Scotland and Historic Scotland visitor attractions in the area and for enjoying the varied scenery of the Kingdom of Fife. The Fife Coastal Path and the Fife Cycle Network can both be accessed from Dunfermline.

Every endeavour has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information in this booklet at the date of publication.

THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

It is possible that Malcolm III, known as Canmore (1058-1093), decided to make Dunfermline his home and capital because of its location near to the River Forth. The surrounding area was heavily wooded and excellent for hunting. There was already a Pictish or Celtic settlement here with a church. It was in that church that Malcolm married Margaret, a cousin of Edward the Confessor. The results of her decision to give up her intended vocation in a nunnery to marry the King certainly brought lasting benefits to Scotland.

Malcolm created the federation of pictish kingdoms in Scotland and Margaret brought the Celtic Church into line with the Church of Rome with regard to Lent and Easter. Malcolm Canmore is attributed with introducing the use of surnames to Scotland and Margaret with civilising the Scottish Court in dress and manners. She encouraged the fashion of wearing brighter clothing. Margaret's piety and devotion to her church and her family, together with the founding of a Monastery in Dunfermline, ensured that, 150 years after her death, a few days after that of her husband and son in 1093, she would be canonised to become Saint Margaret of Scotland.

King Malcolm was also canonised as was their son David I who started the building of the magnificent Romanesque Abbey and Monastery.



The Canmore Dynasty continued until the death of Alexander III and of his granddaughter and successor, Margaret, the Maid of Norway whilst on her way to become Queen of Scotland. These deaths led to the appointment of John Balliol as King under the over lordship of Edward I of England and subsequently to the Wars of Independence.

King Robert the Bruce (1306-1329) frequently visited Dunfermline and the town was popular with Edward I who stayed in the Monastery with his Queen during the winter of 1303/04. The Monastery was set alight when he left, it is uncertain whether by accident or deliberately. When Bruce died his body was brought to Dunfermline Abbey for burial whilst his heart was taken on a Crusade before being buried at Melrose Abbey.



The Stuart Dynasty that followed made frequent use of the Royal Palace of Dunfermline until the 17th century. Dunfermline was gifted by James VI to his wife Anne of Denmark as part of her Wedding Gift and many improvements to the Palace and Abbey were carried out at her instigation. Charles I and his sister Elizabeth were born in the Palace. Shortly

after the restoration of Charles II, Dunfermline, like many of the other Royal Palaces in Scotland became redundant.

In the latter part of the 18th century the industrial wealth was leading to a financial wealth and it was hoped that Dunfermline would become the County Town of Fife but unfortunately that title was bestowed on Cupar. Dunfermline was the administrative centre for the City and Royal Burgh of Dunfermline, later Dunfermline and West Fife District before becoming part of Fife Council.

The use of the title City by Dunfermline has been questioned on a number of occasions and whilst there are four City Authorities and two Cities whose status was granted by the Queen, it has been acknowledged by Government Officials that Dunfermline is entitled to use the style and title City and Royal Burgh.

THE CARNEGIE LEGACY

Andrew Carnegie was born in a weaver's cottage in Moodie Street on the 25th November 1835. His father, William, was successful as a handloom weaver but he was unable to adapt to the competition of the steam powered loom and eventually, in 1848, the family sold up and moved to Pittsburgh in America. There Andrew got a job as a bobbin boy to help with the family finances. He then became a telegram boy before progressing to become a telegraphist. It was whilst working in the telegraph office that he became aware of the influence of the rapidly expanding railroad system and its need for iron and steel. When he began working for the Pennsylvania Railroad Thomas A. Scott, Divisional Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, encouraged him to make an investment by buying his first 10 shares, 'the goose that laid the golden eggs' as he described it on receiving his monthly dividend. From this small beginning, Andrew Carnegie went on to invest in iron, steel, coal and railroads, amassing a business empire that made him the richest man in the world when he sold his business interests and retired at the beginning of the 20th century. He had begun his philanthropic works some years before his retirement but now put all of his energy into disposing of his wealth. His philosophy was 'To Die Rich Was To Die Disgraced'.



Despite living in America for most of his life, Andrew Carnegie never forgot his birthplace or his native land. He had spent many hours with his cousin Dod (George) Lauder at the knee of his uncle Lauder, learning the history of Scotland and Dunfermline's place in that history. He also listened to tales about Scotland's warriors, Bruce and Wallace, and their fight for freedom.

His first gift to Dunfermline was funding for swimming baths that were built on the corner of Pilmuir Street and Carnegie Street. This was followed by the building of a free library for Dunfermline in 1881, the first of over 2000

throughout the English speaking world, and when the swimming baths were unable to cope with demand, he paid for a new baths and gymnasium to be built. This has now become the Carnegie Centre. Many of the churches in Dunfermline had pipe organs that he paid for. The gift that pleased Andrew Carnegie most was when he presented Pittencrieff Park to the people of Dunfermline in 1903. The policies of Pittencrieff, which were open to Dunfermline residents on a limited basis, had been declared out of bounds by their owner, to members of his mother's family, the Morrisons, due to their political activity as Chartists. It therefore gave Andrew Carnegie great delight when, in 1902, he received a telegram from his Scottish lawyer hailing him as Laird of Pittencrieff. He could now fulfil a long held wish to make the area accessible to all. The gift of Pittencrieff Park was accompanied by a substantial investment fund to provide interest that could be used for the running and maintenance of the Park by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust that was set up to administer the funds and to carry out other works that would provide 'Sweetness and Light' for the 'Toiling Masses' of Dunfermline. Over the past 100 years, the Trust has built Public Institutes, the College of Hygiene, a Concert Hall and Music Institute, a Craft School, a Women's Centre, and a Health Clinic. The Trust also provided Playing Fields at Pitreavie and Venturefair. Some of these have now closed and the operation of others has been transferred to the Local Authority or to the National Health Service. The Trust continues to meet its remit by funding art and music events and by awarding grants to clubs and organisations that require additional funding. For the combined Centenary of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust and Pittencrieff Park, a new children's play area was created and was opened by Her Majesty the Queen. Another Royal Event occurred in 2008 when Andrew Carnegie House was opened by Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal. The building is adjacent to Pittencrieff Park and provides a combined headquarters building for the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland and the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust.

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

The core industries that brought Dunfermline wealth from the 19th century have all gone. Whilst there is considerable opencast mining activity to the east of Dunfermline, all of the deep coalmines have closed and the pithead machinery and waste bings have disappeared.

The factories that produced the famous Dunfermline damask linen and silk have all closed and many of the buildings have been demolished or converted to other purposes. Some are now very desirable inner city flats.

The Royal Navy still has a presence at H.M.S. Caledonia but the Naval Base at Rosyth has closed and the Dockyard is privately owned carrying out the repair and refitting of Royal Navy warships. Its workshops manufacture a variety of products that have included furnishings for the Scottish Parliament Building in Edinburgh and refurbishing carriages for the London underground system. The yard will be employed in the assembling of the new class of aircraft carrier in the next few years.



The eastern part of the Dockyard has become the Port of Rosyth and as such is popular with cruise liners.

Andrew Carnegie is quoted as saying ‘Put all your good eggs in one basket and then watch that basket’. This philosophy may have worked for him but it was not the foundation upon which Dunfermline could survive. As weaving and coal mining diminished, electronics and service industries increased and Dunfermline was able to retain its vibrancy and low unemployment. Some parts of the electronics industry later moved to countries where labour costs were less, but that was not the disaster it once would have been. Other companies took over the empty factories and new businesses were started. Engineering work is still carried out in Dunfermline with the manufacture

of equipment for the worldwide oil industry. Banking and financial services, electronics, offices and call centres are now the main sources of employment. House building and the service industries also feature heavily in the area.

The Carnegie College at Halbeath, originally founded in Dunfermline as the Lauder College by Andrew Carnegie in 1899, is now a major employer in the area.



WHAT TO SEE

Andrew Carnegie Birthplace Museum

Located on the corner of Moodie Street and Priory Lane, the museum consists of the weaver's cottage where, in the upstairs room, Andrew Carnegie was born on 25th November 1835 and the Memorial Hall. There is a handloom in one of the ground floor rooms and weaving is carried out on the first Friday of each month that the building is open. The Memorial Hall was gifted by Louise, wife of Andrew Carnegie in 1928 and there the 'Rags to Riches' story of the life of Andrew Carnegie is told.



Opposite the cottage is a Victorian post box. This is the only survivor of two that were installed in Dunfermline in 1857.

The Abbey Complex

The portion of wall and the Nether Yett (Lower Gate), c1450, mark the southern boundary of the grounds of the Abbey and Monastery. These grounds included workshops, orchards and a fishpond and extended east to New Row and north to Canmore Street where another portion of the abbey wall can be seen.

The Monastery was built for the Benedictine monks brought to Dunfermline, firstly in the 11th century by Margaret, wife of Malcolm Canmore, and later augmented in the 12th century by David I, her son. Whilst the dormitories, chapter house, west wing and cloisters all fell into ruin and were robbed of their stone by local builders over the centuries following the Reformation in 1560, there are sufficient remains of the refectory to show the vastness of the monastic buildings. The top storey of the building was the refectory or fraters' hall where monks would be served their meals while one of the

brothers would read passages of the Bible in the pulpitum, marked by the two lancet windows at the east end of the hall. The large west window has the initial 'M' built into the tracery and it is thought that this is to commemorate Queen Margaret. Much of the monastery was rebuilt after the fire that marked the end of the residence of Edward I there in 1304 but the monks cells at the east end of the building are said to be 13th century. Evidence of the watercourses that the monks built to provide water for their needs can be seen to the east of the main building, adjacent to the 1939/45 War Memorial.



Post Reformation, the water that ran through the monastery was used to drive the Heugh (Ravine) Mills, the remains of which can be seen behind the railings, to the west of the 1914/18 War Memorial. The monastery is linked to the guest house that later became the Royal Palace of Dunfermline.

The southern gatehouse or Pends provides that link and to the south of that building are the kitchens that served both monastery and palace. In 1718 James Blake built a loom capable of weaving damask linen in the room above the Pends. He copied the design of the looms used by the Huguenots who had fled from the Low Countries to Edinburgh to avoid persecution. This

brought the weaving of high-class linen to Dunfermline thus saving its linen industry.

The Royal Palace was probably built in the 13th century as a guesthouse for high status visitors to the abbey and monastery. By the 14th century it was said that the complex could accommodate three Royal Households without them coming into conflict. Royal palaces were seldom in constant use by a monarch. The royal party would stay until provisions in the area ran out or the Palace required cleaning. Examination of the building shows the various phases of reconstruction and alteration that took place over the centuries. Vaulting changed from cross to barrel, windows changed from Scots' Gothic to Perpendicular, an additional storey built around 1540 to accommodate Abbot Durie, and finally there was the addition of a west wing with a link

to the house built on top of the north gateway of the palace yard by James VI for his wife Anne of Denmark in the 16th century. Charles I and his sister Elizabeth, the Winter Queen of Bohemia from whom the present British Royal family is descended, were both born in the Royal Palace of Dunfermline. Prince Robert, who died in infancy and is buried in the Abbey, was also born there. The Union of the Crowns in 1603 meant that the king would now reside in London and the Royal Palace was, apart from two brief royal visits by James VI/I and Charles I, abandoned and allowed to decay. The palace, monastery and abbey nave are under the guardianship of Historic Scotland.

Dunfermline Abbey is formed of two parts. The nave, in the west, is all that remains of the 12th century church built by David I. What is referred to as the Church of Scotland, Abbey New Church, was built in the 19th century on the site of the chancel and transepts of the original church, to provide sufficient accommodation for the growing congregation and is administered by the Kirk Session. Entry to the Abbey New Church is free. The nave is the largest roofed example of its kind in Scotland. The Romanesque decoration, design and proportions are similar to Durham Cathedral. Masons came to Dunfermline from there when work on that building ceased following the death of Bishop Flambard of Durham. The four carved pillars mark the position of the High Altar and the original burial place of Margaret and Malcolm. These graves would have been in one of the earlier churches, the areas of which are marked out in brass on the floor of the nave. One of these was the church built by Malcolm for his Queen, later enlarged, replacing an earlier Culdee or Celtic church in which they were married. The only surviving example of the pre-reformation painted decoration of the building can be seen on the ceiling in the east corner of the north aisle. The flying buttresses were added during the 17th century to stabilise the walls and examination of the windows shows their conversion from Romanesque to Gothic. The spire on the northwest tower was added in the late 16th century. Malcolm Canmore had decreed that Dunfermline would



become the Royal Burial Place instead of Iona. So many royals were buried in Dunfermline Abbey that it became known as the Westminster Abbey of Scotland.

The new Abbey Church was built in a style and size to complement the existing nave. When the foundations were being dug in 1818 a grave was found in what would have been a prominent position in the earlier church.



After examination, the grave and the body within were confirmed to be that of King Robert the Bruce. The original design was then modified to incorporate the words ‘KING ROBERT THE BRUCE’ around the tower. The grave is now under the pulpit and is marked with a very fine brass. The church has hosted a number of royal visits and the Royal Pew is located to the south of the Pulpit. Below the stained glass window in the north transept is the front of the 16th/17th century Royal Pew with the initials of James VI and Queen Anne that was removed from the nave when it ceased to be used for worship. The building at the east gate of the

Abbey is built in the style of a morthouse for storing bodies prior to burial but it was never used for that purpose but simply as a storeroom for the maintenance staff of the Abbey Complex.

The Shrine of Saint Margaret is located to the east of the New Abbey Church. The year following the canonisation of Queen Margaret in 1249, her remains and, according to contemporary reports, those of Malcolm Canmore, were moved to a new Shrine behind the High Altar. When the new church was built, this Shrine was left outside the building in order that Catholics who made pilgrimages could have easy access to



it without requiring the permission of the church authorities. The base of the Shrine consists of blocks of Frosterley Marble, another connection with Durham., Prior to the arrival of the Reformers in 1560, the remains of the two Saints were spirited away to the Monastery and Palace of Escorial near Madrid on the orders of Mary of Guise, the mother of Mary Queen of Scots. Large pilgrimages to Dunfermline took place until the late 1960s.

The remains of St Catherine's chapel and almshouse are northwest of the Abbey just inside Pittencrieff Park. Very little is known about this building other than it is mentioned in a charter of 1327. It can be accessed by means of a path in the park.

To the west of the Palace and about 200 metres within Pittencrieff Park, is the site of **Malcolm Canmore's Tower**. This was built on a high promontory above the stream that winds its way through Dunfermline and would have been in an excellent defensive position. The structure would have originally been built of wood, later being replaced with a stone tower some 14 metres square and three storeys tall. It is this tower that is featured on the Coat of Arms of Dunfermline.

Wallace's Well is located on the north bank of the Tower Burn in Pittencrieff Park to the south of Malcolm Canmore's Tower. It is not possible to access the site but the well can be viewed from the opposite bank of the burn.



Abbot House is situated in Maygate and incorporates part of the abbey wall, frequently referred to in legal documents as the kirkyard dyke and a window in that wall gives the building a date of 1450/60. Many alterations and additions were carried out over the centuries with the latest being in the early 18th century. The building was used for many purposes during its lifetime and was the residence of Robert Pitcairn, the first Commendator of Dunfermline Abbey following the Reformation c1560. The building is now a Heritage Centre and

the story of Abbot House and its place in the history of Dunfermline and of Scotland is told in its many rooms that are decorated in the style of the various periods of fashion over the past five and a half centuries. Meals and refreshments can be had in the ground floor 'Abbot's Kitchen'. Part of the garden, where there is seating and tables, is laid out as a 17th century herb garden.

St Margaret's Cave is entered by means of a tunnel and staircase (84 steps) leading from the entrance building in the north east corner of the Chalmers Street car park. Before the car park was created by filling in the ravine, the cave was on the bank of the Tower Burn and, according to tradition, Margaret is said to have walked along a path from Malcolm's Tower to the cave when she wished to pray or carry out acts of devotion in solitude. The cave is said to have been decorated 'suitable for its purpose' as an act of penance by Malcolm for doubting her reason for visiting the cave. The new entrance was built, the cave and tunnel refurbished and reopened in 1993 as part of the Margaret 900 Celebrations, marking her death in 1093.

The Industrial Past

Whilst there are no working mills in Dunfermline, many of the buildings on which the prosperity of the city depended in the 19th century have been adapted for other purposes.

Victoria Works are located on the east side of Pilmuir Street. It was the last mill to be built in 1876 and the first to close 50 years later. It reopened in 1928 as a factory for the manufacture of ladies' underwear and embroidered fancy goods and continued for many years, under various owners, to make clothing for Marks and Spencer and in 2000 employed 200 to 300 people. Finally competition from cheap imported goods forced its closure and it became a storage facility for Castleblair Ltd. until it was sold for redevelopment. Whilst the former weaving sheds have been demolished, the chimney, engine house and office block have been retained.

St. Margaret's Works,

built 1870, are situated on the north corner of the junction of Pilmuir Street and Foundry Street. The warehouse and office block were built in 1900, and extended in 1913, for Hay and Robertson Ltd. The weaving sheds where linen, cotton and rayon products were woven filled the entire north side of Foundry Street. These were demolished in



1984 and the site redeveloped for housing. The remaining buildings were sold to Castleblair Ltd.

Castleblair Works was the smallest of the mills in Dunfermline and is located in Mill Street on a site north of and adjoining the St. Margaret's Works. It was built in 1868 for Inglis and Co. to weave linen. In 1925 the premises were acquired by Gessner and Co. of Zurich, the company being renamed as the Dunfermline Silk Mills and the factory converted to the weaving of silk. The works closed in 1967, many of the buildings were demolished and those that remain house small businesses.

On the south corner of the junction of Foundry Street and Pilmuir Street is **Pilmuir Works**, founded in 1849 by Andrew and Henry Reid and extended a number of times, the latest being the addition of the warehouse and office block in 1901. The building incorporates what is said to be the first power loom weaving factories in Dunfermline. This is the building on the corner of Foundry Street and Inglis Lane where Mr G. Scott had tried operating 60 power looms c 1816. In 1926 the factory was bought by Hay and Robertson Ltd following the destruction by fire of their Caledonia Works in Carnegie Street and they built the bridge over Foundry Street to link their two premises. This was known locally as 'The Bridge of Sighs'. The works were sold in 1947 to the Dunlop Rubber Co. who used it to produce cotton tyre cord. Dunlop later sold the factory to Duracord Ltd. who also produced this product but now used synthetic fibres. That company ceased trading in

2005 and the premises remained empty and unused until they were bought by Linklever Ltd. for conversion into flats and commercial units.

Albany Works occupied a site between Gardener Street and Albany Street and was built in 1874 for Walker, Reid and Co. Production of linen ceased in 1936 but a year later the factory reopened to manufacture silk and artificial silk. It finally closed in 1957 and the premises were bought by the British Wool Marketing Board as a store. The major part of the factory was destroyed by fire in January 1974 but the office block and some of the buildings fronting onto Gardener Street survived and are still in use.

St Leonard's Works built in 1851 for Erskine Beveridge and Co. Ltd. was later extended and became the largest weaving factory in Dunfermline housing 1000 looms. The 1851 factory was demolished in 1973 and the remainder in 1990. The warehouse and office block was converted into flats in 1983.

In and around Dunfermline there were many other businesses, large and small, such as spinners, embroiderers and finishers but none of these has survived.

The Carnegie Legacy

Pittencrieff Park forms the western boundary of central Dunfermline. It was purchased by Andrew Carnegie for £45,000 in December 1902 and presented by him to the people of Dunfermline the following year. The park is approximately 66 acres of woodlands, formal gardens and grassed areas. The mansion of Pittencrieff House is in the centre of the park and to the west of it are the Music Pavilion and Tea House built by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust in the 1920s and 30s. North of these is the £250,000 children's play area, built to celebrate the centenaries of the park and trust and opened by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth in 2003. On the edge of the park and adjacent to the Pittencrieff Street entrance, is Andrew Carnegie House, the new headquarters building of the four Carnegie Trusts that operate from Dunfermline. The park is known locally as the Glen and its most popular residents are the grey squirrels and the peacocks that roam the grounds. Indeed the peacocks are frequently seen in the streets of Dunfermline and

are said to have the freedom of the city. Administration and maintenance of Pittencrieff Park is the responsibility of Fife Council.

The Louise Carnegie Gates form the Bridge Street Entrance to the glen.

These were paid for by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust to be a fitting entrance to Pittencrieff Park. They were erected in 1929 and formally opened on the 28th June, the day of the annual Children's Gala. The elaborate wrought iron gates and railings incorporate images of birds, animals, fruit and flowers. The two central gates are adorned with the letters 'AC'



and 'LC' for Andrew and Louise Carnegie whilst the curved apse to the south has the three letters 'M' and birth dates for Margaret Morrison, Andrew Carnegie's mother, Margaret Carnegie, his daughter and Margaret Miller, his granddaughter.

The figure of **Andrew Carnegie** is positioned such that it looks through the gates and up Bridge Street and the High Street into the centre of Dunfermline. The bronze statue by Richard Goulden, was paid for by public subscription

‘In recognition of his many princely gifts to his native city’. It is unusual in that it was erected during his lifetime and was unveiled in 1914 in the presence of a crowd estimated to exceed 20,000 people.



The Doocot (dovecot or pigeon loft) that is located on the north perimeter of the park is thought to have been built in the 18th century. Doocots were an essential part of an estate as they provided meat, eggs, feathers and bird-lime, used as fertiliser.



Bus Station

One Way System



Car Park

Pedestrian Area



Fire Station



Police Station



Mill Site



Post Office



Museum



Public Toilets



Place of Worship



Railway Station





DUNFERMLINE CITY CENTRE

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Pittencrieff House, in the centre of the park, is a 17th century mansion with 18th century additions. Its most famous resident was Brigadier General John Forbes who was in charge of the British troops who defeated the French troops at Fort Duquesne in 1758 and renamed it Fort Pitt, later changed to Pittsburgh. The building housed a museum on the first floor and

provided gallery space for exhibitions on the top floor for many years but these were closed, because there was no access for people with disabilities, by Fife Council, now responsible for Pittencrieff Park. The ground floor houses a display of artefacts from the Dunfermline Museum and an explanation of the history and attractions of the park. Dunfermline museum, located in Viewfield Terrace can only be accessed by appointment.

The formal gardens lie to the east of the mansion and, together with the conservatories, present a colourful array throughout the year.

The Tea House, west of Pittencrieff house, was built in 1926/27 to replace an earlier wooden structure, and between 300 and 400 people could enjoy a ‘silver service’ meal in the Peacock Restaurant. There is still a café and bar in the building.

The Music Pavilion and Bandstand were opened in 1935 and adjoin the Tea House. In its heyday the bandstand hosted concerts by the major military and brass band in the country and the outside, seated area would be filled to capacity. Similarly the pavilion was the venue for balls, dances and dinners that would again test the capacity of the hall. Sadly these days have passed but it is still used for exhibitions, displays, flower shows, cat shows and country dancing. The BBC Scotland radio show ‘Take The Floor’ is frequently broadcast from there. Linking with the facilities of the Tea House, it is hoped that it could become a conference venue.

The structure on the southeast corner of the nearby crossroads is the smallest Listed Building in Scotland. It was built as a **Telephone Kiosk** but is now redundant.



The old road from the west into Dunfermline passed close to the north of Pittencrieff House and was the reason for George

Chalmers building the bridge that became Bridge Street. The road crossed the Tower Burn ravine by means of a **Double Bridge**. There is a path that gives access to the burn side and from where the construction and modifications to the bridge can be seen. First, there is a narrow bridge that has been subsequently widened, above this is the arch used to raise the road to a more convenient level for the road. There were three arches but the other two have been filled in as a result of landscaping work. The bridge was rebuilt in 1611 and a date stone on the south face bears the initials of Queen Anne. Another shield bears the arms of Captain Phin, one time owner of Pittencrieff, and stone below states 'Rebuilt 1788'. The Date 1915 and the initials CDT on the north and south parapets was when the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust carried out repair and reconstruction of them.



The Italian or Sunken Garden on the northeast corner of the crossroads was the site of the Estate Office and Stables. These burned down in 1936.

The Dunfermline Carnegie Library on the corner of Abbot Street and St Margaret

Street was the first Free Library to be gifted by Andrew Carnegie and, unlike the other 2,800 where only the building was paid for by him, the contents were also included in the gift. The only other library to be funded in this way is in Pittsburgh, his other home. The building was designed by J.C. Walker and the commemoration stone was laid by his mother in 1881. The transom stone bears the image and motto agreed by Carnegie, the rising sun and the words ‘Let there be light’. These words, or a reference to ‘Sweetness and light’ appear on most buildings that he paid for. The library was so popular that it was soon found to be too small and an extension was started southwards in St Margaret Street in 1914. The war intervened and the building was not completed until 1920 and the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust gave £10,000 to allow the work to be finished. A further extension was built in 1993 at a cost of £1.5m. The library houses adult and children’s lending libraries, a local history department, a reference library, a public access computer suite and a meeting room that is available for rent to organisations. The library is also home for two special collections, the Murison, Burns Collection and the George Reid Collection of Medieval Manuscripts and early printed books.

The Carnegie Centre in Pilmuir Street was built as a public swimming baths and gymnasium to replace Andrew Carnegie’s first gift to Dunfermline, the swimming baths (now demolished) that occupied the site on the south west corner of Pilmuir Street and Carnegie Drive. Andrew Carnegie laid the foundation stone for the new baths in 1902. The Gymnasium opened in 1904



and the swimming, Turkish and aerotone baths the following year. The building was transferred to the Dunfermline Town Council in 1946. Three phases of modernisation and extension took place between 1979 and 1991. A further modernisation and upgrade is scheduled for 2008/9.

The building to the south and adjacent to the Carnegie Centre is the former **Carnegie Clinic and College of Hygiene**. In 1905 the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust instituted the Dunfermline College of Hygiene and it was decided that the college building should be located on this site in order that the facilities

within the baths and gymnasium could be utilised. An extension to provide general and dental clinics for schoolchildren was added in 1914 but not put into service until 1918 due to the whole complex being requisitioned by the War Office. A remedial clinic for children suffering from physical defects was the first to be initiated by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust. Artificial sunlight, speech defect, orthopaedic and orthoptic clinics followed. During WW2 the premises became an emergency hospital caring for both British and German wounded. The College of Hygiene returned to Dunfermline for a brief period after the war before moving to Aberdeen in 1950 at which time the buildings were sold to the Dunfermline Town Council for £25,000 with the proviso that they must only be used for health and welfare purposes. In 1974, following the reorganisation of health care by the government the clinics became managed and operated by the N.H.S.

The former Women's Institute, built by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, was opened by Mrs Carnegie in 1912. It is located on the east side of Pilmuir Street opposite the entrance to the bus station. When built, its purpose was to provide social, recreational and educational facilities for the large number of young women in lodgings who needed such a meeting place. There were also rooms to provide temporary accommodation for one night or several weeks. The building was requisitioned by the army in 1939. When it was handed back in 1945 it was no longer required for its original purpose and the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust decided to convert it into a Youth Centre that opened in 1947. A youth link with Trondheim, Norway was established in 1945, the first between British and European cities. The Centre closed in 1963 and the building was sold to the Rio Stakis organisation and became the Belleville Hotel and Stakis steakhouse. In 1982 it became Johnston's Bar Club and Entertainment Centre.





The Carnegie Hall Complex is located at the east end of East Port and consists of Carnegie Hall, the Tiffany Lounge and the Music Institute, Benachie House. In 1933 the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust purchased Benachie House to provide larger accommodation for the

Music School that it had established in 1905 in New Row. On moving to the new premises the school was renamed as an Institute. Music making in all of its forms is taught there by teachers who hire the rooms in the building. There are also meeting rooms for hire by small groups. An annexe at the east end of the Institute is used for performances with audiences of 50/60 people. Playgroups and schools of dance also use this facility. The Carnegie Hall was built in 1937 at a cost of £30,000 and the Art Deco style and decoration of the building reflects the period. It is designed as a concert hall but nevertheless hosts professional and amateur performances of all types. When it was built, a window designed by Tiffany of New York, which had been commissioned as a family memorial by Andrew Carnegie, and intended to be installed in the nave of Dunfermline Abbey. It was deemed too secular by the authorities, so was later included in the new hall instead. It was seldom seen by the public due to the covering curtain being drawn to exclude light from the hall and it was transferred to the new theatre bar and lounge that was built between the hall and the music institute. The Tiffany Lounge was opened in 1993. After extensive works to extend and refurbish it, the lounge reopened in 2007 but without the stained glass window. The window had suffered from damage due to its location without protection in a bar/restaurant and it was removed, repaired and refurbished at considerable cost and is now a feature within Andrew Carnegie House. The complex was sold to Dunfermline Town Council in 1965 passing ultimately to Fife Council who have now set up Arts and Theatre Trust Fife (AttFife) to administer and manage all of the council owned theatres and venues in Fife.

Public Institutes were built by the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust between 1906 and 1926 at Townhill, Nethertown (now the Del Farquharson Centre), Baldrigeburn and Rosyth. The institutes provided a large recreation hall, meeting rooms, billiard room, reading room, ladies' room and male and female baths and showers. A public bowling green was also provided at each institute, at Rosyth this is some distance from the institute. In 1946 the institutes were transferred to the Dunfermline Town Council. The bowling greens are now the homes of private clubs.

Churches

St Margaret's RC Church is situated on the north side of Holyrood Place. It was built in 1896 to a design by R. Rowand Anderson but has never been completed due to lack of funds. The original concept was that the church would be as large as Dunfermline Abbey. A chancel, sacristy and choir vestry were added in 1936 but the projected steeple and transepts have never been built. The foundation stone, which is said to be part of the original Shrine of St Margaret is now a memorial stone to the Saint and is below her statue on the right side of the chancel. Three impressive stained glass windows have been installed in recent years, For the Margaret 900



celebrations in 1993 a large circular window was installed in the west gable and two windows dedicated to St Andrew and St David were installed in the chancel in 1997 to celebrate the centenary of the church.

Holy Trinity Church on the east corner of East Port and Viewfield Terrace is the Episcopal Church in Scotland's contribution to Dunfermline's holy corner. It was also a design of R. Rowand Anderson and was built in



1891. The hall designed by the same architect was completed in 1898. The site for the building was purchased and donated by the linen manufacturer Erskine Beveridge. The church contains memorials to many of the eminent people who lived in and around Dunfermline.

Viewfield Baptist Church is on the west corner of East Port and Viewfield Terrace and was built in 1882/84 at a cost of £5379 to a design by Peter L. Henderson.

The former St Andrews Erskine Parish Church is located adjacent to the Pilmuir Street entrance to the Kingsgate Shopping Centre. This building was erected between 1798 and 1800 to a design by David Whyte, an Edinburgh architect and was described in the New Statistical Account as being ‘an enormous barn like meeting house raising its rectilinear ridge above all of the houses in the town’. It replaced the church built for Ralph Erskine in 1740 when he left his ministry at Dunfermline Abbey to form the new Secession Kirk. The statue of Ralph Erskine by Alexander H. Ritchie stands on the site of the pulpit of the earlier church. The name Erskine church was adopted after Chalmers Street church and Queen Anne Street church united and St Andrews was added after the union with St Andrew Parish church. The church was sold to a property developer after the minister retired in 1996. The congregation relocated to a new church in Belyeoman Road and adopted the same name. The building has been used for a number of short-lived activities since then. The hall complex that was built as a property trade off for the building of the shopping centre is the headquarters of the Dunfermline Branch of the British Red Cross.

United Reformed Church, formerly known as Canmore Congregational Church, is located on the north side of Canmore Street. The building was

erected in 1841/42 at a cost of £700-10-0 to a design by John Baird of Glasgow. The vacant ground to the east of this church was the site of St Paul, Church of Scotland, formerly St Columba's and before that, the Abbey Free Church. The building was destroyed by fire in 1976.

The former St. John's Parish Church, on the west side of Bruce Street is now a club and bar. It was built in 1849/50 to a design by Robert Hay. It ceased to be a church in 1958 when the congregation united with that of St. Columba's Church. It was used as a furniture and carpet store for many years before acquiring its present role.

The West Baptist Church is located on the corner of Chalmers Street and Dewar Street. It was built in 1898/99 at a cost of £2300 to a design by Andrew Scobie, a Dunfermline Architect. Its small spire was removed in 1982 after it had been damaged during a gale.

The North Parish Church is located at the junction of Golfdrum Street and Chalmers Street. It was built in 1840. The spire of the angular clock tower suffered storm damage and was reduced in size.

St. Leonard's Parish Church is the most southerly of the central Dunfermline churches and is located at the west end of Brucefield Avenue. The church with its Brechin Cathedral style tower, was designed by Mr McGregor Chalmers and built in 1902/04 to replace an 1894 iron church on the site. The building was paid for using a bequest made by Mr Wm. McLaren, Draper, of Dunfermline. His only stipulation was that the church should have 'A sweet sounding bell and a good clock'. The clock, having no face but numbers fixed to the stones of the tower, was installed in 1907 but never worked successfully and was removed in 1929. The bell is still rung every Sunday to call the congregation to worship but can hardly be called sweet.



New churches have been built in the housing estates of Bellyeoman, Touch and Abbeyview together with a new R.C. church in Aberdour Road. There are also many churches and meeting halls of other denominations spread throughout Dunfermline.

The site of the Jewish Synagogue that existed in Dunfermline from 1908 until 1944 in Pittencrieff Street is marked by the naming of a part of that street Segal Place in memory of the Reverend Morris Segal, the last Rabbi to serve there.

Gillespie Memorial Church is located on the west side of Chapel Street and was built in 1848/49 to a design by Andrew Balfour at a cost of £1350. The vestry, session house and hall were later additions.

Carved stone fragments from the **North Congregational Church** that used to stand in Pilmuir Street have been incorporated into the surrounding wall of the new bus station.

Other Places Of Note

Dunfermline Public Park is the eastern lung of Dunfermline and can be accessed by the footbridge from the Carnegie Hall Complex and freely around the periphery of the park. The parkland was purchased by Dunfermline Town Council and a further area leased as a result of a large



bequest by Mr James Kerr of Middlebank, who with his brothers John and Robert had established a yarn boiling works in Bothwell Street. They also had a weaving concern in Collier Row and were said to be responsible for the street to be renamed Bruce Street. The park consists mainly of grassland but

with a very pleasant tree lined Middle Walk. When St Margaret Drive was created a piece of woodland on the eastern perimeter of the park was given by Fife Council to the Dunfermline District Council in a 'Land Swap' agreement. There is a small children's play area opposite the east end of Park Avenue and to the north of that is a skateboard park and tennis court.

The Public Park Band-stand manufactured by the Saracen Foundry, Glasgow was a thank you gift from Mrs Louise Carnegie in 1888.

The Donald Fountain is located on the highest ridge of the park. It was gifted to Dunfermline by Provost Donald in 1887 as a replacement for the old Sun fountain that had fallen into disrepair. The granite fountain was designed by Robert Cameron Assoc. and built by Messrs. J. Whitehead and Sons of Aberdeen.

In East Port are two buildings of interest. On the north side is the Classical Art Deco building that was built as a cinema in 1913 and was the last in Dunfermline to change to 'Talkies' in 1931. It was refurbished on a number of occasions, the last being in 1982 when it became a three-screen venue. It closed in 2000 and was subsequently changed at great expense to an unsuccessful venture as a nightclub, bar and restaurant.

On the south side of the street is a building that is described as '1930s Horizontal Applique'. It was designed by Robert Motion, a local architect, as the headquarters and showroom of the Fife Electric Power Company. It was being built in 1939 when war broke out and the showroom was converted into an air raid shelter. The building eventually opened for its designed purpose in 1948 and the owner was the South East Scotland Electricity Board, the nationalised F.E.P. Co. The office block was taken over by the Dunfermline District Council in 1977 and the showroom by the Morgan Law Partnership in 1994.

Tramcars ran along East Port from 1909 until 1937 and high on the furthest west building on the south side of the street can be seen the sole remaining rosette to which the supporting wires for the electric cables were attached. A commemorative marriage stone bearing the insignia of the Guild of Hammermen can be seen in the wall of the building on the west side of the New Row.

Inside the Kingsgate Shopping Centre, above the High Street entrance is a stone removed from a building demolished to allow the erection of the centre. This stone commemorates the Great Fire of Dunfermline in 1624 that destroyed 66% of the town. The fire started in Rotten Row, west end of Queen Anne Street, when a boy fired a musket and the burning wad of cotton from the gun set fire to a thatched roof. The strong northwest wind blew the fire through the town, and as the upper storeys of most of the buildings were made of wood and the roofs thatched with straw or heather, it was not long before many townsfolk were homeless. There is no report of any deaths and because there was a ready supply of timber in the woods surrounding the town, the houses were quickly rebuilt.



The former Guildhall is located at the junction of High Street and Guildhall Street. The foundation stone was laid in 1807. The building was designed as a Guild Hall and Linen Exchange by Archibald Elliot, but the guilds decided on the grand style hoping that it would become Fife County Buildings when Dunfermline became the County Town of Fife. Cupar was chosen and their plans were dashed. The stonework had reached the base of the spire, which became known as the Guildry Table, and because there were no more funds available, work stopped. The spire was eventually built in 1810/11 by public subscription. The building was fitted out and let as the Spire Inn five years later. It operated as an inn for 30 years before being sold to become the Fife County Police

Station and was also the County Courthouse until 1983. The building had a number of varied uses before becoming the Job Centre. This closed when the office was transferred to a government building with spare capacity.

The former Employment Exchange and Inland Revenue Office located on the west side of Guildhall Street was built in 1935/37 and is the only building in Dunfermline to bear the cipher of Edward VIII.



The Mercat Cross stands at the junction of Crosswynd, High Street and Guildhall Street. Dunfermline did not have a market square but had a linear market that extended for the whole length of the High Street. Mercat Crosses, from where proclamations could be made were usually erected in the centre of the market. The first mention of a cross is in 1396 and parts of the present cross date back to the 17th century. The cross was moved on a number of occasions and in 1752 it was dismantled and the shaft and unicorn built into the building on the south west corner of the junction. In 1868 a public subscription was raised for the re-erection of the cross and Sir Joseph Noel Paton was commissioned to design a carved stone for the unicorn to sit on at the top of the shaft. The Mercat cross was then placed within the railings of the County Buildings. Over the ensuing years the cross was moved on a number of times finally being placed in approximately its original location in 1992.

The properties in the western part of the High Street are built on sections of ground known as burgage plots, the width of these being around 6/7 metres with a 1-metre gap to act as a firebreak. Inspection of the properties on the south side of the street shows this regularity of plot size and also how some of the gaps were built over producing closes giving access to the properties behind the frontage. Because of the narrowness of the sites, development took place down the length of the plot towards the next street. Sometimes the close from one street met up with one from the other street and thus a through passage developed that eventually became a right-of-way. Four such

closes still exist on the south side of the street. Furthest east is Free School Close, which as the name implies was adjacent to the site of the Abbey Free



School. In the western part of the High Street are Music Hall Lane, Wilson's Close and Blleloch's Close all named after the buildings to which they gave access. There were a large number of these closes on both the north and south of the street but these have all been built over and absorbed into the surrounding properties.

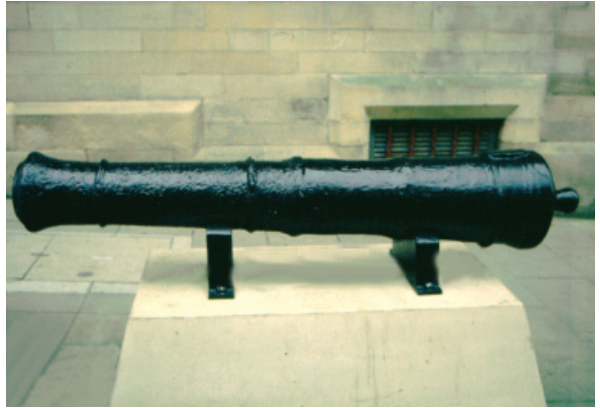
The Dunfermline City Chambers was built to a design by J.C. Walker and opened in 1879. It replaced the Town House built in 1771 to replace the 17th century building that was removed to allow the construction of Bridge Street. It is of the French Gothic Baronial Style typical of the many civic

buildings being erected at the end of the 19th century, an affluent time for the industrial towns and cities of Scotland. The building is decorated with carved stones from demolished royal buildings, gargoyles and sculptured figures and busts. The busts of Malcolm Canmore, Queen Margaret, Robert the Bruce and Elizabeth de Burgh adorn the Bridge Street façade. The first design of the building included a clock with faces on the north and east sides of the tower and the location of these can still be seen. The Town Council asked the architect to provide space for a four-faced clock that would be seen by people in all parts of Dunfermline. The spire was increased by 43ft in order that this could be done.

The building houses a council chamber, burgh courtroom, committee rooms and offices and contains many notable paintings. In the basement are the cells that were part of the burgh police station that was entered by the doorway opposite Maygate.

The cannon was given to Dunfermline by the Carron Iron Works in 1771 as an inducement for permission to open a foundry in Dunfermline. There were already foundries in the city and permission was refused but the cannon was kept. It was buried nose down in the corner of the pavement to protect

the Town House against damage by carts turning the sharp corner. When the new City Chambers were built the cannon was again placed in the pavement. During the blackout of WW2, the cannon was a hazard for pedestrians on dark nights and it was relocated in the corner adjacent to the doorway. When the area was



altered during the pedestrianisation programme the cannon was removed and after some time a new location was agreed.

Despite its appearance, **Bridge Street** is in fact a bridge over the Tower Burn. It was built in 1771 on the orders of George Chalmers, the owner of Pittencrieff. Its purpose was to provide an alternative route into Dunfermline from the west that did not run through the estate. Its secondary function was to open up the lands to the west owned by Chalmers. It was for this reason that the Town Council would not contribute to the building of the street. Chalmers is commemorated by a Raeburn portrait in the City Chambers and the street that joins Bridge Street to Pittencrieff Street being given his name.

On a section of wall between the last two properties on the south side of Bridge Street is the only remaining **Hitching Ring** in Dunfermline. It was to this that traders or visitors would tie their horses whilst attending to their business in the nearby shops. Opposite, on the north side, can be seen a pend or gateway that would have given access to stables behind the premises there.

The Glen Bridge provides a link from Pittencrieff Street to Carnegie Drive. The first proposals for a bridge were made in 1810 but it wasn't until 1930 that work commenced on building the crossing over the Tower/Town Burn. Construction of the reinforced concrete bridge took two years and it was officially opened in 1932. In 1992/93 a major overhaul and upgrade of the



bridge took place at the cost of £1m.

The Fire Station is located on the north side of the western section of Carnegie Drive. The building is described as being of typical 1930s design. The architect was James Shearer and the builder of the £11,000 station was David

Anderson. Problems with the flat roof and the need to accommodate larger fire fighting appliances resulted in a £900,000 renovation and modernisation being carried out in 1986/87. There are plans for a new fire station to be built on the Pitreavie Industrial Estate, south of the city. An alternative use will then be found for this building.

The Kinema Ballroom, now named Velocity, is located on the south west corner of the junction of Carnegie Drive and Pilmuir Street. It opened in 1938 and has provided live entertainment in Dunfermline since that date. It has undergone extensions and many changes of name in the past seventy years but throughout it has maintained a high standard in its choice of act. Many top British and overseas entertainers have performed there.

Dunfermline Post Office is located on the north west corner of the junction of Pilmuir Street and Queen Anne Street. It was purpose built in 1890 to replace premises in the High Street. Business increased rapidly and the building was extended onto the former site of the Dunfermline Grammar School in 1902.

The site of the Dunfermline Grammar School is commemorated by three carved stones and an explanatory plaque in the east wall of the Post Office. These stones are thought to have come from the original Grammar School located in what is now Queen Anne Street, west of the Post Office. The building was destroyed in the fire of 1624 but was rebuilt at that time. It

was then superseded in 1817 by a new grammar school building erected on a site behind the Post Office. This building became redundant in 1886 when the new High School was opened in Priory Lane. The old building was used for a variety of purposes before being sold to the government for £1350 to provide a site for the Post Office.

The Alhambra Theatre is located on the south west corner of the junction of Canmore Street and New Row. It is the largest brick built structure in Dunfermline and was built in 1922 as a theatre and cinema by Mr G. Stewart of Blantyre to a design by local architect John Fraser. In its lifetime it has had a number of owners and finally became a bingo hall. This venture closed in 2005 and 18 months later was bought by Linklever Ltd., Director Bill Fletcher assisted by project director Paul Gudgin aim to reopen the building as a working theatre. The opening concert was Nazareth in June 2008.

The Old Dunfermline High School is located to the north of Priory Lane. The building was opened by the Earl of Elgin in 1886 and had been built by public subscription together with the proceeds of the sale of the Grammar School in Pilmuir Street. The architect was James



Mercer of Liverpool who had trained in Dunfermline and the builder was George Dick. The ground floor windows are capped with the names of famous writers. The school motto 'Labor omnia vincit' is on the east gable and a large hobgoblin carved by Alexander Neilson of Edinburgh supports the bell tower. A carved stone above a doorway in the west wall is thought to have come from the 1625 Grammar School. After the pupils and staff moved to a new High School in St Leonard's Place in 1939 the building became the home of Queen Anne Secondary School until that school was rehoused in 1958, at which time the building became part of the Lauder Technical College. The building was converted into flats in 1992.

The Former Lauder Technical College is adjacent to the Old High School in Priory Lane. It was built in 1899 by J. Stewart of Dunfermline to a design by D. Barclay and the total cost of £13,000 for the building and equipment was met by Andrew Carnegie. At the opening of the college Andrew Carnegie stated that he wanted it to be called the Lauder College in honour of his uncle, George Lauder. An extension known as the ‘Red Tech’ was built in the New Row. Only part of the front façade of the building remains having been incorporated into the block of flats now on the site. The Lauder Technical College merged with Fife Mining College and moved to a purpose built campus at Halbeath. The building was converted into flats in 1994. The Lauder Technical College changed its name in 2008 to the Carnegie College.

St Margaret’s Stone is located at the south end of Pitreavie Way, in front of the Bank of Scotland building. This stone, possibly originally part of a Stone Circle, is traditionally said to have been where Queen Margaret rested on her journeys from the ferry crossing that she initiated between what later were named North Queensferry and South Queensferry. The stone was formerly at the west side of the main road but was moved to its present location when junction improvements were carried out.

The Scottish Vintage Bus Museum is located on the ‘M90, Lathalmond Trading Estate’, approximately 4 miles north of Dunfermline on the B915. It’s collection is housed in a number of large sheds. Opening times can be determined by contacting the museum.



GUIDE to DUNFERMLINE

Useful Contacts

Dunfermline Heritage Community Projects. www.dunfermlineheritage.org

Tourist Information Office, 1 High Street, Dunfermline. Tel 01383 720999

Fife Council, General Enquiries. Tel. 08451 55 00 00

Website www.fifedirect.org.uk

Fife Council, Out of Hours Emergencies. Tel. 08451 55 00 09

Carnegie Dunfermline Trust. Tel. 01383 723638

E-mail admin@carnegie-trust.com

Dunfermline Press. Tel. 01383 728201

Dunfermline Heritage Trust. Tel. 01383 733266

Website www.abbothouse.co.uk E-mail dht@abbothouse.fsnet.co.uk

Carnegie Birthplace and Museum. Tel. 01383 724302

Website www.carnegiebirthplace.com E-mail info@carnegiebirthplace.com

Queen Margaret Hospital. Tel. 01383 623623

Dunfermline Abbey. Tel. 01383 724586

Historic Scotland, Dunfermline Palace and Abbey. Tel. 01383 739026

Dunfermline Museum. Tel. 01383 722935

St. Margaret's Cave. Tel. 01383 722935

Pittencrieff House Museum. Tel. 01383 722935

Dunfermline Carnegie Library. Tel. 01383 602365

Duloch Library. Tel. 01383 602208

Scottish Vintage Bus Museum. Tel 01383 623380

Website www.busweb.co.uk/svbm

ScotRail National Rail Enquiry Office. Tel 08457 48 49 50

Web Sales www.firstscotrail.com

Dunfermline Bus Station. Tel. 01383 621249

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