Heroes, Myths and Legends of the North

This drive around the North of the island incorporates some optional walks along the cliff paths and takes you to some dramatic coastal headlands and small fishing harbours, before heading inland through the small country lanes. It could also incorporate a visit to either Durrell Wildlife Park or The Eric Young Orchid Foundation, each place deserves a few hours of your time.

9 Miles / 14 km

GPS 49.2501, -2.1685
Devil's Hole – The Priory Inn car park
The Legend of Devil's Hole
Walk down the steep hill to the hole, past the “Devil” situated in a small pond near the pub. The original Devil statue was situated in the bottom of the hole, this was one of the popular visits for the Victorian tourist. A ship’s figure head was washed into the hole in 1851 and local woodworker ‘Turnkey Giffard’ added horns and made it a feature to attract visitors. The name comes from then and there are postcards of Victorian ladies and gentlemen actually climbing down into the hole. Devil’s Hole is a blow hole created at the junction of some major geological fault lines. There is a long cave which comes into the blow hole from the sea and the large hole is a result of collapse of the weakened rocks.

The Bathing Pool of the Fairies or Massacre Pond
To the east of Sorel at the half tide point there is a large rock pool called Le Lavoir des Dames (the bathing pool of the fairies) or the ‘Pits d’la Tueuthie’ meaning the well of the massacre. Story has it that wreckers lived in this area luring ships on to the rocks and any survivors were drowned in the pool then taken away to France. To access the pool it is advised to do so with a local guide.

Birds on the Edge
As you stand in this area you may be lucky enough to see some choughs. These are black crow like birds with a red beak. They have been reintroduced into the island with help from Durrell and the National Trust for Jersey, and there are now a number of breeding pairs.

GPS 49.2596, -2.1588
Sorel Point
The Legend of the Paternosters
Look north towards Sark and the other Channel Islands. Between Sark and Jersey is a reef of rocks called The Paternosters. They are named after the Lords Prayer which fishermen used to say as they passed the reef. This was in memory of the shipwreck of one of the ships of the early settlers of Sark back in 1565. All were lost including mothers and children. Helier De Carteret and 40 other families colonised the island from Jersey to keep the French from claiming it and it is said that on a stormy night the cries of the shipwrecked families could be heard back in Jersey.

The Legend of the Cheval Roc
Bonne Nuit is a small sheltered harbour. In the middle of the bay to the east of the pier is a reef called the Cheval Roc or ‘Le Cheval Guillaume’ after the tale of Guillaume and his sweetheart Anne Marie. The legend is that the rock is the petrified remains of a sea sprite which had transformed itself into a fine white stallion to entice Guillaume to his death, so that the sprite could have Anne Marie to himself. Guillaume realised what was happening and turned the stallion to stone by striking it with a branch of mistletoe. On mid summers day couples would circle the rock for good luck.
Allow an hour for this walk – or if you don’t fancy a walk then go straight to point 5.
The walk down Egypt valley is along a well-maintained track which can be muddy at times and is quite steep, but beautiful woodland scenery with the sea at the bottom. At the bottom of the valley there is a small Napoleonic guard house called Wolf’s Lair and next to this is a memorial.

Captain Ayton and the Commandos took part in Operation Hardtack, the memorial is at 49.2505, -2.0912. The group of commandos landed here on Christmas Day 1943 and went up to the nearest farm on an information gathering mission, they failed to find any German soldiers but spoke with the local farmer. Returning down the valley Captain Philip Ayton stood on a land mine and died from his wounds on returning to the UK. Every Armistice day there is a ceremony at this point.

Alison Mitchell climbed ashore on the beach here after her motor boat ‘Maricella’ was hit by storm force winds in October 1964 off Corbière. Alison ended up in the water and was carried by the tides from Corbière for 20 hours until she was washed ashore at Egypt, an incredible story of survival and endurance.

The Black Dog of Bouley Bay
Bouley Bay is a lovely harbour providing shelter. It is also where the Black Dog of Bouley Bay is likely to lurk on stormy nights. It is said this dog has eyes the size of saucers. It could be an invention of the smugglers who used the bay under the cover of darkness. The locals would be afraid to go out if they heard the howling of the dog and so the smugglers could carry on with no fear of being caught. Similar stories can also be found along the Cornish and Brittany coasts.

As you drive through these northern parishes you are likely to pass some Jersey cows and fields where the Jersey Royals are grown. The Jersey cow is famous around the world for its milk. A herd book is kept on the island to ensure the purity of the breed. The Jersey Royal potato is renowned for being an early crop and was developed by a Mr Hugh De La Haye who first grew the kidney shaped potato in the 19th century.

To find out more
Durrell
www.durrell.org

Eric Young Orchid Foundation
www.ericyoungorchid.org/about/

Hamptonne Country Life Museum
www.jerseyheritage.org

To do a guided walk in the area you could find a guide at www.jtga.org or www.jerseyuncovered.com
Heroes, Myths and Legends of the North
Heroes, Myths and Legends of the South

This tour takes you from Le Dicq Slipway to the east of the town through to St. Aubin’s, up to Noirmont headland and then inland to the German War Tunnels and back into St. Helier. Although only about one hour driving, there are many places to stop and explore en route. With a stop at the War Tunnels and St. Matthew’s Glass Church it could take the whole day.

Approximately 14 miles / 22 km

1. GPS 49.1768, -2.0971
   Le Dicq Slipway
   There is limited parking on the slipway
   Victor Hugo
   From the slipway you can look east towards the Victor Hugo Apartments where Victor Hugo’s house used to stand. He lived in the island from 1852 - 1855 when he was expelled because of his political views and went to live in Guernsey. He used to sit on the rock here to contemplate the world, he called it ‘Le Rocher des Proscrits’ (the rock of the outlaws).

2. GPS 49.1760, -2.1107
   The Harvey and Westaway memorials
   Captain Henry Beckford Harvey and John Nathaniel Westaway both died on the Normandy, which collided with the Mary in dense fog off the Needles on 17 March 1870 and sank, with the loss of the captain, 14 crew members and 16 passengers, 6 crew and 18 passengers were saved. They are commemorated by these two memorials.

3. GPS 49.187, -2.1165
   West Park and Elizabeth Castle
   The Shipbuilders of the 18th and 19th century
   If you were here in the mid-19th century you would be on the site of the Clarke Shipyard which employed over 400 people. Jersey was a very important wooden ship building centre and hundreds of boats were made here. The industry finished when metal steam ships became the norm.

   Philippe De Carteret
   In the English Civil War the De Carteret family supported the King and for a time Philippe and fellow royalists held the castle against the parliamentarians. One stray canon was fired at the castle and unluckily set off the armaments which were stored in what was the old monastery, destroying it and leading to the defeat of the royalists. Prince Charles stayed in the castle on his visit to the island before his father Charles I was beheaded.

St. Helier
The name of the town and parish comes from Helier the monk who lived on the island where the hermitage now stands (the small chapel before the long breakwater south of Elizabeth Castle). The story is that in 555 Vikings came to the island to attack. They cut off Helier’s head and he was seen to walk with his head under his arm to the shore where a boat picked him up and he drifted across to France to Breville sur Mer where he was buried. This is why the parish crest has two crossed axes.
Merman
Lily Langtry – Just past the filter in turn on the right is a house with blue railings called Merman. This was the name of socialite and actress Lily Langtry’s horse which she raced under the name Mr Jersey. Lily Langtry was a local girl who became infamous as one of the mistresses of the Prince Regent and is immortalised by a painting by Jersey artist John Everett Millais. The picture can be seen along with her travelling case in Jersey Museum. Her grave is in St. Saviour's churchyard.

St. Aubin
The Privateers, Merchants and Cod fishermen
St. Aubin was the oldest harbour in the island and from the 1600s would have been home to some of the first merchants and fishermen who traded across the Atlantic to Newfoundland and the Gaspe in Canada. These heroic men would head out to the Cod Banks in the spring and return months later having taken their fish to Latin America and brought back mahogany and other luxuries which were then used in the large ‘Cod houses’ of the village. The privateers who sailed from here were just legalised pirates who took prizes of French or Spanish ships and the wealth was divided up at the Old Courthouse which is now a pub and restaurant.

Noirmont and Janvrin’s Tomb
The headland was given to the island in memory of the people who suffered in the occupation. The gun towers and bunkers here were all part of the Atlantic wall built by slave workers during the occupation of the island (1940-1945). If you walk a little way to the west and look down into Portelet Bay you will see a tower on a small island in the middle of the bay. This is known as Janvrin’s tomb in memory of Captain Philippe Janvrin who in 1721 died on board his ship of a fever. The ship and crew were in quarantine, as they had come from France where the plague was rife, he could not be buried on the island so was buried on this small outcrop. His remains have since been moved.

Jersey War Tunnels
Heroes of the Occupation – It is worth spending time visiting the War Tunnels. Here you can find stories of many of the local heroes of the occupation and learn about what it was like for the locals. Louisa Gould is one of these heroes. She lost her son early in the war and then went on to shelter an escaped Russian slave worker. She was caught and sent first to France and then to Germany where she did not survive the Ravensbrook concentration camp.

The Glass Church
Florence and Jesse Boot – The church here looks nothing from the outside, but inside it is awe inspiring. On the death of her husband Jesse, the founder of Boots the Chemist, Florence wanted to create a memorial to him. She commissioned Rene Lalique to create an interior, including the alter and font, of frosted glass which is totally unique. She also gave the land next to the church to create a park for the island.

Nigel Mansell and the Mansell Collection
Nigel Mansell – As you drive towards town on the inner road, you will pass the Mansell Collection, housed in an art deco garage. Upstairs there is a collection of memorabilia from his Formula 1 and Indy Car racing days.

To find out more
Jersey War Tunnels
www.jerseywartunnels.com

The Mansell Collection
www.themansellcollection.co.uk

The Glass Church
www.glasschurch.org/about/history/

To find out more about the harbour area and town you could take a guided tour. Find a guide at www.jtga.org

More detail of many of the heroes and stories can be found at www.jerseyuncovered.com
Heroes, Myths and Legends of The East

The eastern trail takes you from the eastern suburbs of St. Helier, along the coast towards the small harbour of Gorey and its iconic castle. It then goes to St. Catherine’s and La Hougue Bie. This trail can be completed in half a day, but if you wish to visit La Hougue Bie, Mont Orgueil Castle and Samarès Manor it would probably take a full day.

Approximately 12 miles / 19 km

1. **GPS 49.1734, -2.0780**
   **Samarès Manor**
   Sir James Knot
   Samarès Manor is worth a visit especially if you are interested in gardens. It is one of the ancient manors of the island and has been changed and renovated over the years. Sir James Knot and his descendants are the most recent inhabitants. He was a shipping magnate who bought the manor in 1924. There is a trust fund in his name which supports projects in the North East of England, where he was from, and Jersey.

2. **GPS 49.1634, -2.0738**
   **Green Island**
   The Witches’ Rock - Rocqueberg
   The rock in the garden of the house to the east of the car park is known as the Witches’ Rock and it is said to have the marks of the devil’s cloven hooves in the granite. There are stories of the witches dancing round the rock and enticing fishermen to their death. Fishermen would throw their 13th fish to the witches so they would have a safe passage.

   Occupation heroes
   There is a plaque by the slipway commemorating Peter Hassal, Maurice Gould and Dennis Audrain who tried to escape in a small boat and to get information to the allies during the occupation. There were several attempts to leave the island in small boats and the east coast was a popular choice for departure.

3. **GPS 49.1670, -2.0616**
   **Le Hocq**
   General Conway – There are many Jersey Round Towers built in the late 1700s to protect the island against invasion from the French. General Conway was the man who ordered these defences to be built. They are about 500 metres apart and there are still 17 left.

4. **GPS 49.1639, -2.0335**
   **La Rocque Harbour**
   Baron de Rullecourt and the Battle of Jersey
   5/6th January 1781 - it was at this point that Baron De Rullecourt landed with around 600 infantrymen of the original 1500 he set out with. If you are here at low water you can see what a difficult place it would be to land, especially at night. A number of his boats got caught by the tide and returned to Chaussey (the French Channel Island). With his remaining troops, he marched into St. Helier where the battle took place. He died in the fight and is now buried in the church yard of the town church, while General Pierson, the true hero of the day, is buried at the crossing inside the church.

5. **GPS 49.1859, -2.0393**
   **The Royal Jersey Golf Club**
   Harry Vardon – At the entrance to the golf club is a statue to Harry Vardon, made famous in the early 20th century for his performance in the US Open and other championships. He started off as a caddy here at the Royal and went on to become one of the most successful British golfers who put his name to ‘the Vardon grip’.

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Gorey area and Mont Orgueil Castle
The Oyster Fishermen and Archibald Campbell
In the early 19th century Gorey grew quickly. In 1822 there were over 2,500 people working in the village either fishing or processing oysters. Overfishing caused the States (local Government) to restrict collection while they established more beds, but the fishermen did not want to wait and in 1838 sailed out to the beds. People tried to stop them and eventually the Militia were called in, led by Archibald Campbell, and they fired at the fleet. Unfortunately, Campbell caught a cold while out and died soon after. He is buried in the town church and remembered for his part in the ‘oyster riots’.

Gorey Castle, Mont Orgueil or Le Vieux Chateau has seen many changes since its iron age beginnings and a visit is certainly advised. There are three heroes of the castle worth mentioning. First Richard Harleston who with his troops managed to retake the castle after 7 years of French rule in 1468. Sir Walter Raleigh (16th century) who, realising that the castle was no longer fit for purpose in an era of canons, saved it from being dismantled to build Elizabeth Castle. A third hero of the castle is Philippe D’Auvergne (Late 18th century) often called the Prince of Bouillon. During the Napoleonic Wars, he ran several spy rings from the castle called La Correspondence and helped many French Royalists escape. He also went on a few expeditions to the Arctic.

The Story of Geoffrey’s Leap
If you stop by the slip way at Anne Port and look to the south, you will see a large outcrop of rock at the edge of the bay. This is called Geoffrey’s Leap after a prisoner who was taken from the castle to be executed. It is said that he was thrown off the rock but survived as the tide was up and he was able to swim. He was taken back to the top and people said he should be released. Geoffrey then by his own choice leapt off the rock again as an act of bravado, this time the tide had gone out and he died.

St. Catherine’s
Quarrymen and builders – St. Catherine’s Breakwater was part of a scheme to develop a harbour of refuge for British ships. The choice of the bay was made with no real consultation with the hydrographic expert of the day, Martin White and the contractors were more used to building canals. The rock for the breakwater was quarried locally and there were many deaths recorded, as the work was difficult and dangerous. It did not take long to realise that the harbour would be useless as it was too shallow, as White had said, and the southern arm from Archirondel was never completed. Now it is a great walk and fishing pier.

Sailors, Swimmers and Kayakers
The bay here is very popular with swimmers, sailors and kayakers. A local swimming hero, Sally Minty Gravett has swum the channel in five decades of her life and completed a double channel swim in 2016. St. Catherine’s Sailing Club has produced a number of sailors and Kayakers from Jersey Canoe Club are well known around the world.

La Hougue Bie
La Hougue Bie is a site of many heroes and stories and is well worth the visit. The legend of the slaying of the dragon – The legend is that the mound was built over the body of a dragon which Lord Hambie slayed. The real reason for it is much more impressive. It is a huge man made mound from Neolithic times with a passage grave underneath. On top of the mound is a medieval chapel and at one time it was also the site of a large tower built by Philippe D’Auvergne. The museum includes a living archaeological laboratory where the largest ever coin hoard found locally has been slowly dismantled.

To find out more
Hougue Bie and Mont Orgueil
www.jerseyheritage.org/find-a-place-to-visit
Samarés Manor
www.samaresmanor.com
Walking guides
www.jtga.org
More details of some of the heroes, myths and legends
www.jerseyuncovered.com
Heroes, Myths and Legends of the East

Start: Green Island

1. Samares Manor
2. Green Island
3. St. Clement’s Bay
4. St. Clement
5. Grouville
6. St. Martin
7. Rozel Manor
8. Roque Bay

Finish: St. Martin
Heroes, Myths and Legends of the West

This two-hour tour of the west will take you from St. Brelade’s Bay, along the west coast and back through the countryside to finish in St. Peter.

Approximately 17 miles / 27 km

1. **GPS 49.1849, -2.2026**

   **St. Brelade’s Church and Bay**

   Parking by the church or in the centre of the bay.

   **Our Neanderthal ancestors** – Stand on the beach and look east with your back to the Church. There is a large buttress of rocks on the far side of the bay with a dark ravine in the centre. This is ‘La Cotte de St. Brelade’ - the mammoth hunters’ cave. Over 200,000 Paleolithic remains have been found here including mammoth bones, stone axes and even some Neanderthal teeth.

2. **GPS 49.1815, -2.2411**

   **Corbière car park**

   **The Lighthouse** – First lit in 1874. The heroes here were the builders of this first concrete lighthouse. Since that time, it has kept many ships off the treacherous rocks.

   **Heroic Rescues**

   One famous shipwreck was the Express in 1859, the ship was smashed onto the reef, two passengers panicked, jumped overboard and drowned, the rest of the 108 crew members and passengers were rescued, along with three race horses.

   A more recent shipwreck was on Easter Monday 1995 when a fast ferry carrying 300 passengers hit rocks to the north of the lighthouse. Everyone was rescued by the lifeboats and other ships in the area. Now there is a granite memorial of two hands to commemorate the heroes of that day.

   **Peter Larbalestier**

   At the bottom of the slip there is a memorial to Peter, who was an assistant keeper at the lighthouse. On the 28th May 1946 he gave his life attempting to rescue a visitor cut off by the incoming tide.

3. **GPS 49.2010, -2.2186**

   **Les Blanches Banques** (Sand dunes car park)

   **First World War Prisoner of War Camp**, head south from this car park onto the dunes and you will find...
concrete and brick remains of a prisoner of war camp from the First World War.

GPS 49.1981, -2.2170
Neolithic Remains
Here you will find the ossuary, a small Neolithic grave with standing stones nearby. These were often known as ‘fairy stones’ and were associated with tales of hidden treasure.

The Legend of the Five Spanish Galleons
There is evidence that this area of sand dunes was once farmland, but the legend is that the sand was blown over the land in a storm in 1484 after five Spanish ships were lured into the bay and wrecked. The local people plundered the ships and left the crews to drown and in retribution their fertile farmland was covered by blown sand. This area is now a Site of Scientific Interest with unique flora and fauna.

GPS 49.2153, -2.2254
L’Ouziere car park
Cross the road to the National Trust Wetland Centre. Frances and Dick Le Sueur, two local naturalists bought the land where the centre is and were instrumental in helping save the bay from development.

Philippe De Carteret – The wetland area here is called La Mare Seigneur or St. Ouen’s Pond. It is the largest area of natural fresh water in the Channel Islands. Once owned by the De Carteret Family who have been the Seigneurs (Lords) of St. Ouen’s Manor for centuries. Read the story in the Wetland Centre of Sir Philippe and his black horse.

GPS 49.2380, -2.2424
L’Etacq
The Manoir de Brequette fact or fiction?
The beach here is not always sand and if you look below the wall you may notice some dark areas amongst the shingle. Look more carefully and find the remnants of the 5000-year-old forest of L’Etacq from when sea levels were much lower.

GPS 49.2571, -2.2456
Grosnez
Grosnez Castle
A place of refuge in the 14th century but dismantled in the 16th century to help fortify St. Ouen’s Manor.

GPS 49.2569, -2.2268
Plemont headland
Jersey National Trust and Mike Stentiford
Once the site of Pontins Holiday Camp which closed in 2000, this area has been re-wilded thanks to the efforts of the National Trust for Jersey, and many others, who fought a long battle to stop housing being built on the site. In June 2014, the government agreed to match the National Trust pound for pound and buy the site to halt any further developments.

GPS 49.2460, -2.2100
Grève de Lecq
The Legend of the Paternosters
From the beach, you can see a reef of rocks. These are called the Paternosters (Latin for Our Father). The story is that when Helier De Carteret sailed to colonise Sark in 1565, the winds blew up and one of the boats was shipwrecked on the reef. Since then the fishermen always said their prayers or ‘paternosters’ as they passed the reef.

GPS 49.2267, -2.1977
St. Ouen’s Manor
GPS 49.2129, -2.1825
St. Peter’s Village
The De Carteret Family – The De Carteret family have been Seigneurs of the manor since the 12th century. It is not normally open to the public, apart from guided walks, but can be seen through the trees. One of the more significant members was George Carteret who is remembered with a statue in St. Peter’s village and a pub named after him. He was on the island during the Civil War and was a staunch royalist who helped shelter Charles II when he was in exile in the island and was given ‘New Jersey’ as thanks for his loyalty.

To find out more
About some of the people and stories
www.jerseyuncovered.com
To do a guided walk in the area you could find a guide at www.jtga.org
There is more information about the Wetland Centre at www.nationaltrust.je
Heroes, Myths and Legends of the Town

This town tour starts at the Maritime Museum and takes you on a walk of just under 3 miles around many of the plaques and signs in the town telling you about some of the characters who have made the island what it is. The points are located on the map and the GPS coordinates are given for each site. It should take about one and a half hours.

Approximately 3 miles / 5 km

1. **GPS 49.1816, -2.1101**  
   **Lighthouse Memorial**  
   This memorial is to the people of the island who were deported and died during the German Occupation. The Maritime Museum is well worth a visit, there you can find out about many of the island’s maritime heroes.

2. **GPS 49.1836, -2.1111**  
   **Liberty Wharf**  
   Find out about the people involved in building the railway, Elizabeth Castle and St. Helier the patron saint of the town.

3. **GPS 49.1853, -2.1093**  
   **Louisa Gould and the slave workers**  
   Look on the pavement from the Town Hall until you reach the Jersey Crapaud (or Jersey toad) statue. Here you will find many quotes about the slave workers. Louisa Gould is soon to be immortalised in a film about her life, she sheltered a young Russian man but was found out and taken to Germany where she did not survive the Ravensbrook concentration camp.

4. **GPS 49.1841, -2.1049**  
   **King Street/Halkett Place sign**  
   Here you can find out about General Halkett and the market.

5. **GPS 49.1843, -2.1042**  
   **Hillgrove Street (French Lane)**  
   Opposite the market entrance, have a look at the photographs of Old St. Helier and some of the characters who lived in the island.

6. **GPS 49.1850, -2.1024**  
   **West Centre**  
   The sculptures here are of a herd of Jersey cows which have been a pure breed since 1763. The bull is modelled on a real animal called Extraordinary which lived to be over 40 years old. If you look carefully you will find a small Jersey Crapaud (toad) by the drinking trough.

7. **GPS 49.1812, -2.0983**  
   **Howard Davis Park**  
   This park is one of many things given to the island by entrepreneur TB Davis in memory of his son who died in the First World War.

8. **GPS 49.1793, -2.0965**  
   **The World War II war graves**  
   The cemetery here is for the American sailors who died when their ship was sunk off Noirmont in 1943.

9. **GPS 49.1840, -2.1052**  
   **The Royal Square**  
   Major Peirson and the Battle of Jersey  
   The Royal Square was the site of the last battle fought on British soil in 1781 and Peirson was the
To find out more

There are a number of guided walks around the harbour and town - you could find details at www.jtga.org or www.jerseyuncovered.com and there are some self-guided tours at www.jerseyheritage.org.

hero of the day. He died in battle here in the square and is now buried in the town church.

GPS 49.1838, -2.1052
Statue of George II
This statue of George II was commissioned by the island after he gave money towards the building of the new harbour. The stone in front of the statue is the proclamation stone where the Viscount announces a new monarch.

GPS 49.1837, -2.1058
There are two memorials at this point.

Wace is to Jersey what Chaucer is to England. He wrote the Roman du Rou about our Norman heritage and Roman de Brut where he was the first writer to speak of Arthur, Excalibur and the round table. He lived in the early 12th century and came from the island.

Alexander Coutanche – The bust on the wall is of the Bailiff during the occupation. He spent the war trying to maintain some semblance of normality for the Jersey people and liaising with the occupying forces.

GPS 49.1838, -2.1059
Vega – Look carefully at the paving stones at this point in the Royal Square. You will find a large V and in smaller letters 'e g a 1945' in the stone work. The V was part of an act of passive resistance by the stonemason Guayader who put the V for victory in the paving under the noses of the occupying forces. The extra letters to make the word Vega were added later to remember the role of the Red Cross ship which arrived in the island at the end of 1944 and was a life saver for the local people who by that time were starving.

GPS 49.1834, -2.1071
The Town Church
Inside the church are memorials to many of the island’s heroes, including Major Pierson and there is a small chapel dedicated to St. Helier where you can find out about his life. Outside is the final resting place of Baron De Ruillecourt, Pierson’s adversary in the Battle of Jersey.

GPS 49.1841, -2.1073
Pierre le Sueur Obelisk
Pierre Le Sueur was constable of St. Helier in the mid 19th century. He was instrumental in providing fresh water and sanitation to the town after several cholera epidemics.

GPS 49.1828, -2.1086
Victor Hugo at the Pomme d’Or
The plaque here records the time when Victor Hugo stayed in the island from 1852 - 1855 as an exile. He was expelled in 1855 for writing which was defamatory about Queen Victoria.

GPS 49.1825, -2.1083
The Weighbridge sign
Here you can learn about the history of the Weighbridge and the part it played in the occupation. The Jersey Museum is also here in this square and is well worth a visit, learn of many of the island’s heroes such as Lily Langtry, Philippe D’Auvergne and the Nicolle Family.

GPS 49.1823, -2.1085
First World War Memorial Arch
Read about the Jersey Pals who went away to fight for Britain in the First World War.

GPS 49.1829, -2.1089
Liberation Square
At this final spot read about the role of this area before and during the occupation, then look around the square at the sculpture produced to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the liberation of the island and the old railway station.
Heroes, Myths and Legends of the Town

Start

1. Gloucester St.
2. King St. Precinct
3. 4
4. 5
5. 6
6. 7
7. 8
8. 9
9. 10
10. 11
11. 12
12. 13
13. 14
14. 15
Finish

- Gloucester St.
- King Street Precinct
- Various Points of Interest
- Maps and Directions

Additional Points:
- Shopping Area
- Picnic Area
- Tower
- Wildlife Park
- Prehistoric Site
- Church
- Fort
- Heritage Let
- National Park
- Town Centre

Maps and Directions:
- Street Layout
- Landmarks
- Points of Interest

Additional Notes:
- Safety Instructions
- Weather Conditions
- Local Customs
- Local Language

Legend:
- GPS Number
- Pub
- Picnic Area
- Tower
- Wildlife Park
- Prehistoric Site
- Church
- Fort
- Heritage Let
- National Park
- Town Centre