



# L'Amarrage

## St Clément Trail

During my time in the States I was asked to join the tree council, this was after the great storm of 1987. Most of our work to start with was in clearing the damage and encouraging the planting of new trees. After a year or two we began to take an interest in providing new footpaths and reopening old ones. Then sometime after I had left the States my thoughts turned to our Parish. I knew from my time as a farmer that there used to be lanes that gave access to fields that formed the higher part of the Parish, an area that is not known by most of our



parishioners. This area is so peaceful with views both out to sea and looking down on the coastline, and I felt that it would be nice to enable our parishioners to enjoy this area. I approached Derek Gray, our Connétable, and he suggested that we form a committee to investigate this idea. The committee consists of: Advocate Susan Pearmain,

Tony Perkins, Derrick du Feu, Tony Beaumont, Gerard Baudains and myself as Chairman.

Our committee have approached land owners and tenants and received permission for a trail to be allowed over their land, provided that no damage is caused and that the users realise that this is not a path but just permission to walk alongside the hedges when the crops allow.

**Harry H. Baudains**



## St Clément Trail

### Route:

From the west this trail can be followed from La Blinerie. Follow the signs up through the wood to the dolmen at Mont Ubé, then walk through the wood, coming out past Nicolle Tower. Then walk along the edge of the field where His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor planted an oak tree when he opened the first part of the trail last summer.

Arriving in La Rue au Blancq, either follow the road or if possible walk in the field until you can turn down La Rue au Seigneur. Follow this lane until you come to the Standing Stone. Here there is the choice of either continuing to the Church on the footpath, or turning left up the lane to where it joins La Rue du Pignon.

A short distance up this road turn right into the track in the field. Soon after, turn right then left and continue past the telephone masts to La Rue Laurens. Here turn left and shortly turn right down a track, at the bottom of which there is a trench full of trees. On the opposite side of this trench there is a choice of either walking right down Rue Graut or left climbing up and going round the fields until you reach another junction - one path goes down to La Rue de Causie whilst the other called La Ruelle du Vallée takes you upwards and after a left then right turn, continues to La Ruelle des Tours.



## Samares Manor

The name Samarès is thought to derive from the Norman Salse Maraif which means Salt Marsh. It is the name of the Fief which included the Manor property, the immediate surroundings and lands extending beyond to the south and west. The Seigneur, or Lord of the Manor, also had the privilege of keeping pigeons; the Colombier at Samarès is a reminder of that right. Records show that the Manor House was first mentioned in the 11th Century, the crypt being the oldest part of the building. Bits of the house have been added at various times as well as having a fully working farm to the north of the house. The gardens have been extended. A herb garden is of special interest as is the Jersey Rural Life and Carriage Museum. A gift shop and Herb Garden cafe are also available. Samarès Manor is open to the public.



## The Dolmen at Mont Ubé

Jersey is rich in archaeological sites which can be found all over the Island. St Clément has only one dolmen which was only discovered in 1848. This is a Neolithic passage grave. When it was discovered, the capstones were blasted and removed by quarrymen for building materials. Inside were found human bones, urns, axes and a polished stone pendant. The local farmer, who was responsible for the blasting, then used the remaining upright stones as a pigsty until it was reclaimed as a historic site.



## Nicolle Tower

Nicolle Tower is built on a large half buried slab of diorite. On this boulder is carved a compass rose and a date, 1644. The Tower began life as a signal box in 1792, as part of a chain of signal boxes around the Island. The signal box was extended in 1821 when an hexagonal projection and a second storey was built. During the German Occupation a third storey was added, a pitched roof and observation slits were constructed. The Tower is now run by the Landmark Trust, it has been furnished and can be hired as a holiday home.



## St Clément Bay

Several years ago, Jersey fishermen talked of a roaring bull that roamed the rocks of St Clément beach at low tide. People were so scared of this bull that they refused to venture down to the beach even to go fishing. One fisherman refused to believe the tale about the bull, and decided to search the rocks. Whilst he was searching, the bull began to roar - but when the fisherman followed the sound, he found a rock pool, where the rocks had been eroded to form a pipe. At low tide water was sucked down the pipe making a gurgling noise which echoed loudly off the rocks. The fisherman filled up the rock pipe. This was the end of the bull of St Clément!



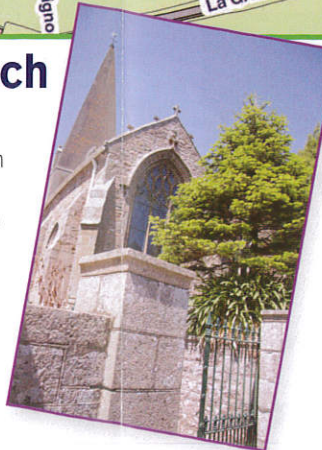
## Standing Stone

The Parish standing stone was donated by local Ronez Quarries to mark the Year 2000 or Millennium. Each Parish was given a granite stone between 9 and 12 feet high. St Clément placed their stone on one of the highest points of the Parish. Each stone has a metal plaque showing the position of the twelve stones throughout the Island.



## St Clément Church

The building is a very ancient one - there has been a place of worship on this site for over 1000 years. It was originally a tiny Norman building with a low thatched roof and narrow windows, two of which can be seen in the North wall. The Church is well known for its wall paintings which were discovered in 1879 by workmen employed in the extensive 19th century restoration.



## The Perquage

In olden days every Parish Church had a perquage or sanctuary path to the sea, by which criminals who had taken sanctuary in a church could make their own way to the shore and escape by boat (a convenient way of inducing undesirables to deport themselves!) Unfortunately their right of sanctuary disappeared at the Reformation.



## Caldwell Hall

The Church, the Parish Hall and the Priory Inn was the centre of the Parish years ago. In 1971 a new Parish Hall was built at Le Hocq. The hall was later given to the Church and is today known as Caldwell Hall. It is used by the Church as a Sunday School and let for functions as required.

