


 Tourist Information Point
 Parking
 Place of Interest
 Public Toilet

Prestonkirk
 House dominates the entrance to Stories Park. Built in 1865 as the county's Combination Poorhouse, it served 15 parishes and housed 88 people. It now serves as housing and for the library and Day Centre. Stories Park takes its name from the Storie family of veterinary surgeons, who lived in The Square and kept racehorses in their 'park'. Francis Storie (d1875) was East Linton's chief magistrate 1866-72. The Peerie Well, beside the Tyne, supplied the town with water from 1881. If you follow the Tyne up to the Linn Rocks, you come to the original 'Lintoun', where the settlement began 1000 years ago.

In 1764, George Buchan succeeded his maternal uncle, George Hepburn, as laird of Smeaton and took the name Buchan-Hepburn. He was created a baronet in 1815. A lawyer by profession, he became a hands-on farmer and noted agricultural reformer. While the 36-roomed mansion he built no longer exists, the parkland trees are a reminder of the fine designed landscape linked to the house. His grandson, Thomas, the third baronet, completed the excavation of the lake in 1830 and planted a magnificent tree collection in an environment offering shelter and humidity. The lake became popular with curlers, but was last used in 1982.

Traprain Law
 dominates the view to the south. The most significant prehistoric monument in East Lothian, its secrets are still being unearthed. The ancient standing stone along the walk, one of only six in East Lothian, may mark the grave of a local tribal chief. This route was the main road linking Edinburgh and Berwick in mediaeval times, and James VI of Scotland may have passed along here in March 1603 as he travelled south to become James I of England. A new post road (the former A1) was built in 1751. In 1763, there was one monthly stagecoach between Edinburgh and London, a journey taking 12-16 days.

