The Kingsbridge Estuary Passenger Steamers







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Based on a slide presentation given by Roger Barrett in 2021

Focusing on:

- The history and technical details of the Estuary steamers and the Kingsbridge-Plymouth Packet Steamers
- · Competition and co-ordination with road and rail services
- Competition between the steamship operators
- The impact on steamer traffic of changes in the local economy e.g. shipbuilding and tourism



Local trades & communications before 1893

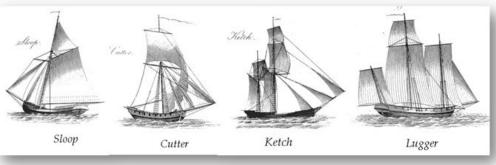
Before the steamers:

A thriving coastal trade exporting corn, barley, malt, cider and slates..

..and importing coal, limestone and general goods

'Market boats' plied between Kingsbridge and Salcombe





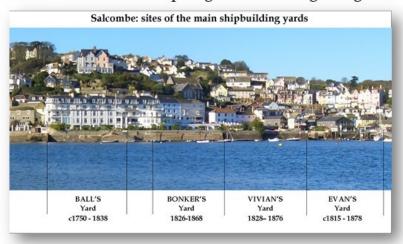


The famous Salcombe Fruit Schooners



Date's Shipwright's Yard, Kingsbridge

Wooden Shipbuilding in the Estuary



Salcombe Shipyards

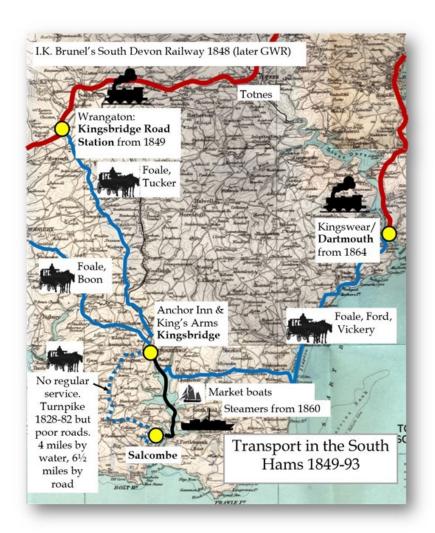
William Date & Sons (1842-1912)



82 wooden sailing vessels + 4 wooden paddle steamers: Kingsbridge Packet 1857, Queen 1860, Reindeer 1875, Express 1885

Salcombe's road and rail connections 1849-1893

From 1860, tides permitting, the Kingsbridge estuary steamers co-ordinated with the times of the coaches to & from the Kingsbridge Road station at Wrangaton on the GWR main line



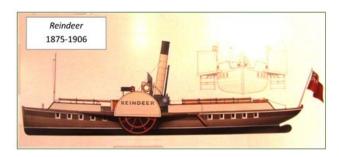


The Estuary Steamers from 1860 to the 1890s

The Estuary Passenger Steamers

1. Kingsbridge Steam Packet Co. *Queen* 1860-1875

Reindeer 1875-1895 - let from 1885 to:



2. Nicholas March & Co.

3 small launches 1884-1898

Reindeer 1885-1906 - owned from 1895

- + the 3 'Castles' 1898-1927
- 3. Great Western Railway
- 2 'Castles' 1927-32



Queen 1860-75 Kingsbridge Steam Packet Co.

- Wooden paddle steamer
- Built by Date, Kingsbridge (for only £250)
- 19 tons gross, 59 feet long,
- 2x 10hp condensing oscillating engines (£420)
- 'Met coaches and vans twice a day'



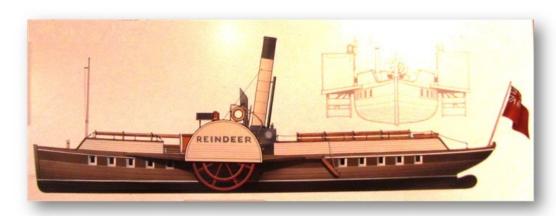


Reindeer 1875-1902

- Wooden paddle steamer
- Built by Date, Kingsbridge
- 44 tons gross, 71 feet long
- Engines: 2 x diagonal? 20hp
- Licensed to carry 250 passengers
- Owned 1875-1895 by Kingsbridge Steam Packet Co.
- Hired by Nicholas March from 1885 and acquired by him in 1895



2 cylinder diagonal engine



A 'rather clumsy hybrid appearance'

Reindeer timetable July 1878

Will run as under (circumstances permitting – with liberty to tow) calling at Portlemouth and Halwell Point

Three sailings daily

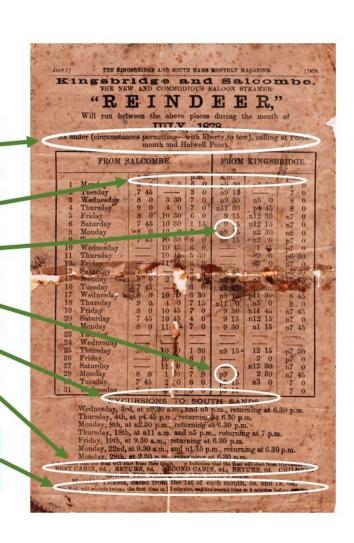
'n' indicates that the boat will start from New Quay

'p' indicates that the boat starts from Highhouse Point

7 Excursions to South Sands in July

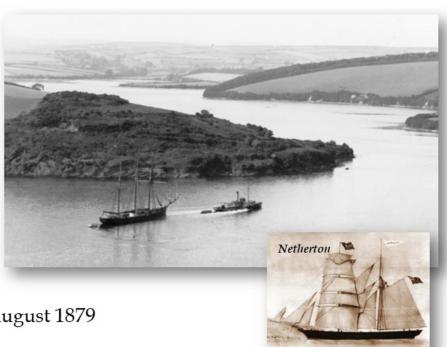
Best cabin 6p, return 9p, Second cabin 4d, return 6d. Children u10 half-price

The boat will whistle twice; the first time at 15 minutes and the second time at 5 minutes before starting.



Towing

'The steamers exercised a 'liberty to tow' becalmed or tidebound trading vessels on the estuary...often at the expense of the timetable.'

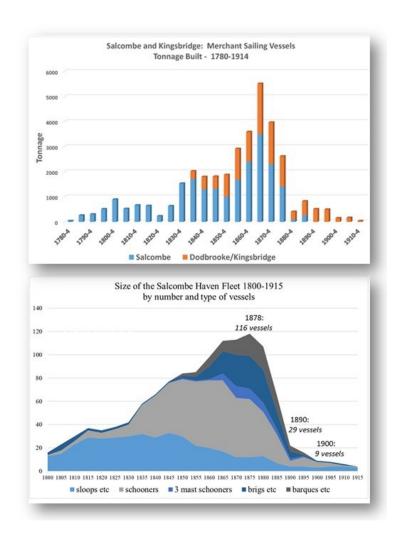


Kingsbridge Gazette, 30 August 1879

'On Saturday, the *Reindeer* was detained by towing the *Netherton* out to sea. She left three quarters of an hour late and Captain May had to pay 15 shillings for a special conveyance for a young lady to Kingsbridge Road Station to meet the train as the boat on Saturday did not arrive in time for the midday coach.'

Hard Times in the 1880s:

After the collapse of the local shipping industry in the 1880s Salcombe fell on hard times and the local steamer services struggled to survive



One firm that weathered the storm was Nicholas March & Co.

Nicholas March senior (1796-1876)

 1841 started a 'market boat'service between KB & Salcombe (March Hare, Hero and Oxo)

Nicholas March junior (1834-1912)

- 1884 Lively
- 1885 hired Reindeer
- 1893 Dart
- 1895 bought Reindeer
- 1898 Salcombe Castle
- 1906 Ilton Castle

Nicholas Southwood (1866-1952) (son-in-law & partner of N. Murch)

- 1906 skipper of Ilton Castle
- 1912 inherited the business
- 1914 acquired Kenwith Castle
- 1927 sold out to the GWR
- Became Salcombe Harbourmaster







Nicholas March Junior

Nicholas Southwood

Nicholas March's steam launches

The screw launches provided a winter service and a 'back-up' for Reindeer after 1885



Lively 1884-90 40ft. Long, only 8 passengers in the cabin

Dart 1893-98 Built in Abingdon, 10 years on the Dart before coming to Kingsbridge



Nautilus 1891 Destroyed in a fire after one month



Reindeer from 1885









Captain March on Navigating the Estuary

"I suppose Captain March," said a passenger one day, "you know all the rocks and shallows in the Estuary by this time."

"No, Madam," said he, "but I know all the deep water and that is enough for me."

Reindeer from 1885

The longest serving ferry in the estuary



Reindeer and the topsail schooner Edward of Guernsey



Taken out of use in 1902, Reindeer's registry closed in 1906.



She ended her days as a houseboat owned by a Mr Manning at Ditch End, Portlemouth and eventually rotted away

Salcombe's Rise as a Yachting and Tourist Centre from the 1890s



Salcombe's fortunes improved in the 1890s as the town became popular with yachtsman and holidaymakers.

The release of 600 building plots by the Earl of Devon led to a boom in housing development

The Marine Hotel (above) opened in 1889 and the York Hotel (below) soon after



1893: the Railway comes to Kingsbridge

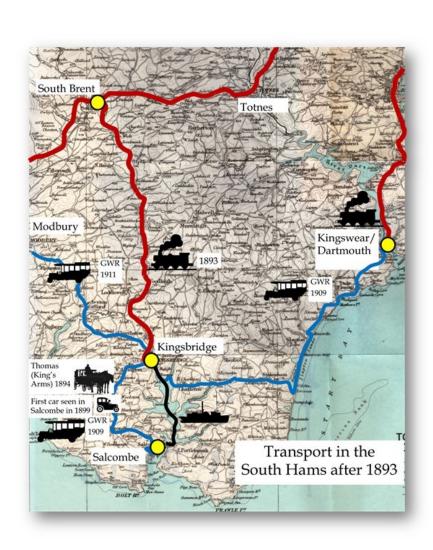


The arrival of the GWR on 19th December 1893 at Kingsbridge gave rise to a boom in local trade and steamer traffic

Salcombe's road and rail connections after 1893

Nicholas March and Co. were appointed G.W. R. agents.

The company prospered from the railway's summer steamer excursions and from the collection and return of luggage and goods.



Travelling by coach from Kingsbridge to Salcombe in 1894

"... I at last decided to visit Salcombe. I went to Kingsbridge by train and proceeded thence by what, for courtesy's sake, is called a 'coach'. This consisted of a rattletrap box on wheels which would be a disgrace to any place. Squeezed, jolted and cross, I and my friend arrived at the Marine Hotel."



The Estuary Paddle Steamers 1898-1932

The 'Castle' Paddle Steamers 1898-1932

March & Co.'s three 'Castle' steel steamers were all built to take advantage of increasing demand for ferry & excursion services in the years 1898 to 1914

Similar in design, with a single funnel and open well decks fore and aft of their small saloons.

They were distinguishable by the shelter provided for the helmsman:

Salcombe Castle: none

Ilton Castle: chest high wheelbox

Kenwith Castle: wheelhouse



The Kingsbridge Quays



Salcombe Castle at Town Quay (aka Dodbrooke Quay)

Kenwith Castle at New Quay

In the early days the steamers also started, at low tide, from Highhouse Point, further downstream



From Kingsbridge....



When tides permitted the 'Castle' steamers connected with most trains

Salcombe Castle

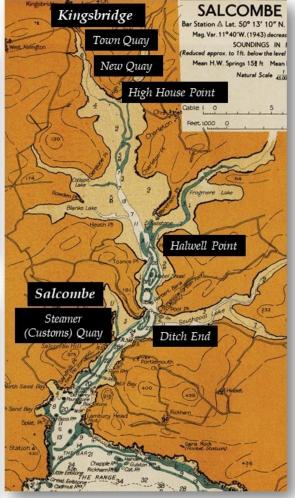


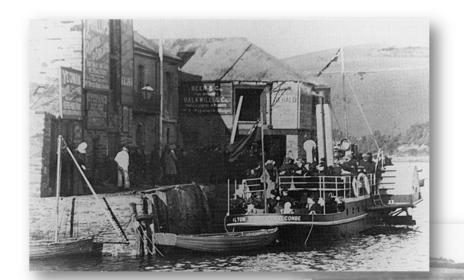
Calling at....



Kenwith Castle at Ditch End





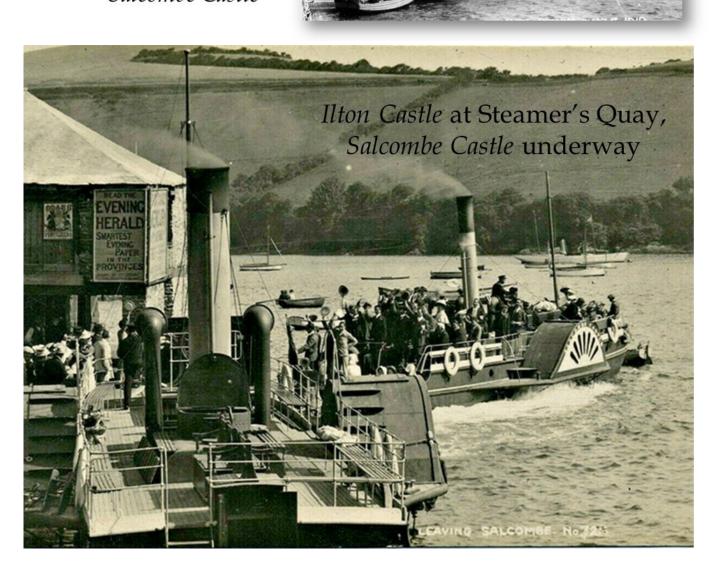


...to Salcombe

Ilton Castle

Customs (or Steamer) Quay

Salcombe Castle



Reindeer



Kenwith Castle



Salcombe Castle at South Sands

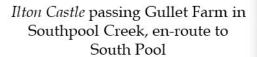
Excursions

Estuary excursions were particularly popular between the 1890s and the First World War.

The steamers offered excursions to Millbay, North Sands and South Sands beaches and visited some of the creeks radiating off the estuary.



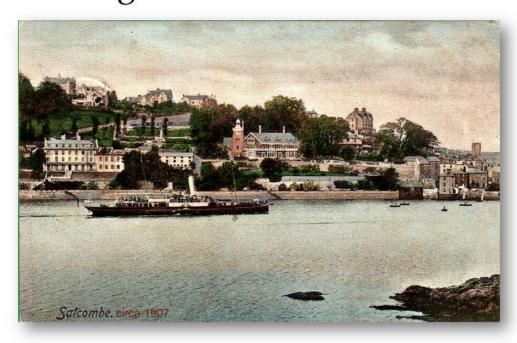
Salcombe Castle at Splat Point near South Sands, where passengers were landed to walk around to Bolt Head.





Excursionists in their Sunday best on Kenwith Castle at Steamer Quay

Visiting coastal steamers



The Duke of Devonshire on a trip from Torquay c1907

The GWR paddlers from Plymouth Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh and the Exmouth paddlers Duchess of Devonshire and Duke of Devonshire regularly cruised along the coast to Salcombe where trippers could extend their excursion to Kingsbridge aboard one of March's steamers

Salcombe Castle 1898-1914 (Nicholas March & Co.)

- Steel paddle steamer
- Built by Philip & Sons, Dartmouth
- 36 tons gross
- 61 feet long
- 2 x compound 15hp
- Licensed to carry 175 passengers







- Worked for 17 years on the estuary at a time when passenger and goods traffic were at a peak
- \bullet Ran 4 times daily, tides permitting.
- Fare 6d single, 10d return
- In demand for party outings/ excursions
- 1914 Requisitioned by Admiralty
- Subsequent fate unknown





Ilton Castle 1906-29 (Nicholas March & Co.)

- Steel paddle steamer
- Built by Willoughby, Plymouth
- 53 tons gross, 80 feet long
- Larger version of Salcombe Castle
- 2 x compound diagonal engines







Ilton Castle after WWI

- 1927: Southwood sold March & Co. to GWR (they wanted March's lorry business –steamers bought to eliminate competition to buses)
- 1929: sold to Salcombe Sailing Club as a floating HQ. Large deckhouse added, engines removed.
- c1943: became a mooring pontoon for fuelling US Navy landing craft at Snape's Point
- c1944: sunk by a landing craft. Later raised and cut up for scrap.



In service as Salcombe Sailing Club HQ



Sunk off Snape's Point

Steamer - Bus Rivalry between 1909-27

1909: Great Western Railway introduced a Kingsbridge- Salcombe bus service. Buses unreliable and roads poor, so had little effect on ferry traffic

1920+ Buses a real threat -river traffic declined 1927 Southwood sold out to GWR (Western National from 1929)



Original Service used two Milnes-Daimler engines



Later replaced by AEC 3½ ton buses

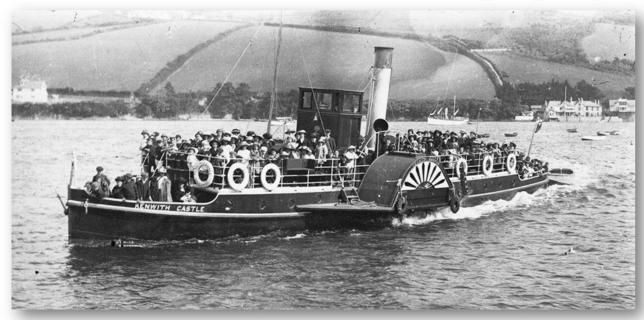


1914: Volunteers enlisting for the front outside the GWR office in Salcombe

Kenwith Castle 1914-32

(March & Co. -N. Southwood)

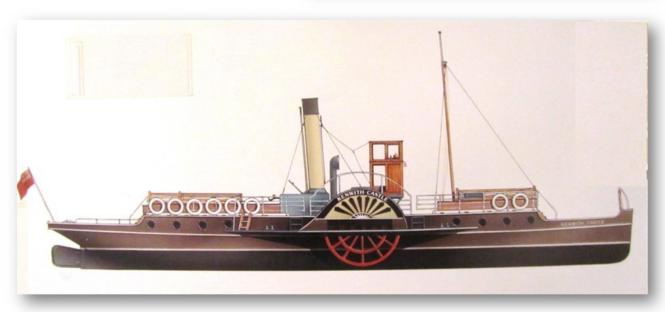
- Steel paddle steamer
- Built by Willoughby, Plymouth,
- 54 tons gross, 80 feet long,
- 2 x compound diagonal engines
- Licensed to carry 271 passengers



On 27th May 1914 Southwood took delivery of a virtually identical sister to *Ilton Castle* but his hopes for a successful three steamer service were shattered by the outbreak of the Great War

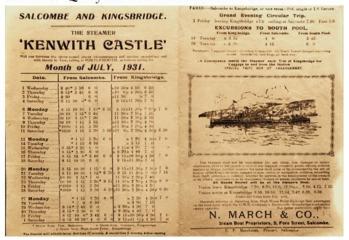
- Post war: faced strong road competition & a decline in demand for towage
- 1927 sold to GWR







At New Quay in the harsh winter of 1927-8

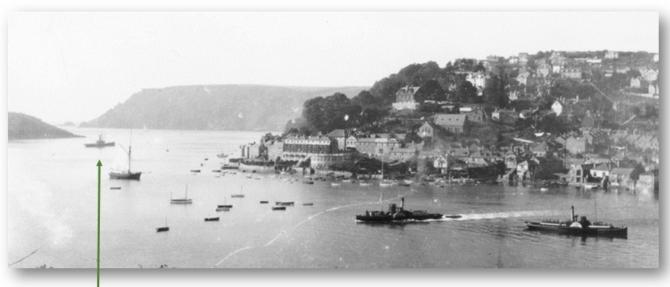


1931 timetable - made a loss that year

Kenwith Castle



Sold for use as follows:
1932 River Tamar excursions
1934 Devonport-Millbrook ferry
(re-named Whitsand Castle)
1935 Belfast Lough excursions
1936 became a total loss



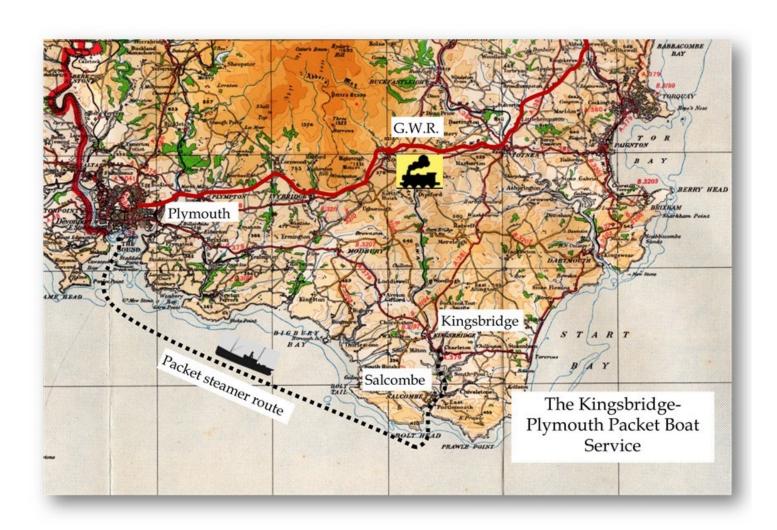
Kingsbridge Packet

Kenwith Castle

Ilton Castle



The Kingsbridge–Plymouth Packet Boats 1857-1920



The Kingsbridge -Plymouth Packet Boats

- Kingsbridge Steam Packet Company
- Kingsbridge Packet 1857-1890
- South Hams Trader 1880-1884
- 2. Beer, Trant and Balkwill
- Express 1885-1894

In 1879 William Heath Prowse
(1828-1919): a Kingsbridge Brewer
and shareholder in the original
Steam Packet Co. broke away and
set up a rival and, ultimately
more successful, company.

3. W.H.Prowse



Kings Bridge Packet 1879-1908



Kingsbridge Packet 1908-1920

Kingsbridge Packet 1857-1890

(Kingsbridge Steam Packet Company - Hurrell from 1880)

- Wooden paddle steamer the Estuary's first
- 2x (later 3x) weekly service to Plymouth
- Built by Date, Kingsbridge,
- 69 tons gross, 78ft feet long,
- 2 x oscillating engines, 32hp
- Broken up in 1890

Western Times, 2 May 1857

'On Tuesday, the *Kingsbridge Packet* started with a full cargo for Plymouth. The owners are confident of success. But the owners of the *Pink* and *Dove*, [sloops] not wishing to lose their share of public patronage, have reduced their freights (charges) considerably, and the coaches to Kingsbridge Road Station have commenced running twice a day, in order to meet the trains, and their fare is also reduced.'

South Hams Trader 1880-84

(Kingsbridge Steam Packet Company)

- Iron paddle steamer
- · Built at South Shields,
- 65 tons gross, 71ft feet long,
- 2 x engines, 35hp
- Sold to a Nigerian company in 1881
- On the Plymouth run until 1884
- Sent to Lagos, Nigeria in 1884

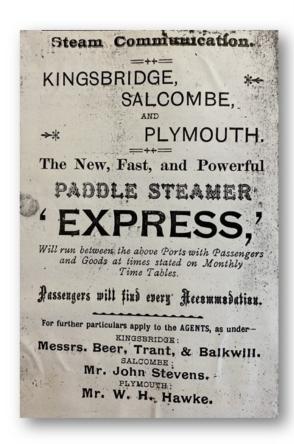
Express 1885-94

- Wooden paddle steamer
- Built by Date, Kingsbridge
- 115 tons gross, 102 feet long
- 2 x diagonal engines

- · Owned by Beer, Trant & Balkwill
- Managed by J.S. Hurrell
- In direct competition with W. H. Prowse's *Kings Bridge Packet*.



Express 1885-94





1893 - the threat of railway competition led to *Express* being withdrawn from service

1894 – sold to Plymouth in 1894 as an excursion steamer.

1900 - converted to a sailing schooner. 1915 - sunk by a U-boat

Kings Bridge Packet (2) 1879-1908 (W.H.Prowse)

- Iron screw steamer
- · Built by Harvey of Hayle
- 110 tons gross, 102 feet long,
- 2 cylinder compound engine
- Replaced by new Kingsbridge Packet and sold to Venice in 1908



At King's Arms Quay, Salcombe





Kingsbridge Packet (3) 1908-1920 (W.H.Prowse)

- Steel screw steamer
- · Built by Cox of Falmouth
- 128 tons gross, 103 feet long,
- 2 cylinder compound engine
- Passengers/cargo hard to get on Plymouth run after WWI – altered to a general coaster
- Sold to Southampton 1920 & Latvia 1923









After World War II

The estuary motor ferries

Moulton (12 passengers) 1931 Mermaid (12) 1931, 1946 Ayalıa (12) 1931-9

Rivermaid 1 (62) 1946-1979 Rivermaid 2 (52) 1958-? Lady Elizabeth (113) 1979-97 Rivermaid 3 (103) 1997-2019 Lady Mary (50) 2020-present



Rivermaid 1997-2019

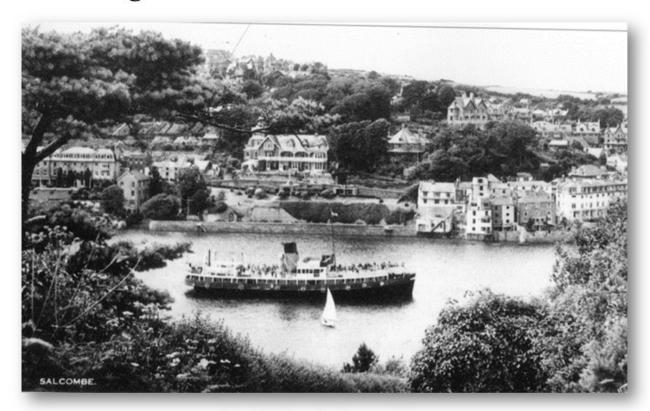


Lady Elizabeth 1979-97



Lady Mary 2020-

Visiting Steamers



Sir Richard Grenville 1951

Compton Castle
Sister of Kingswear Castle
Moored as a café at Squares Quay, Kingsbridge between 1964-78.
Sold to Looe in 1978 and Truro in 1982







Above: at Kingsbridge

Left: at Lemon Quay, Truro

Still steaming: the last UK paddle steamers



Above: Kingswear Castle

Below: Waverley





Salcombe Maritime Museum

Open daily April 1 to October 31 10.30-12.30 & 2.30-4.30 (Group visits by appointment all year)





www.salcombemuseum.org.uk