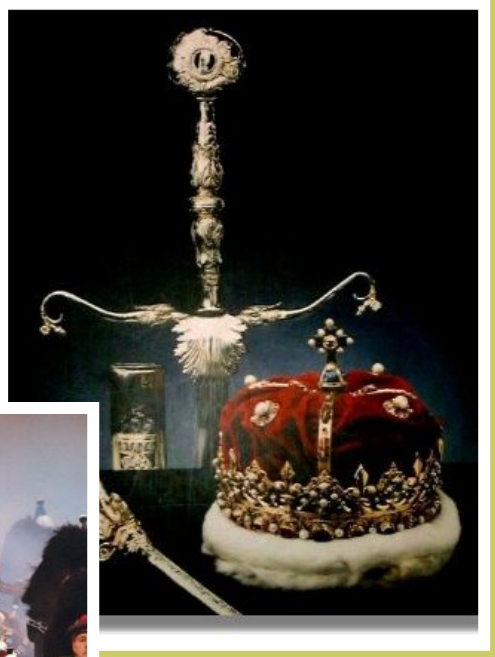
TRAVELS IN SCOTLAND



2004

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Arbroath (Scottish Gaelic: *Obair Bhrothaig* which translates literally as *at the mouth of the Brothock*) is a former royal burgh and the largest town in the council area of Angus in Scotland, and has a population of approximately 23,000 people. It lies on the North Sea coast, around 17 miles north-east of Dundee and 51 miles south of Aberdeen.

Arbroath, like nearby Dundee, was first settled 3500 years ago by the Picts, and was (and to a lesser extent, still is) known by the name Aberbrothock, a reference to the Brothock Burn which runs through the down. The modern name *Arbroath* became prevalent in the mid-nineteenth century as a colloquialism of the original name.

Arbroath Harbor

During the industrial revolution, Arbroath's economy expanded and the population of the town greatly expanded, with new housing having to be constructed to house the influx of workers. Arbroath became moderately well known for jute and sailcloth production, with 34 mills employing 1400 looms and producing over one million yards of osnaburg cloth and 450,000 yards of sailcloth in 1875. Arbroath is believed to be the source of the sails used on the Cutty Sark. In 1849, the mills in Arbroath employed anywhere between 3,700 and 5,000 people depending on the size of workforce required on any given day. Arbroath was also prominent in the manufacture of shoes and lawnmowers, local firm Alexander Shanks supplied mowers to the Old Course at St Andrews and the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club.

High Street

Arbroath today is mostly known for its connection with the Scottish fishing industry, after the original harbors, dating from the 14th and 18th centuries were replaced in 1839 with a larger harbor, the local council tried to find fishermen who would be interested in migrating to Arbroath in order to take advantage of the new facilities offered. The town council contacted fishermen in nearby Auchmithie and further a field, including Shetland. The fishing industry grew and at its peak years between 1900 and 1980, around 40 whitefish and pelagic vessels worked from Arbroath, with hundreds of

men employed directly as fishermen, hundreds more employed ashore to service the fishing vessels and to process the fish. Quota cuts and decommissioning took its toll on the fishing industry throughout Scotland from the 1980s to present. Today, Arbroath remains a designated whitefish landing port, and although no fish auction takes place, the fish market remains open and is used for landing shellfish. There is now only one large fishing vessel operating regularly from Arbroath, and a further three Arbroath owned vessels operating from Aberdeen and ports further north. The fish processing sector remains one of the largest employers in the town however, but fish for processing now comes from Aberdeen, Peterhead and occasionally from Iceland, Norway and Ireland.

Arbroath Smokies, for which Arbroath is well known nationally and internationally, are made solely in Arbroath following the award of Protected Geographical Indication in 2004, which limits Arbroath Smokie production to within 4 km of Arbroath.

Smokies are made from haddock using traditional methods dating back to the late 1800s where the fish are first salted overnight to preserve them, before being left tied in pairs to dry. Next, the dried fish are hung in a special barrel containing a hardwood fire and covered with a lid. After around an hour of smoking, the fish are golden brown and ready to eat.

The preparation of Smokies remains a cottage industry in Arbroath, centered almost exclusively at the harbor area, though one larger processor, RR Spink, supplies Arbroath Smokies to several UK supermarket chains, and to HM Queen Elizabeth II for which the company holds a Royal Warrant.

Bell Rock Lighthouse is the world's oldest surviving sea-washed lighthouse and was built on **Bell Rock** (also known as **Inchcape Rock**) in the North Sea, 12 miles (18 km) off the coast . The rock was the scene of many shipwrecks as it lies just below the surface of the sea for all but a few hours at low tide.

According to legend, the rock is called Bell Rock because of 14th century attempt by the abbot from Arbroath to install a warning bell on it. The bell lasted only one year until it was removed by a Dutch pirate. This story is immortalized in *The Inchcape Rock*, a famous poem by 19th century poet Robert Southey.

By the turn of the 18th century, it was estimated that the rocks were responsible for the wrecking of up to six ships every winter. In one storm alone, 70 ships were lost off the east coast of Scotland. The Scottish engineer Robert Stevenson had earlier proposed in 1799 the construction of a lighthouse on Bell Rock, but cost concerns and the relative radicality of his proposal caused it to be shelved. However, the loss of the warship HMS York and all on board in 1804 resulted in a furor in Parliament which eventually led to legislation being passed in 1806 enabling construction to begin.

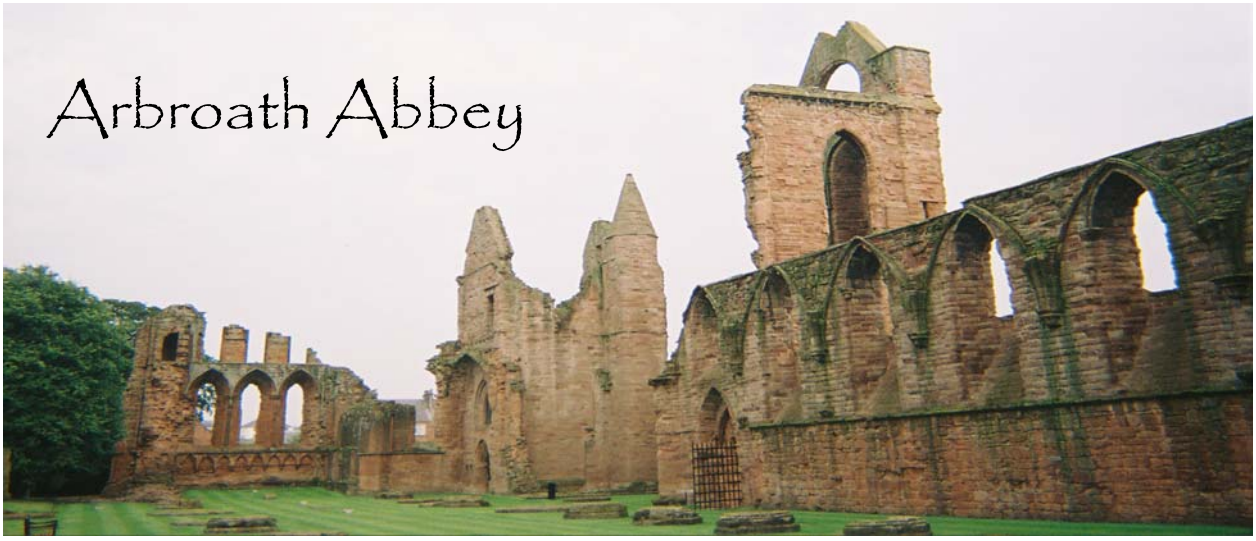
The lighthouse was built by Stevenson between 1807 and 1810. The lamp was first lit on 1st February, 1811. The design has some similarities to the earlier Eddystone Lighthouse designed by John Smeaton which was also built on an offshore reef using interlocking stones, but

also newer features, such as rotating lights, with alternating red and white lights. Standing at 35 m high, the light is visible from 35 statute miles (55 km) inland. The working of the lighthouse has been automated since 1998.

Later, the Chief Engineer on the project John Rennie had disputed the amount of credit that Stevenson had in the part of the design -- Rennie had claimed that Stevenson's curve on the base of the lighthouse was inappropriate, though Stevenson had created the earlier designs based on the Eddystone.

The lighthouse operated in tandem with a shore station, the Bell Rock Signal Tower, built in 1813 at the mouth of Arbroath harbor. Today this building houses the Signal Tower Museum, a visitor centre detailing the history of the lighthouse.

The challenges faced in the building of the lighthouse have led to it being described as one of the Seven Wonders of the Industrial World.



Arbroath Abbey is located close to the centre of the town of Arbroath, which is itself on the coast 17 miles north east of Dundee. At first sight its urban setting seems odd: it's too easy to forget that when it was built, over 800 years ago, few of the buildings you see today in this part of Arbroath would have existed.

The story behind Arbroath Abbey began in July 1174. Henry II of England, fighting off incursions by the French in Normandy and the Scots in Northumberland undertook a pilgrimage to Canterbury Cathedral and spent a night praying at the shrine of St Thomas. It later emerged that at the precise time Henry left Canterbury Cathedral, King William I of Scotland was captured by English forces in Northumberland.

Both men read great significance into this, and in 1178 William I founded a monastery at Arbroath for a group of Tironesian monks previously resident at Kelso. He also bestowed considerable lands and great wealth on the Abbey, and on his death on 4 December 1214, his son Alexander II helped carry his body to its place of burial in front of the high altar in the still only partially completed Abbey Church. This was finally consecrated in 1233, and there are hints it many not have been completed even by then.

King William gave the Abbey independence from its mother church and endowed it generously; including income from 24 parishes, land in every royal burgh and more. The Abbey's monks were allowed to run a market and build a harbor. King John of England gave the Abbey permission to buy and sell goods anywhere in England (except London) toll-free.

In 1272 parts of the Abbey caught fire, leading to the destruction of the bell tower and the bells. At a more human level, Abbots came and went. One was expelled by his monks for unspecified misdeeds, while another was sacked for supporting the English.

The Seal of Arbroath Abbey

Grave of King William I of Scotland

Perhaps the high point in the history of Arbroath Abbey was in April 1320. The Abbot at the time was Bernard de Linton, who drafted the "Letter of Arbroath", thought by many to be the most important document in Scottish history. This was a letter written to Pope John XXII on behalf of Robert the Bruce, and signed by most of the great and good of 14th Century Scotland. It asked the Pope to put pressure on Edward II of England to recognize Robert as the legitimate King of Scotland; and it also asked him to remove the excommunication that had been placed on Robert after he had murdered the Red Comyn in a Dumfries church in 1306.

The Letter is famous for one phrase in particular: *"as long as a hundred of us remain alive, we shall not on any condition be subjected to English rule."* Much more significant was the implication elsewhere in the letter that in future the King of Scotland could only rule with the approval of the people of Scotland. It was the first time anyone, anywhere, had thought about royalty in this way. The letter persuaded the Pope to arrange peace talks, though they proved unsuccessful.

The Letter of Arbroath

Arbroath Abbey's later history never quite recaptured the glory of 1320. Its role increasingly became one of simply sustaining itself and the fabric of its buildings, and protecting the rights given to it. This was made no easier by an English attack from the sea in 1350 that badly damaged the Abbey. And in 1380 there was a great fire, the effects of which took over 20 years to repair.

If 1320 was the Abbey's high point, its low point came on 29 January 1446. By this time the Abbot usually delegated most of his non-religious functions, powers and privileges to a nominated "Bailie of the Regality". This was a hugely lucrative and highly sought-after position that tended to reside with the Ogilvy family. At the beginning of 1446 the Abbot appointed James Ogilvy to the role. A rival, Alexander Lindsay, arrived in Arbroath with a large crowd of supporters to challenge the appointment. The result was the "Battle of Arbroath", fought in front of the Abbey and through the streets of the town. Some 600 people were killed.

The wealth and power of Arbroath Abbey had other undesirable consequences over the following years. By the early 1500s Arbroath had become a commodity to be traded between the powerful of the land, and it was no longer the norm for the Abbot to live here.

The last Abbot was Cardinal David Beaton, who in 1522 succeeded his uncle James to become Archbishop of St Andrews. In 1524 Cardinal David Beaton, acting as Abbot, granted part of the Abbey lands to one of his mistresses, and gave two of its churches to his favorite illegitimate sons.

The Reformation had a less dramatic effect in Arbroath than elsewhere. In 1606 the Parliament granted the Abbey estates to James, Marquis of Hamilton who, as the last Abbot at Arbroath, had converted to Protestantism. Many of the 40 remaining monks simply continued to live in the Abbey. They gradually left or died, and over time the Abbey became used as a quarry for building material for the rest of Arbroath. Only ruins remained when James Boswell & Dr Johnson visited in 1773, though conservation work then began as early as 1815.

Visitors today will find the ruins of much of the Abbey Church, probably much as Dr Johnson did, though rather better kept. Parts of the Abbey such as the Abbot's House found alternative uses after the demise of the Abbey and as a result remain in excellent condition. The overwhelming sense is of an oasis in the centre of Arbroath, in which the red of the stone contrasts perfectly with the green of the mown grass.

Arbroath Abbey has one more important date in its history. On Christmas Day 1950 the Stone of Destiny was stolen from Westminster Abbey. On the morning of 11 April 1951 it was deposited on the site of the high alter where it was discovered by the Abbey custodian. Many believe it was not the original stone that was returned or that now sits in Edinburgh Castle.

The West end of the Nave

The Nave looking South

The Abbot's House

The name of 'Airthrey' is supposed to be a corruption of Ard-rhedadie - 'high or ascending road', referring to the old and very steep road which leads through it to Sheriffmuir, or from the Gaelic Airthrin - 'a sharp point' or 'conflict'. This latter derivation could refer to the battle fought near the site of the Castle in 839 when the Picts were defeated by the Scots under Kenneth McAlpine.

The first recorded reference to the name is in an undated charter of David I, King of Scots, which must have been granted prior to 1146. The Estate appears to have been held by the Crown until 1370 when it was granted to Sir John Herice, Keeper of the Castle of Stirling. In 1472 the land passed into the possession of William, 3rd Lord Graham of Kincardine, in consideration for the gallantry he displayed in the Battle of Sauchieburn in 1488 in which King James III was killed. He was made Earl of Montrose in 1504. The Earl himself was killed, with King

James IV, at the Battle of Flodden Field on 9 September 1513. The Estate passed to the Second Earl of Montrose who was one of the peers to whom John Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland during the minority of King James V, committed the tuition of the young Prince during his own absence in France in 1523. William Graham, 2nd Earl of Montrose, was succeeded by his grandson, John Graham, the posthumous son of Robert, Lord Graham, who was killed at the Battle of Pinkie on 10 September 1547. He became the Chancellor of Scotland in 1598 and held the Seals until 1604. He became the Viceroy of Scotland and presided over the Parliament of Perth in 1606.

John Graham was succeeded by his eldest son John in 1608, who was President of the Council in Scotland in 1626. He died on 24 November in the same year, to be succeeded by James Graham, 5th Earl of Montrose. The 5th Earl took the side of the Covenanters but subsequently reverted to supporting King Charles I. He was effectively the only leader for those Scots opposed to the Duke of Argyll. Montrose was a first class General and, in 1644, conducted a vigorous campaign. Having crossed the border in disguise, he walked into Blair Atholl to meet the MacDonalds and local clansmen. As Rosamund Mitchison describes it:

'In the next few weeks of the fine autumn of 1644, the best season in the year in central and eastern Scotland, Montrose led his army to victory outside Perth, to the sack of Aberdeen, and then looping through the Highlands exhausted Argyll on a fantastic chase. At Christmas he took his Irish through the passes of the southern Highlands to loot the Campbell headquarters of Inverary and sent the Campbell chief scuttling for safety down Loch Fyne. Pinned by his enemies in the Great Glen, Montrose swerved through high and snowbound glens that no-one thought an army could take, and smashed Argyll's army at Inverlochy in the New Year. Campbell military strength would never be the same again. The Estates took away Montrose's title and declared his life forfeit, but this was small compensation for a brilliant campaign. Montrose had used the rapid marching power of the Highlanders and the Irish and the effectiveness of their charge, in a day when the musket was a slow and inefficient weapon and the fixed bayonet still not thought of. But it was three months too late to win Scotland for the King.'

The campaigns continued but the tide turned against Montrose and he was captured soon after at Carbisdale at the end of Loch Shin. He was executed at Edinburgh on 21 May 1650. The lands of Airthrey had been passed on some years earlier to Sir William Graham of Braco, a younger son of John, 3rd Earl of Montrose. In 1645, during the fighting between the Royalists under the Earl of Montrose and the Covenanters under the Marquis of Argyll, the manor house of Airthrey was burnt to the ground by Argyll.

The Estate passed through various hands until about 1678 when it was purchased by John Hope of Hopetoun. Mr Hope was one of those who, while accompanying the Duke of York from London to Scotland by sea in the frigate 'Gloucester', when it was wrecked on 7 May 1682. He was succeeded by Charles Hope of Hopetoun who was raised to the peerage on 5 April 1703 with the titles of Viscount Airthire, Baron Hope and Earl of Hopetoun. In 1706 the lands were sold to Ralph Dundas, whose son John Dundas built the house at Airthrey in 1748.

The Estate was then sold to Captain Robert Haldane of Plean in 1759. It was his son, Robert Haldane, who commissioned the present design by Robert Adam. He also built a stone wall extending nearly four miles around the edge of the Estate and was responsible for the development of the gardens. A contemporary account records that the erection of the Hermitage, in what is now known as Hermitage Wood, nearly cost Mr. Haldane his life when he was only saved from falling over the cliff by grabbing a post at the cliff edge and being pulled back by workmen. The same account says that Mr. Haldane enjoyed practical jokes and that he even went to the length of advertising for a real hermit, setting a number of conditions including the prohibition of animal foods and an obligation never to leave the wood. One apparently serious application was received, but the would-be hermit could not make up his mind to bind himself to the last condition.

Mr Haldane did not remain at Airthrey long after its completion as he sold the Estate in 1798 for £46,000 to Sir Robert Abercrombie, an uncle of Mrs James Haldane. Sir Robert immediately set about improving and increasing the Estate. He was responsible for moving the village of Logie to a new site in Causewayhead and he also 'discontinued the village of Pathfoot'.

The Estate remained in the hands of members of the Abercrombie family until 1889 when it was bought by Mr. Donald Graham for £75,000. A large addition was built at a cost of £15,700 on the North side of the Castle in 1891.

Robert Adam

The University of Stirling was founded in 1967 and is Scotland's newest university. The University lies about two miles north-east of the town of Stirling and occupies the magnificent Airthrey Estate of 350 acres of woodland, park and lake.

Airthrey Castle is one of the final buildings in the Castle Style by Robert Adam, finished in 1791, the project having been abandoned by Adam earlier that year. The finished building executed by the Russell brothers seems to have stayed fairly loyal to the Adam design, as published by Alistair Rowan, but without several improvements it is thought Adam intended to make.

Robert Adam is recognized internationally as a great architectural genius. He is certainly Scotland's greatest architect, but his influence has extended far beyond these shores and beyond his own generation.

Facade Composition

The building is a D-shaped plan sitting on a roughly north to south axis, the south façade being a sweeping 180 degree curve. Both façades are classical in its composition, symmetrical and centralized. The North elevation was designed by Adam with a central drum at the entrance flanked by two projecting pavilions. The central drum is topped by a conical roof, whilst the end pavilions have rectangular pyramids shaped roofs. Each corner pavilion has castellated turrets applied to its corners.

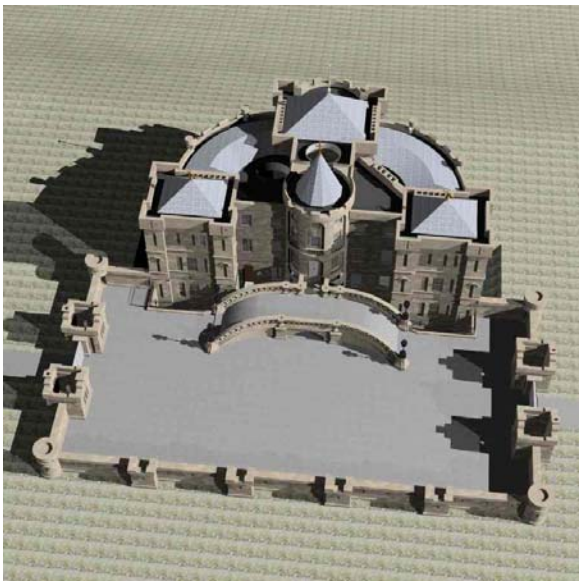
The façade is divided horizontally by two molded courses, the first one running directly underneath the windows of the principal floor, and the second, double course running roughly level with the floor of the first floor. This divides the façade into three parts, a slightly projected half basement level and then an equally sized principal and first floor. The central entrance drum breaks this hierarchy, continuing up into an attic level that takes the drum higher than both flanking wings, acting as the focal point of the facade. The building is entered through a door, with classical fan-arched window above, positioned in the centre of the drum and elevated above the courtyard level. It is reached by a ramp that curves up from both the east and west sides, allowing coaches close access to the front door. The use of an elevated principal floor allows the basement level, the servant’s area, to be partly hidden.

The south façade is a large curve, offset on each side to allow for the castellated turret of the corner pavilions. These turrets frame the façade when seen in elevation from the south. The curved façade is split into three sections, the east and west curve, and the central projected drum. This central drum again reaches higher than its curved flanks, and is framed on each side by defensive turrets of a similar height, emphasizing it as the centre of the facade. It is topped by a conical slate roof.

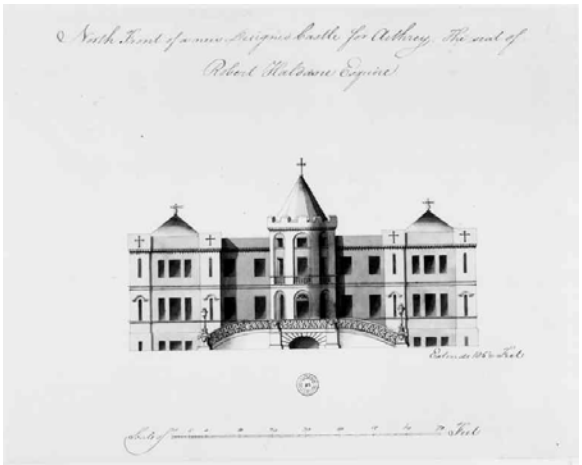
The concept of movement is critical to Adam's designs. He subtly layers the walls of Airthrey, projecting central areas by a single brick course or pushing back an area of wall into shadow, so that his facades are full of light and dark areas of contrast, projections and recesses. Sharp edges create shadow and break up the expanses of wall into smaller areas. The moulded courses that run horizontally around the castle do a similar job, breaking the façade into a hierarchy of layers.

The Plan

The plan of Airthrey is a complicated composition, where Adam has had to work hard to fit the requirements of his client into his overall vision. He has retained overall symmetry in the plan whilst accommodating, albeit awkwardly in places, a series of typical Adam-style rooms where of centralized classical design. The use of thickened walls, partitions and columns to mould the space means that Airthrey had oval, round, square and even octagonal rooms inserted into the D-shape of the plan. The interiors have very little relationship with the external form of the castle, and Adam seems to have had two agendas at Airthrey, the creation of grand classical spaces internally the realization of his castellated picturesque vision externally. For this reason there are several dummy windows used to preserve the symmetry of the façade, a technique also used at Dalquharran.



The courtyard to the north of the castle, as recreated from the original Adam drawings. The courtyard was not built in the executed building.



The original Adam drawing for the north facade of the building. The entrance was placed on this side, with a classically-derived ramp up to it.

The north facade as executed, without the supervision of Robert Adam. This facade was later completely obliterated by a large extension in the c.19th.

The Courtyard

Adam's complete design for Airthrey included a courtyard to the north of the building, which was never executed. Unlike the courtyards of other Castle Style designs, the design at Airthrey served no practical purpose other than to increase the drama of the approach to the building, and to provide a sense of enclosure at the point of arrival. It was however critical to the concept of the building and its relationship to the landscape. The small castellated pavilions that are incorporated into the perimeter wall are simply places to sit, those along the north side have windows that frame views to the exterior. Despite their unimportance, each has its own scheme of defensive elements, at the scale of the pavilion. This creates a game of scale and contrast between these and the main house. From afar, the pavilions may seem larger than actual size, in which case the presence of the house behind becomes monumental in comparison. In contrast, the house may be seen as being at a correct scale, thus making the pavilions tiny castles where the scale becomes almost child-like and playful.

Logie Kirk

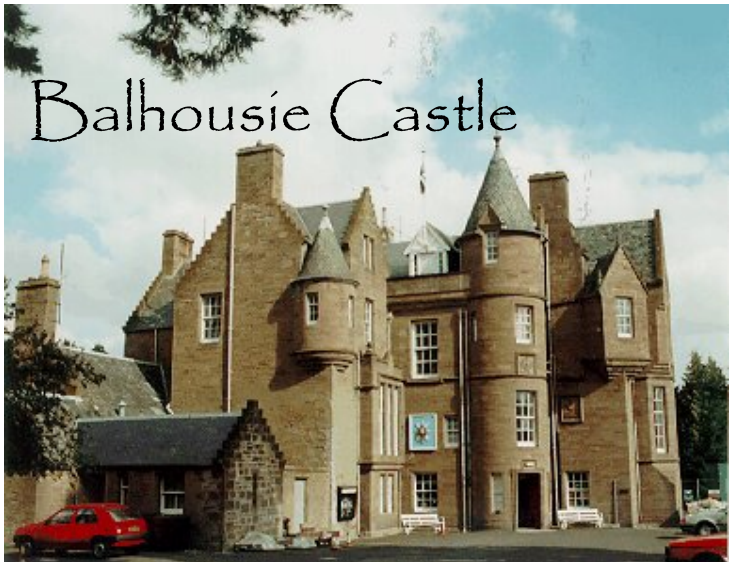
The Old Kirk of Logie, built about 1400 and dedicated to St Serf, is now a picturesque ruin surrounded by an old graveyard.

The original Adam drawing for the south facade.

The central projecting drum of the south facade, connected to the lawns by an elegant fan-shaped stair.

Airthrey Mineral Spring

The mineral spring now so celebrated, and so much resorted to by invalids, rises on the Airthrey estate, on the high grounds above the village of Bridge of Allan. It was discovered in the course of working the Airthrey copper mine, from the sole of which it springs. The miners, conceiving it to be a common salt spring made use of it for culinary purposes, and gave it a decided preference to all other water. There are four springs in all, and of these Nos. 1 and 2, commonly called the Weak Water, are conveyed into the same reservoir and used together; No.3, the Strong Water, is used alone; and No. 4, which issues from the rock on the western wall of the mine, is not used. It is a scanty spring, termed the Black Spring, in consequence of its depositing into the natural basin, into which it is received, a black substance, which has not been examined.



The origins of Balhousie Castle are said to date back to the 12th century. Documentation, however, begins in the 15th. In 1422, Murdoch, Duke of Albany granted the Barony of Balhousie to John Eviot. The property remained in the Eviot family, with a brief interlude in which the Mercers, a well-known family in the Burgh of Perth, had possession of the property, until 1609, when the lands were sold by Colin Eviot to John Mathew, son of Robert Mathew, merchant of Perth. The property then passed to Andrew Grant and John Lamb.

Ancient Castle of Balhousie

On 27 September 1625, King Charles I granted to Master Francis Hay, his heirs and assignees, the lands and barony of Balhousie. He was the son of Peter Hay of Rattray and was a writer to the Signet before 1617. He acquired several properties in Perthshire and Wigtownshire, including the barony of Dupplin in 1642. He was fined £2000 sterling under Cromwell's Act of Grace and Pardon in 1654. He was succeeded by his son George (died 1672), who in turn was succeeded by his son Thomas.

Thomas Hay of Balhousie was the Member of Parliament for Perthshire in the 1690s. He was created Viscount Dupplin, with remainder to heirs-male of his body on 31 December 1697.

William, sixth Earl of Kinnoull, died unmarried in London on 10 May 1709 and Thomas succeeded to the title as seventh Earl. He was suspected of favoring the Jacobite side and was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle . He died four years later. The succession of earls continued, George Henry, eighth Earl, Member of Parliament for Fowey, Cornwall, Thomas, ninth Earl, Member of Parliament for Cambridge, Robert Auriol Hay Drummond, who succeeded his uncle as tenth Earl. He was appointed Lord Lyon King of Arms, which was then a sinecure. His son, Thomas Robert, succeeded as eleventh Earl. He was Colonel of the Royal Perthshire Militia, 1809-55, Lord Lieutenant of the County and succeeded his father as Lord Lyon King of Arms. It was he who extended the Castle.

The Hays did not live at Balhousie Castle, their main residence was at Dupplin. By the early 1860s the castle was in a dilapidated state. Only the first floor was inhabited. Thomas Robert restored the Castle and added two wings to the original L-shaped tower house. The architect he employed was David Smart. The building was then let out. The tenants included, Henry Hay Norie, a lawyer, John Shields of Wallace Works, who died in 1889 and James Ramsay, a jute

broker. The Hay family came to live at the Castle 1912 and remained until 1926. The Castle then became a convent. The nuns were from the Society of St Peter and were associated with St Ninian's Episcopal Cathedral. They appear to have remained until 1940.

During the Second World War, the property was used by the Auxiliary Training Service. The Castle was the Officers Quarters. After the War, it housed a detachment of the Royal Army Service Corps and the Headquarters, Highland District, Corps of Royal Engineers.

In the early 1960s there was a major Army re-organization. The Black Watch Depot at Queen's Barracks was closed. Regimental Headquarters and the Museum came to the Castle.

The Black Watch, 3rd Battalion, Royal Regiment of Scotland (3 SCOTS) is an infantry battalion of the Royal Regiment of Scotland. Prior to 28 March 2006, The Black Watch was an infantry regiment in its own right; The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) from 1931 to 2006, and The Royal Highland Regiment (The Black Watch) before 1931. Part of the Scottish Division, it was the senior regiment of Highlanders. The regiment's name came from the dark tartan that they wore and from its role to "watch" the Highlands. 'Black Watch' was originally just a nickname for the 42nd (Royal Highland) Regiment of Foot, but was used more and more so that, in 1881, when the 42nd amalgamated with the 73rd Foot, the new regiment was named 'The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)'. The uniform changed over time, but the nickname has been more enduring. The regimental motto was *Nemo me impune lacessit* (no one attacks me with impunity). The Royal Stewart Tartan was worn by the regimental pipers due the royal designation. Six companies were formed from 1725 to stop fighting among the clans.

During World War I the 25 battalions of Black Watch fought mainly in France and Flanders, except for the 2nd Battalion which fought in Mesopotamia and Palestine, and the 10th Battalion which was in the Balkans. Only the 1st and 2nd battalions were regulars. The fearsome reputation of these kilted soldiers led to their acquiring the nickname "Ladies from Hell" from the German troops that faced them in the trenches. (Scottish troops wore kilts up until 1940).

Battalions of the Watch fought in almost every major action of the British in World War II, from Palestine to Dunkirk to Normandy and as Chindits (42 and 73 columns) in Burma . After the war, in 1948, the two regular battalions were merged into one.

The regiment won honors after the Battle of the Hook during the Korean War in November 1952, and were subsequently involved in peacekeeping in various parts of the world; the same activity for which the regiment was raised 250 years earlier. It was the last British military unit to leave Hong Kong in 1997 and played a prominent role in the handover ceremony.

During the 2003 Iraq War the Black Watch fought in the attack on Basra and during its deployment the unit suffered a single fatality. The following year the Black Watch was dispatched to Iraq again, as part of 4 (Armoured) Brigade. In October, the Black Watch was at the centre of political controversy after the Americans requested British forces to be moved further north outside of the British-controlled Multi-National Division (South East) area. Under a plan supervised by General Sir Mike Jackson, on 16 December 2004 it was announced that the Black Watch was to join with five other Scottish regiments - the Royal Scots, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Royal Highland Fusiliers, Highlanders and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders - to form the Royal Regiment of Scotland, a single regiment consisting 5 regular and 2 territorial battalions. The measure, which reflected recruiting difficulties and the inefficiencies inherent in maintaining a number of relatively small separate units, took place on 28 March 2006.

These plans encountered considerable opposition from retired soldiers and the Scottish public. It was claimed by proponents of the plan that the establishment of a large regiment will improve conditions of service for serving personnel. As with the other former Scottish regiments, the Black Watch will retain its former name as its primary identifier, with its battalion number as a subtitle. Therefore, the regiment is now known as **The Black Watch (3rd Battalion, Royal Regiment of Scotland)**; in addition, the battalion is also permitted to retain its most famous accoutrement, the red hackle, in certain circumstances.

The Black Watch Regimental Museum is housed in historic Balhousie Castle. The Museum is laid our chronologically in 7 rooms within the Castle. These display an amazing variety of artifacts illustrating the history of the Regiment as well as a fine collection of pictures. The Collection covers the long history of the oldest of the Highland Regiments from its raising as six independent companies in 1725 until 2006 when it became a battalion of the Royal Regiment of Scotland. Displayed chronologically in seven rooms, each dedicated to a particular period in the Regiment's history, there are Colors, uniforms, weapons, badges, medals, paintings and Regimental trophies and artifacts illustrating some of the Regiment's many campaigns including the North American wars, the Napoleonic campaign, the Crimea, both World Wars and more recent operations. Admission is free and open to the public.

Borthwick Castle stands as one of the most important historic buildings in Scotland, indeed in Europe. A twin towered baronial keep, built by the first Lord Borthwick in 1430, whose sepulcher can still be seen with that of his lady in the old village church.

This name is of territorial origin, and it seems likely to have been assumed from lands on Borthwick Water in Roxburghshire. The family is one of the most ancient in Scotland and some recent research suggests that they may have come to Britain with Caesar's legions. It is traditionally asserted that the progenitor of this noble house was Andreas, who accompanied the Saxon Edgar the Aetheling and his sister, Margaret, later queen and saint, to Scotland in 1067. The family soon became prominent in Scottish affairs.

In the reign of King David the Second, Thomas de Borthwick obtained, probably by excambion, or exchange with his patrimony of Borthwick, some lands near Lauder in Berwickshire, from Robert Lauder of Quarrelwood, and in that of King Robert the Second, Sir William Borthwick was possessor of the lands of Catkune in Edinburghshire, as appears by a charter dated in 1378. These lands he called Borthwick after his own name. On the estate of Harvieston in the parish of Borthwick are the ruins of a very ancient castle, known by the name of the old castle of Catkune, which are traditionally assigned as the seat of the family before it became possessed of the domain of Locherworth. Previous to their assumption of the title of Borthwick of that ilk, they were promiscuously designed as of Catkune, Legertwood, and Herriot-muir.

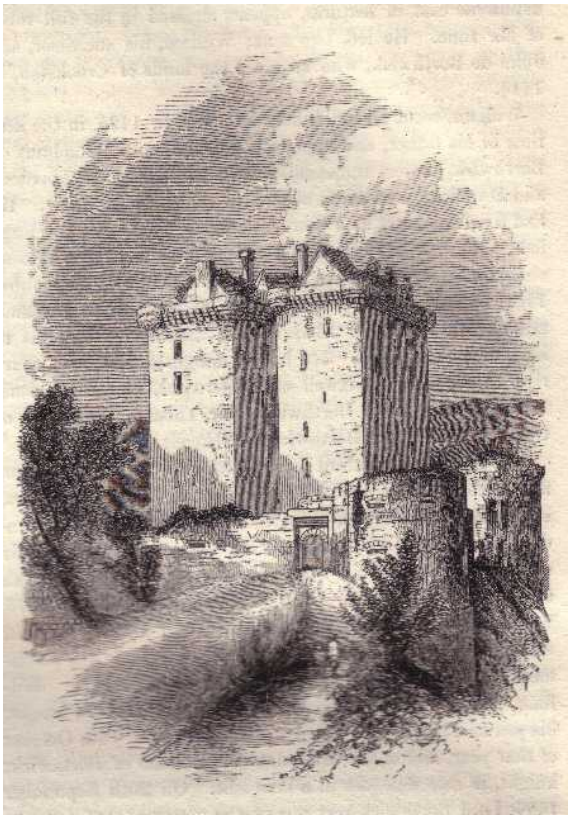
During the fifteenth and following centuries, the lords of Borthwick had immense possessions and great influence in that portion of Edinburghshire which now forms the parish of Borthwick, a district famed for its romantic scenery.

The first Lord Borthwick was Sir William Borthwick of Borthwick, in the reign of James the First; but previous to him there seems to have been two persons of the name of Sir William Borthwick, occupiers of the castle of Catkune. A Sir William de Borthwick is repeatedly mentioned by Rymer in his Foedera, vols. 8 and 9; and Douglas (*Peerage, App.* vol. ii. page 651.) enumerates several grants of land, charters, and public appointments held by a personage of this name. About 1387 Sir William de Borthwick witnessed a charter of James, second earl of Douglas and Mar, of the barony of Drumlanrig. In the reign of King Robert the Third, William de Borthwick obtained, from Margaret, countess of Mar and Angus, a charter of the lands of Ludniche and Wester Drumcanachy in the barony of Kirriemuir, Forfarshire. In October and November 1398 Sir William of Borthwic was one of the commissioners on the part of the duke of Rothesay, to conclude a treaty for a truce and the liberation of prisoners, with commissioners on the part of John, duke of Lancaster, at Haudenstank and Clochmabanestane. William

Berthewyk, chivaler, was a commissioner to treat with the English 21st December 1400, and had a letter of safe conduct as such into England, 26th April 1401. On 24th August 1404, William de Borthwick, miles, was a commissioner to treat with the English, and again 8th march and 27th August 1405. On the 21st of September the same year William de Borthwick, miles, was one of the hostages for the earl of Douglas, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon. On 27th April 1409, a safe conduct was granted to William de Borthwick de Lidgertwood, knight, as a commissioner from Scotland to England; and William de Borthwik, miles, was one of the commissioners to treat with the English, 21st April 1410. Robert, duke of Albany, granted a charter, dated 4th June of that year, 'dilecto nostro Willielmo de Borthwick, militi,' of the lands of Borthwic and Throftootys in Selkirkshire, on the resignation of Robert Scott, (probably a second excambion by which he resumed the ancient patrimony of the family). On 23d May and 24th September 1411, and 7th August 1413, Sir William de Borthwick was a Commissioner for treating with the English. William, dominus de Borthwick, in the year 1421, was one of the hostages for the return of James the First, when it was proposed that his Majesty should visit Scotland, 31st May of that year, on his parole. A safe conduct was granted to William de Borthwic de eodem, miles, to proceed to England as a commissioner to treat for the release of James the First, 12th May 1423, and to William de Borthwick, dominus de Heriot, to repair to that kingdom to meet his majesty, 13th February 1424. Willielmus Borthwick ejusdam, miles, was one of the jury on the trial of Murdoch, duke of Albany in May 1425.

Sir William Borthwick, father of the first Lord Borthwick, besides his son, had two daughters; Janet, married, first, to James Douglas, Lord Dalkeith, and secondly to George Crichton, earl of Caithness. The second daughter became the wife of Sir John Oliphant.

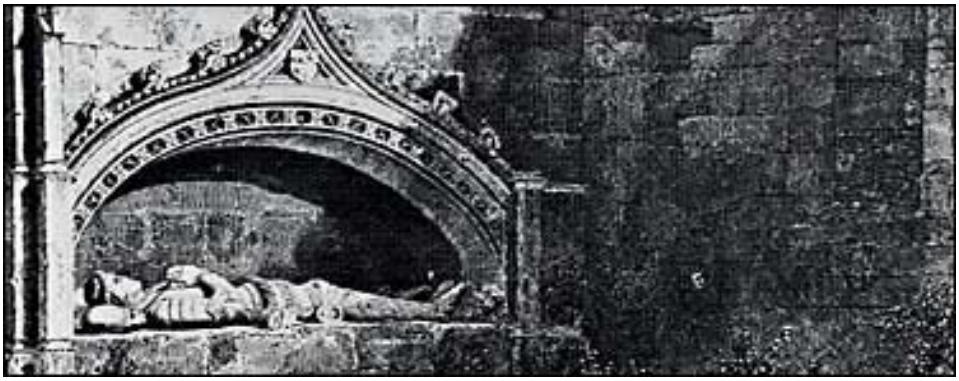
The son appears to have been created Lord Borthwick before 1430 – it is supposed in 1424 – for in October of the former year, at the baptism of the twin sons of James the First, several knights were created, and among the rest William, son and heir of Lord Borthwick. In the records there is no patent found constituting this peerage.



A view of Borthwick castle is given in Grose's Antiquities of Scotland, and in Billings' Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities, vol. i. It consists principally of a vast square tower, with square and round bastions at equal distances from its base. The walls are thirteen feet thick near the bottom, and towards the top are gradually contracted to about six feet. Besides the sunk story, they are, from the adjacent area to the battlement, ninety feet high, and if the roof is included, the whole height will be about one hundred and ten feet. The great hall is forth feet long, and so high in the roof that, says Nisbet, "a man on horseback might turn a spear in it with all the ease imaginable."

Lord Borthwick

The first Lord Borthwick was one of the substituted hostages for the ransom of King James the First. He was sent to England 16th July 1425, and remained there till 9th July 1427, when an order was issued for his liberation, he being then in the custody of the bishop of Durham. By a charter under the great seal, of date June 2, 1430, he obtained a license from James the First, to build a castle on the spot called the Mote of Lochwarret or Locherworth, which he had bought from Sir William Hay. In the description of Borthwick parish in the new Statistical Account of Scotland [vol. i. p. 162] it is stated that the family of Hay, afterwards of Yester, ancestor of the Marquises of Tweeddale, were at that time occupiers of the domain of Locherworth. The Borthwicks and the Hays appear to have thus been neighbours, and there is a tradition relating to the old castle of Catkune, that in consequence of the then possessor of it, of the Borthwick family, having married a lady of the family of Hay, the Hays consented to part with a portion of their property to the knight of Catkune. Another version of the tradition is, that the lady belonged to the house of Douglas. Lord Borthwick erected a stately castle on the spot indicated, and, under the name of Borthwick castle, it became the chief residence of the family, giving its name to the parish in which it is situated. “Like many other baronial residences in Scotland, he built this magnificent pile upon the very verge of his own property. The usual reason for choosing such a situation was hinted by a northern baron, to whom a friend objected this circumstance as a defect, at least an inconvenience: ‘We’ll *brizz yont’* (Anglicé, press forward,) was the baron’s answer; which expressed the policy of the powerful in settling their residence upon the extremity of their domains, as giving pretext and opportunity for making acquisitions at the expense of their neighbors. William de Hay, from whom Sir William Borthwick had acquired a part of Locherworth, is said to have looked with envy upon the splendid castle of his neighbour and to have vented his spleen by building a mill upon the lands of Little Locherworth, immediately beneath the knoll on which the fortress was situated, declaring that the lord of Borthwick, in all his pride, should never be out of the hearing of the clack of his neighbor’s mill. The mill, accordingly, still exists, as a property independent of the castle.” [*Provincial Antiquities,* p. 200.] The first Lord Borthwick died before 1458. He seems to have been cupbearer to William St. Clair, earl and prince of Orkney, founder of Roslin chapel, who maintained his court at Roslin castle with regal magnificence. In an aisle of the old church of Borthwick may still be seen two monumental statues, in a recumbent posture, of this lord Borthwick and his lady. His lordship is in full armor, while his lady, a beautiful female figure, with a gentle and handsome cast of features, appears dressed in the full robes of her time.



He left two sons; William, his successor, and John de Borthwick, who acquired the lands of Crookston, in 1446.

William, second Lord Borthwick, was, in 1425, in the lifetime of his father, and under the appellation of Williehmus de Borthwick, junior, ambassador, with the bishops of Aberdeen and Dunblane, and seven others, to the court of Rome. He had a safe conduct as a commissioner to treat with the English, 13th July 1459, and on 1st September that year he concluded a treaty with them at Newcastle. On 24th September 1461, he had a safe conduct as an ambassador to England, and on 5th December 1463, he had another. He seems to have died about 1464. He had a daughter, Margaret, married to Sir John Maxwell of Calderwood, and three sons, William, third Lord Borthwick; Sir Thomas Borthwick of Colylaw, and James Borthwick of Glengelt.

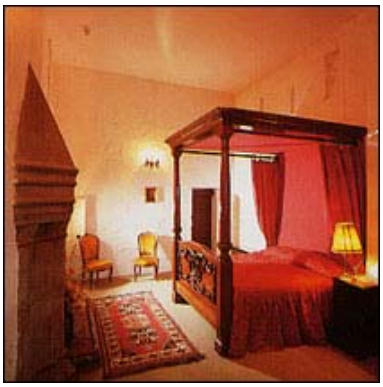
His son, William, third Lord Borthwick, sat in parliament 9th October 1466, and 14th October 1467, and in several subsequent parliaments, down to 1505. He had a safe conduct as ambassador to England 7th August 1471, and again on 24th August 1473. Sir William of Borthwic, knight, his son, appears as defender in an action of debt, 4th July 1476, when judgment was given against him. Lord Borthwick was one of the lords of articles pro baronibus, in the parliament that sat down at Edinburgh 4th October 1479. William, Lord Borthwick, and Sir William of Borthwick, knight, his son and heir, had a judgment in their favor 16th October of that year, and of the same date Sir William of Borthwick, knight, is sole defender in a civil suit. On 20th September 1484, Lord Borthwick was one of the guarantees of a treaty with England, [*Faeders* xii. p. 241,] and on 30th September 1497, and 12th July 1499, he was one of the conservators of a treaty with the same power. The third Lord Borthwick was slain at the battle of Flodden, 9th September 1513. He married Maryota de Hope Pringle, or Hoppringill, as it was spelled in those days, and with several daughters, had two sons, William, his successor, and Alexander Borthwick of Nenthorn.

William, fourth Lord Borthwick, immediately after the battle of Flodden, was appointed by the council of the kingdom to the command of the castle of Stirling, which was ordered to be well fortified, with the important charge of the infant monarch, James the Fifth. He set his seal to the treaty with England 7th October 1517. The fourth lord died in 1542. He had married in 1491, Margaret, eldest daughter of John, Lord Hay of Yester, by whom, besides two daughters, he had two sons, the master of Borthwick, who died in the lifetime of his father, and John, fifth lord.

John, fifth Lord Borthwick, opposed the Reformation in 1560, saying that he would believe as his fathers had done before him. He assisted the queen regent against the Lords of the Congregation, and died in 1565. He married Lady Isabel Lindsay, eldest daughter of David, seventh earl of Crawford, by whom he had a son, William, sixth Lord Borthwick, and a daughter, Mariota, married to Andrew Hope Pringle of Galashiels. Notwithstanding his attachment to the 'ancient religion,' his servants, in 1547, were guilty of an insult to a church officer, which one would scarcely have expected would have been committed at Borthwick castle. The incident, whimsical enough in its way, is thus related by Sir Walter Scott, who has published his authority in an extract from the Consistory Register of St. Andrews: "In consequence of a process betwixt Master George Hay de Minzeans and the Lord Borthwick, letters of excommunication had passed against the latter, on account of the contumacy of certain witnesses. William Langlands, an apparitor or macer [*bacularius*] of the see of St. Andrews, presented these letters to the curate of the church of Borthwick, requiring him to publish the same at the service of high mass. It seems that the inhabitants of the castle were at this time engaged in the favourite sport of enacting the Abbot of Unreason, a species of *high jinks*, in which a mimie prelate was elected, who, like the lord of Misrule in England, turned all sort of lawful authority, and particularly the church ritual, into ridicule. This frolicsome person, with his retinue, notwithstanding of the apparitor's character, entered the church, seized upon the primate's officer without hesitation, and dragging him to the mill-dam, on the south side of the castle, compelled him to leap into the water. Not contented with this partial immersion, the Abbot of Unreason pronounced that Mr. William Langlands was not yet sufficiently bathed, and

therefore caused his assistance to lay him on his back in the stream, and duck him in the most satisfactory and perfect manner. The unfortunate apparitor was then conducted back to the church, where, for his refreshment after his bath, the letters of excommunication were torn to pieces, and steeped in a bowl of wine; the mock abbot being probably of opinion that a tough parchment was but dry eating. Langlands was compelled to eat the letters, and swallow the wine, with the comfortable assurance, that if any more such letters should arrive during the continuance of his office, they should 'a' gang the same gait.'"

Mary Queen of Scots



The Red Room in the castle is said to be haunted. Mary Queen of Scots called at the castle after her marriage (at 4am on 15 May 1567) to the Earl of Bothwell. The castle was besieged and she only escaped by disguising herself as a man. Ever since then an apparition of Mary, dressed as a page boy, has been seen.

William, sixth Lord Borthwick, was a steady friend of Queen Mary. That ill-fated princess occasionally visited the castle of Borthwick, and at last took refuge in it with Bothwell, when they were nearly surprised by the party of Murray and Morton. Bothwell escaped before their arrival, and Mary fled, two days afterwards, in men's apparel.

She was to die upon the scaffold and he to die in a Danish prison after leaving the safety of Borthwick.

Lord Borthwick married Grizel, eldest daughter of Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm, ancestor of the duke of Buccleuch, by whom he had two sons, William, master of Borthwick, who died before his father, and James, seventh Lord Borthwick. On 15th January 1579-80, Lady Borthwick and her two sisters were made, at the same time, the subjects of legal prosecution by the dominant party, on account of alleged gross irregularity of life and manners. As none of these charges were established, notwithstanding the predominance and spite of the prosecuting party, it is possible they were intended merely to excite the popular odium against Lord Borthwick and the ladies of his family as supporters of the queen. But it is a sad picture of the state of Scotland at the time, whether we can suppose the accusations to be true or false.

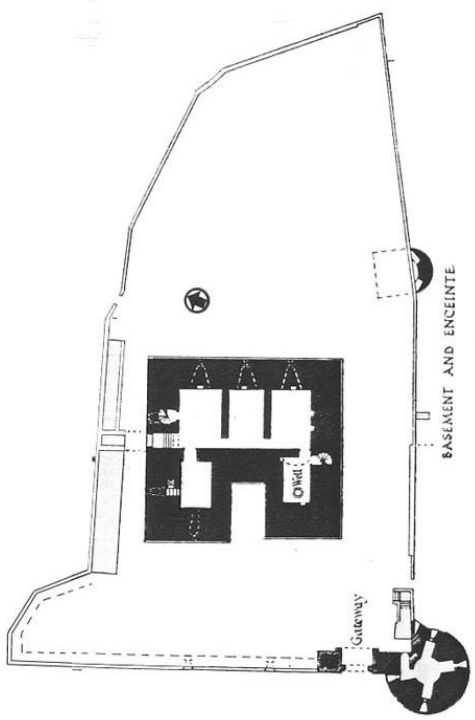
James, seventh Lord Borthwick, married Margaret Hay, eldest daughter of William, Lord Hay of Yester. December 23, 1595, he was charged, with sundry other persons, "under deidly feud" with the lairds of Craigmillar and Bass, to appear before the King and Council 'at Haliruidhous;' and 'that they keip thair ludgeingis eftir thair cuming, quhill (till) thay be speciallie sent for,' &c. At his apprehension for not obeying the order, there seems to have been a riot, for on 15th January following, John Halden, dagmaker, and others, were ordered to be denounced rebels, for not answering 'tuiching the riot committit be thame laitlie, aganis the Provost and Bailleis of the Burgh of Edinburgh, in thair convoy and taking to warde of James, Lord Borthuik.' July 30, 1603, Marion Wardlaw, spouse of John Kennedy, gauntlet-maker in Edinburgh, was dilated of 'airt, pairt, red and counsall of the murder committit be Williame Boirthuik, tutor of Boirthuik, Johne Boirthuik his brother, and utheris, thair complices, in cuming to James Frammis' dwelling-house in the Cannogait, under scylence of nycht, and strykeing of him nyne straikis in the body and heid, to the effusion of his body, and levand him for deid."

The seventh lord was succeeded by his son, John, eighth Lord Borthwick, who married Lady Lilias Kerr, fifth daughter of Mark, first earl of Lothian, by whom, besides a daughter, he had a son, John, ninth Lord Borthwick, born 9th February 1616. He adhered firmly to the royal cause during all the time of the civil war. After the battle of Dunbar Borthwick castle held out against Cromwell until artillery were opened upon it; but seeing no appearance of relief, Lord Borthwick surrendered on honorable terms, namely, liberty to march out with his lady and family unmolested, and fifteen days allowed to remove his effects. The castle walls still bear the scars caused by the bombardment of Cromwell's cannon. He married, 23d August 1649, Lady Elizabeth Kerr, second daughter of William, third earl of Lothian, but died without issue in 1672.

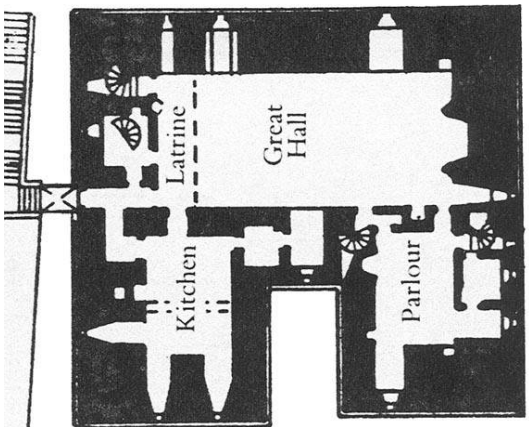
From that period till 1762, the title remained dormant. In 1727, Henry Borthwick, descendant and heir male of Alexander Borthwick of Nenthorn, second son of the third Lord Borthwick, was served heir male in general of William, the first lord Borthwick, and in 1794, he voted as Lord Borthwick at the election of a representative peer, and continued to do so at all the subsequent elections till 14th December 1761, when the House of Lords made an order on him and on several others who had assumed dormant peerages, not to take on them their titles until the same should be allowed in due course of law.
The above-mentioned Henry Borthwick obtained the title in 1762, by decision of the House of Lords, and was the tenth Lord Borthwick. He married at Edinburgh 5th march 1770, Margaret, daughter of George Drummond of Broich, in Stirlingshire, but died, without issue, at Newcastle, on his way to London, 6th September 1772, when the title again became dormant, and so remains. At the time of his death his heir male, Archibald Borthwick, was in Norway. In 1807 his claim to the title, which was before the House of Lords, was opposed by John Borthwick, Esq., of Crookston, as descended through nine generations in a direct male line, from John de Borthwick of Crookston, second son of the first Lord Borthwick. Mr. Borthwick of Crookston acquired the property of Borthwick castle by purchase. He married, in 1787, Grizel, eldest daughter of George Adinston, Esq. of Carcant, and left, at his decease, a son and successor, John Borthwick, Esq. of Crookston and Borthwick castle. In June 1986, Major John Borthwick of Crookston was recognized by the Lord Lyon, King of Arms, as Borthwick of that Ilk, chief of the name and arms of Borthwick. In addition, he became the 23rd Lord Borthwick in the Peerage of Scotland. He died in December 1996 whereupon his son, John, succeeded to the title and chiefship.

Floor Plan

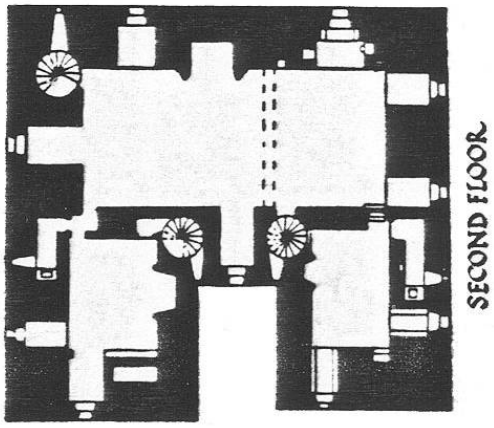
Borthwick Castle is in the shape of a C, with the back measuring 71' and the slightly longer arm 68'. The tower is 100' tall. The castle was later enclosed by a curtain wall with a large cylindrical tower guarding the entrance gate.



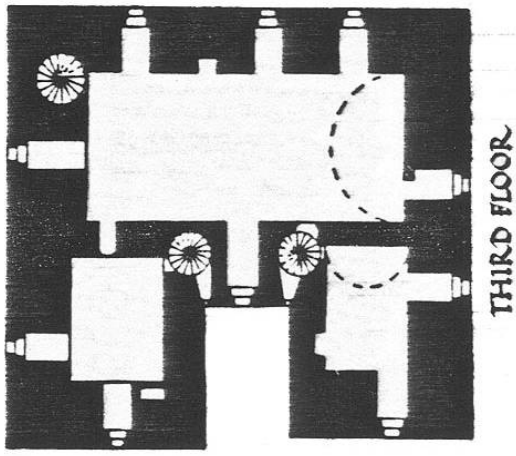
First Floor

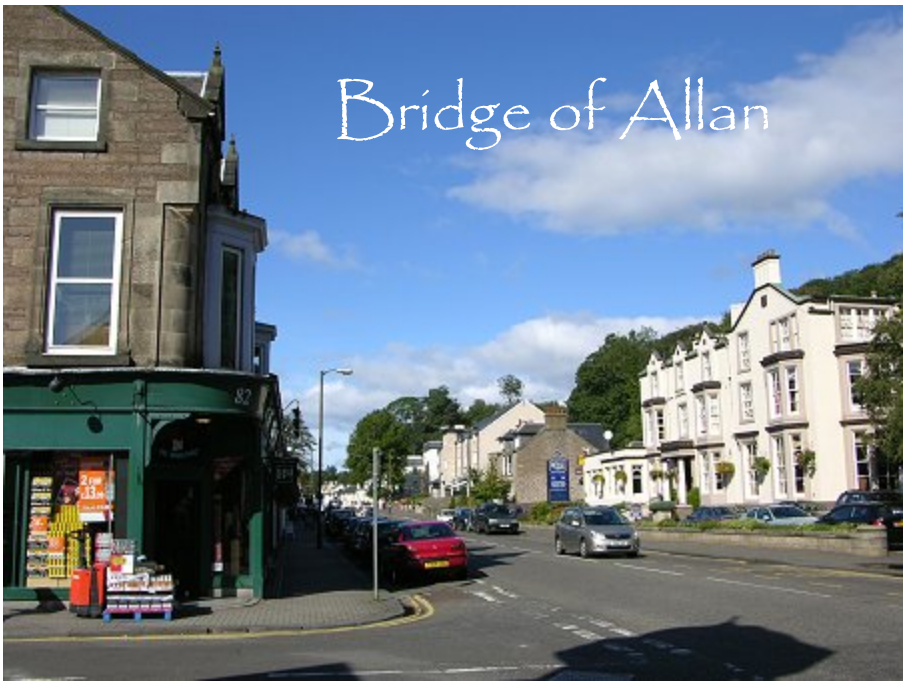


Second Floor



Third Floor





Bridge of Allan is a police burgh in Stirling council area in Scotland, just north of the city of Stirling. It was formerly administered by Stirlingshire and Central Regional Council.

The local people of the area, during the Iron Age, were known as the Maeatae and it was they who constructed a powerful hillfort nearby. The early village consisted of seven small clachans; Bridge End, Kierfield, Old Lecropt, Pathfoot, Logie, Corntown and the Milne of Airthrey. The villages were very separate and the villagers lived in the small world of their own communities.

The site occupied by modern Bridge of Allan, stretches from the clachan of Logie across the Allan Water to the University of Stirling. It was first mentioned in a charter granted by King David I. The charter was written in connection with a dispute between the nuns of North Berwick and the monks at Dunfermline Abbey over the tithes of Airthrey and Corntown. It is undated, but had been granted by 1146.

A hog's back, narrow, stone bridge was built to replace the old ford across the River Allan, in 1520. It rose sharply from the riverbank and dipped steeply at the other side. Soon after a few cottages began to appear around the ends of the bridge and an embryonic Bridge of Allan slowly formed. In the woods above the bridge a mine opened. This was worked from around 1550, and quantities of copper, silver and gold were extracted.

By the middle of the seventeenth century the Airthrey Estate had passed to relatives of the Marquess of Montrose, the Grahams. James Graham rose for the king during the English civil war, and in 1645, as the army of the Duke of Argyll passed through the Airthrey estate on its way to the battle of Kilsyth, they burned down the manor house.

Textiles were being produced in the area in the 1700s, and the copper mine was considerably increased in size. In 1759 the Airthrey Estate, including most of the land in the area, was purchased by the Haldane family. By 1791 income from the estate was enough for Robert Haldane to commission Robert Adam to construct the impressive castellated mansion he called Airthrey Castle. The estate's copper mine ceased production in 1807. But in 1813 mineral springs were discovered leaking into the mine workings and in an inspired piece of lateral thinking the Laird of the day, Sir Robert Abercrombie, decided to turn Bridge of Allan into a spa town. It has never looked back.

The Jacobites were in Bridge of Allan in 1745, where three hundred highlanders set up a roadblock on the bridge and charged a toll for its passage.

Allan Water Mill

Strathallan Pharmacy

Chalmers Church

Abercrombie organized the rapid expansion of the town, and he employed Robert Stevenson to look after the engineering side of supplying the mineral water to the spas and baths he created. By 1830 one visitor said that Bridge of Allan was "everything a village ought to be: straw roofed cottages, a mill, old inns with entertainment for man and horse, and a row of neat little villas for the fashionable who flock to it in summer."

By this time visitor numbers were estimated to be 30,000 each year. Four stage coaches ran each day to Perth and Stirling, and one to Glasgow; and horse drawn omnibuses ran four times each day to Stirling. The arrival of the railway from Stirling in 1848 en route to Perth led to considerable further expansion of the town. At its height as a spa, Bridge of Allan had five hotels and over 120 lodging houses - the Victorian equivalent of the B&B.

There are two churches in the village, which face one another at the junction of Keir Street and Fountain Road. The Scottish Episcopal congregation meet at St Saviour's Church, founded in 1854. Facing St Saviour's, is Bridge of Allan Parish Church, the local Church of Scotland. This congregation was formed by the union of two Church of Scotland congregations in 2004, when Chalmers Church - located on the village's main street, Henderson Street - closed. Bridge of Allan Parish Church is notable for some its internal fittings, which were designed by Charles Rennie Mackintosh.

Strathallan Games

The first Sunday in August is usually the date for the Strathallan Games. Founded in 1852 by Major Henderson, the games attract hundreds of athletes, pipe bands, and highland dancers. Strathallan is the strath of the Allan Water in Scotland. The strath stretches north and north-east from Stirling through Bridge of Allan, Dunblane and Blackford to Auchterarder in Perth and Kinross.

1933 Committee

The Strathallan meeting in its present form has held a central place in traditional Scottish sport for 150 years. Before that its origin can be found in the sports gatherings of ordinary country folk when the Lairds met to play at, "Tilting at the ring" under a charter granted by James I in 1453. A link to the old Wappenschaws, (a kind of medieval "Home Guard" when every grown man had to show his weapons in good order), is tenuous, but what is certain is that by the early 19th century competitive sports were taking place here on a regular basis. William Litt of Cumbria wrote in 1823 of "The famous old school of wrestlers in Strathallan, Stirlingshire".

There is no record of when The Country Archery and Rifle Club was founded but it was probably about 1825 and it also held sports competitions at its meetings. Their competitions became the Strathallan Highland Games and were organized by JA Henderson of Westerton from at least 1848 until 1858 when he died. Major General Sir James Alexander, K.C.B., became Laird of Westerton in 1863 and reorganized the games which have been held annually ever since then with the exception of the duration of the two World Wars.

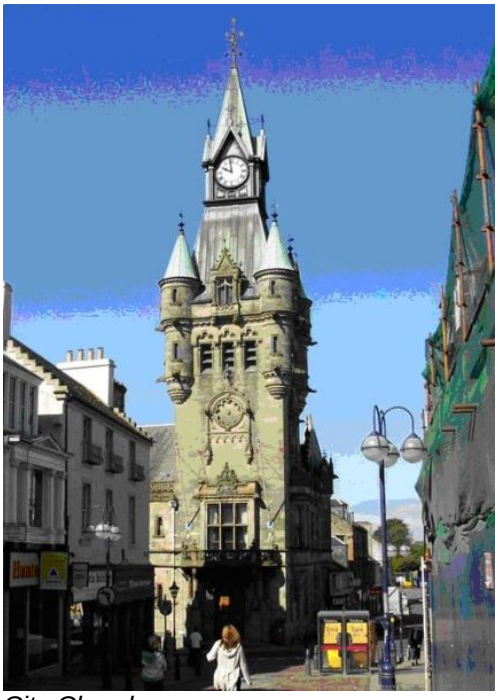
Strathallan's committee has a unique claim to fame; it is intimately connected with the birth of the modern cult of Body-building. In 1888 it was responsible for organizing the Highland Gathering at the Glasgow International Exhibition and in 1889 at the Paris International Exhibition. When the Strathallan Committee and the highland games stars they had brought to Paris for the Exhibition arrived, they found to their surprise that the world's first Body-building competition was about to be held. The competition was to be a team competition and had already attracted an entry of 300 strongmen, but nothing daunted, the Scots led by the famous wrestler Jimmy Esson of Aberdeen, entered and won. Sadly Jimmy Esson died of his wounds in A German Prisoner of War camp in 1916.

In 1999 the meeting reverted to its roots, until 1956 it was a traditional games with money prizes, then from 1957 till 1998 it affiliated to the amateur sports organizations. A new era demands a new start and in 1999, the year of the first Scottish Parliament for almost 300 years, we once again affiliated to the Scottish Games Association to continue to promote for the benefit of the coming generations, the old traditional Scottish sports, dances and music.

Bridge of Allan Highland Games

Coming as it does shortly before the World Pipe Band Championship, Bridge of Allan is an ideal opportunity for Bands to "fine tune" their performance in time for the big one. That timing also helps greatly with visiting Bands from overseas who usually plan their trip to include several Highland Games before the Championship.

Dunfermline



City Chambers

The history of Dunfermline goes back to a remote period, for the Culdees had an establishment here. The name comes from the Gaelic "Dùn Fearam Linn" which translates as "the fort in the bend of the stream". There is no documentary evidence for the name being derived from 'Parlan' or anything of the sort, other than the modern form of the name in Scottish Gaelic. The monks of the abbey called the Tower Burn, 'Aqua de Ferme' and the 'Ferm' element in the name dates back to documents of the eleventh century.

The town's increased fame and prosperity date from the marriage of Malcolm Canmore and his queen Margaret, which took place in the town in 1070. The king then lived in a tower on a mound surrounded on three sides by the glen. A fragment of this castle still exists in Pittencrieff Park, a little west of the later palace.

Under the influence of Queen Margaret in 1075 the foundations were laid of the Benedictine priory, which was raised to the rank of an abbey by David I (see Dunfermline Abbey). Robert the Bruce gave the town its charter in 1322, though in his *Fife: Pictorial and Historical* (ii. 223), A. H. Millar contends that till the confirming charter of James VI (1588) all burghal privileges were granted by the abbots.

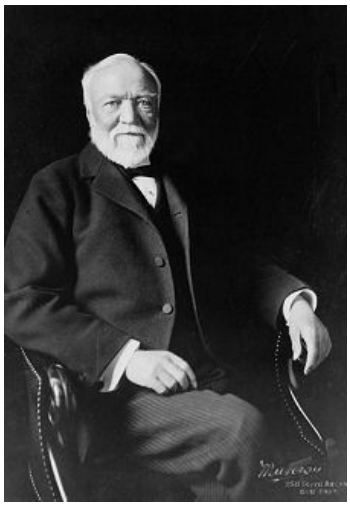
Mercat Cross

In the 18th century Dunfermline impressed Daniel Defoe as showing the "full perfection of decay", but it regained prosperity. A staple industry was the manufacture of table linen. The weaving of damask was introduced in 1718 by James Blake, who had learned the secret of the process in the workshops at Drumsheugh near Edinburgh, to which he gained admittance by feigning idiocy; and after that date the linen trade advanced by leaps and bounds, much of the success being due to the beautiful designs produced by the manufacturers.

Among other industries that have largely contributed to the welfare of the town are dyeing and bleaching, brass and iron founding, tanning, machine-making, brewing and distilling, milling, rope-making and the making of soap and candles.

Andrew Carnegie Birthplace and Museum

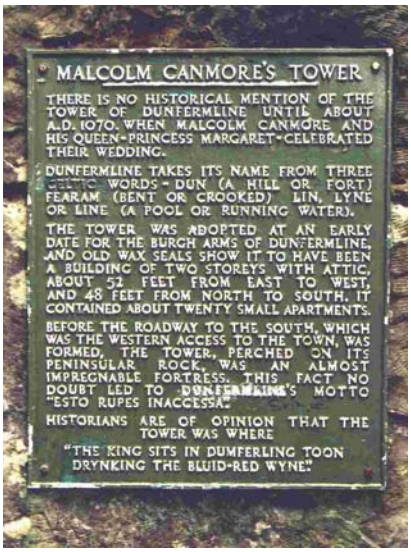
In 1848 a weaver called William Carnegie immigrated to the USA, taking with him his 13 year old son Andrew. Andrew Carnegie went on to found a steel empire that made him the world's richest man. In 1881 Dunfermline was the location of the first of over 3,000 libraries and other institutions Carnegie set up around the world with over $350m. Today his birthplace, just to the south of the Abbey, is marked by a museum endowed by his widow after his death in 1919.



Pittencrieff Park

This Park was forbidden territory for the town's most well known resident - Andrew Carnegie during his youth. When he had made his fortune he bought the entire Pittencrieff estate and gave it to the people of Dunfemline.

Malcolm Canmore's (Malcolm III) Tower in Pittencrieff Gardens. The foundation walls of this fortress date from the second half of the 11th century when Malcolm built his royal residence in the town. During his 35-year reign he and his wife Margaret tried to create a united and civilized nation, however, he fell victim to an ambush at Alnwick in 1093.



The Pictish name of Pittencrieff provides a reminder of the Dark Ages when the Dunfermline area lay at the southern boundary of the lands of the Picts Meaning “place of the trees”, the area now known as Pittencrieff has long but unclear historical associations. It is reported in the Annals of Dunfermline, that in 1303 William Wallace and his mother hid in the dense forests that covered Pittencrieff. Wallace’s mother died and is reputedly buried in the Abbey, whilst Wallace, with the immanent arrival of King Edward I of England, fled into the mountains. After staying in the Abbey for ninety-seven days Edward left, having ordered that the Monastery be destroyed by fire.

In 1564, part of the Pittencrieff Estate was given in assedatio to Joannis Weymis de Pettincreif. However his descendant, Jhone Wemymes, of Potincrieff was excommunicated in 1612 for killing his brother. Sir Alexander Clerk of Pennicuik, the then proprietor, built Pittencrieff House in 1610. Over the door are to be found his armorial bearings with his initials and the motto, "Praised be God for all his giftes." In 1740, a third storey was added to Pittencrieff House, reputedly with stones from the palace ruins. In one of the windows is the crest of the Earl of Dunfermline, to whom the estate of Pittencrieff once belonged. The Earldom of Dunfermline was created in 1605, with Lord Alexander Seton of Pinkie House, Musselburgh being the first Earl. The Fourth Earl, a Jacobite, escaped to France after the Battle of Killiecrankie (17th June, 1689). When he died in 1695, the Earldom became extinct. The proprietorship of Pittencrieff appears to have been transitory. The Annals of Dunfermline reveal the following proprietors: 1610 Sir Alexander Clerk of Pennicuik, 1685 George Murray, of his Majesty's Guards, 1690 Alex Yeaman, Esq., 1701 Colonel John Forbes, 1722 Mr. Arthur Forbes.

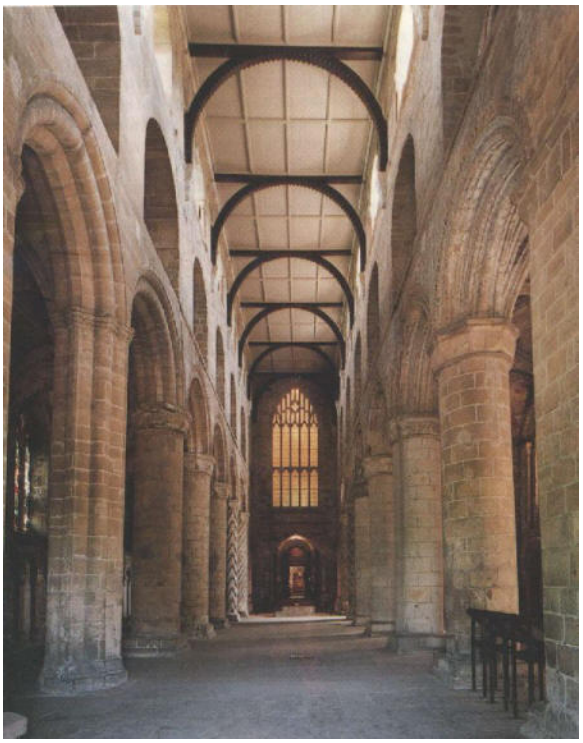
The first priory at Dunfermline centered on a church, probably built by extending the existing church in which Margaret and Malcolm had been married. The community remained a modest one in Margaret's time and it was her son, David I, who turned it into an abbey in the years following 1128.

By 1128 Margaret, buried at Dunfermline since 1093, was already on the path to the sainthood she achieved in the 1200s. David wanted Dunfermline Abbey to be a fitting tribute to her, ensuring its success with grants of extensive land holdings and great wealth.

The heart of David's Abbey was the Abbey Church. The remains of the original nave built from 1128 still stand.

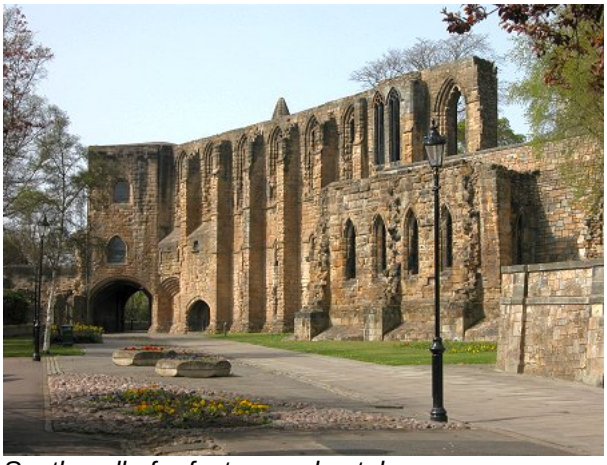
The nave was the part of the church accessible to the ordinary folk of Dunfermline. One of the most striking features is the way the two piers at the east end have been decorated with a chevron pattern. Still as crisp as the day it was done this was probably designed to draw attention to the nave altar which would have been located between them.


Chevron Pillar in old nave.



Old Nave – Chevron Pillar at left end

Enough of the Abbey Church was finished for it to be consecrated in 1150. The complete Abbey Church at the end of the 1100s comprised the nave you see today with, to its east, a tower with a spire accompanied by north and south transepts. East again was a choir, which in 1249 was extended to create a shrine for the newly canonized St Margaret.



South wall of refectory and gatehouse

The Abbey Church was accompanied by ranges of buildings around an enclosed square cloister, on the south side of the nave. The abbey's domestic buildings were destroyed by the English troops of Edward I in 1303 during the Wars of Independence. It is interesting that the English, who were much less squeamish in their treatment of the Border Abbeys at around the same time, did not touch the Abbey Church. Perhaps respect for the memory of St Margaret and for her strong links with the Benedictine Order in Canterbury and with Rome gave even Edward I some scruples.

Rebuilding got under way almost immediately and continued for many years. Considerable support was given by Robert the Bruce, who in 1329 was buried at Dunfermline, minus his heart. Development of the Abbey continued for another 250 years. But in 1560 the Reformation got fully under way in Scotland and mobs sacked the Abbey, bringing to an end a religious community not quite 500 years old.

The buildings of the Abbey quickly fell into disrepair, though efforts to reclaim the nave of the Abbey Church as a parish church began in the 1570s. In 1587 James VI took control of the remaining assets of the Abbey, and in 1589 he granted the Abbey buildings to his wife, Queen Anne: "Anne of Denmark".

Old Church south door

Anne ordered William Schaw to undertake extensive works on the nave of the Abbey Church, including the rebuilding of the northwest tower. But his main contribution was, in effect, a rebuild of the existing Abbey Guest House to the south west of the gatehouse as a Royal Palace intended to be Anne's main residence. What emerged in 1811 was universally disliked at the time as a feeble effort that diminished the west end of the nave: and looking at it today it is

difficult not to agree with the contemporary critics.

The nave continued in use as the Parish Church until 1821. The rest of the old Abbey Church fared less well. In 1672 the remains of the choir were destroyed in a storm; the east gable fell down in 1726; and the central tower collapsed in 1753, fortunately away from the nave.

In 1817 plans were prepared for a new Abbey Church to be built on the ruins to the east of the nave, which were cleared away as part of construction. The new church held its first service on 30 September 1821. The head of the eagle was added to the surviving tail of the lion and the Griffin was complete.

The interior of the church today is split into two main sections, the Medieval Nave erected circa 1150 and the more modern Place of Worship Today built in 1818.

Internally, the 1821 Abbey Church is in the form of a light and airy cross. Its nave is shorter than in many churches, the space being taken by the nave of the old church to the west.

The newer section of the Abbey Church has a very fine interior. It was rebuilt in 1818 after the collapse of the medieval monk's choir and has remained unchanged ever since.

The pulpit was carved from Scottish oak and was installed over the tomb and memorial of King Robert the Bruce who was buried in Dunfermline in 1329. Rich in symbolism it was carved by William Paterson of Edinburgh and was a gift from the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine in 1890. The four evangelists stand at each corner with their appropriate symbols: Matthew, the Lion of Judah; Mark, the simplest of men; Luke, the ox of sacrifice; and John, the eagle of vision.

Twelve circles, each different, represent the twelve disciples, and the three panels tell of the Passion of Christ; at the rear of the pulpit, the seamless robe and the dice; at the side, the crowns of thorns and crucifixion nails; at the front the spear and the sponge on the spear.

The lectern, is of classic Eagle design. Figures of the four evangelists facing the cardinal points of the compass are immediately below the book rest.

The Lectern was procured as a direct result of a visit to the Abbey of Queen Mary. Mr. John Fisher, an Elder, had shown Her Majesty round the Abbey and asked if she had enjoyed her visit. She said she had, but was surprised to note that there was no lectern in the Abbey. Mr Fisher immediately wrote out a generous check and told the Minister to get the best lectern he could find. The present one is the result.

During the building of the new Abbey Church in 1819 bones believed to be those of Robert the Bruce, because of their position and because of a cut breastbone (to allow the removal of his heart), were discovered. Robert was re-interred in the centre of the new Abbey Church, 560 years after his death.

His grave now lies under the magnificent pulpit covered by a large brass grave marker. And to celebrate his presence the words "KING ROBERT THE BRUCE" were formed with large stone lettering around the four sides of the crown of the tower. Subtle it isn't, but striking it most certainly is.

King Robert


Grave of Robert the Bruce – under the pulpit

The Bruce

The church has a remarkable suite of large stained glass windows comprising the Sacramental Window in the East, the King Robert the Bruce Memorial Window in the North transept and the Malcolm and Margaret Window in the South transept.

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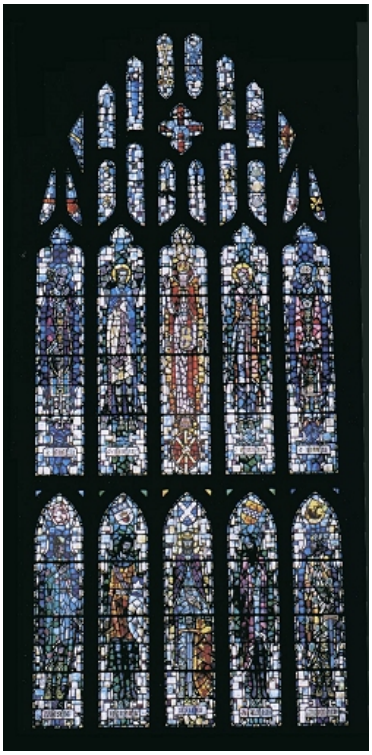
The Sacramental Window is positioned at the Eastern end of the church, and has a classic presentation of the Last Supper (shown above) in which two of the faces of the apostles are the faces of the brothers to whom the window is a memorial.



In the North transept is the King Robert the Bruce Memorial Window; dedicated in his memory on 7th July 1974 which was the 700th anniversary of his birth. The upper lights represent the spiritual estate with Christ in Glory in the centre, with four Saints - Ninian and Andrew, on his right and Columba and Fillan on his left, each of whom have a special place in Scottish History.

The lower lights representing the mortal estate with King Robert the Bruce in the centre with the point of his great sword at rest between his feet. He is flanked (from left to right) by the Earl of Moray, Sir James Douglas, Walter the Steward, and Angus Og MacDonald, (the Lord of the Isles). All of whom played a significant part in his life and at the Battle of Banockburn in 1314.

The centre quatrefoil of the tracery depicts the Lamb of God. This is surrounded by the symbols of the twelve Apostles: the fish of Andrew; the tau cross and basket of Philip; the boat of Jude; the scallop shells of James the greater; the cup and serpent of John; the double axe and Bible of Matthias; the carpenters square and spear of Thomas; the flaying knives of Bartholomew; the purses of Matthew; the fish and hook of Simon the Zealot; the saw of James the less and the keys of Peter.

Dunfermline Palace

The Palace of Dunfermline stood next to Dunfermline Abbey, occupying a picturesque position next to the ravine. It was rebuilt by James IV in 1500 and was a favorite residence of Scottish monarchs. James IV, James V, Mary, Queen of Scots and James VI all spent much of their time here. The palace was given as a wedding present to Anne of Denmark after her marriage to James VI in 1589. Prior to the Union of the Crowns in 1603 Anne of Denmark often stayed at the palace, and she gave birth to three of her children here; Elizabeth, Robert and Charles I in 1600. David II and James I of Scotland were also born at Dunfermline.

Palace ruins looking east

After Charles I's Scottish coronation in 1633 he paid a short visit to his birthplace. The last monarch to occupy the palace was Charles II who stayed at Dunfermline just before the Battle of Pitreavie in 1650. It was abandoned soon afterwards, and unroofed by 1708. All that is now left of the palace is the south wall and the kitchen.

The kitchens

Edinburgh is one of the most distinctive and widely recognized cities in the world. Even people who have never been anywhere near Scotland will have formed impressions of the city based on a range of sometimes clichéd but usually attractive and positive images. Edinburgh is built around, and defined by, the (almost) east-west axis of the Royal Mile. This is the main street variously called Castle Hill, Lawnmarket, High Street and Canongate that extends from Edinburgh Castle in the west to the Scottish Parliament Building and the Palace of Holyroodhouse in the east. In doing so it links the two landmarks that make Edinburgh a more difficult city in which to get lost than just about any other. Extending south from the Palace of Holyroodhouse is Holyrood Park, complete with the volcanic Arthur's Seat and the impressive Salisbury Crags. At the west end of the Royal Mile, Edinburgh Castle sits atop the dramatic castle rock. Wherever you are in Edinburgh you can usually see either the castle or Arthur's Seat, or more usually both.

Edinburgh's origins were as "Din Eidyn", the capital of a people known to the Romans as the Votadini, and as the Gododdin to the Angles who defeated them in AD638 before anglicizing the name to "Edinburgh". For more than a thousand years the city grew around the line of the upper parts of the Royal Mile. This resulted in the world's first high rise buildings, and, at the time, its highest population density. This remarkably dynamic and intermixed society led to the intellectual revolution now known as the Scottish Enlightenment, but also to a city environment best described by its nickname at the time: "Auld Reekie". Robert Louis Stevenson's 1897 observations on the city in Edinburgh: Picturesque Notes make fascinating reading.

In the 1760s, dissatisfaction with the conditions in the Old Town led to the construction of a huge extension of the city to the north, planned to a grid pattern by James Craig. A loch below the Castle was filled and replaced with Princes Gardens, while beyond it the major thoroughfares of Princes Street, George Street and Queens Street formed the core of the Georgian New Town to which the middle and upper classes moved en masse from the Old Town.

The Royal Mile

The Royal Mile

The Royal Mile is the popular name for the succession of streets which form the main thoroughfare of Edinburgh's Old Town. As the name suggests, it was equivalent to a Scottish mile between the two foci of royal history in Scotland, from Edinburgh Castle at the top of the Castle Rock down to the Palace of Holyroodhouse. Although it is often said to be properly referred to as the "High Street" by locals, along the way, the actual name of the street changes from Castle Esplanade to Castlehill, to Lawnmarket, to High Street, to Canongate, and finally to Abbey Strand.

The Royal Mile is Edinburgh's busiest tourist street, rivaled only by Princes Street in the New Town. The Old Town of Edinburgh consisted originally of the Royal Mile, and the small streets and courtyards that led of it to the North and South. These are called variously Closes, Entries, Courts and Wynds, and usually named after a memorable occupant of one of the nearby apartments, or by the occupations of those that traded therein. All can be termed Closes.

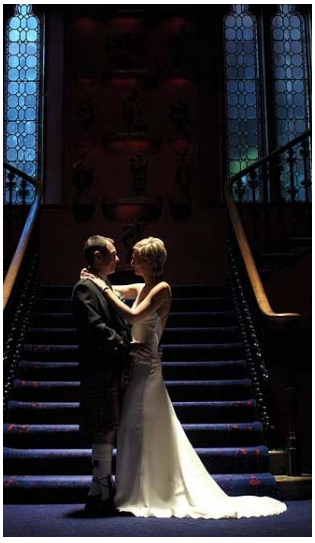
The Scotch Whisky Heritage Center

The Scotch Whisky Heritage Centre offers 45-minute guided tours round an exhibition and video on the history of the water of life. Included is a 15-minute ride in a barrel (available separately but hardly worth it) round odorized and illuminated tableaux illustrating that story. The slightly patronizing commentary obviously avoids the down-side of alcohol abuse. Some of the scenes are quite comical: look out for Sir Walter Scott's horrified expression at the kilted King George IV's rubicund appearance. The whole experience should succeed in giving you a thirst for the stuff, available in great variety at the themed bar downstairs. Your ticket entitles you to a free dram of the society's choosing and there's also a decent Café for lunch.

the Highland Kirk of Tolbooth St John's

Called the Highland Church because it once held services in Gaelic, St John's has now been rechristened The Hub and converted into the administrative headquarters of the Edinburgh International Festival. This richly decorated neo-Gothic marvel was designed in 1839 by James Gillespie Graham and Augustus Pugin, the man who gave the Houses of Parliament in London their distinctive look. With its sky bound steeple and spire, the tallest in the city (240ft), it was built on the site of the Victoria Hall, the Assembly Hall of the Church of Scotland at the time of the Disruption.

The Hub, at the top of Edinburgh's Royal Mile, is the home of the Edinburgh International Festival, and a central source of information on all the Edinburgh Festivals. Its gothic spire - the highest point in central Edinburgh - towers over the surrounding buildings, including the adjacent castle. The building was designed in collaboration by Edinburgh architect J Gillespie Graham, and the famous gothic revivalist Augustus Pugin. The inside houses the Hub Cafe; Hub Tickets, the central box office for the International Festival, which also sells tickets for a wide range of other events; a Main Hall with a capacity of 420, used as a venue for concerts and so on; and two smaller venues, the Glass Room




Edinburgh Castle

Edinburgh Castle is an ancient fortress which, from its position atop **Castle Rock**, dominates the sky-line of the city of Edinburgh, and is Scotland's most famous (and most visited) landmark. Human habitation of the site is dated back as far as the 9th century BC. As it stands today though, few of the castle's structures pre-date the 16th century.
The origins of Edinburgh lie so deep beneath the mound of history that writing on the matter is largely speculative and often contradictory. It has been suggested that an early reference to occupation of the site of the Castle can be found as early as the mid-second century AD. Ptolemy refers to a settlement of the Votadini known to the Romans as *Alauna* (rock place).

More doubtful evidence of still earlier habitation is provided by Andrew of Wyntoun, an early chronicler of Scottish history. Wyntoun alludes to a king Ebrawce residing in the area 1,000 years before the Roman reference. If the story is to be believed, Ebrawce (from whom the name Edinburgh is, in this version of the story, said to have derived) had over fifty children by his twenty wives. On the site of Edinburgh castle he built a "Maiden's Castle" and “bygged Edynburghe wyth-alle.” The name of this mythical King Ebrawce however is more cognate with the hypothetical name of the sub-Roman Kingdom of York, Ebrauc.

Whilst there must be serious doubts about the veracity of Wyntoun's chronicle in this matter, an archaeological survey of the Castle in the late 1980s does lend credence to the idea of the site having been settled during the late iron, (or early bronze) age. However, the extent of the finds was not particularly significant and insufficient to draw any very certain conclusions about the precise nature or scale of this earliest known phase of occupation. Whether this was indeed the hall of the fecund King Ebrawce can only be a matter of speculation.

The archaeological evidence becomes more compelling in the Roman era. Traditionally it had been supposed that the tribes which inhabited

this part of central Scotland had made little or no use of the Castle Rock. Excavations at nearby Traprain Law, Dunsapie Hill, Duddingston and Inveresk had revealed relatively large settlements and it was supposed that these sites had, for some reason, been chosen in preference to the Castle rock. If the excavations of the late 1980s did not debunk this view, it at least demonstrated that the position was somewhat more complex.

The dig revealed clear signs of habitation from the first and second centuries AD (which is consistent with Ptolemy's reference to *Alauna*). Interestingly, these signs of occupation included a good deal of Roman material including pottery, bronzes and brooches. This may reflect a trading relationship between the Votadini and the Romans beginning with Agricola's foray North and continuing through to the establishment of the Antonine Wall when the Romans established themselves nearby at Cramond. From this point onwards there is strong evidence pointing towards continuous habitation of the site through to the present; albeit with fluctuations in population levels.

The castle does not reappear in known historical records from the time of Ptolemy until around 600AD. Then, in the brythonic epic Y Gododdin we find a reference to **Din Eidyn,** 'the stronghold of Eidyn.' The poem tells of the Gododdin King Mynyddog Mwynfawr and his band of warriors who, after a year of feasting in their fortress, set out to do battle with the Angles in the area of contemporary Yorkshire. Despite performing glorious deeds of valor and bravery the Britons were massacred.

How far this poetic account of events should be believed is debatable. Moreover, it is by no means universally accepted that the site of Edinburgh castle and the Hall of Eidyn are synonymous. The archaeological evidence is equivocal. For the relevant period it is entirely based on analysis of midden heaps from which few conclusions can be derived about the status of the settlement during this period. Moreover, it should be remembered that only the lower ward of the castle has been subject to thorough archaeological scrutiny.

What is known is that at some time after the events related in Y Gododdin, Din Eidyn was besieged by the Angles and fell to them. It is during this period of Anglian rule that Edinburgh acquires its name. Of the fate of the settlement on the Castle Rock during this period though, little can be said.

It is not until the latter half of the eleventh century that the castle begins to emerge from the historical accounts. John of Fordun's account of the death of Máel Coluim mac Donnchada (Malcolm III) places his widow, the future Saint Margaret, at the "Castle of Maidens" when she learns of his death in 1093.

Although it is somewhat anachronistic to speak of royal capitals during this period of Scottish history, Dunfermline rather than Edinburgh was the primary royal residence during the reign of Malcolm III. This began to change though during the reign of his youngest son Dabíd mac Maíl Choluim (David I).

King David's largest contribution to the development of Edinburgh as a site of royal power undoubtedly lay in his administrative reforms. However, he is also credited with effecting more tangible changes to the fabric of the castle. Of these (for reasons discussed

below) only St. Margaret's Chapel remains. But, given that the first meeting of the Scottish Parliament occurred at the castle around 1140 it seems there were other, large buildings occupying the rock at this time. Given that the southern part of the Upper Ward (where Crown Square is now sited) was not amenable to being built upon until the construction of the vaults in the fifteenth century it seems probable that these earlier buildings would have been located towards the Northern part of the rock; that is around the area where St. Margaret's Chapel stands. This has led to a suggestion that the chapel is the last remnant of a square, stone keep which would have formed the bulk of the twelfth century fortification.

Lower and Middle Wards

Your first experience of Edinburgh Castle is outside on the Esplanade at the ticket office. This area is best known as home to the Edinburgh Military Tattoo. From there you progress through the spectacular gatehouse, added in 1888 in a deliberate effort to make the castle more picturesque. Less obvious is a more recent addition beyond the ticket office: the entrance to a tunnel built in the 1980s to allow access to the barracks at the west end of the castle.

Main Gate

Portcullis Gate

Inside the outer gate you find the Lower Ward. Ahead of you is the vast bulk of the front wall of the Half Moon Battery, built after the damage caused during the Lang Siege of 1571-3. Your onward path leads upwards past the Old Guard Room, now the main castle shop, to the Portcullis Gate, the main entry to the castle since the repairs after 1573. The upper storey, the Argyle tower, was added in 1887 as part of the Victorian prettification of the castle.

Beyond the Portcullis Gate lies the largest open area within the castle, the Middle Ward. This comprises a broad cobbled road that climbs around to the left. To the immediate left the castle rises steeply to the ramparts of the Upper Ward above. A shortcut to them is available via the Lang Stairs, once the only way up to the higher levels of the castle.

The Lower Ward

The Western Defenses

As you walk round the curve of the Middle Ward you pass the Argyle Battery, the castle's main defense to the north, before reaching the cart sheds built in the 1740s that now house the excellent cafe. Close by are the steps leading down via a display about the gun to the Western Defenses, the most open and in many ways most pleasant part of the castle, offering wonderful views to the west and a unique perspective of this end of the Castle.

Another diversion from the Middle Ward takes you down to the old Hospital and Ordnance Storehouse. These now together comprise the National War Museum of Scotland, larger than you could imagine possible from the outside and well worth a visit, even on a nice day when you might prefer to be outside in the sunshine. Also accessible from the Middle Ward are the smaller museums of the Royal Scots Regiment and the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards.

The Scottish National War Memorial

The Scottish National War Memorial commemorates nearly 150,000 Scottish casualties in the First World War, 1914 - 1918, over 50,000 in the Second World War, 1939 - 1945 and the campaigns since 1945, including the Malayan Emergency, the Korean War, Northern Ireland, the Falklands War and the Gulf War.

The building occupies the north side of Crown Square and the highest site in the Castle, but rather than intrude something wholly new on the historical character of the place, on three sides the architect has used the walls of the original barrack block. The fourth side, the entrance from Crown Square, is however a completely new façade with a high central porch and projecting wings, but even so the new stonework is integrated with the old as the rubble construction of the old building continues in the new, a theme of historical continuity that is carried through the whole building.

Above the doorway, in a deep niche, a tall figure carved in stone by Percy Portsmouth, represents the survival of the spirit, the theme of the whole memorial; the spirit of those who have died survives in those who commemorate them and is expressed in the act of commemoration itself.

At the extreme northern end, visible from both approaches, high on the central buttress of the shrine a beautiful relief by Alice Meredith Williams of the Calling of St Andrew announces the theme of duty, the duty both to serve and to remember. In niches around the four walls are figures of the Virtues, Justice and Courage by Alexander Carrick which adorn the wings at either end of the south façade on Crown Square.

At ground level, the doorway is flanked by the Lion and the Unicorn, the heraldic beasts of England and Scotland, carved by Phillis Bone, a young sculptor who had recently graduated from Edinburgh College of Art, and one of a number of women artists whom Robert Lorimer encouraged and who played a prominent part in the execution of the War Memorial.

The Hall of Honor

The hall itself is transverse and so opens to your left and right. It is high and barrel-vaulted and built in a simple classical style. Tall windows of stained glass made by Douglas Strachan, responsible for all of the glass in the Memorial, cast a soft and solemn light. There are four windows in the south wall and one at either end. To give light, the windows are designed with medallions set in large areas of uncolored glass.

The north side of the Hall of Honor is divided by columns into bays, each dedicated to a different regiment and decorated with colors and battle honors. A frieze runs around beneath the vault with the names of battles inscribed on it in bold letters cut in relief in the stone, the background gilded. Variations on this lettering continue throughout the building.

On the broad shelf in front of each of the bays, the names of the dead are listed in leather-bound books. This immediately brings the grandeur of the architecture back to the personal. However terrible the numbers recorded here may be, they are nevertheless not anonymous statistics, but the sum of individual sacrifice and individual loss and so the visitor is not confronted with a great wall of names, but is invited to perform a private action by turning the pages of these books to find the name or names of those they have lost.

The transepts to the south at either end of the Hall of Honor are plain and square in plan. They are entered by a double arch divided by a broad pier. The arches echo the configuration of the bays on the north wall. Each transept is lit by a single window identical in form to those on the east and west walls. Here the monuments are to the non-combatants and especially the women.

It is the Women's Services that are the subject of the window here. Beneath it is a deep bronze relief by Alice Meredith Williams of nurses and orderlies gathered around a wounded man on a stretcher, which commemorates the Women's Services and the Nursing Services.

But perhaps more remarkable is the monument on the opposite wall which is to the women of Scotland, to the support they gave to the men at war, but also to their toil, suffering and grief. And so the inscription in the bronze reads, "In honour of all Scotswomen who, amid the stress of war, sought by their labours, sympathy and prayer, to obtain for their country the blessings of Peace."

High above this is a tall bronze panel, topped by circular relief in oxidized bronze of a ship at sea by Pilkington Jackson. It commemorates another non-combatant group, the sailors of the Merchant Navy. While on the pier between the two entrance arches a bronze relief by Hazel Kennedy commemorates the Chaplains, here shown conducting a service in the devastated landscape of the Western Front.

The Shrine

The high arch that leads into the Shrine is adorned with the arms of the Cities of Scotland held by angels, their tall wings following the line of the architecture. On the inside of this arch the arms of what were then the British Dominions are similarly displayed. The gates to the Shrine are wrought iron, forged by Thomas Hadden. In contrast to the classical forms of the Hall of Honor, the architecture of the Shrine is Gothic, tall and narrow and lit by windows high above.

Hanging above is the huge figure of St Michael. Above St Michael too, carved in the stonework of the roof and setting him in the Heavens are symbolic representations of the Planets, designed like the windows beneath them, by Douglas Strachan. St Michael, carved in Scottish oak by the Clow brothers from a design by Alice Meredith Williams, is the only monumental freestanding sculpture in the Memorial. As leader of the Heavenly Host in the overthrow of the Rebel Angels when Satan was cast out of Heaven, the Archangel Michael personifies the soldier fighting in a just cause, but here he stands, not for temporal victory - there is no triumphalism of that kind anywhere in the Memorial - but for mankind's triumph over the evil of war, the theme of the seven great windows that surround the figure of Michael and which illuminate the Shrine.

In front as you enter stands the Casket. It holds the Rolls of Honor inscribed with the names of the dead, returning once again to the individuals, the men and women commemorated here.

Designed by Alice Meredeth Williams, the Casket is decorated with angels and the figures of St Andrew and St Margaret of Scotland. It is made of steel, a difficult metal to work in this way, but as it is the metal of war, its use here is deliberately symbolic, to suggest the ancient biblical image of swords beaten into ploughshares.

Based on the drawings of Morris Meredith Williams, who had served in the war, and modeled by Alice, these processions reputedly include at least one representative of every rank and unit serving in the First World War and of every weapon and piece of equipment employed.

It is an extraordinary catalogue, but it is equally remarkable in design and execution, for in spite of all the detail which ranges from uniforms and personal equipment to a tank, an airplane, a dog and a mule, the frieze works brilliantly as just that, a unified sculptural composition completely at one with the architecture.

This procession (next page) of seemingly innumerable figures almost two thirds life-size placed here in the Shrine at the climax of the whole Memorial movingly evokes the central idea of individual sacrifice and individual grief.

The theme of the separate contributions to the war and the individual sacrifices it entailed is repeated in the remarkable frieze, which continues on all five walls of the Shrine. The frieze is the most complex sculpture in the whole Memorial.

In five parts, modeled in low relief and cast in bronze, the two sections on either side form processions of figures that converge on the fifth and smallest panel.

Set in the wall directly behind the Casket, the fifth panel represents the Sword of Honor with two wreaths, a wreath of bay for victory and, borrowed from Christian symbolism, a wreath of thorn for sacrifice.

The Eastern Transept

The Eastern Transept continues the theme of the Hall of Honor and is dedicated to monuments of individual corps. Here however the principle monuments are decorated with relief sculpture. On the east wall a wide bronze panel in low relief by Alexander Carrick adorns the monument to the Royal Artillery. It shows men manning an eight-inch howitzer.

Above this the monument to the Scottish Yeomanry is a stand of arms in painted stone relief by Pilkington Jackson, truly remarkable for its detailed and accurate representation of the weapons used in the war.

On the inner wall between the arches, designed by Meredith Williams and beautifully executed by his wife, Alice, a bronze relief of a single soldier represents the four Scottish Regiments raised outside Scotland, the London, the Liverpool, the Tyneside and the South African Scottish. Dressed in his kilt, his head bowed, helmet in hand and arms reversed, the soldier stands beside a humble temporary grave, a cross of sticks with the inscription "Known unto God". Beneath the panel an inscription in Gaelic translates "My Country, My Honour, My God"

Reveille
As you leave the Shrine, there is a tall figure so placed above the exit that it is the last thing that you see as you leave. This is the beautiful figure of Reveille by Pilkington Jackson. The figure stands against a brilliant golden rising sun with the symbol of peace, a broken sword, in her hands. This is the only bright image in the Memorial other than the windows.

The Royal Scots Regimental Museum

The Museum is a private one and is financially dependent on voluntary contributions. Admission is free and all visitors are welcome. It was opened by The Colonel in Chief, H.R.H. The Princess Royal, on 27th June, 1991. The story of the Regiment is explained in chronological order on pictorial wall panels supported by maps, display cases, tableaux and dioramas. The medal collection is too large to be openly displayed and therefore only a selection is on view. The remainder is mounted in drawers which can be opened on request. Also to be seen are collections of silver, sets of drums and old colors. Other interesting features of the Museum are the descriptions given of contemporary life in the Army and the overhead panels which show significant national and world events of the relevant period. On entering the Museum after being introduced to the Regiment by a modern piper, the visitor is immediately taken back over three hundred years to the raising of the Regiment by Sir John Hepburn in 1633. There follows an account of the Regiment's activities up the present day.

The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards Museum

The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards is Scotland's senior regiment and her only regular cavalry. The Regiment was formed in 1971 from the union of two famous regiments, the 3rd Carabiniers and the Royal Scots Greys. The 3rd Carabiniers had themselves been constituted in 1922 from the amalgamation of the old 3rd Dragoon Guards and the Carabiniers (6th Dragoon Guards). The history of the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards is therefore the record of three ancient regiments and, through the Royal Scots Greys, they can claim to be the oldest surviving Cavalry of the Line in the British Army. With the other cavalry regiments they now form part of the Royal Armored Corps but, though horses have been replaced by tanks and armored cars, it is the cavalry spirit of the past which provides the inspiration for the future, whatever it may hold.

The museum houses an important collection illustrating the history of Scotland’s only cavalry regiment and its English and Scottish antecedents dating back to 1678. Famous episodes in regimental history, such as the charge of the Royal Scots Greys at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, the same regiment’s action in the 1943 Italian campaign and the 3rd Carabiniers epic assault in Burma are given pride of place amongst well presented displays of uniformed figures, paintings, photographs and regimental trophies from its various campaigns. Interactive displays and exhibits take the visitor right up to the Regiment’s most recent involvement in Iraq. The Regimental archive and library may be viewed by appointment with the Regimental Secretary.

The Honours of Scotland

The ancient Honours of Scotland - the crown, scepter and sword of state - are on view in the Crown Room. One of the most romantic of the stories attached to the ancient crown jewels of Scotland concerns the manner of their rediscovery in 1818.

It was known that, at the Treaty of Union in 1707, when the old Scots Parliament was dissolved for ever (`the end of an auld sang'), the Scottish Regalia had been deposited within Edinburgh Castle. No more appropriate resting-place for these revered relics of Scotland's sovereignty could have been found. As the years passed, there were disturbing rumors that the ancient regalia had been quietly removed to London.

Eventually, largely by the intercession of that super-patriot Sir Walter Scott, authority was obtained from the Prince Regent (later George IV) in 1818 to make a search of the castle. In an oak chest within what is now the Crown Room, with Scott among the spectators, there was found the precious regalia, including the crown that had been made in the time of the great Bruce. Scott's emotions have been recorded by the historian James Grant: `The joy was therefore extreme when, the ponderous lid having been forced open ... the regalia were discovered lying at the bottom covered with linen cloths, exactly as they had been left in 1707.

The Crown

The crown was remodeled by James V in 1540. It was made from Scottish gold from the Crawford Moor mine. It is believed that it was made by French craftsmen.

The Scepter
A gift from the Pope to James IV in 1494. It too was remodeled by James V, who even added his initials to the scepter. The globe of the scepter is a cut and polished rock crystal, with a Scottish pearl on top.

The Sword of State
Another gift from another pope to James IV in 1507. A fine example of craftsmanship, it came complete with sword belt and a consecrated hat. The blade is one meter long.

The Upper Ward

You access the upper parts of Edinburgh Castle in one of two ways. The original route was via the Lang Stairs, the stone stairs leading up from the lower castle near the Portcullis Gate. The second and more common approach is via the oddly named Foog's Gate.


Lang Stairs


Foog's Gate

The upper parts of the castle can be thought of as two distinct areas. The main Upper Ward curves around the inside of the wall on its northern side and concludes at the Half Moon Battery, added to beef up the eastern defenses after the Lang Siege of 1571-3. En route you pass the building now converted into an excellent bookshop.

You also pass the rear of the small, rather rough stone building that sits on top of the very highest crag of castle rock. You should take time to look more closely, for this is St Margaret's Chapel, dating back to David I's rule in the 1120s and dedicated to his mother. It is by far the oldest structure still standing at Edinburgh Castle and may once have formed part of a larger royal residence.

In front of St Margaret's Chapel is a more instantly impressive monument to the past: Mons Meg, a six ton siege gun given to James II in 1457. After a long life being used by Scottish Kings to intimidate their subjects, and sometimes the English, it was retired to ceremonial use in 1540. Sadly it blew up when last fired on 14 October 1681 and was consigned to the military scrapheap (surviving only because it was too big to melt down) before being resurrected for display in 1829.

It is worth remembering that this is no toy. The stones it fired weighed 330lb or 150kg. When Mons Meg was fired to celebrate the ill-fated first marriage of Mary Queen of Scots to the French Dauphin Francois in 1558, the castle authorities had to pay a group of men to find and retrieve

the stone from land now forming part of the Botanical Gardens, a full two miles to the north.

The Royal Residence

The second main area of the upper castle is the Crown Square. This is the imposing space originally surrounded by the main elements of the royal residence established at Edinburgh Castle by the early members of the Stewart dynasty. The most important of these elements was the Royal Palace itself. Today this provides a home for the Honours of Scotland (see above): the Crown, Scepter and Sword of State, the last of these broken in two, probably to allow it to be smuggled to safety out of Dunnottar Castle in 1652. And since 30 November 1996 the Palace has also been home to the Stone of Destiny, the deceptively ordinary-looking slab of stone that has held such a central and dissonant place in Anglo-Scottish relations over the past 700 years.

Other parts of the Royal Palace have been wonderfully restored to their condition in the days when used by the Kings and Queens of Scotland. The restoration gives a real feel for how these rooms might have felt to the people living here. Perhaps most striking is the wood paneled chamber in which Mary Queen of Scots gave birth to James VI. Rather poignantly this room is also home to a piece of "Queen Mary's thorn tree" taken in 1849 from Lochleven Castle, where Mary was imprisoned and forced to abdicate the crown in favor of her infant son James.

The Great Hall

Just around the Crown Square from the Royal Palace is the Great Hall, built in 1511 and restored to its current condition from 1886. Stunningly impressive, the Great Hall still manages to maintain a human scale, making this a place in which you could imagine people being comfortable. The panels and the displays of arms and amour might owe more to a Victorian view of earlier days than to those days themselves: but this really is a great place in which to simply lose yourself.

Edinburg Military Tattoo

The Edinburgh Military Tattoo began life in 1950 as the Army's contribution to the Edinburgh International Festival, then three years old. The program comprised just eight items and in the first year there were no stands: the audience watched from the Esplanade itself. Stands for spectators first appeared the following year, but have grown since. Those in use today seat some 9,000 people and are constructed from over 10,000m of steel tubing and 20,000 nuts and bolts. Over the years the Edinburgh Tattoo has gained a reputation for excellence and spectacle that is unmatched anywhere. The first overseas participants were the Band of the Royal Netherlands Grenadiers in 1952, and since then over 30 countries from all parts of the globe have contributed participants.

The Royal Burgh of **North Berwick** is a seaside town in East Lothian, Scotland. It is situated on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, approximately 25 miles east of Edinburgh.

The name North Berwick means North 'barley farmstead'. Bere in Old English means 'barley' and wic in Old English is 'farmstead'. The word North was applied to distinguish this Berwick from Berwick-upon-Tweed, which throughout the Middle Ages the Scots called South Berwick. It was recorded as Northberwyk in 1250. On the south of Berwick Law there is evidence of at least eighteen hut circles, rich middens and a field system dating from 2000 years ago.

The original charter of Royal Burgh was granted to the town in 1373 during the reign of Robert III, but this was suppressed by William, Earl of Douglas who held the barony of North Berwick during that period. The Earl refused to implement the charter because he might lose his right of superiority over the port and burgh. The charter now in existence was granted by James VI on 18th September 1568. The Royal Burgh coat of arms (above) depicts the ferry boat with four oarsmen each wearing a Scots bonnet, a mast with a furled sail, a lion at the prow and the flag of St. Andrew, patron saint of Scotland at the masthead. The crowned figure of the laird, Earl of Douglas with his ermine gown and the town motto at the base, Victoriae Gloria Merces, meaning 'Glory is the Wages of Victory.'

According to some writers the first inhabitants of North Berwick came from the Elbe, they settled on the coast where water was available and their principal food was shell fish gathered from the rocks.

The records suggest that a form of Celtic language similar to Welsh, Cornish and Breton was spoken in East Lothian in post-Roman times. During the Roman occupation of Lowland Scotland, Traprain Law which literally translated means the hill of staves because of the wooden fortifications, was an important Roman settlement. Later this site was the tribal capital for the Votadini, the main tribe of the Lothians who were a peaceful people despite their Celtic and Viking ornamentation on their weaponry. A sculpture depicting the Votadini tribal carvings can be seen in the grounds of the supermarket in Dunbar Road.

North Berwick Harbour was built in the 12th century, and for 500 years there was a ferry crossing to Earlsferry, near Elie in Fife. This was popular with pilgrims to St Andrews. This ferry was recently reinstated; during the summer a boat travels between North Berwick and Anstruther in Fife, in homage to the original ferry. Excavations have shown there was activity at the harbour area from as early as the 8th century, while the "Auld Kirk Green" at the harbour was used for gatherings by the accused in the North Berwick Witch Trials. Legend has it that "Satan himself" attended a ritual there in 1590, although it is more likely that Satan was "played" by Francis Stewart Hepburn, 5th Earl of Bothwell. During the 16th Century at least 70 people were implicated in the Witch Trials, and

the events inspired works such as Burns' "Tam o' Shanter" and "The Thirteenth Member" by Mollie Hunter.

English invaders in the Middle Ages led to the construction of nearby Tantallon Castle, and a nunnery was built at North Berwick. The late 19th century saw North Berwick develop golfing and holiday facilities.

North Berwick's core lies around its harbor, built into a rocky promontory projecting between the town's sandy bays. There has been a harbor of sorts in North Berwick from at least the 1100s and for the following 500 years this was the location of a ferry crossing to Earlsferry, near Elie, in Fife. A steady stream of pilgrims to St Andrews took advantage of a crossing that dramatically shortened their journey.

North Berwick grew as a resort in the latter half of the 1800s largely because of its two sandy bays. Berwick Bay lies to the west of the harbor, while Milsey Bay lies to its east. The latter offers a tide-filled shore side swimming pool for the hardy on this north-facing coast, and both bays are backed by imposing Victorian villas on, respectively, Beach Road and Marine Parade.

The town's main shopping street, High Street, runs parallel to Berwick Bay, but one street inland from it. This narrow street tends to be overrun by cars, and the even narrower pavements by pedestrians dodging cars, but if you can see beyond the immediate bustle you find a remarkably attractive and well preserved street with some unusual shops.

In marked contrast to the busy High Street but only a few yards away is the peace and tranquility afforded by the Old Parish Kirk, where the most strenuous activity appears to be the efforts of the ivy to cover the ruins completely.

North Berwick is overshadowed by North Berwick Law, a 187m or 613ft lump of volcanic rock located just to the south of the town. This is visible for many miles in every direction: and for the active it offers views just as rewarding in return. To climb it follow the path which makes its way, in places steeply, to the summit. Here you find a Napoleonic signal station and an arch made from a pair of whale's jaw bones.

The Bass Rock more correctly simply **The Bass** is an island in the outer part of the Firth of Forth in the east of Scotland, approximately one mile off North Berwick. The island is a volcanic plug and stands over 100 m high in the Firth of Forth Islands Special Protection Area which covers some, but not all of the islands in the inner and outer Firth. The Bass Rock is a site of special scientific interest in its own right, due to its Gannet colony. It is sometimes called "the Ailsa Craig of the East". It is of a similar geological form to nearby North Berwick Law, a hill on the mainland.

The island plays host to at least 40,000 pairs of Gannets and is the largest single rock gannetry in the world so that, when viewed from the mainland, large regions of the surface appear white due to the sheer number of birds (and their droppings).

The Lauder Family

Historically the home of the Lauder of The Bass family (from whom Sir Harry Lauder is descended), who are the earliest recorded proprietors, the island is said to have been a gift from King Malcolm III of Scotland. Their crest is, appropriately, a Gannet standing upon a rock.

The family had from an early date a castle on the island. Sir Robert de Lawedre is mentioned by Blind Harry as a compatriot of William Wallace, and Alexander Nisbet recorded his tombstone in 1718, in the floor of the old kirk in North Berwick: "here lies Sir Robert de Lawedre, great laird of The Bass, who died May 1311". Five years later his son received that part of the island which until then had been retained by The Church because it contained the holy cell of Saint Baldred. A century on Wyntown's *Cronykil* relates: "In 1406 King Robert III, apprehensive of danger to his son James (afterwards James I) from the Duke of Albany, placed the youthful prince in the safe-custody of Sir Robert Lauder in his secure castle on The Bass prior to an embarkation for safer parts on the continent." Subsequently, says Tytler, "Sir Robert Lauder of The Bass was one of the few people whom King James I admitted to his confidence." In 1424 Sir Robert Lauder of The Bass, with 18 men, had a safe-conduct with a host of other noblemen, as a hostage for James I at Durham. J J Reid also mentions that "in 1424 when King James I returned from his long captivity in England, he at once consigned to the castle of The Bass, Walter Stewart, the eldest son of Murdoch Stewart, Duke of Albany, his cousin. The person who received the payments for the prisoner's support was Sir Robert Lauder", whom Tytler further describes as "a firm friend of the King".

In 1497 King James IV visited the Bass and stayed in the castle with a later Sir Robert Lauder of The Bass (d.bef Feb 1508). The boatmen who conveyed the King from Dunbar were paid 14 shillings. George Lauder of The Bass entertained King James VI of Scotland when he visited The Bass in 1581 and was so enamored that he offered to buy the island, a proposition which did not commend itself to George Lauder. The King appears to have accepted the situation with good grace. George was a Privy Counselor - described as the King's "familiar councillor" - and tutor to the young Prince Henry.

After almost 600 years, the family lost The Bass during Cromwell's invasion, and the castle subsequently (in 1671) became a notorious gaol for many decades where many religious and political prisoners including Prophet Peden were sent. John Blackadder, the best known of the Covenanting martyrs, died on the Bass in 1686. He is buried at North Berwick, where a United Free Church was named after him.

International Highland Games

The first Games held in 1996 had an attendance of about 4000 people mostly residents of North Berwick and the surrounding towns in East Lothian. Today, the Highland Games continues to attract considerable support from the local community but with more and more visitors coming every year an attendance of over 15,000 has become the norm. Visitors have come from elsewhere in Scotland, from throughout the United Kingdom and from all over the world. The games are used by many bands as a preliminary to the World Pipe Band Competition held later the same week.

At the conclusion of the competitions, all the pipe bands parade into the centre of the arena (just!!) to salute the Chieftain of the day and then form up into a massed band of over 1,000 pipers and drummers. Together the bands play the traditional salute to the Chieftain of *Highland Laddie*. After the presentation of trophies and awards to the winners, the bands reform and individually march down through the streets of North Berwick - winning bands proudly displaying their trophies in front of them.

Perth (Scottish Gaelic: *Peairt*) is a royal burgh in central Scotland. Sitting on the banks of the River Tay, it is the administrative headquarters of Perth and Kinross council area.

The name *Perth* derives from a Pictish word for *wood* or *copse*, and links the town to the Picts described by the Romans, who subsequently joined with the Scots to form the kingdom of Alba which later became known as Scotland. During much of the medieval period the town was known as "St. Johnstone", or "St. John's Toun", a name still preserved in the town's football and cricket teams, then the older name "Perth" was successfully revived.

Finds in and around Perth show that it was occupied by the Mesolithic hunter-gatherers who arrived in the area more than 8,000 years ago. Nearby Neolithic standing stones and circles followed the introduction of farming from about 4,000 BC, and a remarkably well preserved Bronze age log boat dated to around 1000 BC was found in the mudflats of the River Tay at Carpow to the east of Perth. Carpow was also the site of a Roman legionary fortress.

Perth's Pictish name, and some archaeological evidence, indicate that there must have been a settlement here from earlier times, probably at a point where a river crossing or crossings coincided with a slightly raised natural mound on the west bank of the Tay (which at Perth flows north-south), thus giving some protection for settlement from the frequent flooding. The presence of Scone two miles northeast, a royal centre of Alba from at least the reign of Kenneth I mac Alpín (843-58), later the site of the major Augustinian abbey of the same name founded by Alexander I (1107-24), will have enhanced Perth's early importance. It was for long the effective 'capital' of Scotland, due to the frequent residence of the royal court. It was at Scone Abbey that the Stone of Destiny was kept, and on it the Kings of Scots were crowned down to Alexander III (1249-86).


St. Leonards in the Field and Trinity

King David I (1124-53) granted burgh status to the town in the early 12th century, and documents from this time refer to the status of the kirk there. Many of the records taken from this time were the result of the arrival of the

Dominicans or Blackfriars whose House was established by Alexander II (1214-49) in 1231. In the 12th and 13th centuries, Perth was one of the richest trading burghs in the kingdom (along with such towns as Berwick, Aberdeen and Roxburgh), residence of numerous craftsmen, organized into guilds (e.g. the Hammermen [metalworkers] or Glovers). There was probably some decline in prosperity during the numerous wars of the 14th century. The town also carried out an extensive trade with the Continent, and examples of foreign luxury goods have been recovered from excavations within the town (eg Spanish silk, fine pottery from France; wine will also have been a major import, not least for the use of the Church). The main destinations were France, the Low Countries and the Baltic. Medieval crafts are still remembered in some of the town's old street names, e.g. Skinnergate, Cutlog Vennel.

Much of the town, including its royal castle (on or near the site of the present Perth Museum and Art Gallery), was destroyed by a flood of the Tay in 1210, one of many that have afflicted Perth over the centuries. William I (1142-1214) restored Perth's burgh status, while it remained as the nominal capital of Scotland.

King Edward I of England brought his armies to Perth in 1296 where the town, with only a ditch for defense and little fortification, fell quickly. Stronger fortifications were quickly implemented by the English, and plans to wall the town took shape in 1304. They remained standing until Robert the Bruce's recapture of Perth in 1313. He ordered the defenses destroyed.

In 1332, the pretender Edward Balliol, son of John Balliol, invaded to claim the throne of Scotland with the backing of Edward III of England. Robert the Bruce had died three years previously, and the regent of his infant son David II fell quickly at the hands of Balliol's army at Musselburgh. Balliol took Perth and the throne in September, and the Scottish Civil War ensued. Balliol himself was driven out quickly, only to return the next year. His deposition was only made complete in 1336; his supporters were eventually driven from Perth in 1339. As part of a plan to make Perth a permanent English base within Scotland, Edward III forced six monasteries in Perthshire and Fife to pay for the construction of massive stone defensive walls, towers and fortified gates around the town (1336). These followed roughly the lines of present day Albert Close, Mill Street, South Methven Street, Charterhouse Lane and Canal Street (these streets evolved from a lane around the inside of the walls). The town lade, which was led off the River Almond (Scotland) in an artificial channel to power the burgh mills, formed an additional line of defense around the walls. The walls were pierced by several ports or gates, whose names are still remembered: the Red Brig Port (end of Skinnergate), Turret Brig Port (end of High Street), Southgait Port (end of South Street) and the Spey Port (end of Speygate). There was probably also a minor gate leading to Curfew Row. These defenses were the strongest of any town in Scotland in the Middle Ages. Though still largely complete at the time of the 1745 Jacobite Rebellion, they began to be demolished from the second half of the 18th century, and there are now no visible remains, at least above ground. The last tower, called the Monk's Tower (corner of Tay Street and Canal Street) was demolished about 1810.



During the Middle Ages, Perth's only parish church was the Burgh Kirk of St. John the Baptist. With the town centre dominated by this huge building, Perth is frequently referred to as 'Sanct John's Toun of Perth' (or variants) in old documents. The local football team is still St. Johnstone. The present church, though of much earlier origins, was constructed from the 15th century onwards. Though much altered, its tower and lead-clad spire continue to dominate the Perth skyline. The Church has lost its medieval south porch and sacristy, and the north transept was shortened during the course of the 19th century during street-widening. The building was split into three congregations (the East, West and Middle Kirks), divided by internal walls, after the Reformation, and was only returned to its medieval proportions in the 1920s by Sir Robert Lorimer, who restored the building as a war-memorial for those soldiers from Perthshire who had fallen in the Great War. Despite the damage done to the Church during and after the Reformation, it contains the largest collection of medieval bells still in their original building in Great Britain. Another rare treasure, a unique survival in Scotland, is a 15th century brass candelabrum, imported from the Low Countries. The survival of this object is all the more remarkable as it includes a statuette of the Virgin Mary. St. John's Kirk also had the finest collection of post-Reformation church plate in Scotland (now housed permanently in Perth Museum and Art Gallery).

Medieval Perth had many other ecclesiastical buildings, including the houses of the Dominicans (Blackfriars), Observantine Franciscans (Greyfriars) and Scotland's only Carthusian Priory, or Charterhouse. A little to the west of the town was the house of the Carmelites or Whitefriars, at Tullilum (corner of Jeanfield Road and Riggs Road). Also at Tullilum was a manor or tower-house of the bishops of Dunkeld. The bishops also owned a house within the burgh itself, at the corner of South Street and Watergate. Other ecclesiastical foundations included the hospitals (with associated chapels) of St. Anne (between South Street and St. John's Place), St. Paul (corner of Newrow and High Street), St. Catherine (location uncertain) and, a little south of the town, St. Mary Magdalene. There were also a number of chapels: St. Mary's (at the east end of High Street, by the end of the medieval bridge), St. Laurence's (at the Horse Cross) and Our Lady of Loretto (Loretto Court). None of these buildings survive above ground, though parts of the buildings of the Blackfriars and Whitefriars have been recovered archaeologically, as has a probable part of the graveyard of St. Laurence's Chapel. In the medieval period, Perth was part of the diocese of St Andrews.

1396 brought the theatre of trial by combat to Perth. The Battle of the Clans pitted Clan Chattan against Clan Cameron, each thirty strong, at the town's North Inch. This 'tournament' (actually an attempt to resolve a disruptive Highland feud) took place under the gaze of King Robert III (1390-1406) and his court, who watched the spectacle from the *Gilten Arbour*, a garden attached to the House of the Blackfriars. Although records vary, Clan Chattan is understood to have won the battle, with the last of their opponents fleeing to safety across the Tay. This combat is a central incident in Sir Walter Scott's novel *The Fair Maid of Perth*.

The House of the Dominicans or Blackfriars, established by King Alexander II in 1231, was paying host to King James I in 1437 when rebel nobleman forced entry to the building in the middle of the night. The Friary laid outwith the town walls and was defended only by a ditch.

Robert Graham proceeded to stab the King to death; the Queen, Joan Beaufort, and her children escaped to Edinburgh. Perhaps as a direct result, James was the last king to command from a throne at Perth; the capital was moved to Edinburgh in the mid 1450s. James I was buried in Perth in the Carthusian Priory he had founded in 1429. This priory was also the last resting place of Joan Beaufort and Margaret Tudor, Queens of Scotland.

While political and religious strife engulfed England in the mid-16th century, John Knox began the Scottish Reformation from grass-roots level with a sermon against 'idolatry' in the burgh kirk of St. John the Baptist in 1559. An inflamed mob quickly destroyed the altars in the Kirk, then attacked the Houses of the Greyfriars and Blackfriars, and the Carthusian Priory. Scone Abbey was sacked shortly afterwards. The regent of infant Mary Queen of Scots, her mother Marie de Guise, was successful in quelling the rioting but presbyterianism in Perth remained strong.

Charles II was crowned at Scone, traditional site of the investiture of Kings of Scots, in 1651. However, within a year, Oliver Cromwell's Parliamentarians, fresh from victory in the English Civil War, came to Perth. Cromwell established a fortified citadel on the South Inch (a large park south of the town) in 1652, one of five built around Scotland at this time to overawe and hold down the country. Perth's hospital, bridge and several dozen houses were demolished to provide building materials for this fort. Even grave slabs from the Greyfriars cemetery were used. It was given to the town in 1661 not long after Cromwell's death, and began almost immediately to be dismantled. The ditch, originally filled with water from the Tay, was still traceable in the late 18th century, but there are now no visible remains. The restoration of Charles II was not without incident, and with the Act of Settlement, came the Jacobite uprisings, to which Perth was supportive. The town was occupied by Jacobite supporters thrice in total (1689, 1715 and 1745).

In 1760, Perth Academy was founded, and major industry came to the town, now with a population of 15,000. Linen, leather, bleached products and whisky were its major exports, although the town had been a key port for centuries. In 1804, Thomas Dick received an invitation from local patrons to act as teacher in the Secession school at Methven that led to a ten year's residence there for him. The school was distinguished by efforts on his part towards popular improvement, including a zealous promotion of the study of science, the foundation of a *people's library*, and what was substantially a mechanic's institute. Under the name *Literary and Philosophical Societies, adapted to the middling and lower ranks of the community*, the extension of such establishments was recommended by him in five papers published in the *Monthly Magazine* in 1814. The Perth Royal Infirmary was built in 1814, although the town remained unsanitary for decades including a cholera epidemic in the 1830s. Piped water and gas became available in the 1820s, and electricity in 1901.

Given its location, Perth was perfectly placed to become a key transport centre with the coming of the railways. The first railway station in Perth was built in 1848. Horse-drawn carriage became popular in the 1890s although they were quickly replaced by electric trams.

Perth has a number of popular architectural and historical attractions, most notably Scone Palace and St. John's Kirk. It is also the centre of the regimental Black Watch whose base is located on Dunkeld Road, near ASDA, and whose museum is located inside Balhousie Castle. The Castle, of medieval origins, and the seat of the Eviot family, was extensively altered and enlarged in the 19th century, and retains little of its original character.

Scone is a place that breathes history like nowhere else in Scotland. Today, in the 21st century, it is the home of the Earls of Mansfield, and a major attraction to visitors from all over the world. Fifteen hundred years ago, it was the capital of the Pictish kingdom and the centre of the ancient Celtic church. In the intervening centuries, it has been the seat of parliaments and the crowning place of Kings. It has housed the Stone of Destiny and been immortalized in Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Poised above the River Tay, the Palace overlooks the routes north to the Highlands and east through Strathmore to the coast. The Grampian Mountains form a distant backdrop, and across the river stands the city of Perth. Two thousand years ago, the Romans camped here, at the very limit of their empire. They never defeated the warlike Picts, who later came to rule Scone, but the followers of St Columba had more success. By the early 7th century, a group of early Christians, the Culdees or servants of God, had established themselves here.

The early history of Scone as a centre of religion continued for many centuries. In 906, King Constantine proclaimed on the Hill of Credulity that the religious laws and customs of the Celtic or Culdee Church be established. Scone remained a College of the Culdee Church until 1114, when it was superseded by a monastery founded by Alexander I.

A seal of Scone Abbey, depicting the inauguration of King Alexander III of Scotland.

A representation of the church on the Abbey's seal, and some surviving architectural fragments, show that it was built in the Romanesque style, with a central tower crowned with a spire. Between 1284 and 1402 Scone Abbey (sometimes referred to as the Palace of the Abbots) often served to house the Parliament of Scotland. Alexander II and

Alexander III, both crowned at Scone, ruled collectively from 1214 to 1286.

In Gaelic poetry Scone's association with kings and king-making gave it various poetic epithets, for instance, *Scoine sciath-airde*, "Scone of the high shields", and *Scoine sciath-bhinne*, "Scone of the noisy shields" Scotland itself was often called the "Kingdom of Scone", "Righe Sgoinde". A comparison would be that Ireland was often called the "Kingdom of Tara", Tara, like Scone, serving as a ceremonial inauguration site. Scone was therefore the closest thing the Kingdom of Scotland had in its earliest years to a "capital". In either 1163 or 1164 King Máel Coluim IV described Scone Abbey as *in principali sede regni nostri*, that is, "in the principle seat of our kingdom. By this point in time, however, the rule of the King of the Scots was not confined to the Kingdom of Scotland, which then only referred to Scotland north of the river Forth. The king also ruled in Lothian, Strathclyde and the Honour of Huntingdon, and spent much of his time in these localities too. Moreover, the king was itinerant and had little permanent bureaucracy, so that any idea that Scone was a "capital" in the way the word is used today can make very little sense in this period; but in the medieval sense Scone can in many ways be called the "capital of Scotland".

In the twelfth century, various foreign influences prompted the Scottish kings to transform Scone into a more convincing royal centre. A town was established there, perhaps in the reign of Alexander I of Scotland. In 1124 the latter wrote to "all merchants of England" (*omnibus mercatoribus Angliae*) promising them protection if they are to bring goods to Scone by sea. Scone however did not lie on a navigable part of the river, and it was at the nearest suitable location, i.e. Perth, that the new burgh which certainly existed in the reign of David I of Scotland was built. Perth lies 1½ km from the site of medieval Scone, which is almost identical to the distance of Westminster Abbey from the City of London (2.2 km). King Alexander I also established a Benedictine priory at Scone, sometime between 1114 and 1122. In either 1163 or 1164, in the reign of King Máel Coluim IV, Scone Priory's status was increased and it became an abbey. The abbey had important royal functions, being next to the coronation site of Scottish kings and housing the coronation stone. Like other Scottish abbeys, Scone probably doubled up as a royal residence or palace. Scone abbey's obvious function was like the role that Westminster Abbey had for the Kings of England, although by the time records are clear, it appears that Scotland's Norman kings were crowned on Moot Hill (the coronation mound) rather than inside the abbey. This can be attributed, as Thomas Owen Clancy points out, to the importance in Gaelic tradition of swearing the inauguration oath *in colle*, on the traditional mound, the importance of which continental fashions were apparently unable to overcome. However, the parallel with Westminster certainly existed in the mind of Edward I, who in 1297 transferred the Abbey's coronation relics, the crown, scepter and the stone, to Westminster in a formal presentation to the English royal saint, Edward the Confessor.

Moot Hill

Scone was the Ancient Crowning Place of the Scottish Kings. They were crowned on an ancient mound which has been known by many names. Two of its names - Omnis Terra (every man's land) and Boot Hill - come from an ancient tradition whereby emissaries swore fealty to their king by wearing the earth of their own lands in their foot-bindings or boots. Another name is the Hill of Credulity (or Hill of Belief), which dates from AD 710 when the Pictish King Nectan came to Scone to embrace the customs of the Church of Rome. The name by which it is best known today is the Moot Hill.

King Alexander III of Scotland on Moot Hill, Scone. He is being greeted by the ollamh rígh, the royal poet, who is addressing him with the proclamation "Benach De Re Albanne" (Beannachd Dé Rígh Alban, "God Bless the King of Scotland")

Like Tara, Scone would have been associated with some of the semi-pagan traditions and rituals of native kingship, what D.A. Binchy has "an archaic fertility rite of a type associated with primitive kingship the world over". Certainly, if Scone was not associated with this kind of thing in Pictish times, the Hibernicizing Scottish kings of later years made an effort do so. By the thirteenth century at the latest there was a tradition that Scone's famous inauguration stone, the Stone of Scone, had originally been placed at Tara by Simón Brecc, and only taken to Scone later by his descendent Fergus mac Ferchair when the latter conquered Alba (Scotland). Indeed, the prominence of such a coronation stone associated with an archaic inauguration site was something Scone shared with many like sites in medieval Ireland, not just Tara. Such "unchristian" rites would become infamous in the emerging world of Scotland's Anglo-French neighbors in the twelfth century ".

Scone's role therefore came under threat as Scotland's twelfth century kings gradually became more French and less Gaelic. Walter of Coventry reported in the reign of William I of Scotland that "The modern kings of Scotland count themselves as Frenchmen, in race, manners, language and culture; they keep only Frenchmen in their household and following, and have reduced the Scots to utter servitude." Though exaggerated, there was truth in this. Apparently for this reason, when the Normanized David I of Scotland (*Dabíd mac Maíl Choluim*) went to Scone to be crowned there in the summer of 1124, he initially refused to take part in the ceremonies. According to Ailred of Rievaulx, friend and one time member of David's court, David "so abhorred those acts of homage which are offered by the Scottish nation in the manner of their fathers upon the recent promotion of their kings, that he was with difficulty compelled by the bishops to receive them". Inevitably then this was bound to have an impact on the significance of Scone as a ritual and cult centre, yet the inauguration ceremony was preserved with only some innovation through the thirteenth century and Scottish kings continued to be crowned there until the end of the Scottish kingdom. Moreover, until the later middle ages kings continued to reside there, and parliaments, often some of the most importance parliaments in Scottish history, frequently met there too.

Standing on the Moot Hill is a small Presbyterian chapel. Like the Palace, it was restored in Gothic style around 1804. A replica of the Stone of Scone sits upon the Moot Hill, marking the site of the original.

The Stone of Destiny

The Stone of Scone - also known as the Stone of Destiny - was kept at Scone for nearly 500 years. It was placed upon the Moot Hill and used in the coronations of the Kings of Scots until the end of the 13th century, when it was removed to Westminster Abbey. It has now been in use for the crowning of Scots monarchs for more than 1000 years, thus fulfilling an ancient prophecy:

Except old seers do feign
and wizard wits be blind,
the Scots in place must reign
where they this stone shall find.

The Stone has an obscure history. Traditionally it is said to have been Jacob's pillow when he saw the angels of Bethel. Another legend suggests it was brought to Scotland by Scotia, daughter of an Egyptian pharaoh. The most likely explanation is that it was a royal stone brought from Antrim to Argyll and then to Scone by Kenneth MacAlpin, the 36th King of Dalriada.

The Stone was seized by King Edward I in 1296 and taken from Scone Abbey to Westminster Abbey. Some say that the stone placed beneath the Coronation Chair was a fake, the true Stone of Scone having been hastily hidden by the monks in an underground chamber. The truth may never be known.

The stone of Destiny beneath the Coronation Chair

Scottish Nationalists removed the Stone from Westminster in 1950 and returned it to Scotland. It was recovered in the grounds of Arbroath Abbey four months later. In 1996, the Stone was finally restored to the people of Scotland when the British Government moved it to Edinburgh Castle.

The Stone of Scone was last used at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II - and so it still performs its ancient duty, and to far greater effect, making not only the monarch of the Scots but of Britain, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

The Lawns and Formal Gardens

These lie generally in the open space between the Palace and the Wild Garden and Pinetum, separated by the ancient Gateway of Scone. The lawns are home to free-roaming peacocks. The unique Murray Star Maze, designed by international maze designer, Adrian Fisher, and the children's play area provide more energetic diversions, particularly for our younger visitors, while a picnic area offers an alternative to our coffee shop and restaurant on summer days. There are also donkeys, sheep and Highland Cattle in adjacent fields. The family graveyard provides further historical interest.

Immediately beyond the gateway, at the end of an avenue of lime trees, is a collection of masonry, some pieces of which are relics from the Abbey. One piece is a memorial stone to Alexander Marr, 16th Abbot of Scone.

Overlooking the stones is a very special Douglas Fir. This was raised from the original seed sent home by David Douglas from America in 1826. David Douglas was born at Scone and worked as an under-gardener here before gaining fame as a plant explorer and collector for the Royal Horticultural Society.

The Pinetum originated with the planting of exotic coniferous trees in 1848, with further additions over the years.

The old **Mercat Cross** is here also. A mercat cross is a market cross found in Scottish cities and towns where trade and commerce was a part of economic life. It was originally a place where merchants would gather, and later became the focal point of many town events such as executions, announcements and proclamations.

Scone's Mercat Cross is almost all that is left of the old town.

Although Scone retained its role in royal inaugurations, Scone's role as effective "capital" declined in the later middle ages. The abbey itself though enjoyed mixed fortunes. It suffered a fire in the twelfth century and was subject to extensive attacks during the First War of Scottish Independence. It also suffered, as most Scottish abbeys in the period did, decline in patronage. The abbey became a pilgrimage center for St Fergus, whose head it kept as a relic, and retained older festivals and fame for musical excellence. In the sixteenth century the Scottish Reformation ended the importance of all monasteries in Scotland, and in June 1559 the abbey was attacked by reformers and it was burned down. Some of the monks continued on at the abbey, but by the end of the century monastic life had disappeared and continued to function only as a parish church. In 1581 Scone was placed in the new Earldom of Gowrie, created for William Ruthven. The latter was forfeited after the Gowrie conspiracy of 1600, but in 1606 was given to David Murray, newly created Lord Scone, who in 1621 was promoted to Viscount Stormont. The abbey/palace evidently remained in a decent state, as the Viscounts apparently did some rebuilding and continued to reside there, and it continued to play host to important guests, such as King Charles II, when he was crowned there (indoors) in 1651. It was not until 1803 that the family (now Earls of Mansfield) began constructing another palace at the cost of £70,000, commissioning the renowned English architect William Atkinson.

Constructing the new palace meant destroying the old town and moving its inhabitants to a new settlement. The new village was constructed in 1805 as planned town, and originally called New Scone. It lies 2km to the west of the old location and 1½ km further from Perth. Until 1997 the town was called "New Scone", but is now referred to simply as Scone. The town had 4,430 inhabitants according to the 2001 Census for Scotland, 84.33% of whom are Scottish; it is demographically old even compared with the rest of Scotland.

The Palace Rooms

The State Dining Room
This very fine south-facing room is the first of the State Rooms. Its unique collection of large European ivories, amounting to no less than 72 pieces, quite takes the breath away.

The *Acer worleei* that can be seen from the window was planted by the Emperor of Japan in 1976. The Crown Prince planted an oak tree in 1991

The State Drawing Room
Formerly the 18th century Dining Room of the Palace, this beautiful room is now the Drawing Room. The walls are clad in early 19th century Lyons silk and dominated by a huge pair of Royal portraits by Allan Ramsay of King George III and Queen Charlotte.

The Library
This splendid room offers glimpses over parkland pastures to the River Tay, one of the most famous salmon rivers in the world. Beyond the river, the mountains around Ben Vorlich can be seen on a good day.

The Library now possesses fewer books than its name might suggest, their place having been taken by a breathtaking array of extremely fine quality porcelain. The Earl of Mansfield has the largest private orchid collection in the country; specimens are often displayed on the writing desk.

The Ambassador's Room
This room takes its name from David, 2nd Earl of Mansfield. As Lord Stormont, he was Britain's Envoy to Dresden in 1756, then Envoy-Extraordinary to the Imperial Court of Vienna. From 1772 until 1778, he was British Ambassador to the French Court during the reign of King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette.

The Inner Hall
This spacious hall has north-facing windows and two 17th century carved oak fireplaces. Among the treasures on display here are a pair of giltwood console tables; their swagged garlands are richly carved and very similar in execution and design to a table made for the Royal Palace in Warsaw.

The Long Gallery
The floor of this Gallery has been walked by many kings and queens, including Charles II on his way to his coronation on the Moot Hill in 1651; the Old Pretender (father of Bonnie Prince Charlie), who visited during the 1715 Jacobite Rebellion; Bonnie Prince Charlie, who visited during the 1745 Jacobite Rebellion; and Queen Victoria, who received a demonstration of the principles of curling using the polished floor of the Long Gallery in place of ice.

Originally a Stone Age Settlement, Stirling has been strategically significant since at least the Roman occupation of part of Britain, due to its easily defensible hill (latterly the site of Stirling Castle) and its commanding position beside the River Forth. It is supposed that Stirling is the fortress of *Iuddeu* or *Urbs Giudi* where Oswiu of Northumbria was besieged by Penda of Mercia in 655, as recorded in Bede and contemporary annals.

A ford, and later bridge, of the river at Stirling brought wealth and influence, as did its port. The town was chartered as a royal burgh by King David in the 12th century, with charters later reaffirmed by later monarchs (the town then referred to as **Strivelyn**). Major battles in Scotland's long conflict with England took place at the Battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297 and at the nearby village of Bannockburn in 1314.

The place-name is of unknown origin. The town has two Latin mottoes, which appeared on the earliest burgh seal of which an impression of 1296 is on record:

> *Hic Armis Bruti Scoti Stant Hic Cruce Tuti*
> (*The Britons stand by force of arms, The Scots are by this cross preserved from harms*) and
>
> *Continet Hoc in Se Nemus et Castrum Strivilinse*
> (*The Castle and Wood of Stirling town are in the compass of this seal set down.*)

Church of the Holy Rude
Standing near the castle, the Church of the Holy Rude (Holy Cross) is one of the town's most historically important buildings. The Church of the Holy Rude, which was rebuilt in the 1400s after Stirling suffered a catastrophic fire in 1405, is the only surviving church in the United Kingdom apart from Westminster Abbey, to have held a coronation. On the 29 July 1567 the infant son of Mary Queen of Scots was crowned James VI of Scotland here. Gun shot marks from Cromwell's troops during the War of the Three Kingdoms are clearly visible on the tower and apse.

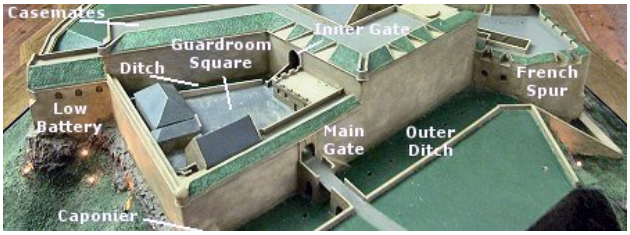
The nave is an impressive structure, but by far the most remarkable part of it is the original oak-beamed roof held together entirely by oak pegs. One of very few medieval timber roofs still surviving in Scotland, the timbers still carry the marks of the adzes used to shape them six hundred years ago.

Stirling Castle is one of the largest and most important, both historically and architecturally, in Scotland and indeed Western Europe. The Castle sits atop the *Castle Hill*, a volcanic crag, and is surrounded on three sides by steep cliffs, making it easily defensible. This fact, and its strategic position, has made it an important fortification from the earliest times. The Castle is a national monument, and is managed by Historic Scotland.

Stirling Castle, Royal Palace of the Stewart Kings, dates from the 12th century but has its roots in the Iron Age. Strategically located, Stirling historically controlled movement across the Scottish Lowlands and into the Highlands. He who controlled the castle effectively controlled Scotland.

Stirling Castle has been the setting for many dramatic events in Scottish history over the centuries. In 1452, William, 8th Earl of Douglas, was murdered by James II and his mutilated corpse thrown from a window. In 1543, the coronation of Mary Queen of Scots took place in the Chapel Royal. To this day it is held as the Dowry of Scottish Queens. Bonnie Prince Charlie laid siege to Stirling in 1746 but failed to take it.

Today, the castle is the regimental home of the Argyll & Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's.) HRH Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, married the Duke of Argyll and was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Argyllshire Highlanders. In 1881, they joined with the Duke of Sutherland's Highlanders to form the regiment as it is today. Their mottos are 'Ne Obliviscaris' (Do Not Forget) the motto of the Duke of Argyll, and 'Sans Peur' (Fearless) the motto of the Duke of Sutherland. The regiment fought in the 1815 Battle of New Orleans under then Gen. Andrew Jackson, and was the famous "Thin Red Line" of Balaclava in the Crimea.



The Outer Defenses

The great defensive Forework built at Stirling Castle by James IV was magnificent, but in purely military terms it was already out of date by the time of its construction in 1501-1506. Within 50 years it was becoming clear that the castle needed defenses better suited to the increasing power of the artillery of the time.

The defenses you can see today are the product of two main phases of upgrading. The first of these was ordered by Mary of Guise in 1559. Mary was widow of James V, mother of Mary Queen of Scots, and Regent of Scotland. She used Stirling Castle as her main residence and needed something fit for an age in which English and French armies equipped with modern artillery fought for control of Scotland: and in which Stirling was the key to that control.

Front Wall and Outer Ditch

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Mary constructed a line of defenses across the neck of the castle rock a little distance in front of James IV's Forework. Parts of this are still visible despite extensive later work. The most important surviving element is what is today called the French Spur. This is an artillery spur projecting from the eastern end of the defenses and capable of firing to the east and south as well as also along the line of the main front wall of the castle.

The French Spur

Parts of the front wall between the French Spur and the entrance date back to Mary of Guise's improvements. Instead of today's entrance, however, there was a large angled stone construction called a talus designed to deflect cannon balls, and a road leading around to a gate a little to the west.

The next and most recent round of improvements to the frontal defenses at Stirling Castle date back to work that took place

between 1711 and 1714 in response to the threat posed by the Jacobites.

The French Spur remained, but was modified to allow cannons on two levels to fire along the length of a much larger main ditch protecting a single frontal wall running the full width of the defenses. Within the ditch were placed two caponiers, low level firing galleries designed to ensure life was made unpleasant, and short, for attackers in the ditch. Only the caponier at the west end of the ditch remains, and it can be accessed via some interesting stairs from the Guardhouse Square.

The main entrance is reached across a raised roadway over the ditch, which for much of its life included a drawbridge. This brings you into the Guardhouse Square. When built this contained a guardhouse, a stable, and a hay store. The hay store is now the main shop and the ticket office, but otherwise it looks much as it would in 1714.

The Main Gate and Outer Ditch

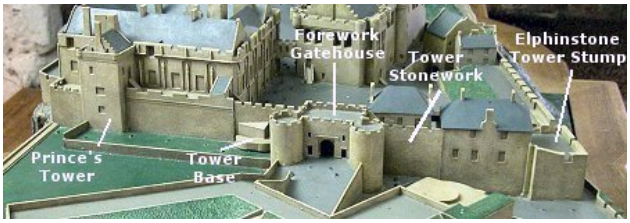
Caponier Interior

Any attackers making it as far as the Guardhouse Square were far from home and dry. It is overlooked by higher defensive walls to the northwest and northeast, and a further ditch protects the main wall. Entrance to the castle from the Guardhouse Square was across a stone bridge over the ditch and through a heavily protected inner gate.

The improvements made by 1714 were not tested during the Jacobite uprising of 1715, but if they had been it is unlikely the castle would have proved easy prey. And when the Jacobites did take the town of Stirling in 1746 during the '45 uprising they did not tackle the castle frontally, choosing instead to try to bombard it from the lower hill to the east, with disastrous results for the attackers who found themselves outgunned by the guns of the defensive batteries including those on the French Spur.

The final feature of the Outer Defenses are the casemates. These are vaulted chambers set within the frontal walls and designed to provide heavily protected accommodation for the garrison when under artillery attack. Those on the west side overlooking the bowling green were single storey and are now used for displays about the castle's history. The casemates between the Guardhouse Square and the French Spur were originally two storey and have more recently been converted into the Castle Cafe.

Casemates



The Forework

Stirling Castle is well defended on three sides by the rock on which it stands. The natural approach to the castle, and its weakest side, is from the south, from the Esplanade and the centre of the City of Stirling.

Because of this the south side of the castle would always have been the most heavily fortified. As early as 1380 there were references to walled defenses here together with an entrance protected by a drawbridge. It seems highly likely that this was laid across the castle rock along the line used by James IV for the Forework which remains partially on view today, well within the later Outer Defenses

James IV's grand vision for Stirling Castle started with the construction of the King's Old Building, and culminated with the Great Hall. But he was also responsible for the building of the Forework, a magnificent set of defenses guarding the main body of the castle from the south. These centered on the Forework Gatehouse. This remains impressive. But as built between 1501 and 1506, the gatehouse and its towers would have been twice as high, with the towers topped off by conical roofs. And rather than the two towers you see today, there would have been six. A matching pair of towers was built on the north side of the gatehouse, in the Outer Close, while two more semi-circular towers were placed on the line of the curtain wall, one to each side of the gatehouse.

Gatehouse

The curtain wall of the Forework ended at large rectangular towers. One of these, the Prince's Tower, still stands to almost its original height, though it was later incorporated into the design of the Palace. At the eastern end of the line of the Forework it is still possible to see the base of the second tower, the Elphinstone Tower, beyond the Castle Cafe and behind the French Spur.

The Prince's Tower

Stump of Elphinstone Tower

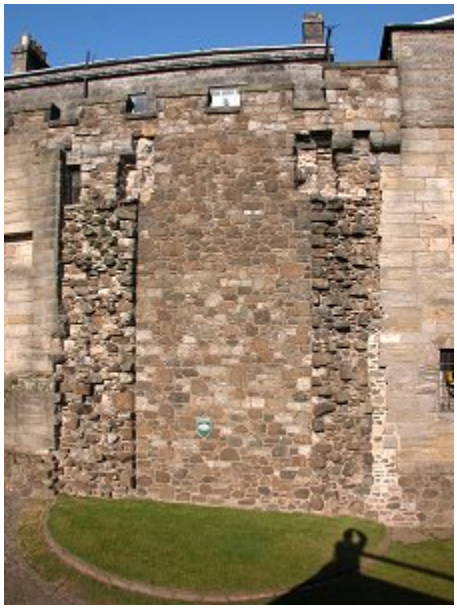
Imagine this series of high walls and even higher towers, and then imagine them coated in the bright lime wash with which the Great Hall has been restored. The result would have been visible from miles around, as the Great Hall is today, and truly awe-inspiring. Which was probably what James IV had in mind. It has been suggested that the Forework was rather out of date as a purely defensive structure even when built: and that what James IV was really trying to do was recreate some sort of idealized medieval castle.

James V's great addition to the castle, the Palace, was fitted in behind the west side of the Forework in about 1540 in a way that would have added still further to the visual impact of the castle.

Later changes did the Forework fewer favors. In August 1650 the Gatehouse was badly damaged during the siege by General Monck.

In 1689 the Elphinstone Tower, at the east end of the Forework, was cut down to the stump you see today to provide the base for an artillery battery and filled in. The remains of the Elphinstone Tower were cleared out and made safe in 1982 and the lowest two stories are now accessible from the Outer Close.

At some point, probably during the defensive improvements undertaken between 1711 and 1714, more changes were made. The semi circular towers on the Forework curtain wall were removed, though the base of one and the outline of the stonework of the other is still visible.



Scar of East Tower

The Outer Close is the open area to the east of the Palace and Great Hall. At it southern end is the Forework Gatehouse, while to the north it narrows to the North Gate, the route to the Nether Bailey beyond.

Outer Close from Gowan Hill

As you enter the Outer Close through the Forework Gateway it is the spectacular lime washed form of the Great Hall directly ahead of you that attracts your attention. Once through the gateway you begin to realize that the Palace to your left is even more magnificent, if considerably more subtle. Between the Great Hall and Palace is the bridged passageway into the Inner Close.

North Gate

To your right is the Fort Major's house, a relatively recent addition to the castle dating back to the 1790s. Overlooking the castle well, this is used as offices and not accessible to the public. Beyond it is the Main Guard House, probably built in the 1770s.

Grand Battery with the Wallace Monument in the distance

North of the Main Guard House is a grassy bank leading up to the curtain wall, complete with by a row of cannons. What you see here today are two different stages in the development of the castle that never existed together during its active life.

Main Guard House

The grassy mound covers part of the Great Kitchens. There were earlier kitchens in the room above the North Gate. But when the Great Hall was built from 1501 to 1504 a new range of kitchens was built against the eastern curtain wall to ensure that large events could be catered for.

The Palace

On 1 January 1537 James V married Madeleine, daughter of the King of France. Her ill health led to her death in July that year, and in 1538 James returned to France to marry Madeleine's adopted sister, Mary of Guise. Marriage gave James V an accommodation problem at Stirling Castle. The King's apartments were in what is today called the King's Old Building, built by James IV. James IV probably later built Queen's apartments, but James V wanted something to show that Scotland could match the best he had seen in France.

The result was the Palace at Stirling Castle. Work began in about 1538 and it is unlikely that James saw it in its complete form by the time of his death in December 1542, just six days after the birth of his daughter, Mary Queen of Scots in Linlithgow Palace. Completion of the Palace at Stirling fell instead to James' widow, Mary of Guise, and the resulting building is both remarkable and spectacular. The Palace is in the form of a hollow square. At its centre is the paved area that has become known as the Lion's Den. The name probably comes from the importance of the lion in Scottish heraldry. An alternative theory that a lion given to James V in France in 1537 was housed here seems unlikely.

It comes as a surprise to discover that such an imposing building was designed around just six main rooms. The King and Queen each had a matched range of three rooms. Each had a large and fairly public room, the Guard Hall, in which a range of functions took place. Passing a guard brought you to the smaller Presence Chamber, while beyond that lay the bedchamber. The Queen's lodgings are contained within the south range of the Palace, with her Bedchamber occupying the south east corner of the building. Linked to it in the east range is the King's Bedchamber, while his Presence Chamber occupies the north east corner, and his Guard Hall occupies much of the north range of the Palace. Both bedchambers had private rooms attached.

These "closets" were probably a private study, a comfortable bedroom and the en suite. Those attached to the King's Bedchamber still exist, overlooking the Lion's Den.

The Lion's Den

Detail on the Palace Wall

Palace from the Outer Close

The Queen's Guard Hall before restoration

Passage under the Palace

The Hall after restoration

The Ladies Hole

Historic Scotland intends to restore the royal lodgings: the Queen's lodgings as they would have been when used by Mary of Guise, and the King's lodgings to their condition when used by her grandson, James VI. The first major step towards this was taken during 2005, when the all the rooms were stripped right back to the stone shell. This comes as a shock to anyone who had admired the beautiful Queen's Guard Hall as it was before and now finds themselves looking at bare stone walls and naked ceiling supports. But the end result will doubtless be worth it.

Externally, the Palace has three highly decorated and beautifully designed facades. These face south over the Bowling Green Garden, east over the Outer Close, and north over the Inner Close.

But the magnificence of three of the Palace's ranges does not extend to its fourth, the west range. Visitors today will find that this comprises the Gallery, a corridor linking the King's and Queen's Guard Halls to one another and to the main entrance of the Palace at the corner of the Inner Close. This corridor also gives access to the west side of the Lion's Den, and to an open area with spectacular views now called the Ladies' Hole.

But the outer face of the west range is far from grand, looking for all the world like the back wall of a 1930s cinema. Except that 1930s cinemas don't usually appear to have been cobbled together from leftover bits of other buildings, with jagged wall ends visible in at least two places. There are accounts of a west range of the Palace in a state of collapse in 1583. But it seems unclear whether the Palace was simply left unfinished on this side after James V's death; whether it was finished and parts subsequently slipped over the edge of the castle

rock cliffs; or whether the older buildings into which the southern and possibly the western sides of the Palace were fitted later collapsed.

It is still possible to see parts of some of these earlier buildings, both in the shape of the Prince's Tower from James IV's Forework and in the basement level rooms accessible from the dark passage leading from the Outer Close under the Palace to the Ladies' Hole.

In 1700 major alterations were made to the Palace to insert a floor of accommodation for the Castle Governor in what had been the roof. The original grand entrance to the Palace was reduced in size to make room for stairs leading up to the Governor's apartments. Later in the castle's life the Palace was used for military accommodation, though without the further extensive alterations suffered by the Great Hall and Chapel Royal.

The Great Hall

Most historians agree that the Great Hall at Stirling Castle was the work of James IV, and built during the years 1501 to 1504. James had already built what is now called the King's Old Building on the west side of the Inner Close: the Great Hall was intended to provide a fitting venue for his state occasions. There remains some confusion, however, because one account written in the late 1500s suggests that James III built the Great Hall. And there are also references from around the same time to "The Old Hall", suggesting that the Great Hall was not the first to be built within the castle.

James IV, assuming this was his work, clearly intended to impress. The Great Hall was the largest ever built in Scotland, measuring 138ft by 47ft: far larger than the hall at Edinburgh Castle, which measured just 95ft by 41ft. It is heated by five fireplaces. The space seems huge to 21st Century eyes. It must have been truly awe-inspiring in the 1500s.

The Great Hall had about a century's use in its original role as a royal hall. Events held here included the banquet following the baptism of James VI on 17 December 1566: while on 15 July 1578 twelve year old James presided over a meeting of the Scottish Parliament here.

Perhaps the most spectacular event seen in the Great Hall was the banquet following the christening of Prince Henry in the new Chapel Royal on 30 August 1594. The highlight of the banquet was a wooden ship, 18ft long with masts 40ft high. From it seafood was served to the guests. The ship came complete with 36 brass cannons that fired a salute to the Prince.

The Union of the Crowns shifted the focus of the monarchy to London and the Great Hall was no longer needed for its original purpose. For many years it served as a stable and cart shed and was damaged during the siege by General Monck in 1650.

As the time of the upgrade to the defenses of the castle in 1711-1714 an extra floor was inserted into the hall to make it more useful for military purposes. Further work took place between 1796 and 1799 when two floors and five cross walls were inserted into the structure of the Great Hall. Twelve barrack rooms were built, numerous windows were created, and the original complex hammerbeam roof was greatly simplified to give more room for accommodation.

Hammerbeam vaulted roof

As early as 1893 it was suggested that the Great Hall should be restored to something more like its original state, and things went one stage further when plans were drawn up in 1946. But there was little opportunity to begin restoration until the military left Stirling Castle in 1964.

Early work in the 1960s to remove the additions made in the late 1700s produced enough evidence of the original state of the Great Hall to allow a decision to be taken to restore it as nearly as possible to its 1504 condition. After more than 30 years' work, the restored Great Hall was opened by Queen Elizabeth II on 30 November 1999.

The Great Hall from the Gallery

The intervening period had seen as much a rebuilding as a renovation, and the process was a controversial one that would probably not be contemplated today. Especially striking, and especially controversial, was the way the restored building was rendered and lime washed before its opening in 1999. The result is a hall that looks much as it would have done to James IV in 1504; and which is visible for miles around.

The East windows

The Royal Chapel

It is likely that there has been a chapel within Stirling Castle for as long as there has been a castle here. Indeed, the earliest evidence for a castle was the investiture of a chapel within it by Alexander I in 1110. There are frequent later references to chapels at Stirling Castle, and at times it seems possible that there might have been more than one. There are also frequent references to a Chapel Royal. Perhaps most famously it was in the Chapel Royal at Stirling Castle that the infant Mary Queen of Scots was crowned on 9 September 1543: and where she controversially celebrated Mass on her return from France in 1561. But, rather confusingly, none of this happened in the Chapel Royal you see at Stirling Castle today.

The first of the currently existing royal buildings surrounding the Inner Close was the King's Old Building, built by James IV in 1496. At the same time he set up a Chapel Royal. This was an institution as much as a building, and to house it he renovated an existing chapel, possibly in a building with a footprint overlapping the later Chapel Royal,, but further forward, intruding into the Inner Close and partly obscuring the King's Old Building. James IV probably intended to rebuild the Chapel Royal after the Great Hall was completed in 1504, but the Battle of Flodden intervened in 1513 and he never got round to it.

Interior from the East end

By 1583 a report prepared for James VI cataloguing the structural shortcomings of the castle noted many leaking roofs. The biggest problems related to the Chapel Royal. Design flaws in the roof seemed to place it beyond repair and the Chapel's location in any case spoiled the otherwise neat pattern of the Inner Close. The recommendation was to demolish it and rebuild it a little to the north. Nothing was done at the time, but circumstances changed in 1594. It had become clear that Queen Elizabeth of England was not going to produce an heir and James VI of Scotland was her obvious successor. James' wife, Anne of Denmark, gave birth to their son, Prince Henry, on 19 February 1594. James wanted a venue suitable for the christening of the boy born to inherit the unified crowns of Scotland and England.

Painting on the West end

The new Chapel Royal was completed in time for the christening of Prince Henry, which took place on 30 August 1594. It is a simple rectangular single story building completing the now neat square of the Inner Close. The following century the chapel was heavily decorated by the artist Valentine Jenkins in preparation for the visit of Charles I in 1633.

But while the Union of the Crowns brought about the Chapel Royal's creation it also led to its decline. Stirling Castle's role changed from royal residence to military base in 1685, though this was only formal recognition of what had already happened. By the start of the 1900s the chapel building was used as canteen and training rooms for the garrison, while an inserted upper floor was used for stores.

Restoration began in the 1930s with the removal of the extra floor, but it took until 1996 for the Chapel Royal to be fully restored to the condition you see it in today, complete with the reconstruction of the magnificent decoration put in place for Charles I's visit.

The Kings Old Building

The King's House", now known as the King's Old Building, was built for James IV in about 1496. Its north end is located on the highest part of the castle rock and it is likely that the site had already been built on, probably several times, in the earlier history of Stirling Castle. It was traditionally believed that James II's murder of the Earl of Douglas on 21 February 1452 took place in what later became known as the Douglas Room at the north end of the King's Old Building. The building did not exist at the time, but this is probably a good indication of an earlier King's residence on this part of the rock. When originally built in 1496, the main rooms would have been on the first floor, rising to roof height. Below was a vaulted ground floor. Projecting from the front of the building would probably have been timber galleries, providing an external link between different parts of the accommodation.

The King's Old Building has probably been altered more frequently than any of the other principle buildings in the castle. It ceased to be the monarch's residence from the completion of the Palace in the 1540s and subsequently saw a variety of uses. It had already become known as the "King's Old Work" by 1687 and in 1719 was used to house a number of the officers in the

military garrison here. In the 1790s floors and windows were inserted to provide accommodation for a larger garrison.

In 1855 there was a serious fire at the north end of the building. This was later rebuilt with a fine frontage overlooking the quiet and attractive Douglas Garden to its north, and the North Curtain Wall beyond it. By then the magazine placed in the Douglas Garden in 1681 (and still there) had been made redundant by others more safely located in the Nether Bailey.

Today the King's Own Building houses the regimental museum of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. There have been suggestions from time to time that the building should be restored as has happened with the Chapel Royal and Great Hall: but there is so much uncertainty about what it was like when built that this seems very unlikely.

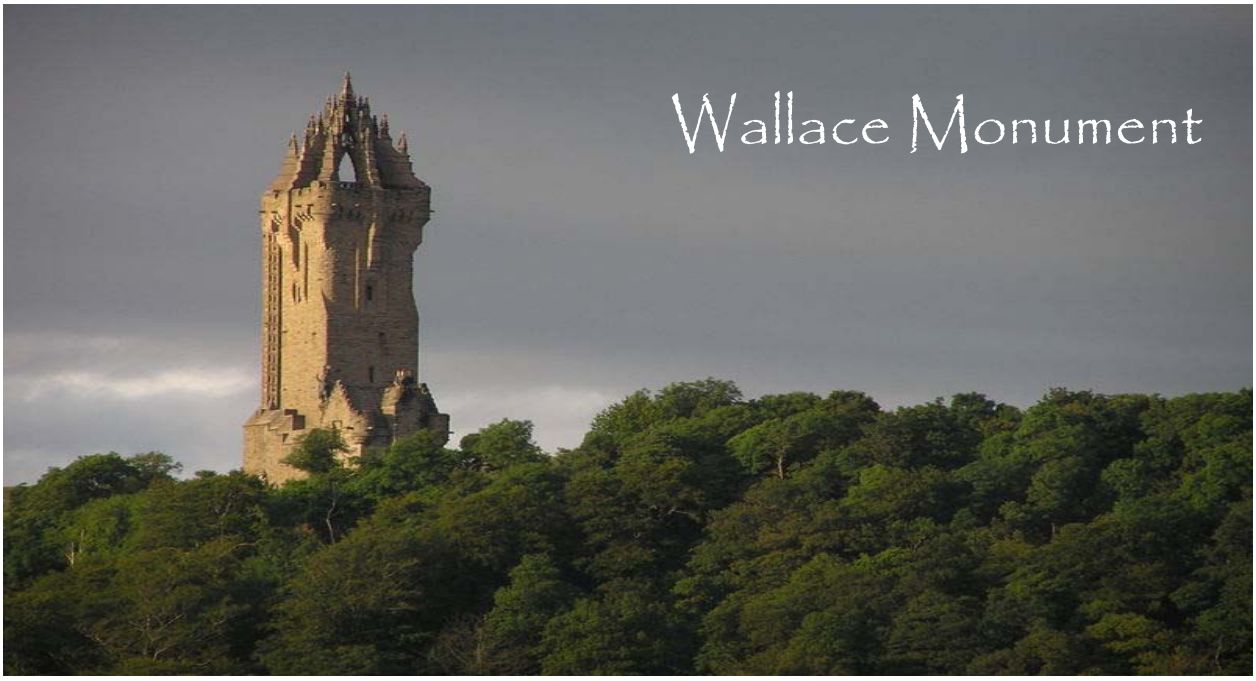
Nether Bailey

The Nether Bailey occupies the lower part of the castle rock, to the north of the main area of the castle. It is accessed by descending through the North Gate, probably the oldest standing part of Stirling Castle. As you emerge from the North Gate, the Nether Bailey can seem like another world. This is the least known and least visited part of the castle and a walk around its walls provides excellent views of the north side of Stirling. It also provides an unusual view of the main part of the castle, and the Great Hall in particular, looming over the north curtain wall.

It is unclear when this lower northern part of the castle rock was fortified. But it seems probable there was already a walled enclosure here by 1380, when work was undertaken on the North Gate. Until 1689 there had been small postern gates located on the east and west sides of the Nether Bailey, but these were blocked up as part of a strengthening of Stirling Castle's defenses in the light of the threat from the Jacobites. It is not known whether any buildings were located in the Nether Bailey during the early centuries of the castle's life. There was a proposal in 1583 to build kennels here: but as part of the North Curtain Wall had by then partly collapsed, there were probably more pressing priorities for the building program.

In 1810 three blast-proof powder magazines were built behind strong walls in the lowest part of the Nether Bailey, as was a guard house beside the approach to the magazines from the North Gate. In 1851 the guard house became the castle's punishment cell. In 1860 a fourth powder magazine was built beyond the existing three. This is open to the public to give an idea of the internal arrangements of these buildings when in use. The older magazines were connected and converted into stores in 1908.

At the far end of the Nether Bailey is the oddest structure here. This is a curved wall close to is most northerly tip, all that remains of a firing range. It is hard to think of a less suitable location for a firing range, close to the powder magazines and high above Stirling: but it's clearly not been used for a very long time.



The **Wallace National Monument** (generally known as the Wallace Monument) is a tower standing on the summit of Abbey Craig, a hilltop near Stirling in Scotland. It commemorates William Wallace, the 13th century Scottish hero.

The tower was constructed following a fundraising campaign which accompanied a resurgence of Scottish national identity in the 19th century. In addition to public subscription, it was partially funded by contributions from a number of foreign donors, including Italian national leader Giuseppe Garibaldi. Completed in 1869, the monument is a 220 foot sandstone tower, built in the Victorian Gothic style.

The campanile at Cambuskenneth Abbey

The monument stands on the Abbey Craig, a volcanic crag above Cambuskenneth Abbey, from which Wallace was said to have watched the gathering of the army of English king Edward I, just before the Battle of Stirling Bridge.

Cambuskenneth Abbey is a ruined Augustinian monastery located on an area of land enclosed by a meander of the River Forth near Stirling in Scotland. Although the abbey is largely disused, the neighboring village of Cambuskenneth continues to be inhabited.

Cambuskenneth Abbey was built by order of King David the First around the year 1140. Dedicated to the Virgin Mary, it was initially known as the Abbey of St Mary of Stirling and sometimes simply as Stirling Abbey. The major street leading down the castle hill from the royal residences in Stirling Castle to the abbey was called St.Mary's Wynd, a name it retains.

Cambuskenneth was one of the more important abbeys in Scotland, due in part to its proximity to the burgh of Stirling, a leading urban centre of the country and sometime capital. Royalty, including English King Edward and later Scottish King Robert the Bruce, prayed regularly at the abbey. Bruce held his parliament there in 1326 to confirm the succession of his son David.

In 1486 Margaret of Denmark died at nearby Stirling Castle and was buried at the abbey. In 1488 her husband King James the Third was murdered at Bannockburn, and his body was brought to Cambuskenneth Abbey for burial. The elaborate marker of his grave, which was funded by Queen Victoria, is still visible at one end of the church.

The abbey fell into disuse during the Scottish Reformation. By 1559 there were few monks remained there, and the abbey was closed and most of the buildings looted and burned. The abbey was placed under the jurisdiction of the military governor of Stirling Castle, who had much of the stonework removed and used in construction projects in the castle.

Of the once wealthy abbey, mostly only knee-high ruins and exposed foundations remain. Only the 13th century campanile is intact, following an extensive renovation in 1859. The abbey was acquired by the crown in 1908, and it is presently managed by Historic Scotland. The abbey is open to visitors during the summer months. Visitors can enter the base room of the campanile; the stairs to the upper floors are locked, but are opened for visitors on occasion.

When the question of creating a national monument to the achievement of William Wallace was first discussed in the early 1800's, it seemed that it was destined to be built in Edinburgh, the capital city. However Glasgow strongly contended the right and plans were made to erect it on Glasgow Green, which had the first monument to Lord Nelson (1806). Many other Scottish towns discussed the proposal, but after due deliberation, it was decided that only Stirling could be home to the National Wallace Monument.

A group of prominent Scots formed a National Monument Committee in the 1830s. However, in typical committee fashion, it took until the 1850s before serious steps were taken to build a monument.

The decision to build the National Wallace Monument was taken at a great meeting in the Kings Park of Stirling in 1856, and it was agreed that a Gothic tower on the Abbey Craig, designed by John T Rochead and overlooking the site of Wallace's victory was the best option.

Wallace Monument with attached caretaker's house

The foundation stone was laid on Bannockburn day 1861, and the completed monument was handed over to the Custodians on 11th September 1869 on the 572nd anniversary of Wallace's famous victory at the Battle of Stirling Bridge.

Money was collected from Scots world-wide for the project, which in turn inspired the setting up of the Wallace statues in Baltimore in the United States and Ballaret in Australian goldfields.

The design of the monument is in the Scottish "Baronial" style and represented a Scottish Medieval tower, rising from a courtyard, with a representation on the top of the Crown Royal of Scotland. The design has been much criticized for its fanciful combination of secular and ecclesiastical elements.

The monument is 220 feet high, 54 square feet at its base, with the tower 36 square feet. The walls are 16/18 feet at their thickest, tapering to 5 feet thick at their thinnest. It is estimated that there were in excess of 30,000 tons of stones used in the construction.

The monument was built with a caretaker's house attached. Today, that space is now occupied by a gift shop and tea room (which was originally the caretaker's kitchen and parlor).

The statue of Wallace on the outside of the building is solid bronze and was sculpted by David Watson Stevenson. It is situated approximately 30 feet from the ground, and the statue itself stands around 15 feet tall.

Visitors to the Wallace Monument leave their cars at the foot of Abbey Craig, which they then climb to reach the foot of the monument. A minibus service is also available from the Pavilion Visitor Centre next to the car park. In the entrance foyer of the Monument itself there is a display about Sir William Wallace and about the construction of the Monument.

Other motifs on the building include the Scottish Thistle, the Wallace coat of arms - surrounded by a knotted rope.

Internally there are four rooms in the tower of approximately 25 square feet, with vaulted ceilings 20/30 feet high.

The tower rooms are connected by a spiral staircase in the north-west corner.

246 narrow steps take you to the top of the tower and there are three chambers where you can stop off during your climb. The first 71 steps up to Level 1 bring you to a display telling the

story of the life of Wallace and of the Battle of Stirling Bridge.

Here the highlight is a 3-D simulation in which Wallace appears at his trial at Westminster Hall, telling his own story via the 'William Wallace Talking Head'. Also on display is what is said to be the 700 year old Wallace sword, some 5 feet 4 inches long. Coming face to face with such a magnificent piece of metalwork you wonder how anyone could have lifted or carried it, still less fought with it.

The sword is a traditional two-handed broad-sword, 71.5 inches in length. It weighs six pounds. Little is known about the origins of the sword for it carries no maker's mark and is therefore difficult to date. The quality of the metal used for the blade suggests that it may have been forged in Scotland (unlike other swords of the period which were often Flemish or German in origin). King James IV ordered the sword to be re-hilted in 1505, so that it would be more fitting to Scotland's National Hero. The size of the sword indicates that Sir William Wallace must have been at least six feet six inches tall.

The sword was traditionally kept in Dumbarton Castle until 17 November 1888 when it was handed over in Stirling Castle - to Rev Charles Rogers who had started the Wallace Monument project in the first place.

64 more steps will bring you to Level 2 and the Hall of Heroes. In the Scottish Hall of Heroes you will meet other great Scots sculpted in marble.

The busts are of :

- Sir David Brewster (1781 - 1868), scientist and inventor.
- Robert the Bruce (1274 - 1329), King of Scotland and national hero.
- George Buchanan (1506 - 1582), historian and scholar.
- Robert Burns (1759 - 1796), poet.
- Thomas Carlyle (1795 - 1881), writer and sage.
- Thomas Chalmers(1780 - 1847), preacher and writer.
- William Ewart Gladstone (1809 - 1898), politician and UK prime minister.
- John Knox (1505 - 1572), religious reformer.
- David Livingstone (1813 - 1873), missionary and explorer.
- Hugh Miller (1802 - 1856), writer and geologist.
- William Murdock (1754-1839), pioneer of gas lighting.

- Allan Ramsay (1685 - 1758), poet and man of letters.
- Sir Walter Scott (1771 - 1832), writer, poet and nationalist.
- Adam Smith (1723 - 1790), economist and philosopher.
- Robert Tannahill (1774 - 1810), songwriter.
- James Watt (1736-1819), inventor and developer of the steam engine.

The third floor of the Wallace Monument contains a 360° diorama where you will learn about the history of the surrounding landscape. On the viewing platform above you will witness one of the finest views in Scotland, over the town of Stirling and the carseland of the Forth Valley, as far as the Forth bridges in the East and Ben Lomond in the West.

The final pull leads to *The Crown* of the Monument with its breathtaking views bringing the Diorama to life and making every one of those 246 steps worthwhile.

The **World Pipe Band Championships** is a pipe band competition held in Glasgow, Scotland every August. The event has been operating regularly since 1930, when the Scottish Pipe Band Association (today known as the Royal Scottish Pipe Band Association) was formed. For competitive bands, the title of World Champion is highly coveted, and this event is seen as the culmination of a year's worth of preparation, rehearsal and practice.

The entirety of the World Championships takes place on one day in August, on Glasgow Green. Typically several hundred bands attend, traveling from all over the world. Bands arrive early and are required to perform in a qualifying round which takes place in the morning. The top bands at the end of the qualifying round play in a second event in the afternoon to determine an aggregate winner. To win, Grade One bands must perform in two events, a March, Strathspey & Reel event (known as a "set" or "MSR") which consists of three pre-arranged tunes, and a Medley event, which consists of a short selection of music chosen and arranged by the band.

Prizes at the World's are awarded in the following eight categories:

- Grade One
- Grade Two
- Grade Three "A"
- Grade Three "B"
- Juvenile
- Grade Four "A"
- Grade Four "B"
- Novice Juvenile

In the Novice Juvenile and Juvenile categories, band members must be under the age of eighteen, with the exception of one "adult" player, often instructors, who may serve as the Pipe Major or Pipe Sergeant. The remaining categories have no age restriction, but are based on proficiency. Grade One is the highest of these categories, and Novice is the lowest.

Grading and eligibility are overseen by the RSPBA, and bands must apply for downgrading or upgrading.

Glasgow Green, once known as **Kinclaith**, is situated in the east end of the city on the north bank of the River Clyde and is the oldest park in Glasgow dating back to the 15th century.

In 1450, King James II granted the land to Bishop William Turnbull and the people of Glasgow. The Green was quite different from what it is today, being an uneven swampy area composed of a number of "greens" (divided by the Camlachie Burn and Molendinar Burn), including the High and Low Greens, the Calton Green and the Gallowgate Green. The park served a number of purposes in its first few centuries; as a grazing area, an area to wash and bleach linen, an area to dry fishing nets and for activities like swimming. The city's first *steamie*, called *The Washhouse*, opened on the banks of the Camlachie Burn in 1732.

McLennan Arch

An area of land, known as *Fleshers' Haugh* was purchased in 1792 by the city from Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens, extending the park to the east. In 1817 and 1826, efforts were made to improve the layout of the park. Culverts were built over the Calmachie and Molendinar Burns and the park was leveled out and drained.

From 25 December 1745 to 3 January 1746, Bonnie Prince Charlie's army camped in the privately owned *Flesher's Haugh* (which would become a part of Glasgow Green in 1792), while Charlie demanded that the city equip his army with fresh clothing and footwear.

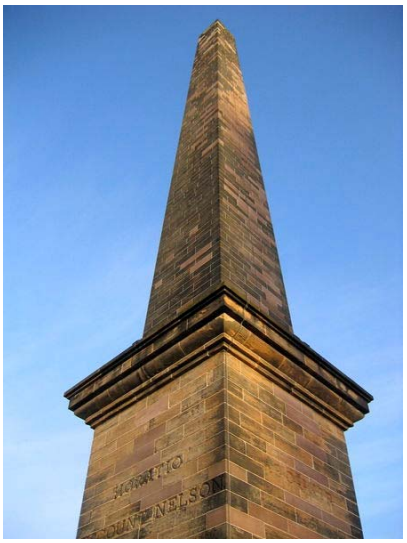
In 1765, James Watt, while wandering aimlessly across the Green, conceived the idea of the separate condenser for the steam engine. This invention is credited by some with starting the Industrial Revolution.

To alleviate economic depression in the aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars the Town Council of Glasgow employed 324 jobless as workers to remodel Glasgow Green. The Radical movement for parliamentary reform grew, and in 1816 some 40,000 people attended a meeting on the Green to support demands for more representative government and an end to the Corn laws which kept food prices high. In the spring of 1820 the Green was one of the meeting places for conspirators in what became the "Radical War", with strikers carrying out military drill on the Green before their brief rebellion was crushed. Later James Wilson was convicted of treason for allegedly being a leader of the insurrection, and hanged and beheaded on Glasgow Green in front of a crowd of some 20,000 people.

When the Reform Act of 1832 passed in Parliament, increasing the electorate from 4,329 (1820) to 65,000 (1832), a large demonstration of over 70,000 people was held on the Green with a procession lead around the park by a Bridgeton band. The Chartism movement that grew in response to the Reform Act, later resulted in what is known as the *Chartist Riot* of 1848. William Ewart Gladstone's Reform Act of 1867, which increased the electorate to 230,606 (1868), brought further meetings to the Green.

The park was used as a meeting place by the women's suffragette movement from the early 1870s to the late 1910s. In April 1872, the women's suffragette society, that had formed only two years before, held a large open-air meeting in the park.

The year after Admiral Horatio Nelson's death, a 43.5 meter tall monument was erected in the Green in 1806. The first civic monument in Britain to commemorate Nelson's victories, it predated Nelson's Pillar in Dublin by two years and Nelson's column in London by three decades. Four years after its construction it was hit by a lightning strike which caused the top 6 meters to collapse, but the damage was soon repaired.



In 1881 a fountain was erected in the park to commemorate Sir William Collins, a figure in the temperance movement who served as Glasgow's Lord Provost between 1877 and 1880. In 1992 the fountain was moved to stand behind the McLennan Arch.

The **People's Palace** and Winter Gardens are a museum and glasshouse situated near Glasgow Green, and was opened on 22 January 1898 by the Earl of Rosebery.

At the time, the East End of Glasgow was one of the unhealthiest and overcrowded parts of the city, and the People's Palace was intended to provide a cultural centre for the people. Lord Rosebery continued: "A palace of pleasure and imagination around which the people may place their affections and which may give them a home on which their memory may rest". He declared the building "Open to the people for ever and ever".

Originally, the ground floor of the building provided reading and recreation rooms, with a museum on the first floor, and a picture gallery on the top floor. Since the 1940s, it has been the museum of local history for the city of Glasgow,

and tells the story of the people and the city from 1750 to the present day. The collections and displays reflect the changing face of the city and the different experiences of Glaswegians at home, work and leisure.

The building was closed for almost two years, to allow restoration work to be carried out, with the re-opening being timed to coincide with the 100-year anniversary of its first opening in 1898, and this is recorded on a plaque mounted just inside the main entrance. Renovations extended to include the Winter Gardens to the rear of the building, where the glasshouse was extensively restored and reglazed, and the gardens tidied.

In 2004, the Omaha Pipes and Drums competed for the first time in their history in three competitions in Scotland; Bridge of Allan, North Berwick, and the World Pipe Band Championships. The band finished in 6th place in Grade 4 at Bridge of Allan, 8th Place in Grade 4 at North Berwick, and 7th place in the qualifying rounds of Grade 4B at the World Pipe Band Championships.

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The Royal Scottish Pipe Band Association

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Band: Omaha Pipes and Drums
No of Contests Entries Completed in all Grades at MINOR contests: 2

(P1 = Piping Place 1, P2 = Piping Place 2, D = Drumming Place and E = Ensemble Place)

Contest	Date	Grade	P 1	P 2	P Tot	D	E	Final Total	Final Position
Bridge of Allan	2004-08-08	4	2	0	4	14	0	18	6
North Berwick	2004-08-07	4	7	6	13	11	5	29	8

No of Contests Entries Completed in all Grades at MAJOR contests: 1

Contest	Date	Grade	P 1	P 2	P Tot	D	E	Final Total	Final Position
World Championships	2004-08-14	4B Qual 2	7	4	11	13	6	30	7