



# A BRIEF HISTORY OF EDINBURGH

**AD 200** Edinburgh was first occupied by the Romans in AD 200. They had settlements on Castle Rock, Arthur's Seat and Blackford Hill and their capital was called '*Dun Eiden*', meaning '*fort on the hill slope*', referring to Castle Rock.

**AD 638** In AD 638, ancestors of the Romans, the Goddodin people, were defeated by the Angles who lived in northeast England. The Angles captured Dun Eiden and renamed it. They used the existing name 'Eiden' and added their own Old English word for fort, '*burh*', to create the name Edinburgh.

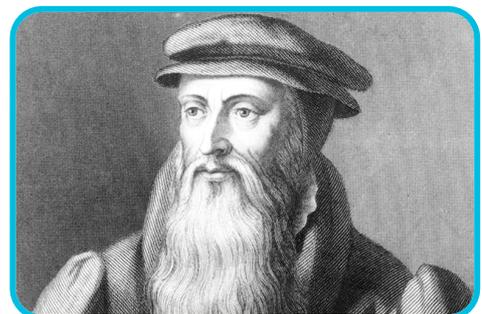
**1080s** There was no record of a town called Edinburgh until 450 years later when Malcolm III Canmore founded a dynasty of able Scottish rulers. Until this period the only settlement in this area was the castle. From the 11<sup>th</sup> century onwards, a settlement grew to the east of Castle Rock.



**Mid 1400s** By the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century Edinburgh was the de facto royal capital and the political centre of Scotland. The coronation of King James II of Scotland took place in Holyrood Abbey on 25 March 1437 and the Scottish Parliament regularly held meetings in the Tolbooth on the High Street or in the castle.

**Late 1400s** The city's first town wall was erected in the late 1400s, enclosing the Old Town. This densely populated area forced its overcrowded inhabitants to build upwards rather than outwards, creating buildings that towered up to 14 storeys high!

**1500s** In the 16<sup>th</sup> century the Protestant Reformation spread rapidly through Scotland. The preaching of the Protestant Calvinist reformer, John Knox, found sympathetic ears in Edinburgh. John Knox was the minister at St Giles' Cathedral and was so effective that in 1560 the Scottish Parliament created a Protestant Church that was independent of Rome and of the monarchy.



**1600s** In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, civil war broke out. Public riots in Edinburgh were sparked by King Charles I's attempts to impose bishops on the churches in Scotland. The Presbyterian Church believed the church should be free from any control by the King or Government. Consequently, in 1638, hundreds gathered in Greyfriars Kirkyard to sign the National Covenant, a declaration which affirmed their rights and beliefs. Scotland became divided



between the Covenanters, who saw Jesus Christ as the head of the church, and those who believed the King of England had the divine authority to govern.

Although the Scots resisted Charles I's religious beliefs, they were outraged when Oliver Cromwell's Parliamentarians executed the King in 1649. The Scots offered his son, Charles II, the Scottish Crown as long as he signed the Covenant, which he did. However once the English monarchy was restored in



1660, Charles II went back on his word and condemned the Covenant. His successor, King James VII of Scotland and II of England, made worshipping as a Covenanter a capital offence. This period of persecution for the Covenanters was known as the 'Killing Time' and approximately 1,200 Covenanters were imprisoned in a corner of Greyfriar's Kirkyard while they awaited trial.

Late 1600s

By the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, Edinburgh was Scotland's most important city. Civil war had ceased and the economy was ruined. It became clear to wealthy Scottish merchants that the only way to make money was to unite with England to have access to the lucrative markets of its overseas colonies. The Act of Union, which brought the two countries under one parliament, one sovereign and one flag whilst preserving the independence of the Scottish Church and legal system, came into effect on 1 May 1707.

1707

1740 to 1830

Even though Edinburgh had declined in political importance, its cultural and intellectual life thrived. Between 1740 and 1830 the Scottish Enlightenment came into full effect. Edinburgh was known as a source of genius, well-known throughout Europe for its great artists, scientists and philosophers.

At around this time, Edinburgh New Town was built to the north of the city to allow wealthier residents to escape the overcrowded, filthy streets of the Old Town and live in a healthier and cleaner environment. This caused a huge socio-economic divide within the city.



Late 1800s

The Industrial Revolution affected Edinburgh on a much smaller scale than Glasgow. However, it still brought many changes. The traditional industries of baking, brewing, distilling and publishing were joined by ironworks, potteries, glass factories and light engineering. During this time Edinburgh's population quadrupled in size to 400,000 people.

1947

After both the First and Second World Wars, Edinburgh's cultural life flourished once again. In 1947 the Edinburgh International Festival and the Fringe Festival both took place for the first time and both survive today!



# EDINBURGH NEW TOWN

Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1995, Edinburgh's New Town is one of the most complete and unspoilt examples of Georgian architecture and town planning in the world. The New Town was built between 1760 and 1820 as an orderly grid of broad, tree-lined streets and beautiful town houses to provide healthier and more spacious living accommodation for the city's wealthier population. The New Town's layout was created by James Craig with help from the Scottish Neoclassical Architect Robert Adam who designed some of the New Town's finest buildings.



## Charlotte Square

Charlotte Square is a garden square at the western end of George Street. Designed by Robert Adam in 1791 it was expected to be one of the top addresses in Edinburgh. In the centre of Charlotte Square at Number 6 is Bute House. As the official residence of the First Minister of Scotland, it is Edinburgh's equivalent to Number 10 Downing Street in London. Inside this four-storey building is the Cabinet Room, offices, conference rooms and sitting and dining rooms where the First Minister works and hosts Scottish Government ministers, official visitors and guests.

## George Street

First planned in 1767 and named after King George III, George Street was the central road of James Craig's New Town. Initially laid out as a residential area, in recent years it has become the city's most esteemed shopping district. All along the street are statues which portray prominent people in history including the well-known churchman Thomas Chalmers (1780-1847), the youngest British Prime Minister in history William Pitt the Younger (1759-1806) who became Prime Minister aged 24 and held the post for 18 years, King George IV (1762-1830) and the Scottish scientist James Clerk Maxwell (1831-1879).

## St Andrew Square

Constructed in 1772, St Andrew Square was one of the most fashionable residential areas in the city. However, by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it had become Edinburgh's commercial centre. Now it is



one of the key financial centres in Scotland as the square is made up of the offices of major banks and insurance companies. Look out for Dundas House, the impressive mansion on the east side of the square, which is now home to the head office of The Royal Bank of Scotland.



## **Princes Street**

The principal shopping street in the capital, Princes Street is named after King George III's two eldest sons, Prince George (later King George IV) and Prince Frederick, Duke of York and Albany.

## **Princes Street Gardens**

When the New Town was being built, the contaminated waters of the Nor Loch were drained and replaced by private gardens called Princes Street Gardens. The Nor Loch was originally a marshy land which was flooded under the orders of King James III in 1460 to



strengthen the town and castle's defences. Between the Middle Ages and the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was regularly polluted from sewage and household waste which ran downhill into the loch from the Old Town. Seen as unsightly and odorous, it was transformed under James Craig's plan.

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the gardens became a public park which now contains two of the leading Scottish art galleries, the Royal Scottish Academy and the National Gallery of Scotland; the Ross Bandstand (an open-air theatre); and a number of statues and monuments which include the Scott Monument.

## **The Scott Monument**

The Scott Monument is a Victorian Gothic monument to commemorate Sir Walter Scott, the author of the 27 Waverley novels and many other short stories, poems and histories. Designed in 1838 by the self-taught architect George Meikle Kemp, it is the world's second largest monument to a writer at 61.11 metres tall. The tower has a number of viewing platforms which can be reached by a series of spiral staircases providing magnificent panoramic views of Edinburgh.

Between the tower's four columns is a statue of Sir Walter Scott seated with a quill pen and with his dog by his side. This statue was designed by John Steell and carries 64 figures of characters from Scott's novels. In addition, there are 16 carved heads of Scottish poets and writers, including Robert Burns, as well as the heads of Mary Queen of Scots, King James I of Scotland and King James V of Scotland. In total, 93 persons are represented on this statue as well as two dogs and a pig.





### Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832)

Sir Walter Scott was a Scottish historical novelist, playwright, poet and historian who pioneered an entirely new literary genre, the historical novel. Famous titles include *Ivanhoe*, *Rob Roy*, *Waverley*, and *The Heart of Midlothian*. His influence on other European and American novelists was immediate and profound as he showed them that he could write novels using a Scottish historical setting with regional speech, localised settings and romantic themes.

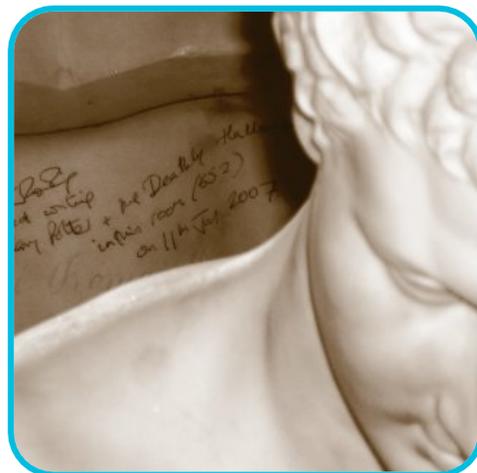
Scott's fame grew as his interpretations of Scottish history and society captured popular imagination. In 1815 he was given the honour of dining with George, Prince Regent (the future King George IV), who wanted to meet the "Author of *Waverley*". The Prince Regent later gave Scott permission to conduct a search for the Crown Jewels which were believed to be lost after the Act of Union in 1707. In 1818 Scott and a team of military men found the Crown Jewels in a box in a room in the depths of Edinburgh Castle.

Scott's *Waverley* novels played a huge role in rehabilitating the public perception of the Scottish Highlands and its culture, which had formerly been viewed as barbaric and as a breeding ground for religious fanaticism and Jacobite rebellions. The novels also influenced Queen Victoria to visit Scotland and to fall in love with its beauty.

### The Balmoral

At the east end of Princes Street is The Balmoral, a five-star hotel designed by William Hamilton Beattie in a traditional Scottish baronial style, which was first opened in 1902. Since its opening, the hotel's clock has been set 3 minutes fast to ensure the people of Edinburgh would not miss their trains from the adjacent Waverley Station. The only day the clock runs on time is on 31 December for Edinburgh's Hogmanay celebrations.

In 2007 it was confirmed that J.K. Rowling, author of the Harry Potter novels, finished the final book of the series '*Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*' in her suite at the hotel. The celebrated author wrote "J.K. Rowling finished writing *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* in this room on 11<sup>th</sup> Jan 2007" on a marble bust of Hermes in room 522. This room has since been renamed the "J.K. Rowling Suite" and the marble bust is on display in a glass case to protect it.





### Harry Potter in Edinburgh

Edinburgh has a strong connection with the wizarding world of Harry Potter as it was the home of J.K. Rowling when she wrote the majority of the Harry Potter books. There are many places around the city which inspired J.K. Rowling to create a number of Harry Potter characters and places - all of which are very close together and easy to walk to.

- The former Nicolson's Café (6A Nicolson Street) was the place where Rowling wrote parts of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone. She had very little money in her early years living in Edinburgh and would often go to the city's cafes where she could write for the price of a cup of coffee.
- The "birthplace of Harry Potter", The Elephant House, is the café where J.K. Rowling planned later Potter novels. It is probably the most famous Harry Potter location in the city, but technically isn't the "birthplace of Harry Potter" - the idea of Harry Potter came to J.K. Rowling whilst she was on a train from Manchester to London.
- Greyfriar's Kirkyard is the graveyard surrounding Greyfriar's Kirk. The gravestones here may have inspired the names of some of the more infamous Harry Potter characters. The most famous is the grave of Thomas Riddell which may have helped create the name for Lord Voldemort (Tom Marvolo Riddle). There are also gravestones for William McGonagall, who shares the last name with Professor Minerva McGonagall, and the grave of Mrs Elizabeth Moodie which some people link with the last name of Mad-Eye Moody.
- Victoria Street is a colourful, 19<sup>th</sup> century, narrow-curved street in the Grassmarket which is believed to be an inspiration for Diagon Alley. As one of Edinburgh's most beautiful streets it has many brightly painted shops and buildings with pointed roofs.
- J.K. Rowling's handprints were reproduced on a flagstone in front of Edinburgh's City Chambers after she was awarded the Edinburgh Award in 2008 for her contributions to the city.
- George Heriot's School was first opened in 1628 as an orphanage and charitable school for boys. Today it is a co-educational primary and secondary school. This turreted Scottish Renaissance school is believed to have inspired the creation of Hogwart's School of Witchcraft and Wizardry.





# CALTON HILL

Calton Hill is at the eastern end of Princes Street and is known as 'Edinburgh's Acropolis' as it is scattered with impressive monuments dating back to the 1800s. The Scottish architect William Henry Playfair was responsible for the majority of these structures including the unfinished Scottish National Monument.



## **The Scottish National Monument**

The Scottish National Monument was built to commemorate the Scottish soldiers and sailors who had died fighting in the Napoleonic Wars. It was designed by Playfair and Charles Robert Cockerell between 1823 and 1826. Their intention was to replicate the



Parthenon in Athens. Construction of the monument began in 1826 but stopped in 1829 due to lack of money. It was only partially built and has never been completed which led to its nickname 'Scotland's Disgrace'. The inscription on the monument was intended to say "A Memorial of the Past and Incentive to the Future Heroism of the Men of Scotland".

## **The Nelson Monument**

Built between 1807 and 1815 the Nelson Monument was constructed to honour Vice Admiral Lord Nelson and his victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. On Trafalgar Day each year the Royal Navy's White Ensign and signal flags are flown from the monument to spell out Nelson's famous message "England expects that every man will do his duty".

In 1853 the time-signalling device, a time ball, was added to the top of the monument to let the shipping boats in Leith Harbour accurately determine the time. A time ball is a large ball that is dropped at a predetermined time, usually 1' o'clock in the afternoon, to enable ship navigators to verify the setting of their marine chronometers. This then allows the navigators to calculate their longitude (east-west position) at sea.





## **The Robert Burns Monument**

Looking out over Arthur's Seat on the southerly foot of Calton Hill is the Burns Monument which was built in 1831 to commemorate Scotland's national bard (poet), Robert Burns. The monument overlooks the Canongate Graveyard which is the final resting place of the poet's close friend, Mrs Agnes MacLehose, who Burns referred to in his poems and letters as 'Clarinda'.



### **Robert Burns (1759-1796)**

Robert Burns, also known as Rabbin Burns, was a Scottish poet and lyricist who is now widely regarded as the national poet of Scotland. Seen as a pioneer of the Romantic movement he also focused his poetry on themes such as republicanism, radicalism, Scottish patriotism, anticlericalism, class inequalities, gender roles, Scottish cultural identity and poverty. After his death he became a source of inspiration for the founders of liberalism and socialism and is now seen as a cultural icon of Scotland.

Every year on the 25<sup>th</sup> January (Burns' Birthday) is *Burns Night*, effectively a second national day, where families come together to celebrate with a *Burns Supper*. The basic format of a Burns Supper starts with a general welcome followed by the *Selkirk Grace*. Then comes the piping and cutting of the haggis when Burns' famous '*Address to the Haggis*' is read. The meal commences and is followed by a series of toasts which include a '*Toast to the Lassies*'. A toast to '*immortal memory*' is also made, giving a summary of Burns' life and work. The supper ends with the singing of the poem and song '*Auld Lang Syne*'.

## **The City Observatory**

The City Observatory is an astronomical observatory which was opened in 1898. It was home to the Astronomical Society of Edinburgh between 1924 and 2009 and houses the 6-inch Cooke refractor in its dome and the 6.4-inch transit telescope in its eastern wing. In 1787, the artist Robert Baker created the first panorama image in the world, using the top of the City Observatory's tower to take the first, and most extraordinary, 360-degree image of Edinburgh.

### **What is haggis?**

Haggis is a traditional Scottish dish which most people either love or hate. It is usually made by mixing sheep's heart, liver and lungs with onion, oats, suet and spices. It is then soaked in stock and boiled in the sheep's stomach. It is traditionally served with *neeps and tatties* (turnips and potatoes).





# ST ANDREWS

St Andrews is a beautiful seaside town on the east coast of Fife. It was once the ecclesiastical capital of Scotland but today is known as the home of the University of St Andrews, the third oldest university in the English-speaking world, and the birthplace of golf.

St Andrews is named after Saint Andrew the Apostle. In around AD 750 the Pictish King Oengus I established a monastery here to house the relics of Saint Andrew. By the 1100s St Andrews was the most important centre of pilgrimage in medieval Scotland and one of the most important in Europe.

Unfortunately in 1559 the town fell into decay after the Scottish Reformation and St Andrews lost its status as the ecclesiastical capital of Scotland. It was not until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the town became well known for its golf courses, that St Andrews began to flourish once more. Today St Andrews thrives off tourism, golf and the university.



## *St Andrews Cathedral*

At one time St Andrews Cathedral was Scotland's largest building. Completed in 1318 it became the centre of the Medieval Catholic Church in Scotland as the seat of the bishops and archbishops of St Andrews.

St Rule's Tower is located in the cathedral grounds and predates the cathedral. This tall square tower, part of St Rule's Church, was built in around 1120 to hold the relics of Saint Andrew. Legend states that Saint Rule brought Saint Andrew's arm, kneecap, three fingers and a tooth to the town from Patras in Greece. Pilgrims from all over Scotland came in significant numbers to be blessed, and sometimes cured, at the shrine.

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century St Andrew's Cathedral fell out of disuse after Catholic mass was outlawed during the Scottish Reformation. In June 1559, a Protestant mob raided the cathedral and its interior was destroyed. Following the attack the cathedral fell into decline and became a source of building material for the townsfolk. Therefore, many of the buildings in St Andrews were built with stone from the cathedral. Today the cathedral is in ruins but the former home of Saint Andrew's relics, St Rule's Tower, is still intact at 33 metres tall.





## St Andrews Castle

St Andrews Castle, located on a cliff-top to the north of the town, is also in a state of ruin. The castle was first built in around 1200 as the residence, prison and fortress of the bishops of St Andrews.

During the Scottish Wars of Independence the castle was damaged and rebuilt a number of times as it changed hands between the Scottish and the English. After the Sack of Berwick in 1296 by King Edward I of England, the castle was seized and made ready for the English King in 1303. However in 1314, after the Scottish victory at the Battle of Bannockburn, the castle was retaken by the Scots and repaired by Bishop William Lamberton, the Guardian of Scotland and faithful supporter of King Robert the Bruce. It was recaptured again by the English in the 1330s but was soon taken back by Sir Andrew Moray, Regent of Scotland, after a three-week siege. The Scots then destroyed the castle to prevent the English from using it as a stronghold.

Bishop Walter Trail reconstructed St Andrews Castle, completing the work in 1400. In the years that followed many notable figures spent time in the castle including King James I of Scotland (1394-1437), who received part of his education from the founder of St Andrews University Bishop Henry Wardlaw, King James II of Scotland (1430-1460) and King James III of Scotland (1451-1488).



During the Scottish Reformation the castle became a centre of religious persecution and controversy. In 1521 the Archbishop of Glasgow, James Beaton, won the seat of St Andrews and took up residence in the castle. He believed a heavy artillery attack was increasingly likely as tensions grew between English Protestants and Scottish Catholics. He consequently strengthened the castle's defences. It was not until 1538, when James Beaton's nephew became the Archbishop, that conflicts began. Cardinal David Beaton's strong opposition to the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots with Prince Edward, son and heir of King Henry VIII, helped spark renewed fighting in 1544.

In 1546 David Beaton imprisoned the Protestant Preacher George Wishart and had him burnt at the stake in front of the castle's walls. As revenge, Wishart's friends conspired against the Cardinal, gaining entry into the castle by disguising themselves as the garrison. They murdered David Beaton and hung his body from a window. Following Beaton's murder, the Protestants took refuge in the castle and formed the first Protestant congregation in Scotland. A long siege was then ordered by the Scottish Regent, James Hamilton. In October 1546 a mine was dug by the attackers (the Regent's troops) in an attempt to undermine and collapse the huge fore tower. This was then counter-mined by the defenders (the Protestant rebels) to prevent the tower from collapsing.



During an armistice in April 1547, John Knox, the Protestant reformer, entered the castle and served as the garrison's preacher for the remainder of the siege. However, this peaceful interval came to an end when a French fleet came to dislodge the Protestants with a destructive artillery bombardment. Within 6 hours the castle was deemed indefensible and the defeated Protestants were taken away. Some were imprisoned in France while others, including John Knox, were taken to the galleys of the French ships.

After the Protestant Reformation, the office of the bishop of St Andrews was increasingly eroded as Protestantism succeeded in Scotland. The position of the bishop of St Andrews was finally abolished in 1689 by William of Orange. Deprived of any function the castle fell into ruin. Today the remains consist of the south wall, the "bottle dungeon", the kitchen tower and the underground mine and counter-mine.

### **West Sands Beach**

West Sands Beach is a 2-mile long beach adjacent to the famous St Andrews Links Golf Course where the opening scene in the 1981 film *Chariots of Fire* was set. This scene was re-enacted for the 2012 London Olympics Opening Ceremony.

### **St Andrews Links Golf Course**

St Andrews Links is known worldwide as the "home of golf". It has one of the oldest golf courses in the world, The Old Course, where the game has been played since the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Today there are 7 golf courses; the Balgrove, Eden, Jubilee, Strathtyrum, New and Old Course and the Castle Course.

St Andrews is also home to the oldest and most prestigious golf club in the world, the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews. The golf club was founded in 1754 and in 1834 King William IV became its patron. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club had a male-only membership policy until September 2014 when the club voted in favour of welcoming female members.



The Old Course was fundamental in the development of how the game is played today. In 1764 the course had 22 holes and the members would play the same hole going out and in with the exception of the 11<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> holes. The Captain of The Captain and Gentlemen Golfers decided that the first four and last four holes were too short and should be merged into four total holes. St Andrews then had 18 holes and that was how the requirement of an 18 hole course was conceived.

The Old Course is also the home of The Open Championships, the oldest of golf's four major competitions. The famous links is the most frequent venue for The Open Championship and has hosted this major 29 times since 1873. The next Open, in 2022, will be held here as well.



# EDINBURGH CASTLE

Situated on Castle Rock, this historic fortress dominates the Edinburgh skyline. It is thought there has been a settlement here since the Roman occupation in around AD 200.

In the 12<sup>th</sup> century, during the reign of King David I, a royal castle was built on the rock. David I established Edinburgh as a seat of royal power and the castle was a royal residence for 500 years. In 1633, the castle's residential role declined and by the 17<sup>th</sup> century it was predominantly used as a military barracks, an arsenal and an armaments factory.



In its 1100-year-old history, historians have identified 26 sieges on the castle, making it *"the most besieged place in Great Britain and one of the most attacked castles in the world"*. At ISCA, we have always thought this is pretty impressive when you consider that, in order to siege the castle, you would have to climb up its sheer rock face.

As one of the most important strongholds in Scotland, it was involved in many conflicts from the Wars of Scottish Independence in the 14<sup>th</sup> century to the Jacobite rising of 1745.

In the late 17<sup>th</sup> century the royal castle was transformed into a garrison fortress and under the terms of the Acts of Union in 1707, Edinburgh was one of four Scottish castles to be permanently garrisoned by the British Army.

From this time, the castle vaults were used to hold prisoners of war during several conflicts including the Seven Years' War (1756-1763), the American War of Independence (1775-1783) and the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815).

After a mass breakout in 1811, where 49 prisoners of war escaped, it was decided the castle vaults were no longer suitable as a prison. From then on the castle began to assume a different role as a national monument. From the early 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, the castle's importance as a part of Scotland's national heritage was increasingly recognised.

The British Army is still responsible for parts of the castle although its presence is largely ceremonial and administrative.



### **St Margaret's Chapel**

The summit of Castle Rock is occupied by St Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Edinburgh and one of the oldest surviving structures in any of Scotland's castles. It dates back to the reign of King David I who built it as a private chapel for the royal family and dedicated it to his mother. It was used as a gunpowder store from the 16<sup>th</sup> century until 1845 when it was restored back into a chapel. St Margaret's Chapel is still used for religious ceremonies today.



### **Mons Meg**

Mons Meg is a 15<sup>th</sup> century siege gun which was given to King James II in 1457 as a gift from Philip III, Duke of Burgundy. The gun weighs 5.9 tonnes (13,000 pounds) and its gun stones weigh around 150 kilograms (330 pounds) each. The gun has not worked since the barrel burst while firing a salute to greet the Duke of Albany, the future King James VII of Scotland and II of England, on his arrival into Edinburgh on 30 October 1681.



### **Crown Square**

Crown Square, or Palace Yard, was laid out in the 15<sup>th</sup> century as the principal courtyard of the castle. This square is surrounded by the Royal Palace, the Great Hall, the Queen Anne Building and the National War Memorial. Underneath the square are large stone vaults which were used as a state prison until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **The Royal Palace**

The Royal Palace is home to the former royal apartments where many of the later Stewart monarchs once lived. On the first floor is the Crown Room which was built in 1615 to house the Honours of Scotland - the Crown, the Sceptre and the Sword of State. The Stone of Scone has also been kept in the Crown Room since its return to Scotland in 1996.



### **The Stone of Scone**

For centuries the Stone of Scone has been used in the coronation of Kings and Queens. It was first used in AD 906 to crown Constantine who was the grandson of Kenneth MacAlpin, the legendary first King of Scotland, and last used for Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth II. It will next be taken to Westminster Abbey for the coronation of Charles, Prince of Wales.



### *The Great Hall*

The Great Hall was initially the main place of state assembly in the castle, even though there is no evidence that the Parliament of Scotland ever met here. In 1650, after Oliver Cromwell's capture of the castle, the Great Hall was transformed into a barracks for his troops. In 1737, it was divided into 3 storeys to house 312 soldiers. When a New Barracks was constructed in the 1790s, the Great Hall became a military hospital until 1897. It was then re-established as a medieval Great Hall by the Scottish architect Hippolyte Blanc who had a keen interest in restoration projects.

### *The One O'Clock Gun*

The One O'Clock Gun is a time signal for ships in Leith Harbour and the Firth of Forth. It was first used in 1861 to complement the time ball on top of the Nelson Monument on Calton Hill. It is fired every day at precisely 1pm, except for Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day. The gun is fired on the north face of the castle by the District Gunner from the 105<sup>th</sup> Regiment Royal Artillery. The gun has only been used once in war when it was fired in vain on 2 April 1916 at a German Zeppelin during an air raid in the First World War.

### *Royal Edinburgh Military Tattoo*

The Royal Edinburgh Military Tattoo is a series of performances held on the Castle Esplanade every August. The performance is a parade of the massed pipes and drums of the Scottish regiments. It has evolved since its inception in 1950 to include a variety of performers from around the world. The parade attracts an audience of around 215,000 people each year and is broadcast to a television audience from across the globe.





# EDINBURGH OLD TOWN

The Royal Mile is Edinburgh's oldest street, starting at Edinburgh Castle and winding its way down to the Palace of Holyroodhouse. On either side of this picturesque, cobblestoned street are tall, 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings which were once up to 14 storeys tall. The Royal Mile is actually a mile plus 107 yards in length. It is called the 'Royal' Mile because it was once used by Kings and Queens as a processional route between Castle, Parliament and Palace.

There are four named sections along the Royal Mile: Castlehill, Lawnmarket, High Street and Canongate. Running off the side of the mile is a maze of cobbled streets called closes or wynds. These are home to the city's main historical sights.



## Canongate Kirk

Canongate Kirk was built in 1691 under the orders of King James VII. The kirk serves the Parish of Canongate which includes the Palace of Holyroodhouse and the Scottish Parliament. It is also the parish church for Edinburgh Castle and was the setting for the wedding of Queen Elizabeth II's granddaughter, Zara Phillips, which took place in the church in July 2011.

## Canongate Tolbooth

Built in 1591 the Canongate Tolbooth was the centre of administration and justice of the separate borough of Canongate, which was once outside of Edinburgh's town walls. It was the Canongate's main building as the courthouse, borough jail and meeting place of the town council.

The ground floor was used as a prison, mainly for those unable to pay fines or for minor misdemeanors. However, there were several escapes which led to the jailer and his assistant being sent to prison themselves in 1681.

## Grassmarket

The Grassmarket dates back to 1477 when it was the main market place for corn, horses and cattle. As a meeting point for market traders and cattle drovers, the Grassmarket was also traditionally a place





for taverns and lodgings. For most of its history the Grassmarket was one of the poorest areas of the city, associated with the infamous murderers Burke and Hare. It was also the site of public executions. There is a memorial at the site where the gallows once stood which commemorates over 100 Covenanters who were executed here during the 'Killing Time' (1661-1668).

### **Greyfriars Bobby**

Greyfriars Bobby was a loyal Skye Terrier dog who sat next to his master's grave, guarding it for 14 years until the dog died in 1872. Bobby was then buried just inside the gate of Greyfriar's Kirkyard, not far from his master's, John Gray's, grave. The Greyfriars Bobby Fountain is a life-size statue created by William Brodie which was unveiled on 15 November 1873.



### **Greyfriars Kirk and Kirkyard**

Greyfriars Kirk and Kirkyard is thought to be one of the most haunted places in the world with the MacKenzie Poltergeist, an extremely active ghost, skulking around the cemetery. George MacKenzie was known during his lifetime as a ruthless persecutor of the Scottish Covenanters and his cold-bloodedness remains in his spirit.

Originally a pre-Reformation Franciscan monastery, in 1620 it was rebuilt to become the first post-Reformation church built in Edinburgh. In 1638, the National Covenant was presented and signed in front of the pulpit at Greyfriars. Unfortunately for 1,200 Covenanters, by 1679 the kirkyard became the site of the Covenanter's prison as they awaited trial.

#### **The National Covenant**

For centuries, the idea of monarchs ruling by divine right was the established norm. For Covenanters, even though they were loyal to their monarch, they could not accept the idea of the King or Queen's divine authority to govern. They believed Jesus Christ was the only head of the church, so the church should be free from any control by the King of Government. The National Covenant was a pledge to defend Scotland's rights and to declare precisely what would and would not be tolerated by Scots on matters of Kirk and State. It was signed by tens of thousands of people.

It is a document which symbolises the moment when Scots were encouraged to regard their homeland not as a kingdom, but as a nation state. Within that state men and women were citizens rather than subjects and they had the right to follow their own religious beliefs, regardless of what the King might tell them. Therefore, King Charles I's Book of Canons and Book of Common Prayer were not accepted.

Many historians have argued that the National Covenant encouraged ideas of democratic rights which then developed during the 18<sup>th</sup> century Enlightenment Period.



### **The Flodden Wall**

The city of Edinburgh was once a walled city. In 1560, the Flodden Wall was built to protect the city against an English invasion. When Scottish forces were defeated at the Battle of Flodden in 1513, Edinburgh officials feared the English would soon arrive to try and take over the city. They built the 24-foot-tall wall to protect a 140-acre area of Edinburgh which accommodated approximately 10,000 people. Even though the English did not invade after the Battle of Flodden, the wall was useful in the 16<sup>th</sup> century when different groups attempted to besiege the castle. It was eventually ruined in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### **The World's End Pub**

Parts of the Flodden Wall still exist today. At the bottom of the High Street is the World's End Pub. Back in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the gates to the walled city were located just outside the pub, with the brass cobbles representing their exact location today. As far as the 10,000 people of Edinburgh were concerned, outside of these gates, and outside of the Flodden Wall, was no longer their world as many could not pay the toll to get in and out of this gate. Hence the name of the pub, the World's End Pub.

### **Heart of Midlothian**

The Heart of Midlothian is a heart-shaped mosaic which indicates the position of the 15<sup>th</sup> century Old Tolbooth which stood on the site until 1817. The Tolbooth was a meeting point for Parliament, the town council and the General Assembly of the Reformed Kirk. Later on it became the place for Edinburgh's law courts and then the site of a notorious prison and site of execution. You may see some people spitting on the mosaic. Although it is now done for good luck, people traditionally spat here as a sign of disgust for the former prison.



### **Highland Tolbooth Kirk**

Designed by James Graham and Augustus Pugin in 1845, this church has the tallest spire in Edinburgh at 71.1 metres. It was originally constructed as a meeting hall for the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland which met here until 1929. It was then used as a place of worship for various congregations until the mid-1980s. Today it is called 'The Hub' and is used as a ticket office, information centre and performance venue as the home of the Edinburgh International Festival.

### **John Knox House**

Built in around 1490, this house is one of Edinburgh's oldest buildings. During the 16<sup>th</sup> century, it was home to the influential church reformer and Protestant preacher, John Knox. It is believed Knox would appear at a small window on the first floor and lean out to preach to people on the street.



## **Mercat Cross**

The Mercat Cross (or market cross) was traditionally the place where merchants and traders met to transact business. It was also where royal and parliamentary proclamations were publicly read which affected all of Scotland. For example, on the 5 February 1649, six days after the execution of King Charles I in London, the Scots proclaimed his son, Charles II, as King of Scotland at the Mercat Cross. This directly defied the English Parliament's acceptance of Oliver Cromwell's Commonwealth.

The Mercat Cross also tells a darker side of the history of Edinburgh. It was also a place of public humiliation and punishment. One of the most gruesome punishments was for stealing. If someone was caught, they would have their ear nailed to the cross, with passersby throwing rotten tomatoes, eggs and other vegetables at them. The only way to escape was to pluck up the courage to rip their ear away. For the rest of the culprit's life, their ripped ear would show people they were once a thief. As a result, it is said, you should *"never trust someone in Edinburgh, unless you can see their ears!"*

## **Parliament Hall**

Parliament House was once the meeting place of the pre-Union Parliament of Scotland. The oldest part of Parliament House is Parliament Hall which was built as the official home of the Parliament of Scotland. Completed in 1639, it is the oldest purpose-built parliamentary building in Britain. After the Acts of Union in 1707, the Parliament of Scotland dissolved and the building ceased to be used for its original function. It was used for court hearings and is now the location of the Supreme Courts of Scotland.

### **Mary King's Close**

Mary King's Close is a historic close which is located under the City Chambers on the Royal Mile. It is named after Mary King, a merchant burgess who lived in the close in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

The close was partially demolished and buried in the 18<sup>th</sup> century when building began on the Royal Exchange. For many years it was closed to the public. The close became associated in myths and urban legends with tales of countless hauntings and murders. These rumours of spirit hauntings resulted from its close proximity to the Nor Loch. This stagnant and polluted marsh produced a lot of biogas which could have escaped into the close to create eerie lights and hallucinations.

New archaeological evidence has revealed that Mary King's Close actually consists of a number of closes which were originally narrow streets with houses on either side.



## **St Giles' Cathedral**

St Giles' Cathedral is the primary place of worship of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh. Approximately 900 years old, the church is dedicated to Saint Giles, a very popular saint in the Middle Ages who is the patron saint of Edinburgh as well as of cripples and lepers. It is sometimes referred to as the "*Mother Church of Presbyterianism*" as the leader of the Protestant Reformation, John Knox, was chosen as the minister for St Giles and appointed on the 7 July 1559. John Knox was buried in the old kirkyard, which is now the car park for the Supreme Courts of Scotland. The position of his grave is marked by an engraved stone.



In around 1580 the church was subdivided into two separate preaching halls to suit the different styles of reformed Presbyterian worship for congregations. Over the centuries the church continued to be partitioned and by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century there were 4 separate churches within one building.

In 1637, King Charles I attempted to impose Anglican services and the new Book of Common Prayer on the Church of Scotland. They were first introduced at St Giles on the 23 July. The congregation reacted by rioting. Legend states that the rioting was started by a market woman called Jenny Geddes who threw a stool at the Dean of Edinburgh's head. As a result, the National Covenant was written and signed by tens of thousands of people in the following year. A framed copy of the National Covenant is on view at the cathedral.

The Thistle Chapel is the chapel of Scotland's highest Order of Chivalry, The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle. The Order was founded in 1687 by King James VII and consists of 16 knights and the Scottish monarch. The chapel was built in 1911 in the south-east corner of the church.

## **The Scottish Parliament Building**

After the Acts of Union in 1707, Scotland dissolved its parliament and decisions affecting both England and Scotland were made in London. With very little Scottish representation in the British Parliament for nearly three centuries, a referendum was held in May 1997 over the creation of a Scottish Parliament. The result was overwhelmingly in favour.





The new parliament was formally opened by Queen Elizabeth II on 1 July 1999 and in October 2004 the parliament moved into its new home, the Scottish Parliament Building.

The Scottish Parliament has 129 members (known as MSPs), who are led by a first minister, elected through proportional representation and sit for four-year terms. The parliament is responsible for devolved matters such as economic development, education, health, housing, transport and other domestic affairs. Westminster, in London, is still in control of reserved matters such as defence, foreign affairs and social security.

Scotland has four main political parties – the Labour Party, the Scottish National Party (SNP), the Scottish Conservative and Unionist Party and the Liberal Democrats.

### Treaty of Union 1707

In 1705 the members of the Scots Parliament agreed that plans for union between Scotland and England should be drawn up. Ever since King James VI of Scotland and I of England had crossed the border heading south, Scotland and its parliament had been ruled by London. For many, the choice had long been clear: continue to be ruled from London, but without access to the thriving English markets, or be ruled from London while gaining from the proceeds of union.

Under the treaty's terms, the Scots parliament would dissolve. A tiny handful of Scots would be made members of the English – now British – House of Commons and Lords. Every important decision about matters affecting both kingdoms would be made in London. Only the legal and educational systems would remain separate and independent from their English counterparts. The main incentive came in the form of money. Under the terms of the treaty, Scots would be allowed to trade with England's foreign markets.

On 16 January 1707 Scotland's Parliament voted itself out of existence and on the 28 April 1707 the Scots Privy Council proclaimed the dissolution of the Scottish Parliament.

### *The Edinburgh Fringe Festival*

The Edinburgh Fringe is one of the biggest arts and culture festivals in the world. For three weeks in August every year, Edinburgh welcomes creative talent from all across the globe, from the most famous people in the industry to up and coming new talent. The festival includes theatre, comedy, dance, circus, cabaret, children's shows, musicals, opera, music, spoken word, exhibitions and events and is definitely one for the bucket list.

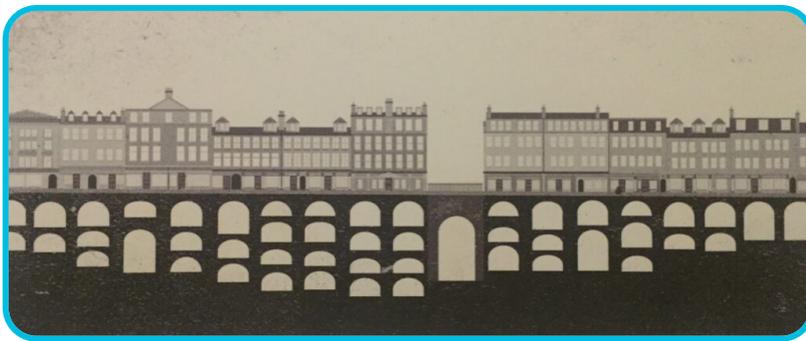




## The Edinburgh Vaults

Hidden beneath Edinburgh Old Town lies a warren of chambers and passageways. This underground city was built beneath the South Bridge in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and was originally used as storage areas and workshops for merchants, shopkeepers, taverns and other trades who had businesses on South Bridge above.

These businesses quickly abandoned the vaults due to the lack of light and sanitation and, despite the appalling conditions, there is evidence that the poorest in society moved in and called these underground caverns their home. At the same time, the city's vaults became a criminal underworld for thieves, bootleggers and body snatchers. It is believed that the ghosts of some of these notorious criminals still occupy the underground vaults to this day.



### Architecture in Edinburgh Old Town

Edinburgh Old Town is a magical place with its picturesque streets, its hidden passageways and little courtyards and its tall 300-year-old buildings.

To understand why Edinburgh Old Town was built in this way, we have to go back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, when Edinburgh was one of the most densely populated, crowded and insanitary towns in all of Europe. Buildings were built up to 14-storeys tall to accommodate everyone in this once overcrowded city.

What's fascinating is that people from all social classes would live in the same building. The poorest in society would live in the cellars and next to the street, and the sewage; the flats halfway up would be for the middle classes; and at the top lived those in the upper classes, who wanted to live away from the stench of the sewage down below.





# PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE

The Palace of Holyroodhouse is the official residence of the British monarch in Scotland. It has served as the principal residence of the Kings and Queens of Scotland since the 16<sup>th</sup> century and is the setting for state occasions, official engagements and ceremonies.

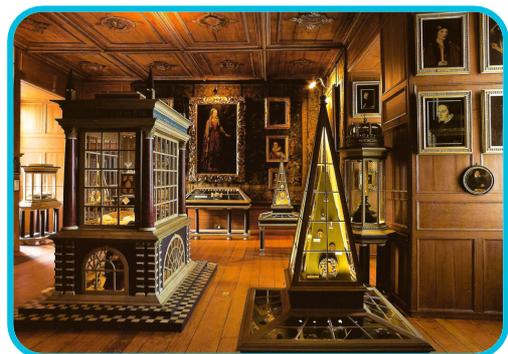
The Palace of Holyroodhouse was built between 1501 and 1505 when King James IV constructed a Gothic Palace adjacent to Holyrood Abbey. In the palace was a chapel, gallery, royal apartments and a great hall. In 1512 a lion house was added to accommodate the king's menageries which included a lion, a civet and many other exotic beasts.



## Mid 1500s

The royal apartments in the north-west tower were occupied by Mary Queen of Scots between 1561 and 1567. A number of famously heated interviews between the Catholic Queen and the Protestant Reformer John Knox took place at Holyrood Palace. Mary also married both her Scottish husbands at Holyroodhouse; Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, in 1565 and James Hepburn, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Bothwell, in 1567.

It was in the Queen's outer chamber in her private apartments where she witnessed the murder of her private secretary, David Rizzio, in March 1566. Lord Darnley and a number of nobles entered the apartment via the private spiral staircase from Darnley's apartments below. They burst in on the Queen, Rizzio and four other courtiers who were at supper, dragging Rizzio from the table through the bedchamber to the outer chamber where he was stabbed 56 times. Many people are convinced you can still see the blood stains on the floor.



## 1600s

When Mary Queen of Scots son King James VI of Scotland also became King James I of England in 1603, he moved to London and the Palace of Holyroodhouse was no longer the seat of a permanent royal court. In 1650, after the abolition of the monarchy in 1649, the east range of the palace was set on fire during its occupation by Oliver Cromwell's soldiers. The palace was effectively abandoned. However, when Charles II was restored to the throne in England and Scotland in 1660, the Privy Council was re-formed and once again met at Holyrood. The palace as it stands today was designed by Sir William Bruce and built between 1671 and 1678 to celebrate the restoration of the monarchy.



The Great Gallery is decorated with 110 portraits of Scottish monarchs, beginning with the legendary Fergus I who ruled from 330 BC. Jacob de Wet II completed the portraits between 1684 and 1686 to celebrate the Scottish royal bloodline, an important part of the Scots national identity in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

### 1700s

Unfortunately after the Union of Scotland and England in 1707 the palace lost its primary functions and was only used by a small number of nobles who had been granted apartments in the palace.



The palace continued to be neglected until Bonnie Prince Charlie occupied it briefly in September and October 1745 during the Jacobite Rising. The following year, government troops were stationed here after the Battle of Falkirk and destroyed the royal portraits in the Great Gallery.

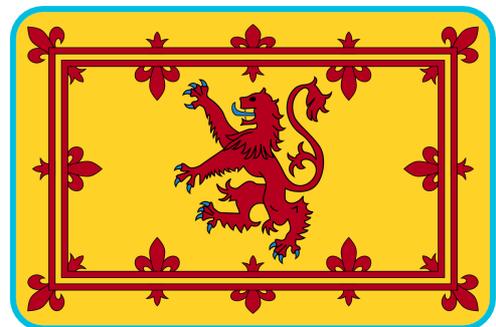
In the late 1700s, the Duke of Hamilton, a noble who lived in the palace's apartments, recognised the potential to turn part of the palace into a tourist attraction. He allowed paying guests to view Mary Queen of Scots' apartments in the north-west tower. In 1854, the apartments were formally opened to the public.

### 1900s

In 1911 King George V transformed the Palace of Holyroodhouse into a 20<sup>th</sup> century palace. He installed central heating and electric lights and after the First World War (1914-1918) he made improvements to the kitchens and bathrooms. In the 1920s the palace was officially chosen as the monarch's residence in Scotland and became the setting for many royal events and ceremonies.

### The Palace Today

Queen Elizabeth II spends one week at the palace at the beginning of every summer. While she is in residence the Scottish version of the Royal Standard is flown and the Royal Company of Archers are her ceremonial bodyguard. On her arrival she is officially presented with the keys of Edinburgh by the Lord Provost in the Ceremony of the Keys. From then on The Queen can hold several ceremonies such as meeting and appointing the First Minister of Scotland as well as hosting a number of foreign dignitaries. In the past she has welcomed Nelson Mandela, Vladimir Putin and Pope Benedict XVI to the palace.





## Mary Queen of Scots

Born at Linlithgow Palace in December 1542, Mary became Queen at only 6 days old. King Henry VIII was determined to bring Scotland into union with England and proposed that Mary would marry his son, Edward Prince of Wales. This was agreed in the Treaty of Greenwich. However, only a few months later the Scottish Parliament rejected the Treaty and Henry VIII tried to force the marriage by raiding Edinburgh in May 1544 during the "*War of the Rough Wooing*". In response the Scottish Parliament approved the marriage treaty between Mary and the son of King Henry II of France, Dauphin Francois, renewing the "*Auld Alliance*" between Scotland and France. For Mary's safety, she was smuggled to France and spent the rest of her childhood there.

Upon the death of Queen Mary I of England, Mary Queen of Scots was the most senior descendant of Margaret Tudor, her Grandmother and King Henry VIII's elder sister. Catholics considered Queen Elizabeth I as illegitimate and Mary Queen of Scots as the rightful heir to the English throne. In August 1561, nine months after the death of her husband King Francois II of France, Mary returned to Scotland to take up the Scottish throne. She had little knowledge of the complex and dangerous political situation in Scotland and, as a devout Catholic, was regarded with suspicion by many of her subjects, as well as by her cousin Queen Elizabeth I of England.

In choosing to wed Henry Stewart, also known as Lord Darnley, Mary was accused of furthering her political ambitions as English-born Lord Darnley was her cousin and, like her, the grandchild of Margaret Tudor. Indeed, Queen Elizabeth I was unhappy about the marriage; she recognised that any offspring would have a strong claim to the English throne.

Lord Darnley became jealous of Mary's friendship with David Rizzio who was rumoured to be the adulterous father of her unborn child. This caused Darnley and a group of Protestant conspirators to violently murder Rizzio in the Palace of Holyroodhouse. This made the breakdown of Mary's marriage to Darnley inevitable. Rumours spread that Darnley was in fact plotting to imprison Mary and rule on behalf of his son. However, others were plotting against him. At Craigmillar Castle a pact was made between leading nobles, with or without Mary's knowledge, to get rid of her husband. In February 1567 an explosion devastated the house where Darnley was staying. Lord Darnley was found dead in the nearby orchard, apparently smothered, with no signs of injury on his body. It was thought Mary and Lord Bothwell were complicit in the plot.

Three months later Mary married the Earl of Bothwell - a marriage which quickly became unpopular. The Scottish lords turned against Mary and raised a force against her. Mary surrendered and was imprisoned in Lochleven Castle. In the castle she was given an ultimatum: abdicate or die. Mary had no choice and relinquished the throne in favour of her infant son, James.

Mary managed to escape the castle and decided to seek help from Queen Elizabeth I who put her under house arrest in England. She was held for 18 years in a series of castles and stately homes. Gradually she was implicated in various plots, culminating in the '*Babington Plot*' in 1585. With the support of an invasion from Spain, Elizabeth would be deposed and Mary put upon the throne of England. All her correspondence was intercepted and Mary was tried for treason. Mary was beheaded in February 1587 at Fotheringhay Castle in Northamptonshire, England.

In 1603 Queen Elizabeth I died and King James VI of Scotland, the only child of Mary and Lord Darnley, also became King James I of England. Elizabeth had seen off Mary but there was nothing the '*Virgin Queen*' could do to prevent her cousin's son from inheriting her throne.



# HOLYROOD ABBEY

Holyrood Abbey was founded in 1128 by King David I. Legend states that while David was hunting in the area he was unhorsed by a white stag. With the beast in position to gore him, David had a vision of a cross appearing between the stag's antlers. Rather than kill him, the stag suddenly retreated into the forest. David's vision convinced him to build an abbey on the site and Holyrood was the result.

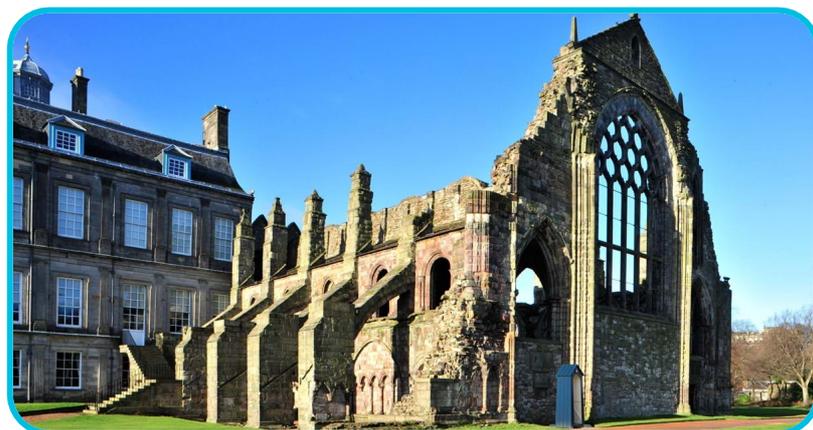
The name could have been inspired by this legendary vision, as 'rood' means 'cross' in Scots language, or it was named after a relic of the True Cross known as the 'Holy Rood'. This relic had belonged to David's mother, Queen Margaret.

As a royal foundation Holyrood quickly became an important administration centre. It welcomed Papal Legates, nobles and Kings. In 1326 Robert the Bruce held a parliament in the abbey and by 1329 it was used as a royal residence. In 1370, King David II became the first of many Kings of Scots to be buried at Holyrood. The royal burial vault also houses the remains of Kings James II and James V of Scotland and of Mary Queen of Scots' first husband, Lord Darnley.

In 1544, during the "War of the Rough Wooing", Edinburgh was ransacked by King Henry VIII's troops and Holyrood was looted and burned. Repairs were made but a Reforming mob destroyed the altars again in 1559. After the Scottish Reformation, the abbey buildings were abandoned and the choir and the transepts of the abbey were removed in 1570. The abbey was left to remain as a ruin.

## King David I (1084-1153)

King David I was the Prince of Cumbrians from 1113 to 1124 before ascending to the throne in 1124 and becoming the King of Scots until 1153. Historians use the phrase 'Davidian Revolution' to summarise the changes which happened in Scotland during his reign. Many of the Scottish towns, cities and boroughs date back to his rule. It was during his reign that Scotland introduced her first coinage and the four great abbeys on the Scottish borders - Dryburgh, Jedburgh, Kelso and Melrose - were all established.





# ROYAL YACHT BRITANNIA

Royal Yacht Britannia is the former royal yacht of the British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II. She was the 83<sup>rd</sup> royal yacht since King Charles II became king in 1660. The Britannia served as the royal family's floating home during their travels overseas between 1954 and 1997. The yacht had carried the Queen and her family on 968 official voyages all over the world, sailing more than 1 million nautical miles by the time she was retired in 1997.

A testament to 1950s décor, the compact yacht reflected Queen Elizabeth II's preference for simple, modest but elegant surroundings. At 125.6 metres long Britannia carried a crew of 240,



including 45 household staff and a Royal Marine band when the royal family were on board. The crew of Royal Yachtsmen were volunteers from the general service of the Royal Navy. They could volunteer to serve the yacht and the royal family until they chose to leave the Royal Yacht Service. As a result, some served for over 20 years.

Britannia was built in a shipyard in Clydebank and was launched by Queen Elizabeth II on 16 April 1953 and commissioned on 11 January 1954. The royal yacht was constructed to be adapted into a hospital ship in time of war, although this capability was never used. It was also designed so the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh could take refuge aboard the yacht in the event of nuclear war.

Royal Yacht Britannia sailed on her maiden voyage from Portsmouth to Grand Harbour, Malta, in April 1954. She took Princess Anne and Prince Charles to be reunited with their parents at the end of the royal couple's Commonwealth Tour. Since then, the royal yacht has taken many journeys which include a honeymoon cruise in 1981 for Charles and Diana,



the Prince and Princess of Wales, and a rescue mission in 1986 for over 1,000 refugees who were evacuated from the civil war in Aden, Yemen. The Queen and her family would also take an annual cruise around the islands off the west coast of Scotland known as the "*Western Isles Tour*".

As the most famous yacht in the world, Britannia had an important role in foreign



policy and in promoting British interests abroad. As such the Queen welcomed many Kings and Queens, world leaders and celebrities aboard the yacht including former U.S Presidents Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan and Bill Clinton and the former President of South Africa Nelson Mandela.

In 1997 it was announced the royal yacht was to be retired and no replacement would be built. The royal yacht's final voyage was to carry the last governor of Hong Kong and the Prince of Wales back from Hong Kong after the territory was released from British rule and handed over to China on 1 July 1997. Britannia was then decommissioned on the 11 December 1997. The Queen was reported to have shed a tear during the ceremony which was attended by the most senior members of the Royal Family.





# ARTHUR'S SEAT

Holyrood Park, stretching to the south of the Palace of Holyroodhouse, allows visitors to enjoy a bit of wilderness in the heart of the city. A former hunting ground of Scottish monarchs, the park crosses 650 acres of varied landscape including crags, moorlands and lochs.

One of the most striking features of the park is Salisbury Crags. The stony path along the crags is known as the Radical Road. It was built in 1820 after Sir Walter Scott suggested it as a means to give work to unemployed weavers.



Arthur's Seat is the highest and largest peak in the Seven Hills of Edinburgh. As part of an extinct volcano, the hill rises to a height of 250.5 metres (822 feet) and provides magnificent panoramic views of the city and beyond.

Some people believe its name originates from the legends of King Arthur. Arthur's Seat is often mentioned as one of the possible locations for Camelot, the castle and court of the legendary British warrior chief King Arthur.

## The mystery of the 17 miniature coffins

In 1836 five boys hunting for rabbits found a set of 17 small coffins containing miniature wooden figures in a cave on the crags of Arthur's Seat. Ever since their discovery the purpose of them has remained a mystery. At the time it was thought they were made for witchcraft. However, more recently it is believed they were connected to the murders committed by Burke and Hare in 1828.

Edinburgh was a leading European centre of anatomical study in the early 1800s, in a time when the demand for cadavers led to a shortfall in legal supply. Scottish law required that corpses used for medical research should only come from those who had died in prison, suicide victims or from orphans. The shortage of corpses led to an increase in body snatching as anatomists like Robert Knox (not to be confused with the Protestant reformer John Knox) paid a generous sum for bodies to be used for dissection in his anatomy lectures. Burke and Hare took advantage of this and murdered 16 people.

It is thought the 17 wooden figures were carved by William Hare in an attempt to show remorse. One for each of the 16 victims and one for William Burke, who Hare had betrayed to the authorities in return for immunity from prosecution. Burke was found guilty and was sentenced to death. He was hanged, his corpse was dissected and his skeleton was displayed at the Anatomical Museum of Edinburgh Medical School. His skeleton still remains there today!



# STIRLING

Stirling is the strategically important “*Gateway to the Highlands*”. It was a focal point for travel north and south as it was located at the lowest bridging point of the River Forth before it widens towards the Firth of Forth.

## Stirling Castle

Once the capital of Scotland, Stirling is dominated by Stirling Castle, one of the largest and most important castles in Scotland. The castle sits on top of Castle Hill and is surrounded on three sides by steep cliffs, giving it a strong defensive position.

Before the Treaty of Union in 1707, Stirling Castle was the most used of the many Scottish royal residences. It was very much a palace as well as a fortress. A number of Scottish Kings and Queens have been crowned here, including Mary Queen of Scots in 1542.



The first record of Stirling Castle dates back to 1110 during the reign of King Alexander I. It was an established royal centre by this time and Alexander’s successor, King David I, made Stirling into an official royal “*burgh*”. Stirling remained a centre of royal administration until the death of Alexander III in 1286. His death triggered a succession crisis, with King Edward I of England invited to decide who would become the next King of Scotland. Edward favoured John Balliol, hoping he would become Edward’s ‘puppet’ ruler. However, John refused to obey Edward’s demands, backstabbing the English King by agreeing to a treaty with Paris known as the “*Auld Alliance*”.

## The Wars of Scottish Independence

In 1296, King Edward I of England invaded Scotland, beginning the Wars of Scottish Independence which lasted 60 years. The English found Stirling Castle empty and set about occupying this advantageous site. The following year, they were dislodged after the victory of Andrew Moray and William Wallace at the Battle of Stirling Bridge. The next summer the castle changed hands again as the Scots left it abandoned after their defeat at the Battle of Falkirk. The castle was strengthened by the English but it was besieged in 1299 by Scottish forces which included one of Scotland’s national heroes, Robert the Bruce. The English were forced to surrender.

By 1303, the English held the upper hand and Stirling was the last remaining castle under Scottish control. King Edward I’s army arrived in April 1304 with at least 17 siege guns. The Scots surrendered on 20 July. Edward then died in 1307 and all his efforts were reversed as



Robert the Bruce became King of Scots. However, the English still held Stirling Castle in 1313. The castle was besieged in 1314 by Robert the Bruce's younger brother, Edward Bruce. An agreement was then made between the English and the Scots that if the castle was not relieved by the English by 24 June 1314 it would be surrendered to the Scots. Edward Bruce agreed and withdrew. The English could not ignore this challenge and prepared and equipped for a substantial campaign. On the 23 and 24 June 1314, the English forces met King Robert the Bruce's forces at the Battle of Bannockburn. The English defeat was decisive and the Scots once again occupied Stirling Castle. Robert the Bruce ordered the castle to have its defences destroyed to prevent an English reoccupation.

However, the war was not over. The Second War of Scottish Independence saw the English take control of Stirling Castle again in 1336. A Scottish siege was attempted in 1337 but they could not retake Stirling until 1341-42 when Robert Stewart, the future King Robert II, seized the castle. During his reign the castle was rebuilt.

Almost all of the present buildings in the castle were constructed between 1490 and 1600 when the Stewart Kings, James IV, James V and James VI, developed Stirling as a principal royal centre. When King James VI became King James I of England, Stirling's role as a royal residence declined and it became principally a military centre and a prison for persons of rank and several Covenanters during the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

#### King Robert the Bruce

King Robert the Bruce, or Robert I, was King of Scots from 1306 until his death in 1329. Alongside William Wallace, Robert was one of the most famous warriors in the early 1300s who led Scotland to fight against the English during the First War of Scottish Independence. His most famous battle was the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314 where Robert's army defeated a much larger English army under King Edward II of England. His victory marked a significant turning point. It confirmed the re-establishment of an independent Scottish monarchy and allowed Robert's armies to launch devastating raids throughout northern England.

Despite Bannockburn and the Scots capture of the final English stronghold in Scotland in 1318, King Edward II refused to renounce his claim to the overlordship of Scotland. In 1320, the Scottish nobility sent a letter to the Pope. This was the Declaration of Arbroath which asserted Robert as their rightful monarch and declared Scotland's status as an independent kingdom. Four years later, Robert received recognition from the Pope which confirmed Robert as king of an independent Scotland. In 1327, the English deposed King Edward II in favour of his son and peace was made with Scotland. This included a total renunciation of all English claims to superiority over Scotland. Robert the Bruce's constant battle to re-establish Scotland as an independent country made him a national hero. He is still recognised as one today.

Robert died on 7 June 1329 and he was buried at Dunfermline. He requested that his heart be taken to the Holy Land, but it only got as far as Spain. The heart was returned to Scotland and buried in Melrose Abbey.



# THE NATIONAL WALLACE MONUMENT

The National Wallace Monument commemorates William Wallace, a 13<sup>th</sup> century Scottish hero, who defeated the English at the Battle of Stirling Bridge in September 1297. The tower stands on the Abbey Crag from where Wallace watched the gathering of King Edward I's English army just before the battle.

The tower was constructed following a fundraising campaign in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and was completed in 1869 at a cost of £18,000. Designed by the architect John Thomas Rothead, this 67 metre (220 ft) sandstone tower, built in the Victorian Gothic style, provides expansive views of the Ochil Hills and the Forth Valley.



There are 246 steps up to the viewing gallery with several floors below displaying a number of artefacts believed to have belonged to William Wallace. The Wallace Sword is one of the most impressive pieces, at 1.67 metres (5ft, 5in) in length and weighing almost 3 kilograms.

There is also a Hall of Heroes which is a series of busts of famous Scots. The heroes include King Robert the Bruce, the humanist scholar George Buchanan, the Protestant reformer John Knox, the poet Robert Burns, the economist Adam Smith and the author Sir Walter Scott. In 2017 it was announced that the British Presbyterian missionary Mary Slessor and the writer and artist Maggie Keswick Jencks would be the first heroines to be celebrated here.





## William Wallace and the Battle of Stirling Bridge

The Battle of Stirling Bridge on 11 September 1297 took place during the First War of Scottish Independence.

It was triggered by King Edward I of England's policies. In 1296 Edward wanted every significant landowner to pay him homage. This effectively amounted to a collective handover of the independence of Scotland. The Scots were also having to pay taxes to fund Edward's endless war in France which angered many, including William Wallace. The people who came to support William Wallace were not of noble blood. Wallace's army was a mix of ordinary people who all had first-hand experience of Edward's policies of collecting as many taxes and fighting men from Scotland as he could.

Those who flocked to Wallace's side were enthusiastic but were unfamiliar with the arts of war. If they were to have any chance against Edward's army, Wallace needed to give them time to train. By July he was instilling discipline and teaching them to fight in "*schiltrons*" (hedgehog-like formations made of tightly packed men armed with long spears).

By the end of the summer, word was getting to Edward's lieutenants in Scotland that a rebel army was at large. Two of Edward's lieutenants, Warenne and Cressingham, were confident this rebel army would be no threat to the English and moved their armies north to Stirling to base themselves at Stirling Castle.

Wallace, who had joined forces with Andrew Moray, gathered his army on the slopes of Abbey Crag. Warenne then sent a pair of Dominican friars to see if the Scots would come to terms. Wallace refused. The battle was now imminent.

Warenne and Cressingham were confident they would win and ordered their men to begin crossing the bridge. Wallace and Moray could not believe their luck. The old timber bridge was only wide enough to allow 2 or 3 horses to ride across. It was going to take half a day to get the English army over the bridge.

Wallace and Moray waited until half of the English army were across, crowded into the river bend with nowhere to go. The Scots charged towards them and what followed was a brutal slaughter of the English. Warenne never crossed the bridge. Accepting there was nothing to be done but flee, he ordered the destruction of the bridge and made first for Stirling Castle.

The English war machine, which was supposedly invincible, had been taken apart piece by piece in a staggering victory by the Scottish. For the first time, Edward would have to pay attention to William Wallace, who was seen by many as the ultimate freedom fighter.

By March 1298 Wallace had made advances into northern England and was given the title of the Guardian of Scotland. However, his glory was brief, for King Edward was coming north. Wallace met Edward on the field at the Battle of Falkirk in the summer of 1298 where Wallace was defeated and resigned his role as Guardian of Scotland.

In 1303, the Scots sought terms with Edward and many of the Scottish nobles were forgiven. William Wallace however could not be pardoned and was made an outlaw. Wallace evaded capture until 5 August 1305 when a Scottish knight loyal to King Edward I turned Wallace over to English soldiers near Glasgow. On the 23 March 1305 Wallace was marched from the trial at Westminster Hall to the Tower of London where he was hung, drawn and quartered. His head was exhibited on a spike on London Bridge. His corpse was cut in 4 and the quarters sent for public display in Newcastle, Berwick, Stirling and Perth.



# THE KELPIES

Standing at 30 metres tall, The Kelpies are two horse-head sculptures which celebrate the working horses that pulled the ploughs, wagons, barges and coalships which forged the Industrial Revolution in Scotland. Made from stainless steel The Kelpies represent the transition of Scotland's industrial past to today's investment in recreation and tourism.

The sculptures act as a gateway to the new canal extension which links the Forth and Clyde Canal with the River Forth, improving navigation between the East and West of Scotland. The Kelpies are part of The Helix Land Transformation Project which has converted 350 hectares of unused land into beautiful parkland with visitor attractions and a marine hub. The canal and The Kelpies are at its heart.

The Kelpies were designed by artist Andy Scott and were completed in October 2013, weighing a mighty 300 tonnes each. The name was chosen by Scottish Canals and reflects the mythological transforming beasts which supposedly possessed the strength and stamina of 10 horses. These creatures are seen to be an analogy of the transformational change and endurance of Scotland's inland waterways.



## The Falkirk Wheel and the Importance of the Canal Network

The Falkirk Wheel is the world's first and only rotating boat lift. Located in central Scotland the wheel connects the Forth and Clyde Canal with the Union Canal. It was opened in 2002 by Queen Elizabeth II to reconnect the two canals for the first time since the 1930s, allowing canal boats to travel once again between Glasgow and Edinburgh. The two canals were previously connected by a series of 11 locks which took most of the day to transit. These locks were dismantled in 1933 which led to the closure of both the Forth and Clyde Canal and the Union Canal.

Scotland's canals were built in the late 1700s and early 1800s as a key part of the transport infrastructure which powered the industrial revolution in Scotland. Today, Scotland's canals deliver significant economic and social value through a growing range of different functions and use which encourage both leisure and tourism.

The canals were both reopened as part of the £83.5 million Millennium Link Project which was the largest canal restoration scheme anywhere in the UK. The Falkirk Wheel was part of this project, raising boats 24 metres (79 ft) from the Forth and Clyde Canal up to the Union Canal. Since it opened in 2002, more than 5.5 million visitors have taken a trip to visit The Wheel.



# LOCH LOMOND

Loch Lomond is a freshwater loch which forms part of the Loch Lomond and The Trossachs National Park. It is the largest inland stretch of water in Great Britain by surface area, containing 30 islands including the largest island in a freshwater lake in the British Isles, Inchmurrin.

At 22.6 miles long and between 0.62 and 4.97 miles wide, Loch Lomond is a popular leisure destination, commonly referred to as the “Queen of Scottish Lochs”. It is celebrated for its spectacular natural beauty and is surrounded by hills including Scotland’s most southerly Munro peak, Ben Lomond, at 974 metres (3,196 feet) tall.



## Luss

Luss is a village on the banks of Loch Lomond with picturesque cottages, a kiltmaker and bagpipe works. Legend has it that the village takes its name from an adaptation of the French word for the flower Iris, ‘Fleur de Lys’. According to legend a local girl married a high ranking French officer in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. She died in France but was buried on the banks of Loch Lomond. Her husband placed a number of Fleur de Lys across her grave which have taken root and grown there ever since.

A settlement has existed here since the 1300s when a church was built to dedicate St Kessog. The village you see today was rebuilt in the early 1800s by the local landowners, the Colquhouns, to house workers for the nearby slate quarries. Slate no longer features in the local economy, with tourism becoming the greatest source of income for the village.



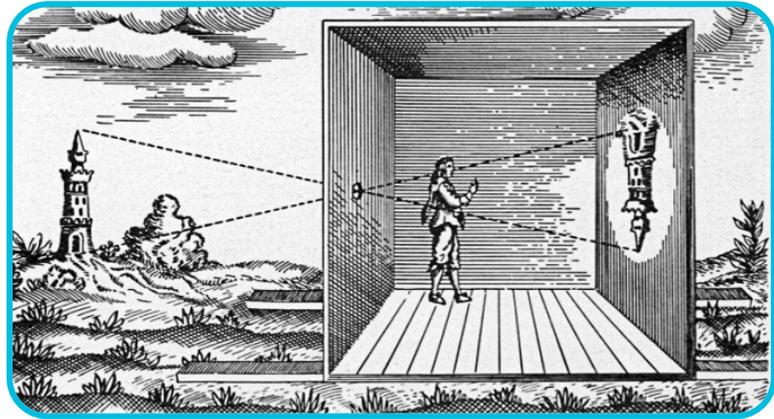
The heart of Luss is a street bordered by beautiful cottages running down to the shore of Loch Lomond and Luss Pier. From the pier there are stunning views across the loch to Ben Lomond.



# CAMERA OBSCURA AND WORLD OF ILLUSIONS

The Camera Obscura is an ancient optical device which was first used in around 500 BC. In its most basic form it is a dark room with a small hole in one wall. An image is formed on the opposite wall showing whatever is outside. This image appears upside down and back to front.

The size of the hole has a great effect on the picture that is being projected. A small hole produces a clear, sharp image, which is dim, while a larger hole produces a brighter picture which is less focused.



Widely used by astronomers for observing the sun without causing damage to their eyes, the camera obscura remained unchanged until around 1550 when a man called Cardano replaced the pinhole with a lens. The increase in the size of the hole resulted in a far brighter picture but meant the image needed focusing. This was achieved by moving the viewing surface of the lens.

During the Victorian era camera obscuras reached their peak of popularity. Many were built at seaside and tourist resorts as a popular entertainment. Today camera obscuras are less common but there are still some open to the public.

## *A brief history of the Edinburgh Camera Obscura*

In the 1700s, the Edinburgh instrument maker Thomas Short leased some land on Calton Hill to exhibit his instruments to the public. Unfortunately, when he died in 1788 his wife could not inherit the building and its contents.

In 1827, Maria Theresa Short returned to Edinburgh from the West Indies claiming to be Thomas Short's daughter and demanded his '*Great Telescope*' for her inheritance. She received the telescope and set up '*Short's Popular Observatory*' in 1835. She displayed many scientific instruments with the camera obscura as the main attraction in the topmost room.

In 1892, Patrick Geddes undertook the management of the site and organised it as a museum and urban study centre. The museum closed in 1932 when Geddes died and was purchased by Edinburgh University in 1966 to be used as an archive. In 1982 it was sold to a private owner who once again opened the tower to the public, making it the oldest purpose-built attraction in the city and one of the oldest in the United Kingdom.



Today the Camera Obscura is still in use to project a 'virtual' tour of the city for visitors. The floors underneath the Camera Obscura are home to the "World of Illusions" offering a number of interactive exhibitions which demonstrate aspects of optical illusions, colour and light. There is also a vortex tunnel, a mirror maze and puzzles to solve. The Camera Obscura serves as a learning centre about optical illusions and the origins of photography and holograms. You can also view Edinburgh from the rooftop terrace and observe the city through several telescopes.





# GLOSSARY

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <i>Auld Alliance</i>     | An alliance made in 1295 between the kingdoms of Scotland and France. The Scots word ' <i>Auld</i> ' meaning ' <i>Old</i> '.     |
| <i>Arsenal</i>           | A place where weapons and military equipment are stored or made.   |
| <i>Bard</i>              | Poet   |
| <i>Burgess</i>           | A citizen of a town.   |
| <i>Burgh</i>             | Borough or Town  |
| <i>Civet</i>             | A small cat-like mammal native to tropical Asia and Africa.  |
| <i>Closes or Wynds</i>   | A narrow street or alley.  |
| <i>Crags</i>             | A steep or rugged cliff or rock face.  |
| <i>De facto</i>          | Existing or holding a specified position in fact but not necessarily by legal right.   |
| <i>Galleys</i>           | A low flat ship chiefly used for warfare or piracy.  |
| <i>Gallows</i>           | A structure used for the hanging of criminals.   |
| <i>Garrison</i>          | A group of troops stationed in a fortress or town to defend it.  |
| <i>Kirk</i>              | Church   |
| <i>Kirkyard</i>          | Churchyard   |
| <i>Loch</i>              | Lake   |
| <i>Neeps and Tatties</i> | Turnips and Potatoes   |
| <i>Renunciation</i>      | The formal rejection of something, typically a belief, claim, or course of action.   |
| <i>Rood</i>              | Cross  |
| <i>Schiltron</i>         | Circular, defensive hedgehog formations, surrounded by wooden stakes and connected with ropes to keep the infantry in formation. |



# SCOTTISH – ENGLISH DICTIONARY

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Ah dinnae ken</i>             | I don't know  |
| <i>Aye</i>                       | Yes   |
| <i>Bairn</i>                     | Baby  |
| <i>Bonnie</i>                    | Beautiful   |
| <i>Braw</i>                      | Good, or brilliant                                    |
| <i>Breeks</i>                    | Trousers  |
| <i>Coo</i>                       | Cow   |
| <i>Gaunnae</i>                   | Going to  |
| <i>Geggie</i>                    | Mouth   |
| <i>Honkin', Hummin', Howlin'</i> | Bad smell   |
| <i>Hoose</i>                     | House   |
| <i>Keek</i>                      | A little look   |
| <i>Moose</i>                     | Mouse   |
| <i>Naw</i>                       | No  |
| <i>Noo</i>                       | Now   |
| <i>Och aye the noo</i>           | Oh yes, right now                                     |
| <i>Sassenach</i>                 | Non-Gaelic speaking Scottish Lowlander or the English |
| <i>Scullery</i>                  | Kitchen   |
| <i>Skoosh</i>                    | Lemonade (or fizzy drink)                             |

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