

Scotland Visit

September 22, 2012

For more info visit these sites

<http://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/linlithgow/linlithgow/index.html>

<http://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/linlithgow/linlithgowpalace/>

<http://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/queensferry/southqueensferry/>

<http://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/queensferry/forthroadbridge/index.html>

<http://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/seton/portseton/index.html>

<http://www.undiscoveredscotland.co.uk/northberwick/northberwick/index.html>

Itinerary


- Hotel to Linlithgow
- Linlithgow to Queensferry
- Queensferry via Leith to Port Seton
- Port Seton to North Berwick
- North Berwick to Hotel

Linlithgow







A photograph of a weathered stone wall. The wall is constructed from large, irregular stones of various shades of grey, brown, and tan, some with white lichen or mortar residue. A dark grey rectangular plaque with a thin white border is mounted on the wall. The plaque contains white text. Above the plaque, the wall continues to the top, where a dark, curved stone structure, possibly a part of a roof or a decorative element, is visible against a bright sky. The overall scene is outdoors.

THESE PLAQUES SHOW THE SUCCESSION FROM
MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, WHO WAS BORN IN
LINLITHGOW PALACE, TO OUR PRESENT QUEEN.

MARY
QUEEN OF SCOTS
1542-1587

JAMES VI & I
1566-1625

at
00pm





WELCOME TO LINLITHGOW PALACE



Explore this once majestic pleasure palace,
birthplace of James V and Mary Queen of Scots.

Open all year

April – September
Open 09:30 – 17:30
(Last entry 16:45)


October – March
Open 09:30 – 16:30
(Last entry 15:45)

Adult 


£5.50

Concession 

£4.40

Child (5-15) 

£3.30

Member/Explorer 

Free

LINLITHGOW PALACE



royal manor house

probably existed on this site from
the time of King David I (1124 - 53)

Payments made in November, 1301 to the mason,
smith, and thatcher, who prepared the King's
chamber for the coming of Edward I of England
indicate that its main building was of stone with a
thatched roof. The manor was still standing a
hundred years later, but was destroyed by fire in 1424.
Construction of the palace that you see now began
soon after this, and was to continue through two
centuries and eight reigns. It was finally destroyed by
fire in 1746.

Il y a probablement eu une demeure royale
sur ce site au temps du roi David I (1124 - 53).
Des paiements faits en novembre 1301 à un maçon,
un forgeron et un tisseur indiquent que la principale
construction était en pierre avec un toit en chaume.
Le manoir était encore debout cent ans plus tard, mais
fut détruit par le feu en 1424. La construction du
palais que vous voyez maintenant a commencé peu
après et a duré deux siècles et huit règnes. Il a été
finalement détruit par le feu en 1746.

Seit der Zeit von King David I (1124 - 53)
wahrscheinlich an dieser Stelle eine königliche
Wohnung bestanden. Zahlungen, die im November 1301
an einen Steinmetzen, Schmied und Dachdecker
gemacht wurden, deuten darauf hin, dass das
Hauptgebäude aus Stein mit einem strohdach
gedeckt war. Der Manoir war noch ein
hundert Jahre später, wurde aber im Jahre 1424 durch
Feuer zerstört. Die Konstruktion des Schlosses, das
Sie heute sehen, begann kurz danach und
dauerte zwei Jahrhunderte und acht Könige.
Es wurde schließlich im Jahre 1746 durch ein
Feuer zerstört.



The palace was built on the site of the
manor that had been used as a residence. The main
entrance was used as the main entrance to the
palace. The palace was built on the site of the
manor that had been used as a residence. The main
entrance was used as the main entrance to the
palace.

When the palace was built, it was the main
residence of the Scottish monarch. The palace
was built on the site of the manor that had
been used as a residence. The main entrance
was used as the main entrance to the palace.

THE HISTORIC SCOTLAND



THE CHURCH OF
ST MICHAEL
OF LINLITHGOW

The motto of the Ancient and Royal Burgh of Linlithgow, 'St. Michael is kind to strangers', shows the close ties between the burgh and its magnificent parish church. Although the present church dates from the middle of the fifteenth century, there has been a church on or close to the site since at least 1138, when David I gifted the "great church of Linlithgow with all its chapels, lands and other rights" to the Cathedral of St. Andrews.

'St. Michael is kind to strangers'



- 1 St. Michael is the patron saint of the town of Linlithgow, the effigy of him has survived unscathed efforts by 'cleansers' to remove him from his niche on the north west tower.
- 2 John Stair's view of the church, drawn in the 1870s showing how the church and the palace together dominate the town below.
- 3 One of the reconstruction crosses built into the church.

In 1242 the church of St. Michael was consecrated by David de Bernham, Bishop of St. Andrews. Whether this was the celebration of the completion of a new church, or the rededication of an established one is not known.

In 1301 the church received its greatest insult, when King Edward I of England requisitioned it for use as a storehouse for his army who were encamped around the palace within a defensive peel or palisade. The church was restored to its proper use soon after the defeat of the English army at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314. By the end of the fourteenth century funds were being raised for the repair of the fabric of the church. One of the contributors was King Robert II, grandson of King Robert the Bruce.

The benefit of the repair work was lost when, in 1424, a great fire ravaged palace and church alike. Out of the ashes the present church was built.

One of the largest parish churches in Scotland it testifies to the former wealth and status of its Burgh. It has always served as the parish church for the Royal Burgh and when the court was in residence it was used as a royal chapel. The infant Mary Queen of Scots was baptised by one of its priests in 1542. In 1559 during the Reformation struggle the church did not escape the attention of the 'rascal multitude who cleansed the church of its idolatrous statues'. Only St. Michael's statue remains to defy all comers.

In 1645 it became for a brief time the University of Edinburgh when the students and professors escaped to Linlithgow from the plague-stricken capital. The church was to have a different use five years later when Oliver Cromwell occupied the Palace, and used the church for the billeting of soldiers and stabling of horses.

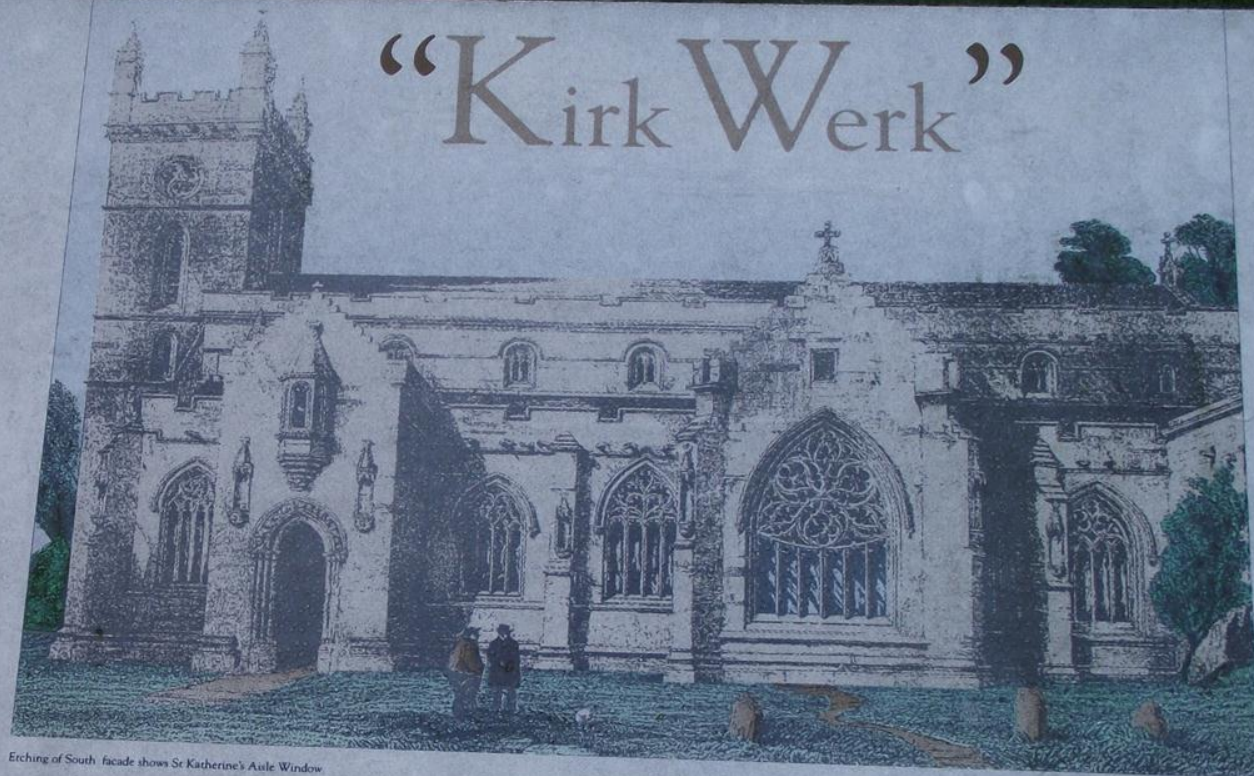
The most eye-catching feature of the exterior of the church is the aluminium 'open crown' spire, added to the tower by Geoffrey Clark in 1964. It replaced a masonry crown spire which was removed in 1821 because it was near collapse. In the idiom of the 20th Century it is a representation of the Crown of Thorns.



THE CHURCH OF
ST MICHAEL
OF LINLITHGOW

All of the Stewart kings from Robert II to James V contributed to the "Kirk Werk" at St. Michaels. The rebuilding was planned soon after 1424, probably by Thomas Frensch, the King's mason. Despite a building campaign of over a hundred years that original plan was adhered to throughout. The church consists of an aisled nave, a choir with an apse at the east end, north and south transepts and a small western tower. Work on building the church began in the nave. It and the west tower were complete by 1490, the date on one of the bells.

Oriel Window



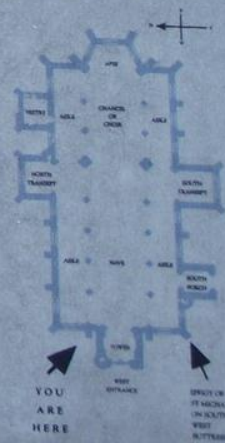
Enriching of South facade shows St Katherine's Aisle Window.

The walls of the church are simply treated, but the ornamentation of the moulded and carved stonework, particularly of the niches and the fine south door to the church set it amongst the finest medieval churches in Scotland. Each bay of the aisles contains a window with simple geometric tracery. Defining each bay is a buttress, some decorated with a canopied niche, once holding a splendid statue. Above the aisles of nave and choir there is a clerestory.

The choir was built after the nave. The differences between the two are subtle. In the former the buttresses are deeper and the carving on the niches simpler. The south front has a splendid entrance porch with a fine oriel window over it, looking out from the priest's room. The south transept or St. Katherine's Aisle provides the 'piece de resistance' of the church with the most beautiful Late Gothic window in Scotland, reglazed in 1992 to celebrate the 750th anniversary of the church.

Internally the church is spacious and magnificently lit. It now has a plaster vaulted ceiling which early in the nineteenth century replaced the massive medieval timber roof. The church is furnished with free-standing oak pews installed after the last major renovation of the church in the 1890's.

The church was supported by successive Stewart monarchs. There was direct access between the palace and church by a doorway, now blocked, on the north side of the church. The two buildings have always dominated the townscape of Linlithgow and continue to symbolise its rich past.











LINLITHGOW PALACE

The east front contained the principal entrance to the palace of James I. It was reached by a lane acquired for the King in 1428 which followed the line of the present path around the east of St Michael's Church.

 Le Front est comprenait l'entrée principale du palais de James I. On y accédait par un chemin construit pour le roi en 1428 et qui suivait la ligne du chemin actuel à l'entour de côté est de l'église St Michael.

 Die Ostfront enthielt den Haupteingang zum Schloss von James I. Er wurde über eine Gasse erreicht die für den König im Jahre 1428 gekauft worden war und die dem Weg des heutigen Pfades um die Ostseite der St. Michael Kirche folgt.



The carved panel over the gateway displays the royal arms flanked by a pair of angels and surmounted by another with outstretched wings. The niches on either side held large statues, perhaps of St Andrew and St James. Between these and the central panel are the vertical slots for the [gate] from which the drawbridge was suspended.



When lowered the drawbridge would have come to rest on an outer wall forming part of an outwork or barbican of which all that now remains are the three rounded towers to the right. This outwork was probably intended more for show than for serious defence. The towers, however, also served the function sustaining three flying buttresses which helped to support the northern part of the east range.























LINLITHGOW PALACE

Most of the north range that we see today is the work of the master mason William Wallace. It was built between 1618 and 1624 for King James VI, following the collapse of an earlier range in 1607.

The new work contained a long dining hall, represented by four large windows on the first floor, with a pantry and a kitchen to the left of it. Above this level were three floors of apartments, occupied by the hereditary keeper and his family - or during a royal visit, like that in 1633, by officers of state and various members of the court.

 La majeure partie du front nord que nous voyons aujourd'hui fut l'oeuvre de maître en maçonnerie William Wallace. Elle fut construite entre 1618 et 1624 pour King James VI après l'effondrement des bâtiments antérieurs en 1607.

Le nouvel édifice comprenait une longue salle à manger, représentée par quatre grandes fenêtres du premier étage, avec un office et une cuisine sur la gauche. Au-dessus se trouvaient trois étages d'habitation occupés par la garde héréditaire et sa famille ou bien, pendant une visite royale comme celle de 1633, par des officiers d'état et divers membres de la cour.

 Der Großteil des heute sichtbaren Nordbereichs ist die Arbeit des Meistersteinmetzes William Wallace. Er wurde zwischen 1618 und 1624 für King James VI gebaut und folgte dem Zusammenbruch eines früheren Seitenbereichs im Jahre 1607.

Das neue Gebäude enthielt einen Speisesaal, der durch vier der großen Fenster im ersten Stock repräsentiert wird, mit Abwaschraum und Küche im linken Teil. Über dieser Ebene lagen drei Stockwerke mit Apartments, die vom Erbverwalter und seiner Familie oder während eines königlichen Besuchs wie im Jahre 1633 von Staatsoffizieren oder Hofangehörigen bewohnt wurden.



Only a few traces survive of the destroyed 15-century north range. To the right of James VI's "new work", however, parts of the domestic apartments of James IV and Queen Margaret may still be seen. They include, at ground level, a private door into the park, set originally between polygonal turrets with projecting upper storeys. To the right of these at first-floor level, are the remains of a window and a small closet opening off the King's bedchamber. The Queen's bedchamber was probably on the floor above.



LINLITHGOW PALACE



LINLITHGOW PALACE
Museum























WELCOME TO LINLITHGOW PEEL

Fàilte • 歡迎 • Bienvenue • Willkommen • Recepción • Benvenuto • добро пожаловать • 歡迎



Please do not overfeed the birds



Cycling is permitted along the paths only – please ride with respect for other users



Please do not light fires or bring barbecues into the Peel



Well behaved dogs are welcome in the Peel. Please clean up any dog mess



Fishing by permit only – please contact 01506 671753 enquiries@fafa-linlithgowloch.org.uk



Please take any litter to the bins at the parking areas and Peel entrances



Boating by permit only – please contact the Lowport Education Centre on 01506 775 390



Horse-riding is permitted along the north path – please ride with respect for other users



Please do not camp in the Peel



Parking area



Buildings



Ranger Office



Round path



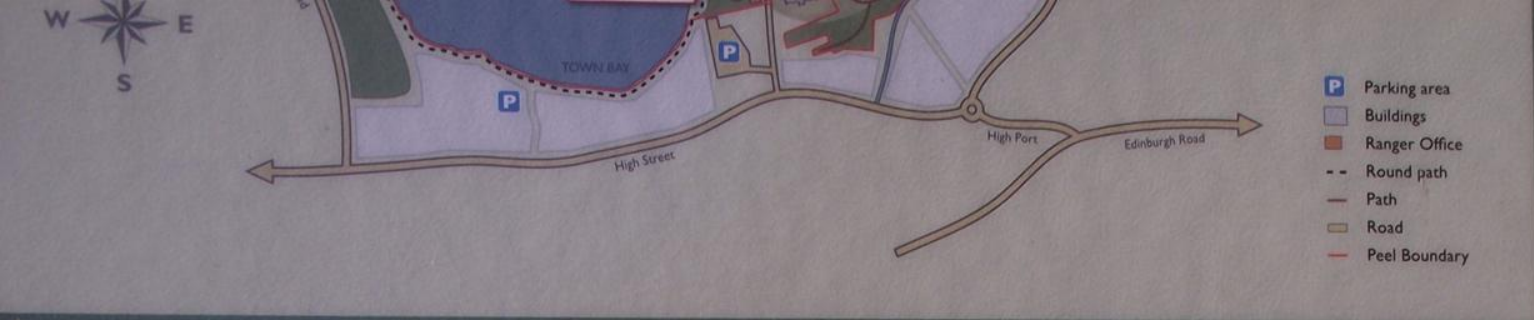
Path



Road



Peel Boundary



Linlithgow Peel

Linlithgow Peel is a Royal Park. It was originally defended by a wooden palisade or 'Pele', which gave the area its distinctive name. The grounds and Loch were once used for training troops and providing food. They are now important for wildlife and recreation, particularly walking, water sports and fishing. The Palace and the Peel have been designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument to protect important archaeological remains.



Wildlife

The Loch is a haven for a large number of water birds and uncommon water plants. It has been designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest: a national designation given to protect special examples of wildlife.



Linlithgow Palace

David I built his manor house here in the 1100s. This was later replaced by James I's palace in 1424. All of the Stewart kings lived here, each changing the building to suit their personal taste and style.



Crannogs

People have lived at Linlithgow Loch for thousands of years. Crannogs were wooden roundhouses built on artificial islands. Two of the small islands you see in the Loch today – The Rickle and Cormorant Island – are the remains of the Crannogs.



Linlithgow Loch

Linlithgow Loch is a remnant of the last Ice Age. It was formed when a large lump of ice, left by a receding glacier, was surrounded by sediment.

Linlithgow Peel is managed by Historic Scotland on behalf of the Scottish Ministers.
For advice and information please contact the Ranger Service based at the Ranger Office opposite the Palace.
Telephone: 01506 842065 Email: hs.rangers@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

N FROM
ORN IN
QUEEN.

MARY
QUEEN OF SCOTS
1542-1587

JAMES VI & I
1566-1625

LOREN
1570-1571

JOHN
1571-1572

Mon-Sat
8am-6.00pm

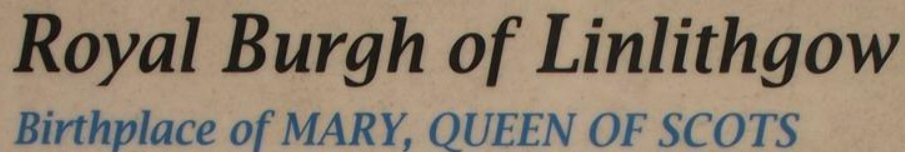




CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
PARISH CHURCH OF
St Michael

MINISTER





A Walk Around The Loch

The Loch is famous for a wide variety of water birds. Walk along the south shore to admire St Michael's Church, and the Palace at dramatic close-up. From the north shore view the Palace against the backdrop of the town and imagine its past grandeur. The circular walk is 2.1 miles (3.4 km) and will reward the time and effort.

Canal Towpath Walk

The towpath offers excellent opportunities over the town and surrounding countryside. The distance through the built-up area of Linlithgow is 1.2 miles.

Key to buildings

- 1 Linlithgow Palace
- 2 St Michael's Church
- 3 The Cross Wall
- 4 Robert Bruce's House
- 5 Linlithgow Palace Museum
- 6 Canal Centre
- 7 Burgh Halls
- 8 Council Offices
- 9 Police Station
- 10 Sheriff Court
- 11 Public Library
- 12 Health Centre
- 13 Railway Station
- 14 Regent Centre
- 15 John Knox Centre
- 16 John Knox School
- 17 Primary School
- 18 Linlithgow Youth Centre

Key

- Built-up areas
- Green spaces
- Canal
- Shopping areas
- Industry
- Public buildings
- Tramway
- Public information
- Playground
- Public toilets
- Swimming pool
- Car parking
- Police station
- Church

Lindisfarne Palace: Once a ruin, was once one of the grandest royal residences in Northern Europe and was the birthplace of King Henry, Queen of Scots and her father James V of Scotland.

Built and adapted from 1428 onwards the building still has many of its architectural features and retains the atmosphere of its glorious past.

St Michael's Church is arguably one of Scotland's finest parish churches. Dating from 1425-1532 it has an unusually sumptuous interior. The church was host to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1606 and 1608, and in 1628 one of the National Covenants was signed within it. The distinctive timber and metal 'cross' that tops the tower was added in 1564.

The Cross Wall dates from 1807 and was built as a replacement for an earlier stone tower removed in 1821. On it you will find carvings of the town piper and drummer, an innkeeper, St Michael and other characters. The overall effect here, topped by the unicorn, underlines Leithgow's associations with Scotland's royal past.

Annet House is the home of the local history museum. The permanent exhibition 'The Leithgow Story' and gardens give an insight into the development and life of the burgh.

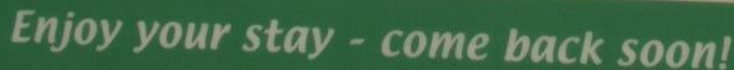
Leithgow Canal Centre is situated in Mahoe Rd adjacent to the Canal Basin and is housed in the former stables and associated buildings. Pleasure boat cruises run on the Union Canal to the Ayr Aqueduct – Scotland's longest and highest.

If you feel energetic a walk along the Union Canal towpath offers within a quiet alternative to the hustle and bustle of our busy town. The towpath is level, with many access points, and its elevated position offers excellent viewpoints over the town. The Union Canal links Edinburgh and Falkirk, and connects

to Glasgow via the Forth & Clyde Canal. Both canals are now open to navigation.

The short walk around Loughgaw Loch is also well worth the effort. It is one of the few natural lochs in the Lathmors, making it popular with a wide variety of wildlife. Splendid views of the Palace, Church and town can be seen from the north bank.

Further afield you may wish to visit Beeswing Country Park, Campybell Hill, The House of The Stone or Veretoun House.







Queensferry and Forth Bridges





Rosyth Shipyard in Fife



Forth Bridges
(including work on New crossing)









Queensferry





A low-angle photograph of a clock tower against a clear blue sky. The clock is circular with a white face and black Roman numerals. It is mounted on a white, arched stone structure. Below the clock, a stone plaque reads "JUBILEE CLOCK 1887". The tower is built with dark grey stone blocks and has a shingled roof. The base of the tower is white with dark stone corner blocks.

JUBILEE CLOCK 1887



Beans & Co

SM02 BZW





**Inchgarvie Island
Below Railway Bridge**







BLACK CASTLE
1070

1070

THE FERRY TAVERN
ALE HOUSE

16083

HIGH
STREET

BLACK
CASTLE

DEUCE



THE FERRY TAP

BEUCHARD
QUEST

KU56 FUA













**Hawes Inn
Where R L Stevenson
Wrote and featured it in
Kidnapped**



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Fax. 0131 331 1546
AA

VEHICLE BODY REPAIRS
by Brian Hutton
at Hawes Garage
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Cockenzie and Port Seton

**Arthur's Seat
in the middle of
Edinburgh**





Picnic at Port Seton Sands







View to Fife from Port Seton beach





North Berwick with Bass Rock

**(slide 1 view to Pentland Hills south
of Edinburgh)**





**Isle of May from
North Berwick**





Views of North Berwick





