

Illustrated Guide

TO

St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, and the Chapel of the Thistle.

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"Giles' steeple tall
The antique buildings climbing high
Whose Gothic frontlets sought the sky"

Marston, Sir W. Scott.

Compiled by

WILLIAM MEIKLE, Church Superintendent.

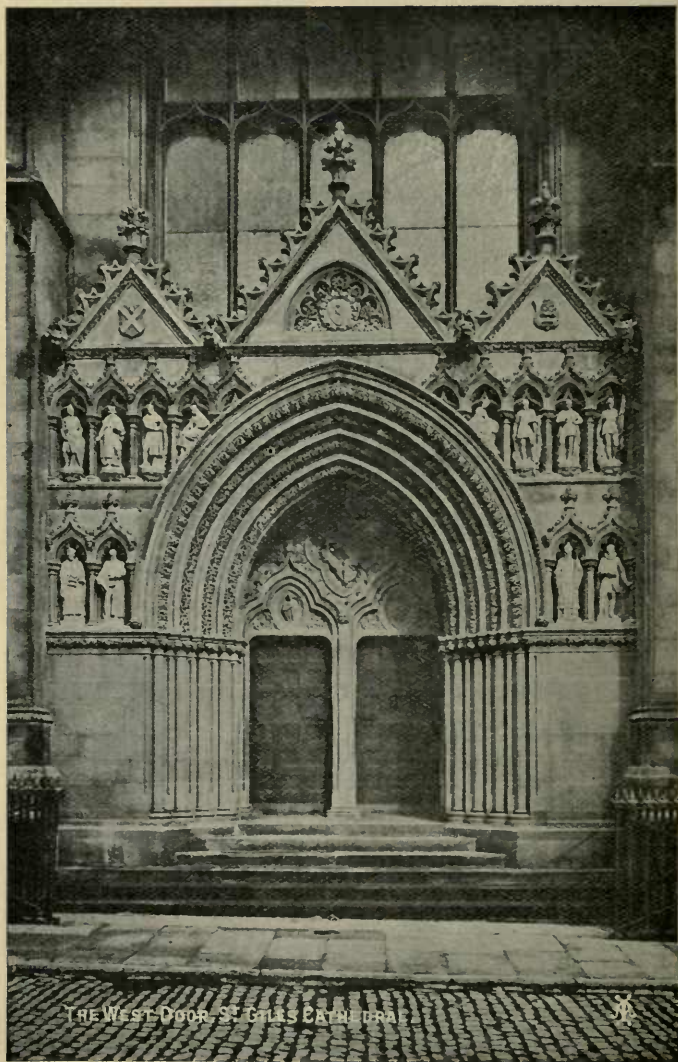
Twentieth Edition.

Price Sixpence.

NOTE.

This small book is placed before the visitor as a handy and reliable guide to St Giles' Cathedral, every care having been taken to secure the accuracy of the notes, which have been chiefly gathered from the Very Rev. Dr Cameron Lees's "History of St Giles', Edinburgh: Church, College and Cathedral," published by W. & R. Chambers, Edinburgh, and the works of other of the best authorities.

The illustrations are from photographs by Mr Francis C. Inglis, Rock House, Calton Hill, and Mr G. R. Mackay, 25 North Bridge, Edinburgh.



THE WEST DOOR, ST. GILES CATHEDRAL

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ILLUSTRATED GUIDE

TO

St Giles' Cathedral

Edinburgh

AND

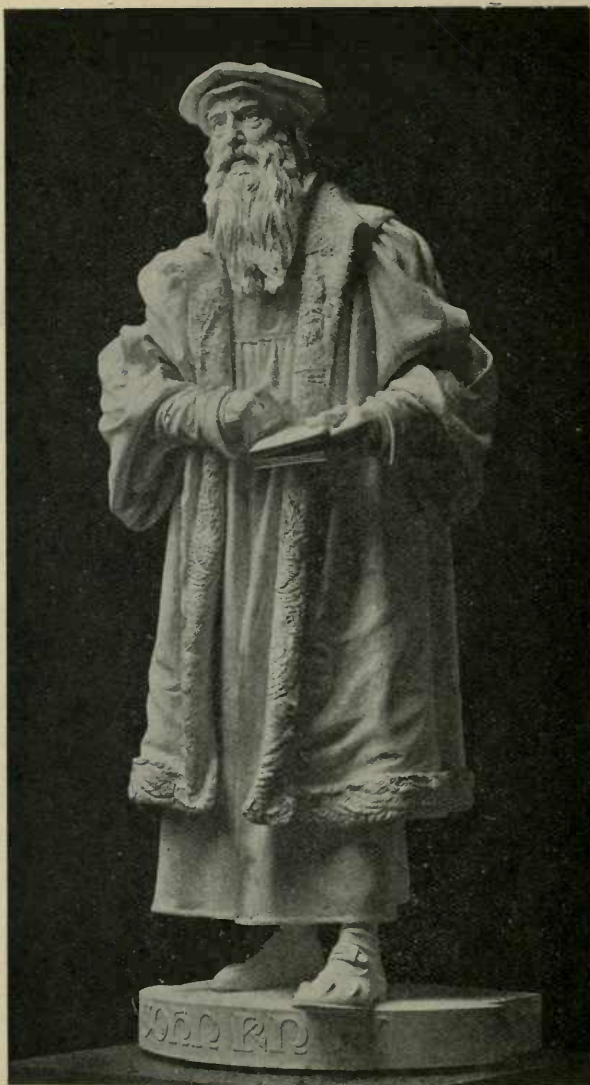
The Chapel of the Thistle

Compiled by

WILLIAM MEIKLE, Church Superintendent

EDINBURGH :

H. & J. PILLANS & WILSON, PRINTERS, BERNARD TERRACE



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Pittendrigh MacGillivray, R.S.A.

JOHN KNOX, ST GILES' CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH.

St Giles' Cathedral.



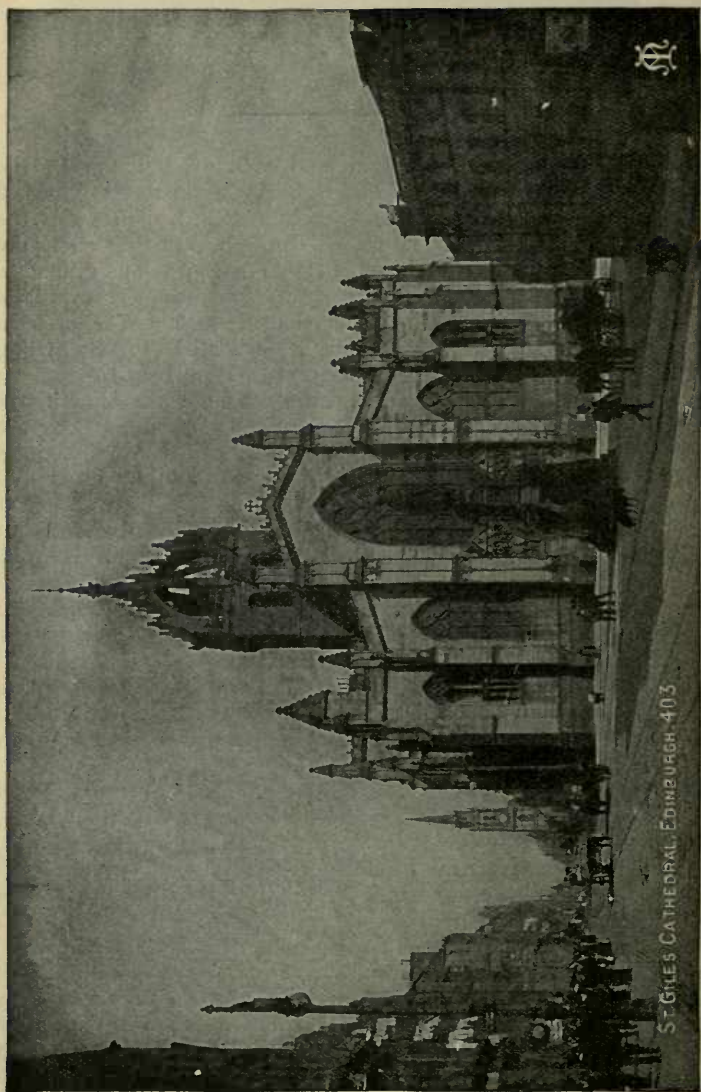
THE most picturesque and striking building in the Old Town of Edinburgh is the historic Cathedral of St Giles'. No ecclesiastical edifice in the kingdom has passed through so many vicissitudes and still survives in dignity and grandeur.

As early as the ninth century, it is believed that there was a church in Edinburgh dedicated to St Giles, belonging to the Monastery of Lindisfarne, Holy Island.

St Giles, or Sanctus Egidius, in whose honour the church was erected, was a renowned mediaeval saint of whom there are numerous legends. He is said to have been a native of Athens in Greece and of royal lineage. Artists have usually painted him in the garb of a monk, with a hind pierced by an arrow, either at his feet or in his arms. He died at the Abbey of Arles in Provence about 721. In less than fifty years after his death he was canonised, and throughout Europe the chapels dedicated to St Giles were in number next those of the Virgin Mary. In England alone there were 146 churches erected in his honour. The best known in Scotland is that of Edinburgh. On the site of this early church, Alexander I. of Scotland erected a massive Norman structure about 1120. The larger portion of this Church was destroyed by Richard II. of England in 1385; rebuilding was commenced two years later and the Church greatly enlarged. During the fifteenth century extensive additions were made, and the picturesque Lantern Tower was probably completed in 1495. This is substantially the St Giles' of the present day.

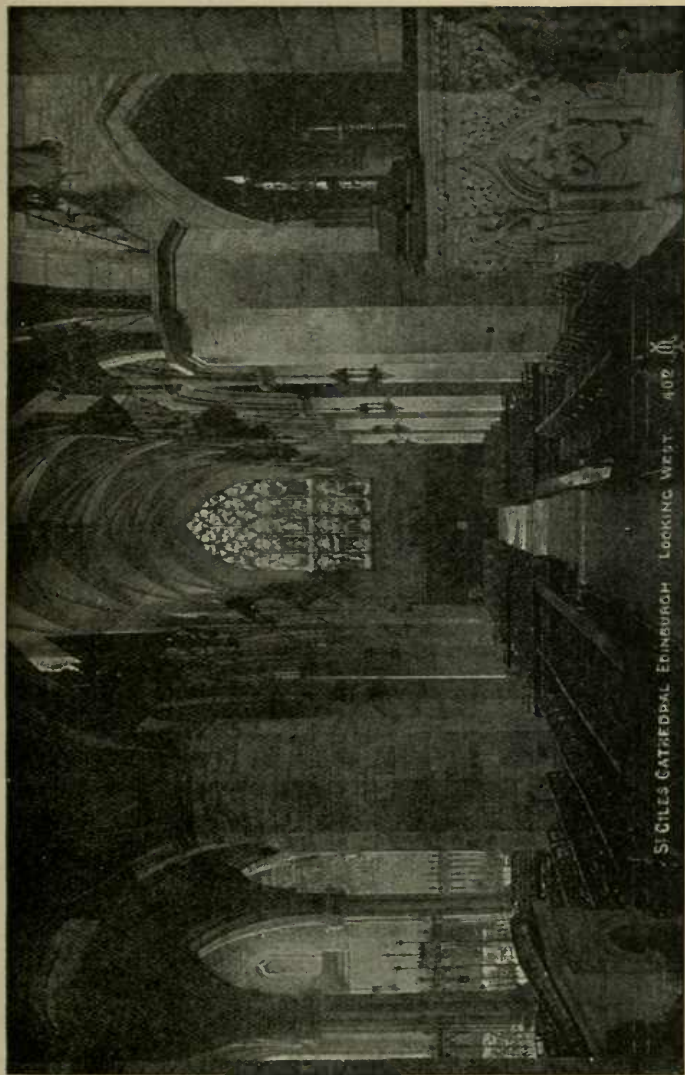
At the Reformation the interior was defaced and robbed of its artistic adornments, after which it was divided into four separate Churches.

In 1829-33 the Church suffered from an unskilful restoration; several beautiful and historic chapels were entirely destroyed, and the exterior, with the exception of the Tower, cased in a bald and unattractive style. In this condition it remained until 1872-83 when, at the instance and mainly at the cost of Dr William Chambers, the well-known publisher, the Church was restored to much of its former beauty and grandeur.



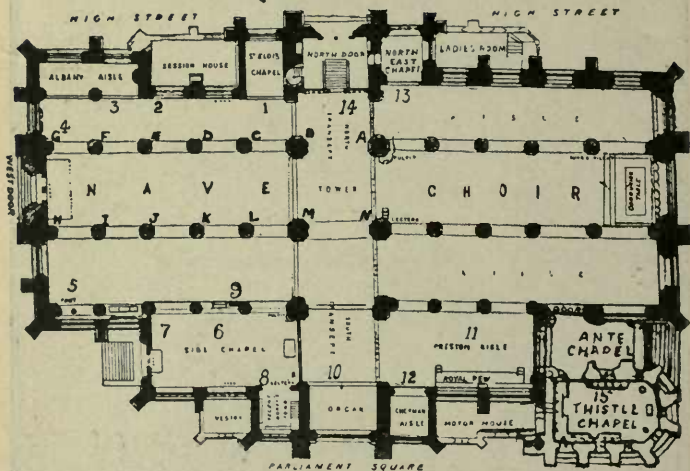
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ST. GILES CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH. 403



ST GILES CATHEDRAL EDINBURGH LOOKING WEST 402

Plan of St. Giles



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Principal Features of Interest in the Interior.

The Transept and Nave.

On entering by the south-east door the visitor should at once proceed to the Transept, the oldest portion of the Church. The four great octagonal pillars supporting the Tower are believed to be part of the early Norman building of 1120. The stone roof under the spire was heightened in 1400. The Colours on the pillars are those carried by the Scottish Regiments during the wars of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. There are also the Colours of the Old Scots Brigade which were carried in the wars of Gustavus Adolphus in the seventeenth century.

Turning to the west and entering the Nave the roof of which was heightened during the restoration of 1829-33, are seen the fine groined roofs of the Aisles. They were rebuilt in the later part of the fourteenth century. The windows are filled with some very beautiful examples of modern stained glass, the ancient coloured glass of the Church having been entirely destroyed. On the walls of the Nave a number of handsome tablets and mural monuments have been erected by the Scottish Regiments in memory of their fallen comrades.

St Elois' Chapel.

Adjoining the North Transept is a small Chapel known as St Elois' or the Hammermen's Chapel. The beautiful monument in the Chapel is erected in memory of Archibald Campbell, Marquis of Argyll, who was beheaded near the Cathedral in 1661. On the window above are designed the Arms of the Chief Leaders of the Covenanters. On the west wall hangs the last guild banner of the Edinburgh Incorporation of Hammermen.

Haddo's Hole.

The niche in the wall at the north-west corner of the Aisle was formerly the entrance to a small room or chamber in which Sir John Gordon of Haddo was confined until his execution in 1644. The unfortunate Covenanters captured at the Battle of Rullion Green were also confined here in 1666. The chamber was removed in 1829.

The memorial brass within the niche was erected by the Royal Scots Fusiliers in memory of their comrades who fell in South Africa, 1899-1902.

The Albany Aisle.

The Chapel at the north-west corner of the Nave known as the Albany Aisle, was founded about 1398, in the reign of Robert III. The groining of the roof of this Chapel is much admired, supported as it is by a graceful fluted pillar, on the capital of which are the Arms of Robert, Duke of Albany, and Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas. In the Chapel are the fine Memorials to John Knox and Mrs Oliphant, the Scottish Nurses, and other military tablets in connection with the Great War.

The Baptismal Font in Caen stone is the work of John Rhind, Edinburgh, on the model of Thorwaldsen's famous work at Copenhagen.

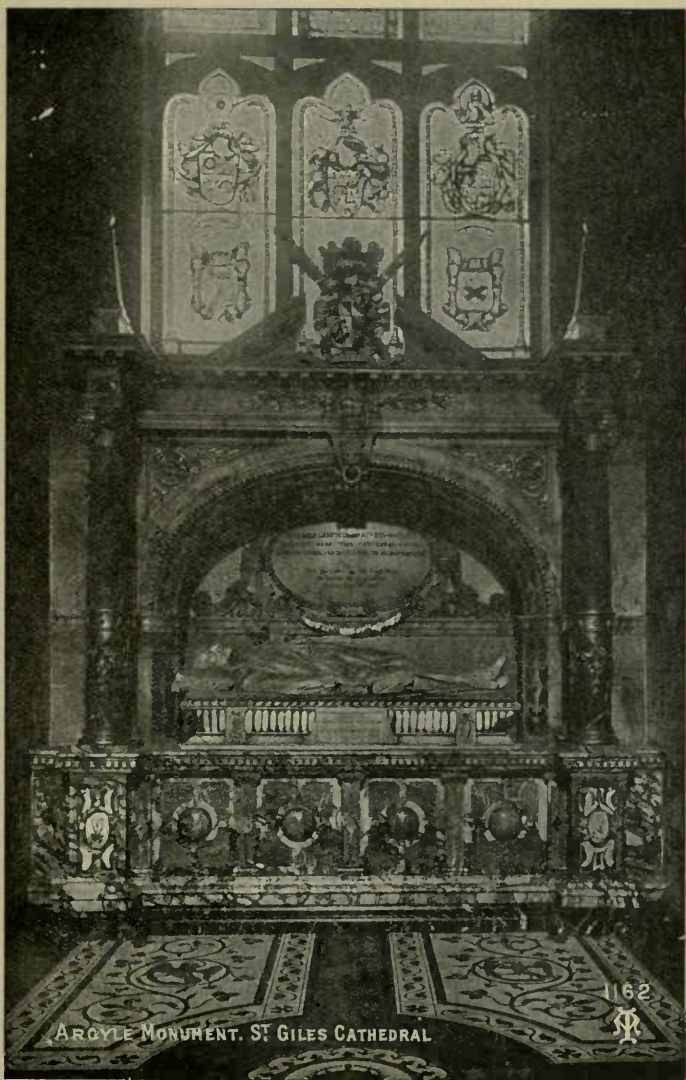
The beautiful stained glass window in the north-west corner of the Nave is erected in memory of the last Lord Curriehill, and was designed by Burne-Jones; the upper lights represent the crossing of Jordan, the female figures in the lower lights representing Ruth, Miriam, and Jephthah's daughter. The great west window is in memory of Mrs Hamilton Bruce, and was designed by Daniel Cottier, London, the subject being the Prophets. The handsome oak screen or doorway under the window was formerly part of the Royal Pew.

The Tolbooth.

About 1561 the western portion of the Nave was divided off to form a place of meeting for the Judges of the Supreme Court called the Lords of Session. This hall was known as the Outer Tolbooth to distinguish it from the building in the square at the west end of the Church. In this appropriated part of St Giles', Queen Mary's first Parliament met in 1563, the Queen attending in great state, and it was here that John Knox preached his last sermon, 9th November 1572.

The Tolbooth Church.

From 1640 to 1829 the south-west portion of the Nave was divided off and formed what was known as the Tolbooth Kirk. Here occurred the remarkable escape of Robertson, the Fife smuggler, one of the first incidents of the "Porteous Riot" in 1736.



ARGYLE MONUMENT. ST. GILES CATHEDRAL

1162



The Royal Scots Monuments, &c.

The Royal Scots Monuments, erected by the Regiment in memory of their comrades who fell in South Africa, 1899-1902, and in the Great War, 1914-1918.

The Books in the large case illustrate the various changes of worship that have taken place in St Giles' during the long course of its history.

The Vesper Bell.

The Vesper Bell is the only old bell which has survived from pre-Reformation times, and bears the following Latin inscription :

O MATER DEI: MEMENTO MEI: ANNO · D · M · CCC · LI ·

Translation, "O Mother of God remember me, 1452."

The Side Chapel.

The Aisle of three bays divided from the Nave by an ornamental iron screen is all that remains of five chapels founded in 1387, two chapels having been removed during the restoration of 1830. The beautiful pulpit is the gift of the late John R. Findlay, Esq. of Aberlour, and was designed by Sir Rowand Anderson, R.S.A., to commemorate the resumption of Daily Service in the Church in 1884 after an interval of two hundred years. The windows in the Aisle are erected in memory of General A. G. Wauchope who was killed at the battle of Magersfontein, South Africa, and of Mr John R. Findlay.

On the oriel window in the west gable is depicted the legend of the founding of the Abbey of Holyrood, the Arms of the Duke of Hamilton, hereditary keeper, and the Royal Arms of Scotland, erected by the High Constables and Guard of Honour of Holyrood, 1883. Underneath this window is a beautiful bronze memorial of Robert Louis Stevenson, the work of Augustus St Gaudens, R.A., United States of America. The mural tablets on the south wall are in memory of Professor John Stuart Blackie and Thomas Chalmers, D.D.

Regent Moray's Tomb.

The small Chapel in the south-east corner of the Aisle was formerly known as The Holy Blood Aisle. Part of this Chapel with its beautiful dividing pillar, was cut off during the restora-



BAPTISMAL FONT AND VESPER BELL, ST GILES CATHEDRAL.

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tion of 1829-33. The Chapel contains a modern monument in memory of James Stewart, Earl of Moray, whose remains were interred in St Anthony's Aisle in the South Transept. The brass tablet near the top of the monument was taken from the original tomb; the inscription in Latin is from the pen of George Buchanan, the tutor of King James VI., and is dated 1569. The Stained Glass Window shows in the design of the upper lights a representation of the assassination of the Good Regent Moray in the High Street of Linlithgow, while the lights below represent John Knox preaching the funeral service in St Giles'. Underneath the window is a mural arch or shrine with the emblems of the Passion of Christ, a work of art supposed to be of the fourteenth century.

Jenny Geddes.

On the ledge at the gate of the side chapel is a tablet marking the spot where Jenny Geddes is said to have assailed Dean Hannay, at the first reading of Archbishop Laud's liturgy. 23rd July 1637. The tablet bears the following inscription "Constant oral tradition affirms that near this spot a brave Scotchwoman, Janet Geddes, on the 23rd July 1637, struck the first blow in the great struggle for freedom of conscience which after a conflict of half a century ended in the establishment of civil and religious liberty."

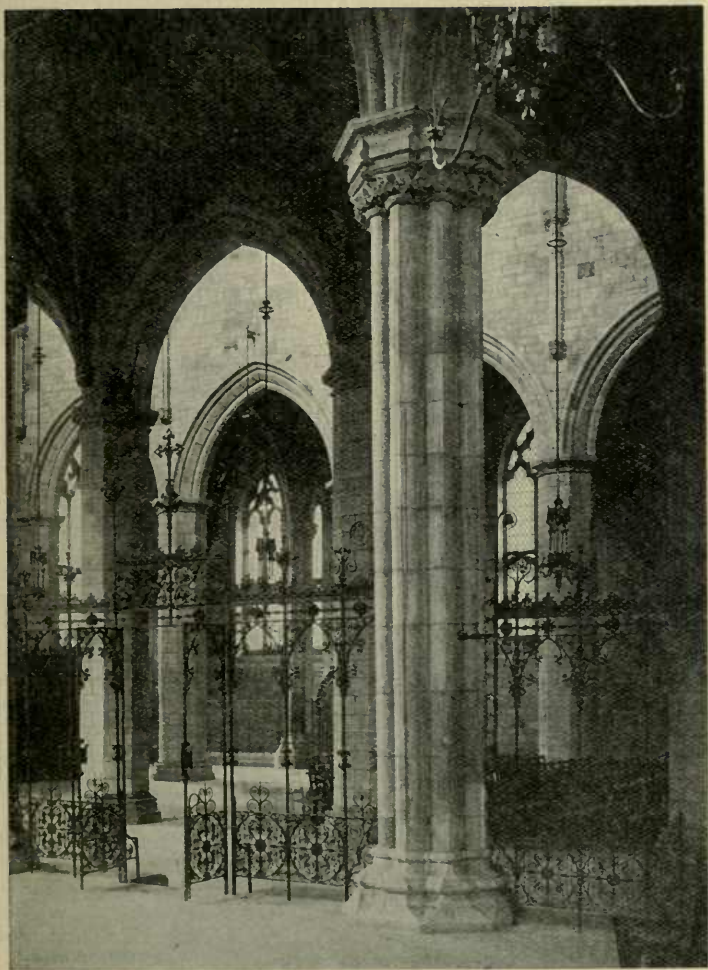
Tablets are placed on the pillars of the Transept commemorating Dean Hannay, Alexander Henderson, James Balfour, William Carstairs, John Craig, Gavin Douglas, Archbishop Robert Leighton, Lord Stair, General Sir John Ewart, G.C.B., and Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot.

The Organ.

The Organ, by Ingram & Co., Edinburgh, has four manuals and eighty-nine stops. It is one of the largest and finest in Scotland and occupies the Moray Aisle in the South Transept, formerly known as St Anthony's Aisle. It is interesting to note that an organ formed part of the equipment of the Collegiate Church in 1470.

The Choir.

The octagonal pillars first reached on entering the Choir are probably the original pillars of 1120. The vaulted roofs of the aisles at this point are part of the rebuilding in the fourteenth



THE NAVE FROM THE SIDE CHAPEL.

century. Two bays were added to the east end about 1460; the change in the architecture from plain to ornate is easily noted. The pillar on the north is known as the King's Pillar, and bears on its foliated capital four coats of armorial bearings—those of the king, of Mary of Gueldres, Consort of James II., a shield denoting an heir or prince, and the *fleur-de-lis* of France. This pillar is believed to have been erected as a memorial to King James II. of Scotland, who was killed at the Siege of Roxburgh Castle by the bursting of a cannon. The demi-pillar on the north-east bears a shield with the Arms of Thomas de Cranstoun, Provost of Edinburgh. The south pillar like the King's Pillar has four shields on its capital, with the Arms of Preston of Gorton; Lord Kennedy, of Dunure; John Halkerston of Halkerston; and the Arms of the town of Edinburgh. The demi-pillar on the south bears the Arms of Alexander Napier of Merchiston, Provost of Edinburgh. The roof was heightened and the clerestory windows were added at this time. The bosses in the clerestory groining are rich in variety and of great antiquarian interest. Near the east end of the North Aisle is a plain arched recess, a relic of a mural tomb or shrine of the fifteenth century. The richly carved stalls under the east window are those of His Majesty's Chaplains in Scotland.

In front is the Communion Table, of light oak, beautifully carved, the centre panel is filled with a representation of the Paschal Lamb and the niches with winged figures bearing shields on which are carved the emblems of the Passion. On the end panels are the emblems of the Evangelists, while in the centre panel of the east side is a finely carved representation of St Giles and his hind. The top is of Greek verd antique marble.

The mural monuments under the south-east windows are erected in memory of the Right Hon. John Inglis, Lord Justice General of Scotland, and the Scottish Ministers, Probationers, and Students who made the supreme sacrifice during the Great War, 1914-1918.

The Pulpit of Caen stone exquisitely carved, the work of John Rhind, Edinburgh, illustrates the six acts of mercy.

One window in the Choir is the work of Carl Parsons, and the remainder are by Ballantine & Son, Edinburgh. This portion of St Giles' was formerly known as the New or High Church; Cromwell's troops while in occupation of Edinburgh obtained the use of this Church for their services.



THE PULPIT,
ST GILES CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH.



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The Preston Aisle.

On the south of the choir is a beautiful gothic chapel of three bays founded in honour of William Preston of Gorton in 1454 ; the groined roof excels in beauty anything of the kind in Britain.

The handsome raised stall under the canopy is the Royal Pew, the Sovereign having always had a seat in St Giles'.

On the left of the door leading to the ante-chapel is a bronze bust of the Rev. Arthur P. Stanley, the famous Dean of Westminster. The carved stone is a very old rendering of the City Arms, and underneath are some fragments of an ancient tomb. An arm bone of the Patron Saint, which was brought to Edinburgh by Preston of Gorton, was formerly enshrined in this portion of the church. This relic, which had long been regarded with reverence, disappeared at the Reformation. In 1643 this Aisle was cut off to form a separate church, in which many historic assemblies of the Church of Scotland were held. Here the Solemn League and Covenant was signed in 1643.

The Chepman Aisle.

In the south-west of the Preston Aisle is a small Chapel founded by Walter Chepman, who introduced the art of printing into Scotland, in honour of his royal patron, James IV. of Scotland, who fell at Flodden, 1513. The beautiful monument in the Chapel is erected in memory of James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, the "Great Marquis," whose remains were interred in the vaults beneath in 1661. The Arms on the window are those of the principal supporters of Montrose during his struggle for the Royal cause. Among the names of the brave men whose Arms are emblazoned here is that of George Wyshart, chaplain both at home and in exile to Montrose. After the latter's execution, he became chaplain to a regiment of the Scots Brigade in Holland, and later to Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia. He was appointed Bishop of Edinburgh in 1662.

The North-East Chapel and Aisle.

At the entrance to the North Aisle of the Choir is an ancient Chapel which has been restored as a memorial to Dr William Chambers and of his work of restoration: The beautiful memorial window is erected in memory of the brothers William and Robert Chambers.

The Memorials in the Aisle are those of the Right Hon. Neil Primrose, General Aylmer Maxwell, V.C., Lieuts. Maxwell Salvesen and Alastair Hunter Macfarlane, and Dr Elsie Inglis, who gave their lives during the Great War.



Monument of St. Giles Cathedral 33. A.

North Door.

The handsome stone screen at the North Door was erected during the restoration by Dr Chambers. The canopied niches in the upper portion are filled in with figures representing the patron saints of the old Trade Guilds of Edinburgh. Reading from left to right they represent St Simon, Weavers; St Ann, Taylors; St Joseph, Carpenters; St John, Masons; St Bartholomew, Glovers; St Clement, Skinners and Tanners; St Anthony, Butchers; St Elois, Hammermen; St Crispin, Cobblers; and St Cuthbert, Bakers.

Historical Notes.

- 854. Earliest record of the Church in Edinburgh.
- 1120. Alexander I. of Scotland founds the Norman Church.
- 1243. The Church dedicated by the Bishop of St Andrews.
- 1322-35. St Giles' burned by the English invaders.
- 1384. Meeting of Scottish Barons and French Knights in St Giles', to plan a Raid into England.
- 1385. Richard II. of England burns the Church.
- 1387. Citizens restore and enlarge the Church.
- 1393. King Robert III. bestows St Giles' with its lands and possessions on the Abbey of Scone.
- 1398. Albany Aisle founded.
- 1400. Central crossing of Transept heightened.
- 1410. Chapel of St Elois founded.
- 1454. William Preston of Gorton bequeaths an arm bone of St Giles to the Church.
- „ Preston Aisle founded.
- 1460-63. Two bays added to the east end of the Choir, the roof heightened and the Transepts lengthened.
- 1466. St Giles' erected into a Collegiate Church.
- 1495. Lantern Tower completed.
- 1502. Gavin Douglas appointed Provost of St Giles.
- 1512. Alexander Lauder de Blyth founds two Chapels on the south-west of the Nave.
- 1513. Walter Chepman founds a Chapel in honour of King James IV. and his Queen.
- 1516. Holy Blood Aisle founded.

1544. The Regent Arran garrisons the steeple to prevent Marie of Lorraine holding a Parliament in Edinburgh.
1559. Altars destroyed. At this period there were forty-four Altars in the Church, and the Officiating Clergy numbered nearly one hundred.
- „ John Knox preaches for the first time in St Giles’.
1560. Last Mass.
1562. John Craig appointed Assistant.
1570. Regent Moray interred in St Anthony’s Aisle.
1571. Kirkcaldy of Grange fortifies the Tower and roof.
1572. Death of John Knox.
1578. St Giles’ divided into separate churches.
1579. Earl of Atholl interred in St Anthony’s Aisle.
1585. Clock of Lindores Abbey placed in the Tower.
1589. James Balfour appointed Minister.
1598. Ministers of St Giles’ banished by King James VI.
1599. Tower used as a prison.
1603. James VI. on succeeding to the Throne of England bids farewell to the citizens of Edinburgh in St Giles’.
1633. St Giles’ made a Cathedral by Royal Charter constituting Edinburgh a City.
1634. William Forbes, D.D., appointed Bishop.
1635. James Hannay appointed Dean.
1637. Jenny Geddes Riot.
1639. Episcopacy abolished.
- „ Alexander Henderson appointed Minister.
1643. Solemn League and Covenant signed in the East or New Church (Preston Aisle).
1644. Sir John Gordon of Haddo confined in the Priest’s Chamber.
1648. Tower restored by John Milne, King’s Master Mason.
1650. Cromwell’s troops obtain the use of the East Church.
1657. King’s Arms removed from the Royal Pew and the crown hung on the gallows.
- „ Members of the General Assembly expelled from the Church by Cromwell’s soldiers.
1661. Remains of the Marquis of Montrose interred in the Chepman Aisle.
1662. Episcopacy re-established.
- „ George Wyshart, D.D., appointed Bishop.
1666. Covenanters imprisoned in Haddo’s Hole.
1688. Resumption of Presbytery.

1707. William Carstairs appointed Minister.
1720. The Lindores Clock removed from the Tower.
1745. Magistrates of Edinburgh assembled in St Giles' receive the message of Prince Charles Edward, commanding them to surrender the city.
1758. Two Chapels, founded by Sir Alexander Lauder in 1512, destroyed.
- „ Hugh Blair, D.D., appointed Minister.
1797. Norman Porch destroyed.
1822. Visit of King George IV.
- 1829-33. Burn restoration.
- 1872-83. Great restoration by Dr William Chambers.
1877. James Cameron Lees, D.D., LL.D., appointed Minister.
1883. Old Colours of Scottish Regiments placed in St Giles'.
1884. Resumption of the Daily Service in St Giles'.
1886. Visit of Queen Victoria.
1903. Visit of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.
1909. Chapel of the Order of the Thistle commenced.
1910. Andrew Wallace Williamson, D.D., appointed Minister.
1911. Visit of King George V. and Queen Mary.
- „ The inauguration of the Chapel of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.
1914. King George V. and Queen Mary attend Divine Service in St Giles'.
1918. King George V., Queen Mary, and the Prince of Wales attend the Armistice Thanksgiving Service in St Giles'.
- 1920-23. King George and Queen Mary attend Divine Service in St Giles'.



ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Born at VIII. Howard Place, Edinburgh, November XIII. MDCCCL., Died at Vailima, Island of Upolu, Samoa, December III. MDCCCXCIV. This Memorial is erected in his honour by readers in all quarters of the world, who admire him as a master of English and Scottish Letters, and to whom his constancy under infirmity and suffering, and his spirit of mirth, courage, and love, have endeared his name.

Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie,
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.
This be the verse you grave for me:
Here he lies where he longed to be,
Home is the sailor home from the sea,
And the bunter home from the hill.

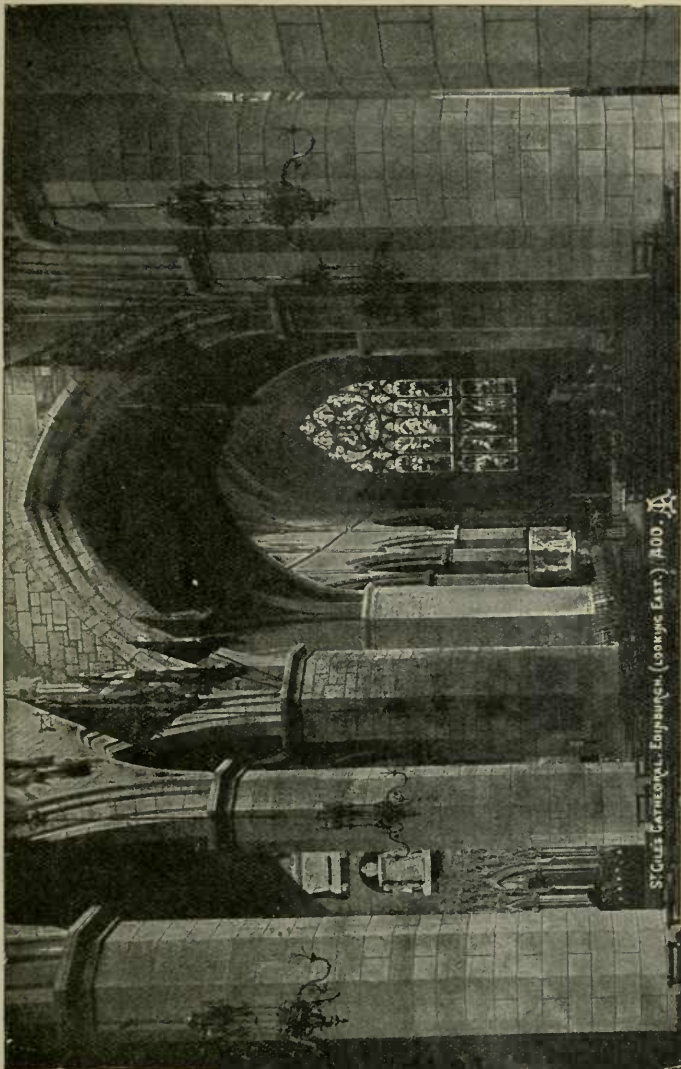
Catalogue of the Old Colours

Formerly carried by Scottish Regiments, deposited in
St Giles' Cathedral.

(The letters denote the pillars on which the Colours are placed.

See plan, page 8.)

- A. The Scots Guards, 1st Battalion.**—Colours presented to the Regiment in 1790, they are in a good state of preservation. The crimson or King's Colour has the Royal Arms of Scotland painted thereon, and the Regimental Colour (the First Union) bears the badge of the 12th Company—a group of Trophies of War, with the motto “Honores Refero.” Handed over to St Giles', 1919.
- A. The Scots Guards, 2nd Battalion.**—Colours presented by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, 1897. Handed over to the Church by Colonel F. W. Romilly, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., 1911.
- A. The Scots Guards, 1st Battalion.**—Colours presented by His Majesty King Edward VII., 21st June 1905, retired 2nd July 1921.
- A. Reay Fencible Highlanders, 1801-1802.**—These were the second Stand of Colours presented to the Reay Fencibles, and were carried till the disbandment of the Regiment at Stirling.
- B. 90th Perthshire Light Infantry, Lord Lynedoch's Regiment, 1794-1817.**—These were the first Colours presented to the 90th, and were carried at the taking of Malta and in Minorca, and on the field of Mandora during the conquest of Egypt 1801, and in Martinique and Guadaloupe in the campaign which in 1809-10 resulted in the West Indies becoming a dependency of Great Britain.
- B. The Scots Brigade, 1578-1782.**—The Colours were carried by this famous Regiment in Holland in the eighteenth century. The ground is the first union, the Crosses of St Andrew and St George, in the centre a rose supported on either side by a thistle, and underneath the national motto, *Nemo Me Impune Lacessit*. The Colours are attached to the poles by means of brass nails placed closely together; the finals are wanting. The Stand was obtained from the Dutch Government by The Right Hon. Lord Reay, who presented them to the Church in 1885.
- B. The Royal Scots, 2nd Battalion, 1847-64.**—Stand carried by the Regiment at Alma, Inkermann, and Sevastopol, during the Crimean War; also at the capture of the Taku Forts, and at Pekin during the Chinese War of 1860.
- C. Royal North British Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion, 1804-16.**—This Stand was carried at the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom in Holland 1814.



ST GILES CATHEDRAL, EDINBURGH (LOOKING EAST). 1900. A

- D. 26th Cameronians, two Stands.**—The Stand presented by Lady Lefroy was carried by the Regiment during the Chinese War of 1840-42. The second Stand, 1844-62, presented to the Regiment in Edinburgh, and in use till 1862, was for twenty-five years in the possession of Lieutenant-General Francis Carey, and at his death placed here in 1888.
- E. 78th Ross-shire Buffs, 1842-51.**—There is a monument in St Giles' in memory of 669 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 78th Highlanders, all of whom died within six months at Sukhur on the River Indus in Sindh. The Colours are those which were carried by the Regiment during this trying period.
- F. 82nd Duke of Hamilton's Regiment, 1778-83.**—These were the first Colours presented to the 82nd on its being raised by the Duke of Hamilton in 1778, and were carried by the Regiment in North America during the latter part of the War of Independence. In connection with the raising of the 82nd there is an interesting story told. A party of Highland recruits had enlisted for the 42nd and 71st Regiments, and at Leith an attempt was made to coerce them into the 82nd Lanarkshire Regiment. This the men objected to, with the result that a desperate affray took place in which an officer and nine men were killed and thirty-one wounded. The men were court-martialled for mutiny, but the king saw fit to give them a free pardon. It is interesting to note that Sir John Moore was one of the original officers of the Regiment, and as Lieutenant and Paymaster served with them in North America. The Regimental Colour has a striking appearance, the ground-work is black with the St George's Cross in crimson, the union as usual in the upper canton.
- G. 91st Argyllshire Highlanders.**—This Stand was presented about 1820, and was in use till 1845, between which periods the Regiment was stationed chiefly in the West Indies and at the Cape. The Colours are painted. Of the Royal Colour only a fragment remains, but the Regimental Colour is almost perfect.
- G. Scots Greys.**—The Regimental Guidon or Standard presented by the Regiment in 1907.
- H. 92nd Gordon Highlanders, two Stands, and the King's Colour of another.**—The King's Colour was deposited by the Regiment in the Armoury at Malta while stationed there in 1836-41. It was brought home by Colonel Maitland Crichton, Grenadier Guards, and placed here in 1883. The Stand presented by Major-General Alastair Macdonald was in use till 1830. Stand, 1830-64, was carried during the Crimean War and the suppression of the Mutiny in India.
- I. 90th Perthshire Volunteers, 1817-33.**—These were the second set of Colours presented to the Regiment and were in use till 1833, and placed in the Great Hall of Kilmarnock Hospital; transferred to St Giles in 1883.

- J. 79th Cameron Highlanders.**—These Colours were presented to the Regiment at Montreal in 1828, and were in use till 1854, when the Regiment embarked for the Crimea.
- K. 74th Highlanders.**—Colours carried during the Kaffir War of 1851-52. One of the grandest acts of heroism which have shed lustre upon the British arms was performed during this campaign, the chief actors in which were officers and men of the 74th Highlanders. In connection with this the following is recorded on a memorial brass in the Cathedral:—"In memory of Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Seton, Ensign Alex. C. Russell, and forty-eight N.C.O.s and men of the 74th Highlanders who were drowned at the wreck of H.M.S. 'Birkenhead' on the 26th February 1852, off Point Danger, Cape of Good Hope, after all the women and children on board had been safely landed in the ship's boats." In commemoration of the gallant bearing of the Regiment at the Battle of Assaye the right to bear a third Colour was conferred by the Governor-General of India. The "Assaye Colour" here, was presented to the Regiment in 1878 and was in use till 1906.
- L. The King's Own Scottish Borderers, 2nd Battalion.**—Colours presented in 1883 by the Commanding Officer. Handed over to the Church by the Regiment on presentation of new Colours by His Majesty King George V., at Dublin, 11th July 1911.
- L. 25th King's Own Scottish Borderers, 2nd Battalion.**—This Stand was presented to the Regiment in Edinburgh in 1863 and was in use till 1883. Little more than the fragments now remain. The Royal Colour still bears the number of the Regiment surmounted by a crown, and underneath "ii Battn." Of the Regimental Colour only "Minden" is left along with a few fragments of the legends, a portion of the Sphinx, and the centre with the Castle of Edinburgh and "King's Own Borderers."
- L. King's Own Scottish Borderers, 1st Battalion.**—Colours presented on the 23rd July 1856 by Lady Smith, wife of Lieut.-General Sir Harry Smith, K.C.B., Commanding the Northern District, carried on Active Service in the Afghan War of 1879-1880, and in Germany 1919. On Foreign Service in Gibraltar, 1858 to 1864; in Canada, 1864 to 1867; in India, 1875 to 1891; in Egypt, 1906 to 1911; and in India, 1911 to 1914. Handed over to St Giles' Cathedral, 3rd July 1919, also the King's Colour of the 8th and 10th Battalions, 1919.
- M. The Royal Scots, 3rd Battalion, 1804-17.**—This Stand was carried in the retreat which terminated at Corunna, at the siege and capture of Flushing 1809, and at the Battles of Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, St Sebastian, Nive, and on the field of Waterloo. These were the first British Colours planted on the soil of France towards the close of the Peninsular Campaign. The Colours are in a very good state of preservation, the design being painted.

- M. 94th Scots Brigade.**—This famous Regiment which was raised in 1578, served in Holland for over 200 years. In 1782, during a rupture between this country and Holland, an attempt was made to deprive them of their distinctive nationality. This change was resisted by the Regiment and resulted in its disbandment. Returning to Scotland it was re-formed in Edinburgh in 1794, and again disbanded in 1818, but re-embodied at Glasgow in 1823, the officers of the corps then raised being those who held command in the Regiment previously disbanded. The Colours here are probably those which were presented to the Regiment on their return from India. The Regimental Colour, originally green, has almost entirely faded except for the silk thread used in piecing the flag together. In the centre of the Colour is an oval plaque with an Elephant on a field proper, round which are the words, "Edinburgh Scotch Brigade," in gold letters on a blue ground, and the supporters, crest, and motto of the City of Edinburgh, with this difference, that the maiden holds in her left hand a shield bearing the arms of the city. Under the motto is the number of the Regiment, and round all is the union wreath. These Colours were carried at the famous defence of Matagorda, the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, and in the desperate attack on Badajoz, and again at Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse; these Colours waved at the head of the old Edinburgh Regiment. In 1881 the Regiment was attached to the Connaught Rangers, and finally disbanded on the formation of the Irish Free State.
- M. 99th Lanarkshire Regiment.**—The Colours were presented to the Regiment on its being raised at Glasgow in 1824.
- N. Glenurchay Fencibles.**—This Regiment formed one of the three battalions of Breadalbane Fencibles embodied 1793-1802. The Colours are emblazoned alike. In the centre is the thistle surmounted by the crown; and around which is "Glenurchay Reg. of Breadalbane Fencibles." The whole surrounded by the union wreath.
- N. 73rd Highlanders, 1807-1825.**—The Regimental Colour of a Stand presented to the 73rd Highlanders by General George Harris in 1807. Carried in New South Wales, and at the taking of Kandy, in Ceylon, in 1815. Presented to Lady O'Connell in 1825, wife of Sir Maurice O'Connell, who commanded the Regiment in Australia. Handed over to St Giles' Cathedral, 5th August 1917.
- N. The Black Watch, 2nd Battalion Royal Highlanders.**—Colours presented by H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales at Belfast, 1889. Handed over to St Giles' Cathedral on presentation of new Colours by His Majesty King George V., at Delhi, 1911.
- N. The Royal Scots, 2nd Battalion.**—This Stand was presented to the Regiment in India in 1867. Handed over to the Church, after receiving new Colours from His Majesty King George V., in Edinburgh, by Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Versturme Bunbury, 30th July 1911.

Royal Scots Fusiliers, 2nd Battalion.—These Colours have been placed above the Regimental War Memorial in the north aisle of the nave, and were presented by Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough on the 10th August 1878, in the Phoenix Park, Dublin. The Colours were carried throughout the Zulu War of 1879, including the Battle of Ulundi, and also throughout the Boer War of 1881, and were in use till December 1921. These Colours were amongst the last in use in the Army which were carried into action. Handed over to St Giles' Cathedral by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Colonel in Chief of the Regiment, 25th October 1923.

The Royal Scots, 6th Battalion.—Colours presented by H.M. King Edward VII., at Windsor, 19th June 1909. Carried in Belgium and Germany, November 1918 to November 1919, retired 12th August 1920, and placed above the Regimental War Memorial in the south-west of the nave.

The Royal Scots, 16th Service Battalion (2nd Edinburgh).—King's Colour, 1919, placed above the Regimental War Memorial in the Albany Aisle.

Memorial Windows in St Giles' Cathedral.

The following is a list of the Memorial Windows in the Choir and Preston Aisle, beginning at the Chapel on the left of the North Door.

First Window.—Zerubbabel superintending the rebuilding of the Temple; Solomon dedicating the Temple. In memory of William and Robert Chambers. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Second Window.—St John preaching to the multitude by Jordan; Angel appears to Zacharias announcing the birth of St John the Baptist; Zacharias deciding the name of his son. In memory of Robert Chambers. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Third Window.—The Nativity; The Presentation in the Temple; The Flight into Egypt; Disputation with the Doctors. In memory of James Monteith. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Fourth Window.—The Baptism of our Lord; The Calling of the Apostles; The First Miracle at Cana; Healing the Sick. In memory of James Richardson. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Fifth Window.—Christ blessing little Children; Stilling of the Tempest; Healing the Blind; Raising of Lazarus. In memory of Lord Dean of Guild George Lorimer. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Sixth Window.—Christ's Entry into Jerusalem; Christ purging the Temple; Christ preaching in the Temple; The Widow's Mite. In memory of Robert Stevenson. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Seventh Window, east gable.—The Last Supper; Christ's Agony in the Garden; The Betrayal; Christ bearing the Cross. The gift of William Law, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 1869-72. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Great East Window.—The Crucifixion and the Ascension, presented by Sir James Falshaw, Bart., Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 1874-77. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Ninth Window.—Angels appearing to the women at the Holy Sepulchre; Christ appears to Mary Magdalene, and to St Thomas and the Disciples. In memory of Robert Smith, S.S.C. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Tenth Window.—Parable of the Prodigal Son. In memory of James Webster, S.S.C. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Eleventh Window.—Figures of St Columba, St Andrew, St Margaret, and St Mund. In memory of Lord Archibald Campbell. (By Carl Parsons, London.)

Twelfth Window, east gable of Preston Aisle.—The Day of Pentecost; Figures of the Twelve Apostles and the Three Marys. In memory of James Bryson. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Thirteenth Window.—St Peter and St John before the Jewish Sanhedrim; St Peter reporting the conversion of Cornelius. To commemorate the Lord High Commissioners during the Victorian era. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Fourteenth Window.—Conversion of Saul; Paul preaching in Athens. In memory of Duncan Monteith. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Clerestory Windows are appropriated to the Craftsmen of Edinburgh, Wrights and Masons, Goldsmiths, Barber-Surgeons. etc. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Montrose Window, Chepman Aisle.—List of Companions in Arms and Clans commemorated. Royal Arms of Scotland, Lord Seton, Lord Kilpont, Col. Wm. Sibbald, Gordon of Ardlogie, Clan Chattan, Athollmen, Clan Gregor, Graham of Fintry, Sir Philip Nisbet, George Wishart, Hay of Dalgety, Graeme of Inchbrakie, Earl of Southesk, Cameron of Lochiel, Robertson of Strowan, Earl of Airlie, Spotswood of Spotswood, Graham of Gorthie, Earl of Kinnoull, Graeme of Orchill, M'Donnell of Antrim, Lord Madertie, Ogilvy of Inverquarity, M'Lean of Duart, Lord Napier, Graham of Claverhouse, M'Donald of Clanranald, Sir Wm. Rollo, M'Donald of Glengarry, Graham of Morphie, Lord Gordon, Graham of Balgowan, Guthrie of Guthrie. Hon. Wm. Murray of Tullibardine. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Window in Moray Chapel.—The Assassination of the Earl of Moray; John Knox preaching the Regent's Funeral Service. In memory of James Stuart, Earl of Moray. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Window in Side Chapel.—The Amalekite laying the crown and bracelets of Saul at the feet of David; Abner, David, Jonathan, and King Saul. In memory of Major-General Andrew Gilbert Wauchope, C.B., C.M.G. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Second Window in Side Chapel.—Figures of St Luke, St John, St Paul, St Peter, St James, and David, Solomon, Moses, Isaiah, and Samuel. In memory of John Ritchie Findlay. (By Kempe, London.)

Oriel Window in Side Chapel.—The centre light contains the Royal Arms of Scotland, with the Unicorn Supporter; on the left is the Arms of the Duke of Hamilton, Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood; and on the right is a representation of the legend of the founding of Holyrood Abbey by David I. Erected by the High Constables and Guard of Honour of Holyrood House in 1883. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Window in Nave, south side.—Joseph presenting his father before Pharaoh; Israel gives Joseph a coat of many colours; The Brethren return the coat stained with blood; Joseph interpreting the dreams of the Chief Butler and Baker; Pharaoh appoints Joseph a Ruler in Egypt. In memory of Alexander Stewart. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Second Window in Nave, south side.—The return of Moses from the Mount with the Tables of the Law; Crossing the Red Sea; Moses smiting the rock brings forth water; The Brazen Serpent; The View of the Promised Land. In memory of Wm. Lindsay Alexander, D.D., LL.D. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Window in West Gable, south side.—Figures representing Abel, Enoch, Noah, Melchisedek, Abraham, and Isaac. In memory of Robert and Margaret Tod. (By Burlinson & Grylls, London.)

Great West Window.—Representing the Prophets Isaiah, Jeremiah, David, Ezekiel, and Daniel; Amos, Jonah, Elijah, Zechariah, and Malachi. In memory of Fanny, wife of R. T. Hamilton Bruce. (By Daniel Cottier, London.)

Window in West Gable, north side.—The Crossing of Jordan; Ruth, Miriam, and Jephthah's Daughter. In memory of Lord Curriehill. (By Wm. Morris, designed by Burne Jones.)

Window in Albany Aisle.—Parable of the Ten Virgins and of the Talents. In memory of Alexander Clapperton. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

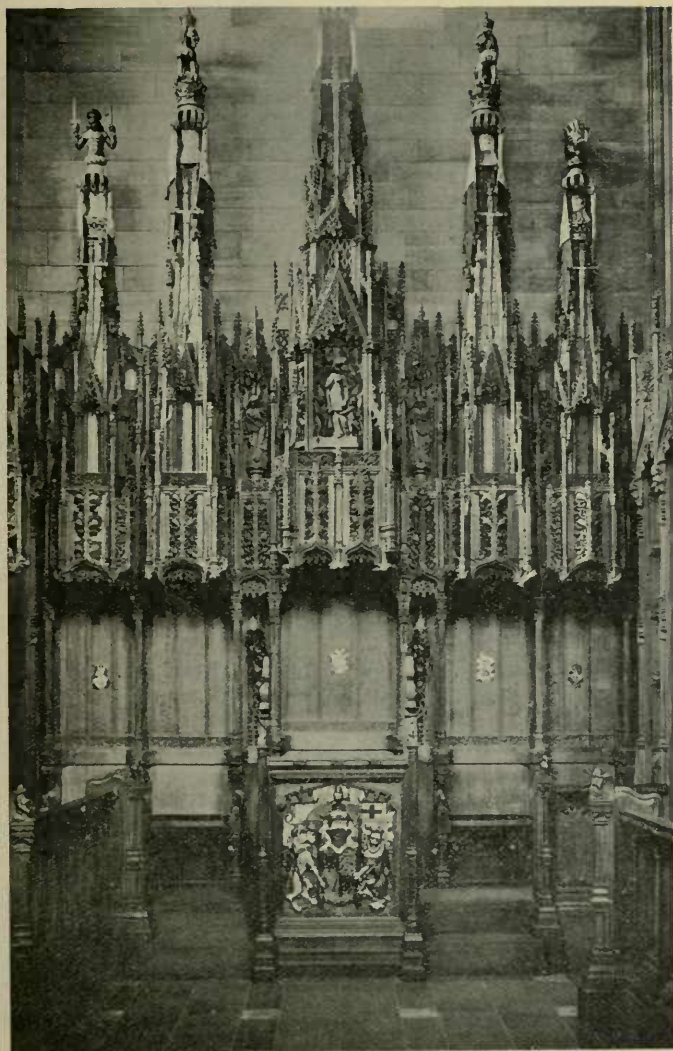
Window in Nave, north side.—Figures representing the early Christian Church in Scotland; St Columba, St Andrew, and St Cuthbert; St Margaret, St Giles, and St David. In memory of James Jamieson, M.D., F.R.C.S.E. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

Second Window in Nave, north side.—Figures representing Faith, Hope, Charity, Truth, Justice, and Mercy. In memory of Rhoda Cameron Lees, wife of James Cameron Lees, D.D., LL.D., K.C.V.O. (By Daniel Cottier, London.)

Argyll Window, St Elois' Chapel.—Arms of the Chief Leaders of the Covenanters, Sutherland, Cassillis, Lothian, Balmerino, Argyll, Dalhousie, Loudoun, Eglinton, Leven, Sir Thomas Hope, Lord Newark, and Johnston of Warriston. (By The Glass Stainers Company, Glasgow.)

Great Window in North Transept.—Christ Stilling the Tempest; Walking on the Sea. The allegorical figures in the side lights represent Angels keeping the four winds of Heaven in subjection. Erected by Captain Charles Taylor, of the Merchant Marine, in memory of his Father, Mother, and Sister. (By Mr Douglas Strachan, R.S.A., Edinburgh.)

Window in South Clerestory of Nave.—With the Armorial Bearings of George, 7th Lord Seton, and Alexander, 1st Earl of Dunfermline. (By Ballantine, Edinburgh.)

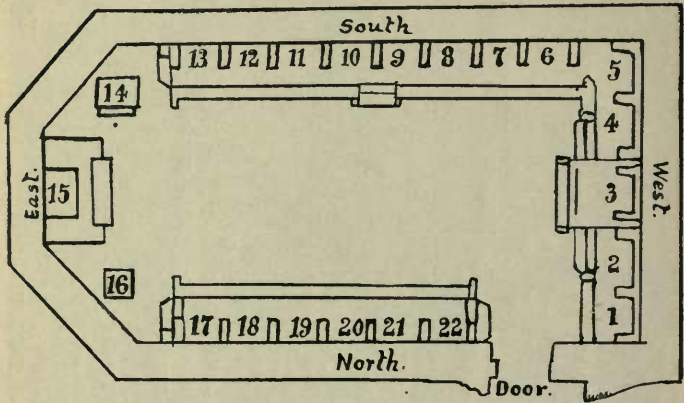


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THE ROYAL STALLS, THISTLE CHAPEL

G. R. Mackay.

Plan of Thistle Chapel



Key to Plan.

Coats of Arms of all the Knights at and since the inauguration of the Chapel. Names of deceased Knights are in italics, names read from top to bottom on each stall.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>The 9th Duke of Argyll.</i>
The Earl of Rosebery. | 11. Lord Lovat. |
| 2. H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught. | 12. The 7th Duke of Buccleuch. |
| 3. His Majesty the King. | 13. Earl Haig. |
| 4. H. R. H. The Prince of Wales. | 14. The Dean's Chair. |
| 5. <i>The 7th Duke of Atholl.</i>
The Duke of Montrose. | 15. The Chair of Investiture and
Communion Table. |
| 6. The Marquis of Zetland.
<i>The 6th Duke of Buccleuch.</i>
<i>The Earl of Home.</i> | 16. The Lectern. |
| 7. The Earl of Errol.
<i>The Duke of Fife.</i>
<i>The 26th Earl of Crawford.</i> | 17. The 8th Duke of Atholl. |
| 8. The Marquis of Aberdeen. | 18. <i>Lord Kinnaird.</i>
The Earl of Kintore. |
| 9. <i>The Earl of Haddington.</i>
The Earl of Mar and Kellie. | 19. <i>Lord Reay.</i>
The Marquis of Bute. |
| 10. Viscount Haldane. | 20. <i>The 10th Marquis of Tweeddale.</i>
Lord Hamilton of Dalzell. |
| | 21. The Duke of Roxburghe. |
| | 22. <i>Lord Balfour of Burleigh.</i>
27th Earl of Crawford. |

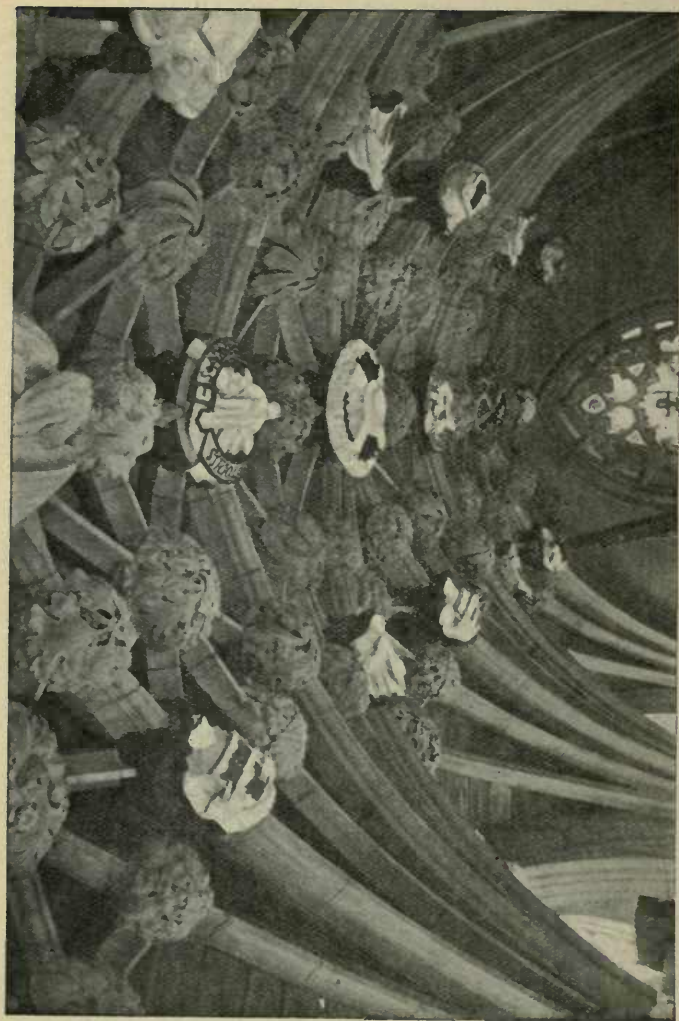
The Chapel of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

This beautiful Chapel was gifted by John David, 12th Earl of Leven and 11th Earl of Melville, and his brothers in fulfilment of the wishes of their father who left £40,000 for the restoration of the Chapel Royal at Holyrood Palace, that it might be used as the Chapel for the Knights of the above Order. As it was found to be impossible to restore the ancient Chapel Royal, this Chapel, designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., R.S.A., was built 1909-1911, and is the most ornate building of its size that has been erected in Scotland since the Middle Ages. The site being limited, a dignified and stately effect has been gained by giving the Chapel a greater height in proportion to its other dimensions; these being, height to the apex of the vaulting, 42 feet, length 38 feet, breadth 18 feet. The Ante-Chapel is vaulted in two bays richly ribbed with carved bosses. The two large bosses at the apex represent the Royal Arms of Scotland and St Andrew. On the right of entrance to the Chapel proper is a stone panel depicting the Arms of the donor. Entering the Chapel, the Stalls on the right in consecutive order are those of Lord Rosebery, (the names in italics, see plan page 34, are those of the Knights who have died since the inauguration of the Chapel, their arms remaining on the Stall as a permanent record of their having been Members of the Order), the Duke of Connaught, and His Majesty the King, the latter occupying the central position and being raised above the others; the next Stall is reserved for the Prince of Wales, and the other that of the Duke of Montrose. All the Stalls are of carved oak, of a beautiful soft tint, in a light and elegant Gothic style, with gablets, pinnacles, and pierced work (the work of Messrs W. & A. Clow, Edinburgh). Special attention should be given to the King's Stall—the stepped arrangement of the canopies, the carved groups of three angels holding scrolls at the elbows of the seat, the double ogee canopy; the supports beautifully carved and moulded give additional dignity to the Stall. The back is divided into three panels, on the centre one is the stall plate. On the panels of the canopy, on the dexter side, the Thistle, on the other the Rose, pendant from the cusps are groups of angel figures exquisitely carved; this completes the first stage. On the second stage are the niches. In the centre is a group: St Margaret of Scotland teaching children; on the right is St Kentigern, and on the left St Columba. In the upper part is the "Achievement" of the Knight, the sword, helmet, crown, crest, and mantling. The "Achievement" is the same in the case of the other Knights, only instead of the crown their coronets are introduced. In the three Royal Stalls the mantling is of cloth of gold with an ermine turn-over. The finial of the King's Stall is the Scottish Lion crowned, holding a dagger and sceptre. The Royal Arms are emblazoned on the front of the book board, the Arms of James VII. and Queen Anne being on the hafts which terminate in representations of the Thistle and the Rose. The space between the Royal Stall and that of the Prince of Wales on the one side and the Duke of Connaught

on the other is canopied, carved and finished in a niche. In each of these niches is set an angel figure with emblem. The Stalls for the Knights are arranged six on the north side and eight on the south; each stall has a single canopy supported on slim twisted columns beautifully and delicately carved. On the elbows of the seats are carved "beasts," taken from the armorial bearings of the Knights, the haffits of the book boards terminating in the emblems of the Evangelists and a beautiful group of that knightly animal, the hound. The Stalls on the south, west to east, are those of the Marquis of Zetland, the Earl of Errol, the Marquis of Aberdeen, the Earl of Mar and Kellie, Viscount Haldane, Lord Lovat, the 7th Duke of Buccleuch, and Earl Haig. In the south-east is the Dean's Chair and Faldstool; on the north is the Lectern with four buttresses, terminating in the emblems of the Evangelists. The centre of the east end is occupied by the Chair of Investiture; the canopy is octagonal in form, the underside richly panelled and carved: in a niche is an allegorical winged figure with a spear, treading on and overcoming a dragon, "Evil." In front of the canopy are two angels supporting a shield with a device emblematic of the Holy Spirit descending in the form of a dove, on the dexter side is a similar shield with the Cross of Edward the Confessor; on the sinister side a shield with St Andrew's Cross. It is from this point that the Chapel is seen to best advantage, the beautiful groined roof, the windows, stalls, and floor, which is of Ailsa Craig granite, varied in colour, set in simple pattern with squares at regular intervals, of Iona marble. The Stalls on the north side, east to west, are those of the 8th Duke of Atholl, the Earl of Kintore, the Marquis of Bute, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, the Duke of Roxburghe, and the 27th Earl of Crawford. The roof of the Chapel is founded on the fifteenth century examples, considered to be the zenith of the Gothic style. The main bosses at the apex of the Chapel roof represent, reading from west to east, the Royal Arms, St Giles, the Jewel of the Order, St Andrew, and "The Pelican in her Piety" (symbolical of loving self-sacrifice), the bosses that are not heraldic are founded on some definite motive from nature, the Thistle, the Rose, the Acorn, the Hawthorn, and the Vine. The armorial bearings in the groining are those of the fourteen original Knights of the Order: reading from the south-west opposite the entrance door, they are those of the Marquis of Atholl, the Earl of Dalkeith, the 4th Earl, afterwards 1st Duke of Perth, the 1st Earl of Seafield, the 1st Duke of Gordon, the 1st Duke of Atholl, the 1st Earl, afterwards 1st Duke of Melford, the 1st Earl of Orkney, the 1st Marquis of Annandale, the Earl of Arran, afterwards 4th Duke of Hamilton, the 1st Earl of Dumbarton, the 5th Earl of Moray, the 4th Earl of Seaforth, and the 2nd Duke of Argyll. The thirteen heraldic windows have been executed by Mr Louis Davis, London; these and the carving in the two blank windows on the north-west represent the Arms of the Sovereign and the Knights who were members of the Order during the building of the Chapel. In the tracery of the windows are the signs of the Zodiac. The east window is the work of Mr Douglas Strachan, Edinburgh, and contains the figure of St Andrew attired in blue mantle by the side of the sea of Galilee, with his fishing-net and boat. Overhead are two angel figures holding a cross and crown, while below is the Lion of Scotland crowned,

enclosed with the wreath of the Order of the Thistle and motto, "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*" On each side of this window are two angel figures carved in stone carrying shields and emblems. The electric light has been introduced into the Chapel. Most of the lamps are concealed behind the carved canopies of the stalls. Hung, however, by brass chains on each side of the King's Stall and the Investiture Chair are electric light fittings, each in the form of an angel holding a torch of brass, with a pendant in the form of the Pelican. The Chapel occupies the site of the first Pretorium or Tolbooth of Edinburgh, which was destroyed by the army of King Richard II. in 1385. On the outside of the building the coats of arms of the various Knights of the Thistle who were members of the Order during the erection of the Chapel, the national devices, and other emblems are shown. The figure of St Andrew, the Patron Saint of the Order, surmounted by two angel figures holding his cross and a crown, set under a rich Gothic canopy, rises above the parapet wall of the east gable. The old Gothic entrance doorway dates from 1387, and was the original south-west doorway of St Giles. Above is a broad carved frieze, having in the centre the demi-figure of an angel bearing the Royal Arms, on the dexter side a shield with St Andrew's cross, on the sinister side a shield with the cross of St George. In the panels are worked devices of the Thistle, Rose, and *Fleur-de-lis*, and in the left corner is a grotesque beast which acts as a gargoyle. The old doorway has been fitted with a massive oak door elaborately carved on the outer side, and a double shutter arrangement of glass and wood on the inner. A feature of the archways opening into the Cathedral is their beautiful wrought iron screens, the work of Mr Thomas Hadden, blacksmith, Edinburgh. The lower section is in the form of a grill, while the upper half is of twisted columns carrying elaborately crocketed and traceried tops. The interspaces in frieze are filled with suggestions from nature, such as the sun, moon, stars, water, beasts, birds, flowers, and also emblems from knighthood, the spear-head, spur, portcullis, etc., above which is an arch fitted with conventional floral tracery.

"The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle" is analogous in character to the Order of the Garter. According to "Burke," the Order of the Thistle was "revived" by James VII. of Scotland in 1687, it fell away again in the reign of William III., and was once more restored by Queen Anne in 1703. George IV. gave to the Order the Statute under which it presently subsists, 1827, declaring that it should comprehend the Sovereign and sixteen Knights, the latter beginning with the Prince of Wales and others of the Royal Family, and Nobles of the Country without reference to precedential rank. The Chapel was inaugurated by King George V. on 19th July 1911. In connection with the opening ceremony His Majesty invested two new knights—the Earl of Mar and Kellie and the Right Hon. the Lord Reay.



GROINED ROOF OF THISTLE CHAPEL.

Places of Interest around St Giles'.



The Cross of Edinburgh.

At the east end of the Church stands the Old Mercat Cross of Edinburgh, now restored. The Cross was demolished in 1756, and the pillar carried to the grounds of Drum, near Gilmerton. In 1866 it was recovered and erected between the buttresses at the north-east corner of St Giles'. The present handsome structure, representing the Cross as it stood in the sixteenth century, was erected by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., in 1885.

The Parliament Square

is on the south side and was originally the churchyard of St Giles'. An equestrian statue of Charles II. stands in the centre. A few yards west from the statue is a stone slab with the letters I. K., and date 1572, and marks what is believed to be the grave of John Knox, the great Reformer. The Parliament House, now

occupied as the Supreme Court in Scotland, was erected in 1640; the front portion was rebuilt in 1808. The last Scottish Parliament was held in the Great Hall on the 25th March 1707. The Advocates' and Signet Libraries adjoin the Parliament House on the west side of the Square.

The West Square.

In the centre of this Square stands a handsome bronze statue of the 5th Duke of Buccleuch. A few yards east from it is a heart-shaped figure in the pathway marking the site of the Old Tolbooth or Prison of Edinburgh, the scene of the Porteous Riot in 1736, and rendered famous by Sir Walter Scott in the "Heart of Midlothian." The Old Tolbooth was demolished in 1817. Near the west door of the Church stood the Booth or Shop of George Heriot, the founder of the Hospital which bears his name.

Dunbar's Close.

Dunbar's Close contained the town house of Andrew Dunbar of Leuchold. In the close was the Rose and Thistle Inn, where Cromwell's Ironsides lodged after the Battle of Dunbar.

Byres' Close.

Byres' Close contained the house of Sir John Byres of Coats. At the foot still stands the house of Adam Bothwell, Bishop of Orkney, who performed the marriage ceremony between Queen Mary and the Earl of Bothwell on the 15th May 1567.

Advocates' Close.

Advocates' Close, farther east, is named after the famous King's Advocate, Stewart of Goodtrees.

Warriston Close.

Warriston Close, named after the covenanter leader Johnstone of Warriston, in whose house Cromwell and his officers were entertained in 1649. On the east side stood the Manse in which John Knox lived from 1560 till 1566.

Writers' Court.

Writers' Court contained the original library of the W.S. Society.

The Town Council Chambers.

At the entrance to the quadrangle of the Council Chambers stood the house of Sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar. Here Mary, Queen of Scots, spent her last night in Edinburgh, 15th June 1567.

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