

2019

Landmark Events'

Scotland

ADVENTURE

JULY 7-13

Lowlands



JULY 14-20

Highlands

Guidebook

WELCOME TO YOUR SCOTLAND ADVENTURE!

We are embarking on a remarkable expedition through our spiritual heritage and—in many cases—our actual genealogical roots.

History is a series of past events, great and small, orchestrated by God, in fulfilling His plans and purposes for the redemption of His people, for their good and His own glory. In our time together, we will find evidence of God's hand at work throughout Scotland's rich past. The expansion of Christ's kingdom is one of the key elements of the past, present and future. As we discover the men and women that God used powerfully to give Scotland worldwide impact, we will glean great understanding and encouragement for our lives today.

Defense of family, clan and nation are also central to understanding the past. Here again, no country is more instructive than Scotland in her castles, battlefields and regimental museums. Prepare to clamber over the battlements and learn of the leadership and courage that oozes from the history of these places.

Our hope is that, as we tour Scotland, we would join the Psalmist in drawing holy comfort and confidence as he did when he observed God's hand throughout his own life and nation.

"Walk about Zion and go around her; Count her towers; Consider her ramparts; Go through her palaces, that you may tell it to the next generation. For such is God, Our God forever and ever; He will guide us until death."

May it be so.

At your service,



Kevin Turley
President



Bill Potter
Historian



Colin Gunn
Historian





DAY 1
Lowlands

Edinburgh Castle

This magnificent and historic castle towers over Edinburgh and can be seen from anywhere in the city. We will walk the precincts of the battlements, lecture on the great cannon Mons Meg, visit the museum of the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards and experience the quiet solemnity of the National War Museum. Our tour includes a visit to the Great Hall and the room housing the crown jewels. This castle alone is worth a trip to Scotland!

Edinburgh Bus Tour

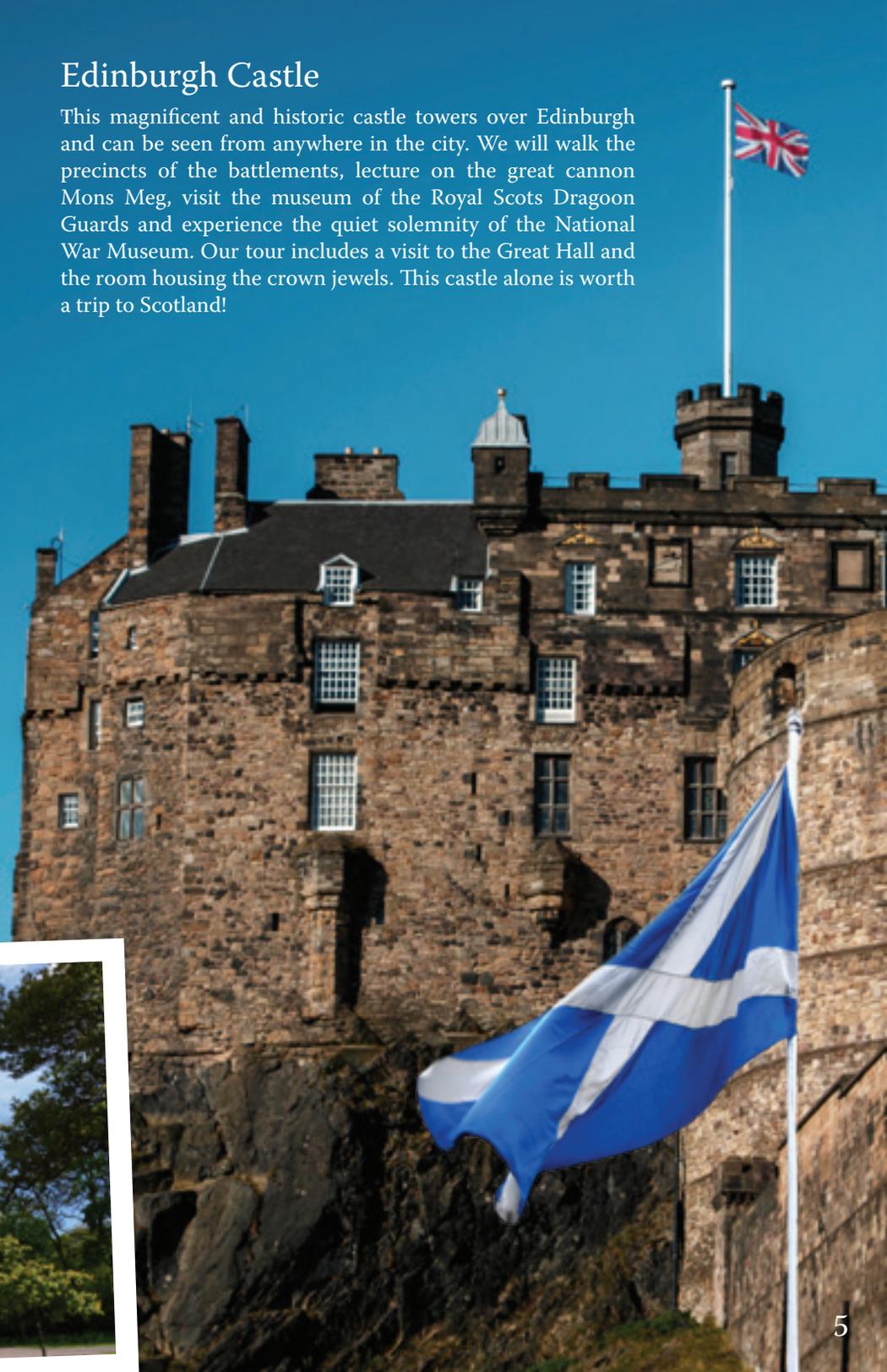
The ancient city of Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland and the home of the Queen when she comes to visit. We begin our tour with a historical excursion around the city, viewing monuments, churches, and homes. You will meet Rev. Thomas Chalmers, the Olympian missionary Eric Liddell, the great Scottish writer Sir Walter Scott and many more notable Scots.

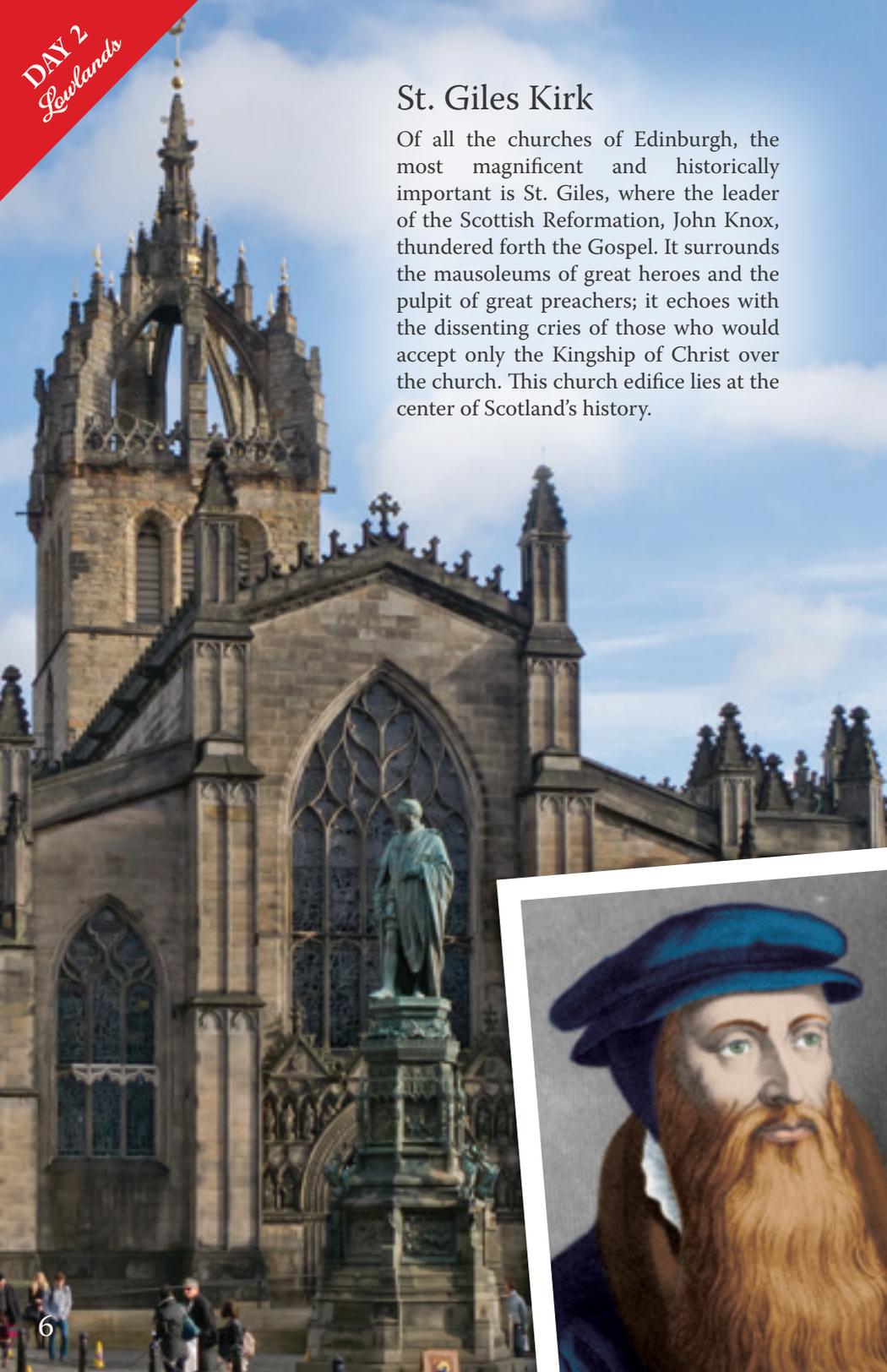


◀ *Artillery atop
Edinburgh Castle*



Edinburgh Castle ▶





St. Giles Kirk

Of all the churches of Edinburgh, the most magnificent and historically important is St. Giles, where the leader of the Scottish Reformation, John Knox, thundered forth the Gospel. It surrounds the mausoleums of great heroes and the pulpit of great preachers; it echoes with the dissenting cries of those who would accept only the Kingship of Christ over the church. This church edifice lies at the center of Scotland's history.

John Knox's House

The last residence on earth of the man God used to bring an entire nation to kneel at the feet of Christ, lies at the middle of the Royal Mile, halfway between the Royal Palace and the Castle. Symbolically, it is situated at the Netherbow Port where martyrs' heads were put on display. One of the greatest preachers of the Reformation, Knox faced down monarchs, mobs, and malignants and thundered forth the Word of God without fear or apology.

Magdalen Chapel

This tiny Reformed meeting house on a side street in Edinburgh was the scene of stirring events in the Reformation. It is where the Covenanter martyrs' bodies were taken by faithful men and women to prepare them for burial after execution by the civil authorities. It has been a place of faithful preaching of the Gospel for more than four centuries and is a repository of some rare artifacts of Scotland's Christian heritage. Few tourists ever see the inside of this wonderful chapel.

Covenanter Memorial in the Grass Market

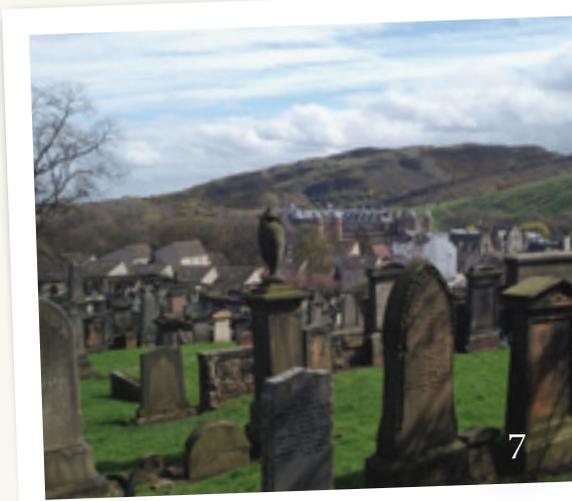
In the middle of the square lies a large circular memorial to the men and women who were executed by hanging for their resistance to the English Monarch's rule over the Church. While thousands walk past it every day, few stop to read the inscription or honor those it represents. We stop and tell Covenanter stories and try to picture the sacrifices that our forebearers often joyously endured for the cause of Christ.

Grey Friars Kirk and Cemetery

This site of the signing of the National Covenant and the burial ground of a multitude of faithful saints is redolent with the Reformed witness of Scotland's past. The martyrs' monument merely hints at these stories. Here we will tell some of the most poignant tales of the Covenanters. The prison pens bear a somber but eloquent testimony to the travail of men, women and children who stood without compromise for Christ's Crown and Covenant.



Scottish reformer,
◀ John Knox
(1513-1572)





Stirling Castle

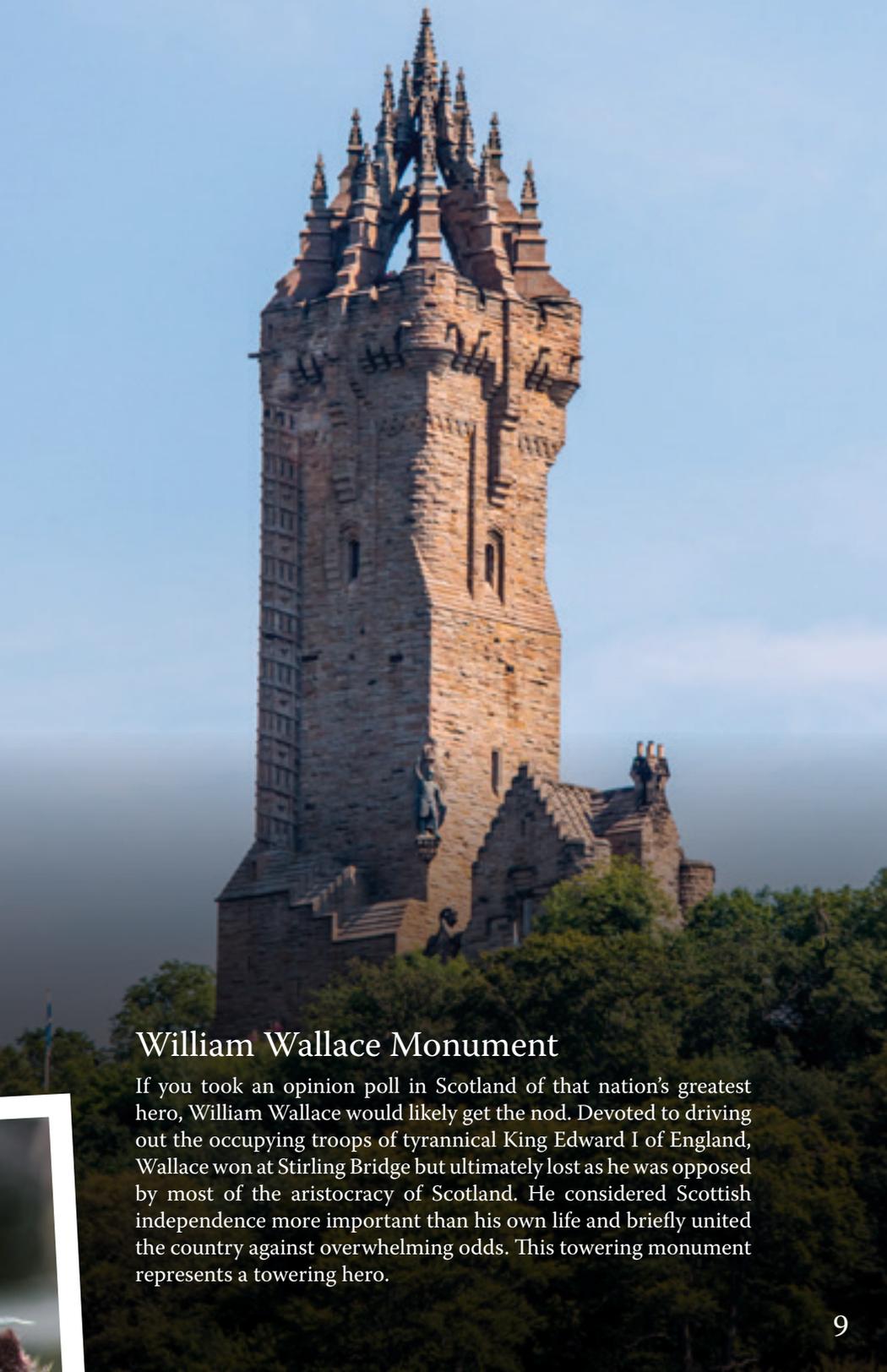
The single most strategically located and historically vital castle in all of Scotland is located in the town of Stirling. Here we see the art of fortification in its most sophisticated medieval form. Fought over by many armies for supremacy in Scotland, we will walk the battlements and gaze over the valley that was pivotal to the defense of the realm—or its loss. It is headquarters to The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders’ Regiment, and contains a stirring array of artifacts from their history.

Bannockburn Battlefield

The Scottish victory at Bannockburn, nine years after the death of William Wallace, secured Scottish independence for a short while. Robert the Bruce established his throne by whipping Edward II in this battle not far from Stirling Castle. The battlefield is pristine and open; we will conduct our own attack there against what should prove to be a slow-footed representative of the English oppressors.

Church of the Holy Rude, Stirling

Founded in 1129, this church played a key role in the Second Reformation in Scotland when Pastor James Guthrie preached from its pulpit. We will talk about Guthrie and some of his faithful successors, and discuss the price that faithful ministers sometimes pay when they refuse to compromise truth. The cemetery around the church contains monuments honoring the martyrs and evangelists of the Covenanter times.



William Wallace Monument

If you took an opinion poll in Scotland of that nation’s greatest hero, William Wallace would likely get the nod. Devoted to driving out the occupying troops of tyrannical King Edward I of England, Wallace won at Stirling Bridge but ultimately lost as he was opposed by most of the aristocracy of Scotland. He considered Scottish independence more important than his own life and briefly united the country against overwhelming odds. This towering monument represents a towering hero.



Crossing River Dee to Threave Castle ▶



Caerlaverock Castle

The Maxwell family castle has endured many sieges. The first of these occurred in the First War for Scottish Independence during which only sixty men held off the entire English army of Edward I for weeks before capitulating. Strategically located, Caerlaverock played a key role in the border wars and in Covenanter times, when the Catholic Maxwells lost it to a Protestant attack.



◀ Aerial view of Caerlaverock Castle

▼ Nearby town of Dumfries



Threave Castle

One of the oldest castles in Scotland, Threave is a remote bastion built in the Norman style (11th century) and is located on an island. The evocative stories that are associated with these ruins, the picturesque location and our picnic lunch together make this one of our most popular sites. Although it involves a hike, a rowboat ride, and another short hike, you may want to stay and write a novel.



Glasgow Cathedral

The only cathedral in Scotland left intact after the Reformation, it remains the architectural pride of Glasgow. This church was erected over the site of the first edifice built by the “patron saint” of Glasgow, St. Mungo in the late A.D. 500s. Here we note the continuity of those who claim Christ as Savior through the centuries, assembling together, no matter the architecture.

Hamilton Old Parish Church

An ancient Celtic Cross near the Church in Hamilton reminds us of the antiquity of Scottish Christianity. The martyr’s graves in the cemetery remind us of the constancy of persecution for the faith, promised by the Lord himself to those who stand firm for the truth and seek to live godly lives. May God grant Scotland a great spiritual awakening once again!

Fenwick Kirk

Built during the Second Reformation and pastored by a preacher with power, William Guthrie, this Church of Scotland site displays wonderful artifacts from the Covenanter period. These include an original banner, the call of the pastor signed by all the men of the parish and an hourglass that the pastor turned so the congregation would not be cheated by a sermon less than an hour long.

Bothwell Castle/ Bothwell Bridge

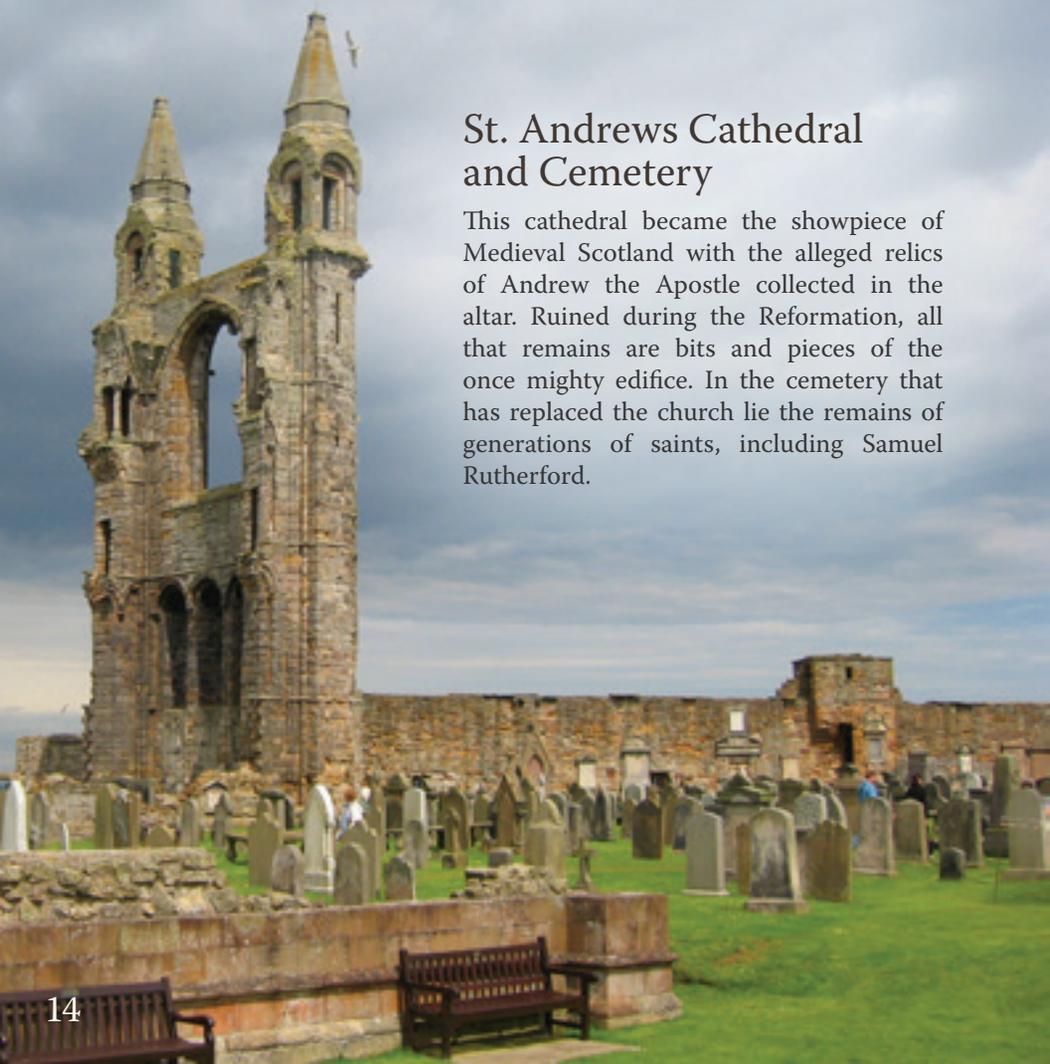
Tour guide Colin Gunn played among these ruins in his younger years, living nearby in Hamilton. Few castles have a more interesting history than Bothwell. Overlooking the River Clyde, this is where a Presbyterian Covenanter army defending the bridge was destroyed by the English Army in 1679.





St. Andrews Cathedral and Cemetery

This cathedral became the showpiece of Medieval Scotland with the alleged relics of Andrew the Apostle collected in the altar. Ruined during the Reformation, all that remains are bits and pieces of the once mighty edifice. In the cemetery that has replaced the church lie the remains of generations of saints, including Samuel Rutherford.



Patrick Hamilton Site

We visit the marker embedded on the place where the young Lutheran scholar was murdered. By order of the Archbishop, Hamilton was martyred for teaching salvation by grace alone and questioning the efficacy of prayers to Mary and the saints. He was one of the earliest Scottish martyrs of the Reformation.



George Wishart Site

George Wishart was the spiritual father of John Knox and an itinerant preacher of free grace across Scotland. His fearless proclamation of the Gospel came to an earthly end on this little patch of ground outside the Cathedral. His seed sowing had been very successful however, and the Reformation spread like wildfire after his martyrdom.

Burntisland

Home to the second oldest Highland Games, this small port town on the Firth of Forth is awash with historical significance. About the time the Apostle John was living on the isle of Patmos, Roman general Agricola chose this site to land his navy and build a camp nearby. Foolishly he attempted to subdue the Picts in A.D. 83. Later, the people of the area embraced the Reformation with fervor and built the very first reformed church after the Reformation in Scotland, in 1591, naming it after the man who first brought the Gospel to the Scots, St. Columba. They thus connected John Knox and the other Scottish reformers to their original father in the faith. It features unique architecture that allows for the greatest number in the church to hear the pastor from the centralized pulpit. You will be amazed at the beauty and wisdom of its design—all to maximize the hearing of the Gospel.

St. Andrews Castle

This wonderful castle is perched on the cliffs overlooking the North Sea. It still retains its defiant attitude such that you can squeeze through the underground mining tunnel that enemies tried to use to blow the place up. The story of John Knox and the defense of the castle bring the ruins to life.





A Timeline of SCOTTISH HISTORY *by Mary Turley*

AD 80 Roman invasion of Caledonia.

83 Mons Grampius—The first recorded battle between the Romans and the Caledonians according to Tacitus.

122 Hadrian's Wall is constructed.

297 The first recorded usage of the word "Pict"—a term from a Latin word meaning "painted people".

367 The Conspiracy of the Barbarians—United tribes of Picts and Irish attack and overrun the Roman frontier of Hadrian's Wall.

397 St. Ninian arrives in Scotland, sent by the Pope as a missionary.

410 The Romans abandon Scotland.

563 Columba leaves Ireland and arrives at the Island of Iona with the intent of converting the pagan Picts to Christianity.

574 First Christian coronation takes place in Scotland at Dunadd.

597 Columba dies at Iona.

635 Christianity spreads and takes root in Scotland. The monastery of Lindisfarne is founded on the mainland by monks from Iona.

664 The Synod of Whitby—churchmen held this meeting to decide whether to follow the practices laid down by Columba or those of the Roman Church. The decision was made in favor of Rome.

697 The Law of the Innocents—Set forth by St. Adomnán, Abbot of Iona, it is the Geneva Convention of its day.

795 Vikings from Scandinavia invade Scotland.

843 Kenneth MacAlpin is considered by many as the first king of united Scotland. Of humble birth, MacAlpin's prowess in uniting the feuding Picts against the Vikings and the Angles gained him a throne and began a Scottish tradition of submitting to men of merit over men of royal blood.

900 Donald II, grandson of Kenneth MacAlpin, dies and is the first man recorded in writing as the "King of Alba"—Gaelic for Scotland.

937 First recorded battle against the united people of "England."

1192 The Pope recognizes Scotland as independent from England and owing obedience directly to him.

1233 Building work begins on the Glasgow Cathedral.

1235 First Scottish Parliament is held.

1297 At Stirling Bridge, Scottish forces under William Wallace and Andrew Murray defeat the English on September 11.

1305 Wallace is betrayed to the English and executed in London.

1306 Robert the Bruce claims the throne of Scotland for himself with the backing of the Scottish clergy.

1307 Edward I of England dies.

1314 Battle of Bannockburn—Under Robert the Bruce, the Scots crush the English army of Edward II in a decisive victory.

1320 The Declaration of Arbroath is written.

1413 The University of St. Andrews is founded in Glasgow.

1528 Patrick Hamilton, first Protestant martyr in Scotland, is burned at the stake in St. Andrews.

1542 The Battle of Solway Moss leads to Mary Queen of Scot's ascension to the throne.

1547 George Wishart is burned at the stake by the order of David Beaton, Scotland's first cardinal who began to

terrorize Scottish Protestants.

1547 The Reformation begins.

1558 *The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women* is published, written by John Knox denouncing the oppressive female rule of the Catholic Regent Mary of Guise in Scotland and Queen Mary Tudor ("Bloody Mary") in England.

1568-73 Civil War breaks out, with Protestant and Catholic factions vying for power.

1581 James VI (later the I of England) comes of age and ascends to the throne of Scotland.

1582 George Buchanan's *History of Scotland* is published, proposing the concept that a people have the right to dispose of tyrannical rulers.

1584 King James VI of Scotland is named head of the Kirk and given the right to appoint Bishops and prohibit ministers from preaching on political topics.

1603 The Union of the Crowns—Elizabeth I of England dies without an heir and appoints James VI of Scotland as the King of England. From this date on, England and Scotland would forever share the same monarch.

1607 The Plantation of Ulster in Northern Ireland is established as many Scots flee there from the increasing oppressions of Catholicism, creating the culture known as “The Scotch-Irish.”

1637 The Prayer Book Riots begin when King Charles I and his Archbishops force upon the Kirk a new Anglican prayer book.

1638 The National Covenant is drawn up and signed at Greyfriars Kirk by a group of Protestant nobles led by the Earl of Argyll, and then circulated throughout the countryside encouraging the populace to add their signatures in protest of tyranny.

1643-1648 Civil war breaks out in England causing a lull in the persecutions but in no way signaling peace.

1648 The Covenanters take hold of power for the time being. They introduce measures to relieve poverty, put in place social reforms and laws against drunkenness, fornication and witchcraft, abolish lay patronage in the Kirk and advocate nobles being prosecuted for adultery.

1649 King Charles I of England is executed in London as a tyrant. Surprisingly, most Scots thought the measure too far-reaching and refused to acknowledge Cromwell’s Protectorate and hailed the exiled Charles II as their king.

1662 The first Covenanter martyrs—the Marquis of Argyll and James Guthrie—are executed.

1664 The Conventicles Act—Charles II shows his true colors and commitment to episcopacy when he banishes ministers from their parishes for refusing to agree

to his religious settlement and they, in turn, took to the glens holding secret worship services in the Protestant manner. Termed “conventicles,” these meetings were outlawed and the punishment for attending them soon became death.

1666 The Pentland Rising—An army of Covenanters from Galloway march on Edinburgh and are defeated at Rullion Green.

1679 The Battle of Drumclog began as a conventicle that was set upon by Dragoons under the command of James Graham of Claverhouse, but ended as a surprising Covenanter victory.

1679 The Covenanters are defeated at Bothwell Bridge late in the year. Savage reprisals against the Covenanters soon followed.

1680-1688 Richard Cameron, a young conventicle preacher, reads a declaration at Sanquhar denouncing King Charles II as a tyrant and renounces allegiance to him. In retaliation the king begins a merciless campaign against the Covenanters that became known as “The Killing Times.” The only true battle was at Airds Moss where Cameron himself was killed.

1685 Charles II dies and is succeeded by his brother James who continues the Killing Times, reaffirming that attending a conventicle or signing the National Covenant was a crime punishable by death.

1688 The Glorious Revolution—King James II is banished by his people and replaced by his Protestant daughter Mary, and her Dutch husband William of Orange who restore religious freedom.

1689 The Battle of Killiecrankie—Jacobites, led by John Graham of Claverhouse, win a stunning victory over William and Mary’s forces but the death of Claverhouse during the battle ends all real opposition to the new rule.

1692 The Massacre of Glencoe—Government troops led by Captain Robert Campbell carry out the King’s orders to punish the Jacobite MacDonalds.

1715 Queen Anne, last of the Stuarts to reign, dies leaving the throne to the Hanoverian George I.

1739 David Hume’s *A Treatise of Human Nature* is published.

1746 “Bonnie Prince Charlie” and his Jacobites are soundly defeated at the Battle of Culloden. In the aftermath, the Crown issues orders to “harry, burn and kill men, women and children” all across the Highlands, beginning a second Killing Time.

1747 The Disarming Act was issued in Scotland making the carrying of weapons and bagpipes, and the wearing of tartans a crime punishable by death, abolishing the clan system and ending all hopes of a Stuart restoration.

1786 Robert Burns’ first poems are published. His brash political stances and determination to write in definite Scottish brogue and dialect make him less than popular amongst his literary contemporaries but a legend of patriotism among the people.

1789 Inveraray Castle is completed, the home of the Dukes of Argyll to this day.

1800 The first Gaelic Bible published.

1805 Walter Scot’s romantic poem *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* is printed and brings him instant success and adulation.

1815 The Battle of Waterloo is won in part by The Royal Scots Greys, a member of whom captured the regimental eagle of Napoleon’s Imperial Guard.

1914-1918 The Great War—Of the one million Scots who fought, 100,000 were killed, leaving the country devastated. Four whole Divisions of Scots fight at the battle of Loos in 1915. The Germans respect their ferocity and admiringly dub their kilted enemies as “the ladies from Hell.”

1919 “Red Clydeside”—Glasgow workers organized by trade unions riot to such an extent that the government fears it is a Bolshevik uprising.

1924 Outspoken Christian and missionary Eric Liddell (“the flying Scotsman”) breaks the world record for the 400-meter at the Paris Olympics after refusing to run the 100-meter because the event was held on a Sunday.

1939-45 World War II turns much of the Scottish countryside into training grounds for Allied troops preparing to invade Hitler’s Germany.

2014 Scottish voters reject independence from England 55%-45%.

2016 A sharply divided UK votes to leave the European Union with 51.9% of the participating electorate in favor of “Brexit”. 62% of Scotland’s participating electorate vote to remain in the EU.





DAY 1
Highlands

Culloden Battlefield

Few battles have been so bloody and decisive or so often romanticized. It ended the lifelong effort of Bonnie Prince Charlie to overthrow the English monarchy by raising the highland clans one last time. The battlefield is there in its entirety, the clan lines clearly marked, and the stone cairn a lasting memorial.



*Charles Edward Stuart
"Bonnie Prince Charlie"*

Fort George

This historic fort exhibits one of the finest examples of 18th-century fortification in the world. Built to ensure that the victorious results of Culloden remained permanent, it has never been attacked. It has been home to some of the best Highland Regiments of the British army and is currently home to the 3rd Battalion of the Black Watch. This fort has virtually every element of classic European fortification.



Fort George—Following the defeat of Bonnie Prince Charlie at Culloden, King George II built this ultimate defense against further unrest.





Oban Bay

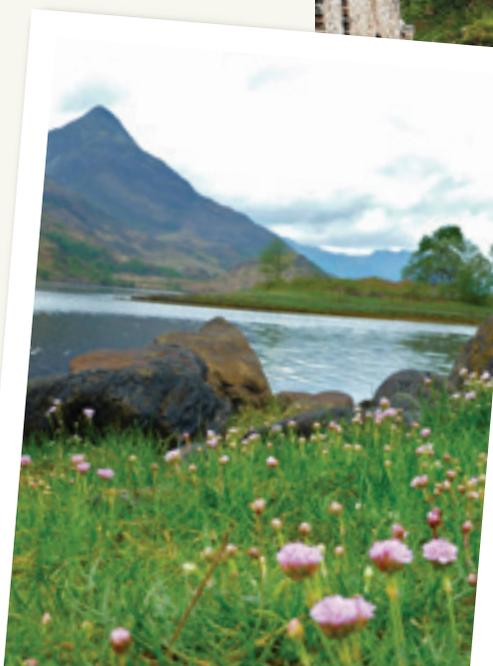
Oban

This beautiful and historic seaport town is on the Firth of Lorn along the western coast; we can still see the fishermen coming and going from our hotel rooms and the restaurants along the quayside. Gaelic speakers and fishermen carry on much as they have for centuries though the town itself has witnessed wars, storms, and religious upheavals. Our two nights here will give you the chance to eat some great seafood and walk the streets of a very old Highland town.

Glen Coe

In this small mountain glen settlement in 1692, thirty eight members of Clan McDonald were massacred by troops associated with Clan Campbell, to whom they had given refuge, food and shelter for weeks. The King of England, William III, escaped blame though his henchmen ordered the deed. In the local Gaelic tongue it is known as the "place of the cairns."

The Glen Coe region of the Scottish Highlands ▶



Loch Ness

Of all the Lochs of Scotland (estimated at more than 31,400) Loch Ness has the greatest volume and average depth of them all. It has more water than all the lakes in England and Wales combined. And, of course, it has a monster living in it. You cannot prove it is not so. During our last stay here, one of our number took a swim looking for the creature.

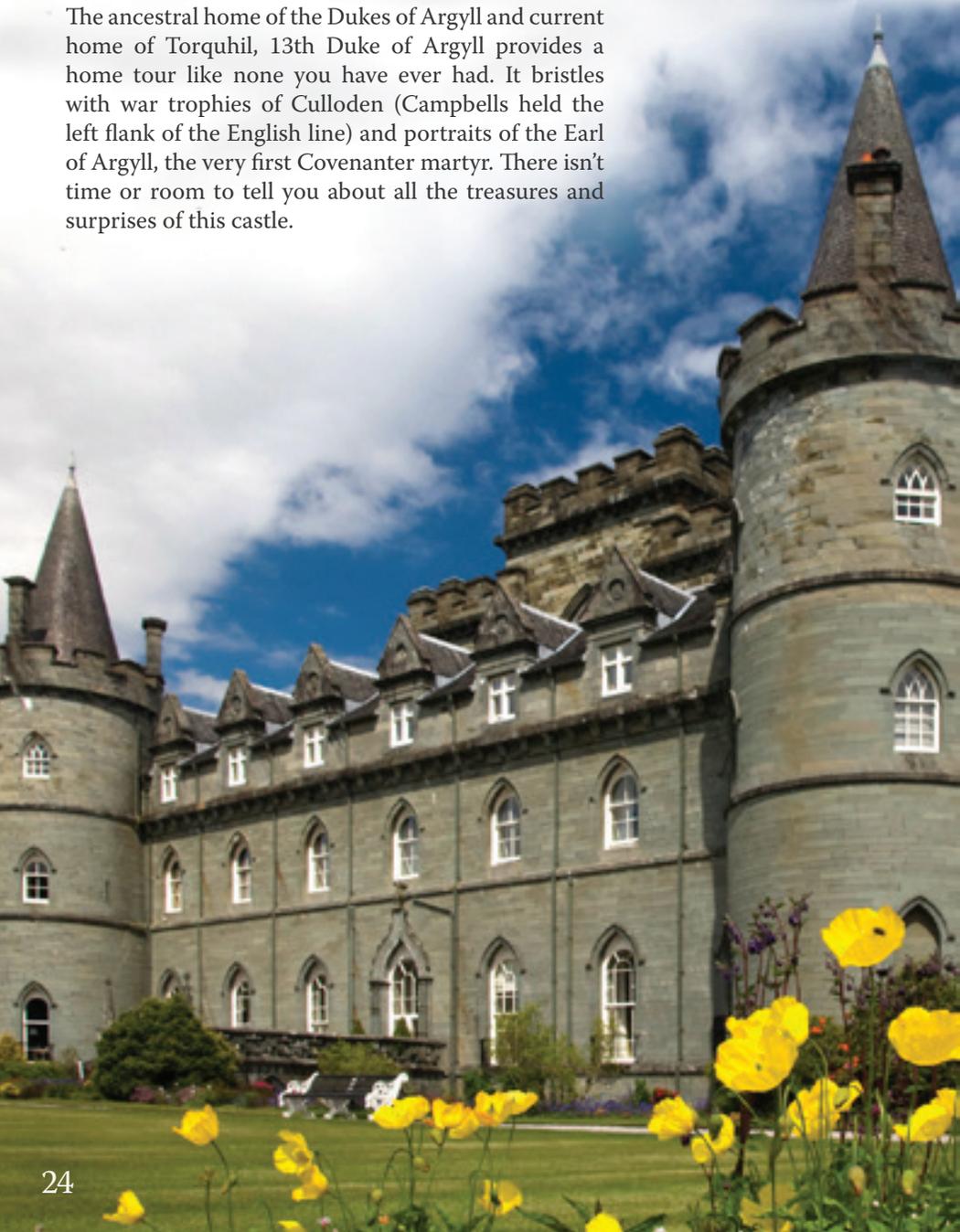
Urquhart Castle (Clan Douglas, et al.)

Another medieval castle fought over by Edward I in the War for Independence is Urquhart Castle. Built on a promontory which may have hosted St. Columba who brought the Gospel to the Picts, this castle was one of the largest in the British Isles. Perched over Loch Ness, it has been witness to many wars and dynastic quarrels along the Great Glen. We will travel here by boat from Inverness. A great siege engine sits outside the walls.



Inveraray Castle (Clan Campbell)

The ancestral home of the Dukes of Argyll and current home of Torquhil, 13th Duke of Argyll provides a home tour like none you have ever had. It bristles with war trophies of Culloden (Campbells held the left flank of the English line) and portraits of the Earl of Argyll, the very first Covenanter martyr. There isn't time or room to tell you about all the treasures and surprises of this castle.



Carnasserie Castle

Here we will be introduced to John Carswell, a seven-foot giant appointed by Knox as Bishop of Argyll and the Isles. This was the site of Carswell's work of translating John Knox's *Book of Common Order* from English to Scottish Gaelic—the first book ever written in that language. That monumental achievement helped to spread the Reformed faith to the Highlands. We explore the room with high ceilings where that work was accomplished. It is sure to inspire.

Dunadd

In the center of the Kilmartin valley, along the River Add, is the hill upon which the people of the ancient Kingdom of Dal Riata built their capitol. We scramble up through the steep and rock-strewn heights to stand at the spot where the ancient Gaelic kings stood for coronation. The view is breathtaking. The site predates any written language of Scotland, and is likely one of the first places in Argyll where Columba brought the Gospel. This is truly enriching to our understanding of providence in Scotland.

Standing Stones and Cairns

In the valley below Dunadd are more than 350 ancient stone monuments of various kinds, including henges, cists, and burial cairns of ancient chiefs. The pagan druidic religion of the area is long lost to history, eventually overthrown by the Gospel of Christ. Since the 17th Century, a Reformed Church has been the center of worship in that remote place.

Kilmartin Kirk

We will spend some time in the old church of Kilmartin which is surrounded by graves, some dating back before medieval times. It appears that Knights Templar are buried there in a vault. The Church of Scotland still maintains the building for periodic services, and the elders kindly let us enjoy the artifacts and ambiance of the old Reformation era church.

The old church of Kilmartin and surrounding graveyard ▶





Ferries to Isle of Mull and Isle of Iona

The ferry ride to Mull, the bus trip across the island on a one lane road, and the ferry ride to Iona constitute a special event in themselves. Look on a map and see the route from Oban to Iona—a continuous photo op of travel and interest. The sea plays a huge role in Scotland’s history and you get to experience a bit of the thrill but in a comfortable and calm ship with hot food.



▲ *St. Oran's Chapel—Iona*



Island of Iona

This tiny peaceful island became the launching pad of Christian missions to the islands and the mainland of Scotland. Colm Cille—commonly known as St. Columba—was an Irish abbot. Along with his fellow monks, Columba copied manuscripts and launched missionary enterprises, perhaps even to Africa and northern Europe in the 6th century. Many of the sea kings are buried in the ancient cemetery next to the Chapel and Medieval Abbey.

Duart Castle (Clan McLean)

This formidable castle is still lived in by McLeans. You will view it from the sea as we pass on the ferry. For those who want a closer look, we will offer a special trip back to the Isle of Mull. A guided tour gives the basic stories of the castle and then we are turned loose to explore the battlements and the grounds.



Return to Edinburgh

We make our way back down out of the Highlands to Edinburgh and for our farewell banquet where we will recount our tour in speeches, pictures and song.

Scotland Forever!

Bring Hope to the Generations

Our mission is to give God's people hope through a deeper understanding of His mighty hand in history. The same God that used an obscure monk on the remote island of Iona to convert Europe to Christianity and prompt reformer John Knox to proclaim, "Give me Scotland or I die!" has always been faithful.

History testifies to His sovereignty. He is able to deliver and mighty to save—yesterday, today and forever. He is our hope.



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