

THE COMPLETE SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH.

Access from the South. - *Rail.* Princes Street Station is a terminus of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway; Waverley Station belongs to the London & North Eastern Railway. Journey from London by the best trains takes from six to seven hours.

Steamer. (See opening chapter)

Road. See foregoing pages. Motor coaches from London and other centres (See opening chapter).

Ayr. (See opening chapter)

Banks. - Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank of Scotland, British Linen Bank, Commercial Bank of Scotland, National Bank of Scotland, Union Bank of Scotland, Clydesdale Bank and North of Scotland Bank.

Cab Fares. - *Motor Taxis.* - First mile or for waiting not more than 20 minutes, *ls. 6d.*; for every additional eighth of a mile or 2 minutes of waiting, *2d.* Each passenger beyond four, *6d.* per journey. *Bicycles, etc., 6d.* Other luggage, *2d.* per package (if carried outside).

Churches, etc.:

Church of Scotland: St. Giles Cathedral. St. George's West (services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.); Services at 11 and 6.30 in the following: St. Cuthbert's, Lothian Road; the Tron Church, St. George's, Charlotte Square; St. Andrew's, George Street; Greyfriars; New North, George IV Bridge.

Congregational: George IV Bridge, 11 and 6.30.

Methodist: Nicolson Square and Central Hall, Earl Grey Street, 11 and 6.30.

Baptist: Dublin Street, West Rose Street and Queensferry Road, 11 and 6.30.

Scottish Episcopal: St. Mary's Cathedral (Palmerston Place), 8, 11, 3.30, 6.30; St. John's, Princes Street, 8, 11, 7.

Roman Catholic: St. Mary's Cathedral (Broughton Street), 7.30, 8.30, 10, 11 (or 11.30), 6.30. Sacred Heart, Lauriston Street, 11, 6.30.

Early Closing. - On Monday, fishmongers; on Tuesday, drapers and jewellers; Wednesday, bakers, butchers, grocers, chemists, hairdressers, stationers. Shops of the kind in Princes Street and other fashionable quarters, however, usually close instead at 1 p.m. on Saturday.

Golf - Golf was played in Edinburgh as long ago as 1457. To-day there are some fifty courses within easy reach of the city, and many within the municipal boundaries. The charges, especially on the municipal courses, are moderate. No Sunday play on public courses.

Hotels. - *North British Station*, Princes Street (214 rooms; R. & b., fr. 13s.) *Caledonian Station*, Princes Street; *Royal*, Princes Street (150 rooms; R. & b., 13s. 6d.); *George*, 21 George Street; *Royal British*, Princes Street (100 rooms; R. & b., fr. 10s. 6d.); *Adelphi*, Cockburn Street (60 rooms; R. & b., fr. 10s. 6d.); *Roxburghe*, Charlotte Square (90 rooms; R. & b. fr. 13s.). Temperance Hotels: *Cockburn*, Cockburn Street; *Old Waverley* (100 rooms; R. & b., 8s. 6d.); *Blair Atholl*, Grosvenor Street (14 rooms; R. & b., 8s. 6d.); *Pool's*, 37 Drumsheugh Gardens, 7 Rothesay Terrace; *Manor (private)*, 50 Manor Place (24 rooms; R. & b., from 9s. 6d.), and many others.

Motor Parking Places. - Limited accommodation on south side of Princes Street (between Waverley Bridge and Mound, and between Frederick Street and South Charlotte Street). Also: Charlotte Square, Rutland Square, St. James's Square, Queen Street, York Place, Abercromby Place, Heriot Row, Drummond Place, Melville Street, Atholl Crescent, Coates Crescent, Johnston Terrace, Chambers Street.

Population (1931). - 429,000.

Post Office. - Head Office at east end of Princes Street. Stamp counter and Poste Restante open week-days, 8 a.m.-10 p.m. (Sundays, 3.45 - 4.45 p.m.- stamps and registration only). Money Orders, week-days,

8 - 8; Postal Orders, 8 a.m.- 10 p.m. Parcels, 8 a.m.- 9 p.m. Telegraph and telephone, all hours.

SIGHTSEEING. - Not even London is more crowded with interest than the Scottish Capital. For the visitor with a limited period of time at his disposal the following itinerary comprises all the more important sights of the city, and if the suburbs of Leith, Newhaven and Granton are omitted the tour can be made in a single day, if full use is made of buses, cars, and other vehicles. That part of Edinburgh which most interests visitors is almost entirely included in a parallelogram having George Street and the Calton Hill for its northern boundary and the Castle and the line of thoroughfare eastward to Holyrood on the south. Princes Street bisects this parallelogram into the modern section and the historic "Old Town." Our itinerary begins with the latter, so that if there is insufficient time for the completion of the tour, at least the most historic and significant places will have been seen.

In connection with the Corporation Transport system are sight-seeing tours by motor coach, starting from Waverley Bridge and of varying extent and period. Visitors with some time at their disposal should see our *Guide to Edinburgh*, which contains much that has to be omitted from this volume.

TIMES OF ADMISSION TO PLACES OF INTEREST.

(An asterisk denotes a place open on Sundays)

- ***Botanic Garden and Arboretum**, Inverleith Row. Free, from 9 a.m. (Sunday, 11 a.m.) till sunset.
- ***Castle**. *Precincts*: Weekdays, 10-7 (winter, 10-4); Sundays, 1-7 (winter, 1-4), free. *Historical Apartments*: *Argyle Tower, St Margaret's Chapel, Crown Room, Queen Mary's Room, Banqueting Hall*, Weekdays, 10-5 (winter, 10-4); closed Sundays. Free on Saturdays; other days, 6d.
Scottish National War Memorial, see under **Scottish**.
King David's Tower, etc.: Weekdays, 10-5 (winter, 10-4), 6d., Closed Sundays.
Scottish National Naval and Military Museum: Weekdays, 10-5 (winter, 10-4); Sundays, 1-5 (winter, 1-4). Admission 6d.
Children and parties of twenty or more, half price.
- ***Holyroodhouse, Palace of, and Chapel Royal**. *Historical Apartments*: Open daily. Free on Saturday and Sunday; 1s. on Tuesday; 6d. other days. *State Apartments*: Monday to Saturday, 6d. (closed on Sunday).
Children and parties of twenty or more, half price. *Hours*: April to September, 10-5 (Sunday, 2-5); October to February, 11-4 (Sunday, 1.30-3.30); March, 10-4 (Sunday, 1.30-3.30).
- John Knox's House**, High Street. Weekdays, 10 till 5, 6d. Children, half price.
- Lady Stair's House**, Lawnmarket. Daily, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 1. Free.
- Municipal Museum, Huntly House**, Canongate. Open daily, 10 to 4.30 (also Wednesday, 7 to 9 p.m.). Admission, 3d., Children, 1d.
- ***National Gallery**, The Mound. Free (except Thursday and Friday). Week-days, 10 to 5 (mid-October to end of January, 10 to 4); Sunday, 2 to 5 (mid-October to end of January, 2 to 4). On Thursday and Friday, admission 6d. (Copyists free.)

- National Library of Scotland**, George IV Bridge. Free. Daily, 10 till 5; Saturday, 10 till 1. Exhibition of Books and MSS. Reading Room for purposes of Reference and Research. Application forms for Reader's tickets to be had from Librarian.
- Nelson Monument**, Calton Hill. Open daily, April 1 to September 30, 10 to 7; October 1 to March 31, 10 to 3. Admission, *3d*.
- Outlook Tower**, Castle Hill. Open daily, 10 till 6. *6d*. Children, half price.
- Parliament House**, Parliament Square. Daily (during the sitting of the Courts), 10 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Free.
- Register House**. Daily, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 1.
- Royal College of Surgeons Museum**, Nicolson Street. Free. Open to the public Monday and Wednesday, 12 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 1.
- Royal Scottish Academy**, Mound. (a) Annual Exhibition of the works of living artists from April to August. Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., admission *1s.*; and from 6.30 to 9.30 p.m., *6d*.
(b) The Diploma Collection is open on weekdays (10 to 5; October 1 to mid-March, 10 to 4) except during R.S.A. Exhibitions. Free.
- *Royal Scottish Museum**, Chambers Street. Free. Daily, from 10 till 5 (till 9 p.m. on Saturday); Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.
- *St. Giles Cathedral**, High Street. Daily, 10 to 4, but closed on Saturdays, except in June, July, August and September. Free. Thistle Chapel, *3d*. There are services on weekdays at 3.30 (Saturday, 12); on Sunday at 11 and 6.30.
- Scottish National Museum of Antiquities**, Queen Street. Free. Weekdays only, 10 till 5 (till 4 in winter).
- Scottish National Portrait Gallery**, Queen Street. Free. Open weekdays, 10 to 5 (till 4 in winter).
- *Scottish National War Memorial**, Castle. Open on weekdays, 10 to 7 (10 to 4 in winter); Sunday, 1 to 7 (1 to 4 in winter). Free.
- Scott Monument**, Princes Street. Open daily, April 1 to September 30, from 10 to 7; October 1 to March 31, from 10 to 3. Admission, *2d*.
- Signet Library**, Parliament Square. Open on weekdays from 10 till 4; Saturdays, 10 till 1. The use of the Library is granted to applicants suitably recommended.
- Stevenson Memorial House and Museum**, 8 Howard Place. Open weekdays, 10 to 5 (October to March, 10 to 4). Admission, *6d*. Children, half price.
- University**, South Bridge. Open free daily. Library: Daily, 10 till 5; Saturdays, 10 till 1.
- *Zoological Park, Corstorphine**. Open on weekdays from 9 a.m. till sunset; on Sundays from 1 p.m. Admission - Monday to Friday, *1s.*; Saturday, *9d.*; Sunday, *1s.*; Children, half price in each case. Aquarium, *6d*.

THE HISTORY OF EDINBURGH.

The early history of Edinburgh is hard to discover. The commanding position of the Castle Rock would certainly make it a desirable fortress for the people who were in Scotland before the Romans came, but it seems to have played no particular part in the Roman system

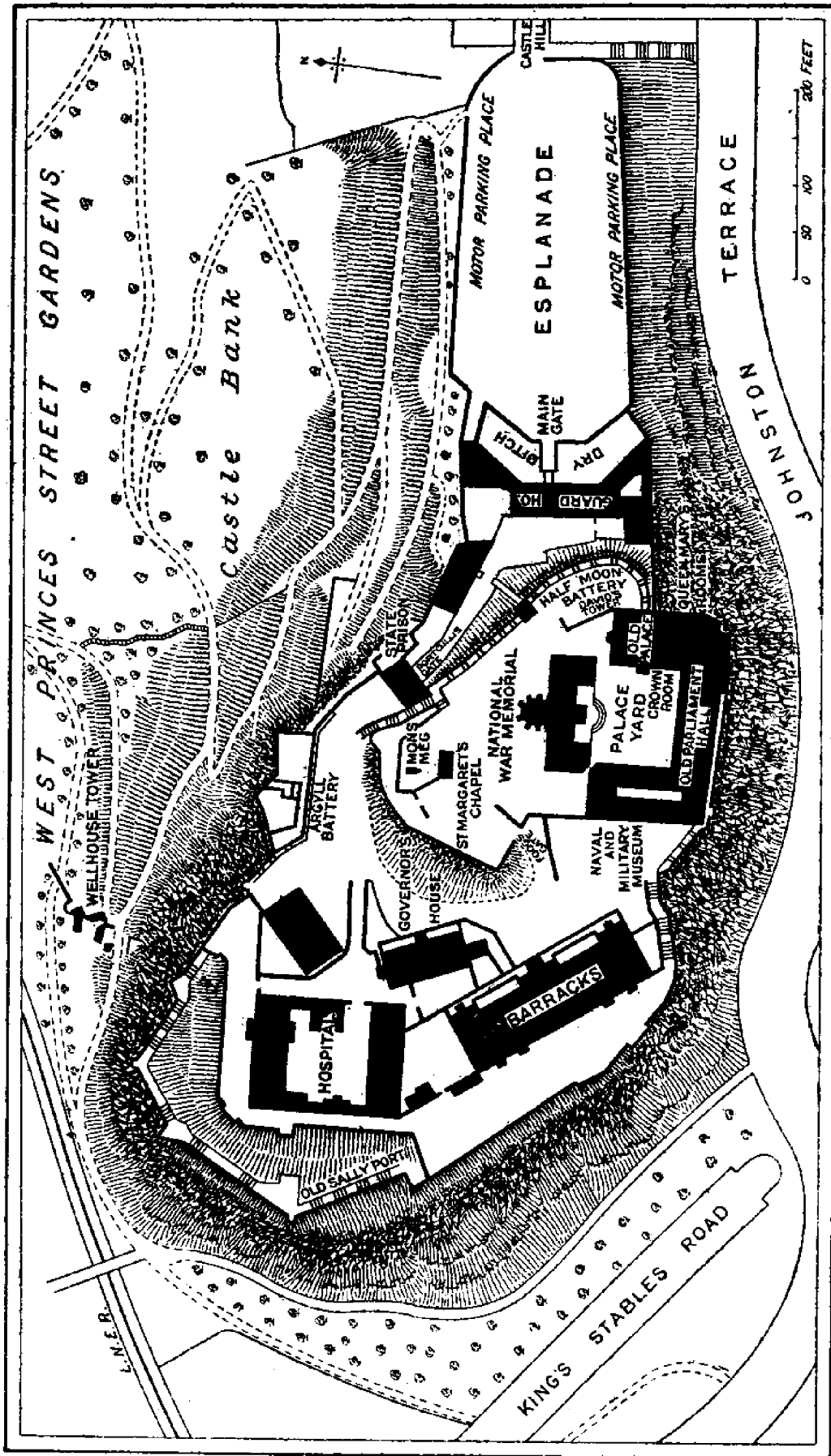
of defence. When the Angles of Northumbria over-ran the Lothian the place was of importance and it is said to take its name from Edwin, King of Northumbria (617 - 633). It was conquered by the Scoto-Pictish kings as they pressed south; the date of this re-conquest is usually assigned to the reign of Indulf (954 - 62).

It was long before the town became the recognized Capital. Malcolm Canmore (1057-93) had a fort on the Castle-hill; his wife built a chapel there, and his son David (1124 - 53) granted a church upon the hill to the Regular Canons whom he afterwards established at Holyrood House. His successors used the stronghold as a repository for their treasures and muniments. Alexander II (1214-59) lived much at his foundation of the Blackfriars, and Alexander III at the Castle. Robert the Bruce granted Edinburgh a Charter in 1329, conveying to it the Port of Leith.

Meanwhile a burgh had sprung up, a huddle of houses clustering along the eastern slope of the Castle Hill, up the centre of which ran one long road, called by various names, from the Castle down to the city boundary, whence it continued as the Canongate to Holyroodhouse. The Canongate, however, was a separate burgh dependent upon the Abbey of Holyrood. As the centuries passed this burgh progressed; its rights were fortified by royal charters; it developed in gild and craft the machinery of civil governments, and became a great centre of trade and industry. By the end of the fifteenth century, after the loss of Berwick (1482), Edinburgh was the chief town of Scotland, and though the kings still might hold their parliaments at Stirling or Perth, and might often reside in their palaces of Stirling, Linlithgow, Dunfermline and Falkland, Edinburgh, during the sixteenth century, was definitely the capital. When James VI, angered by a riot on December 17, 1596, threatened to remove the machinery of government to Linlithgow, the citizens made a complete surrender. They realized the importance of being a capital city. After the Union of the Crowns (1603) a great deal of the glamour departed, but the parliament still met (as a rule) in Edinburgh, and Edinburgh was the seat of government. When the Scottish Parliament came to an end in 1707, the city's political importance dwindled; but it remained the centre of a great judicial system, and amongst the lawyers of Parliament House were to be numbered many men of exquisite wit and deep learning. Literature and philosophy flourished, and the coteries to which first Burns and then Scott were introduced were of European reputation. This gay and cultured society lived for the most part in the tall houses which lined the central street, and the numerous "closes" which branch off from it. The Cowgate itself was once a fashionable street. What suburbs there were lay mainly to the south, for north of the Castle hill was the marshy Nor' Loch. But towards the end of the eighteenth century, society began to move northwards, and in the first decade of the nineteenth century the stately and symmetrical "New Town" came into being. The Nor' Loch remained as a foetid marshy rubbish heap until the early nineteenth century, when it was drained and its bed converted into beautiful Gardens, through which (though partly hidden in the hollow) the railway draws a disfiguring line. Even so, Princes Street is still reckoned one of the three great streets of the world.

EDINBURGH CASTLE.

(Admission, see the beginning of this chapter.)



EDINBURGH CASTLE.

Both to look at and to look from, the Castle is the most satisfying thing in Edinburgh - by night, on festive occasions, floodlighting lends peculiar enchantment to the view of it from Princes Street; and whatever else is omitted from even the briefest sightseeing tour of the city the Castle should be visited. The rugged hill rises precipitously from West Princes Street Gardens and King's Stables Road, on its western sides, but on the east it is easily ascended from the Lawnmarket. (In Summer Corporation motor-buses run from Waverley Bridge to the Castle.) The main gateway is approached by a wide **Esplanade**, now used as a Motor Park, but for centuries the scene of executions by axe and stake and in modern times of regimental drill. On certain days the Changing of the Guard is a popular spectacle on the Esplanade.

During the reign of Charles I the Esplanade - part of the Castle Hill - was declared to be an integral part of Nova Scotia, in order that the Nova Scotian baronets created under Commission of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, might "take seisin" of their new possessions. This decree has never been annulled and it has been contended that the parade ground is legally a part of Nova Scotia (or New Scotland).

The Castle. Rock is interesting geologically, for although definite proof is wanting, it resembles the core of basalt plugging up a volcanic vent. It is a perfect example of Crag-and-Tail formation resulting from glacial action. Advancing from the west, the ice split against the Crag, excavating a deep hollow on each side, the Grassmarket and the old Nor' Loch, now the site of Princes Street Gardens, while the "tail" is seen in the gentle slope of the Esplanade and the Royal Mile.

The Castle is entered by the **Drawbridge** over the dry ditch. In niches on either side of the gateway stand bronze statues of *Bruce* and *Wallace*, the national heroes of Scottish independence, which were unveiled in 1929 by T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York (afterwards King George VI and Queen Elizabeth). From the Ticket Office the steep narrow path leads to the **Portcullis Gate**, beneath the **State Prison**, otherwise known as **Argyll's** or the **Constable's Tower**, a defensive work, destroyed in the great siege of 1573, when Mary's garrison, under the brave Kirkcaldy of Grange, was compelled to capitulate. The walls are of enormous thickness - 10 to 15 feet. The tower took its name from the two Argylls, father and son, Marquis and Earl, who were in turn imprisoned in the Castle preparatory to their execution, owing to their staunch adherence to the Covenant. The cell immediately over the archway, reached from above by a descending stair, was the scene of "Argyll's Last Sleep," a picture that embodies the most touching of the legends that gather about the human and heroic figure of the 9th Earl.

Beyond the Portcullis Gateway, on the right, is the **Argyll Battery**, on the edge of the cliff overlooking West Princes Street Gardens. In its guard-room is the termination of a staircase, now blocked up, which was the entrance to a subterranean passage popularly alleged to conduct to Holyrood, nearly a mile distant.

Behind, and on the brink of the precipice, is the old **Sally Port**, through which, it is said, the body of Queen Margaret was in 1093 carried off for sepulchre in Dunfermline by her confessor, Turgot, despite the watchfulness of Donald Bane. Here, too, Claverhouse held his famous interview with the governor of the Castle (1689) before he rode off to raise the Highlands.

The highest summit of the Castle Rock is 443 feet above the sea, and is variously known as the Citadel, **King's Bastion** and the Bomb Battery. Here is the famous gun nicknamed Mons Meg, and from this point there are fine views over the city. The site of Malcolm Canmore's Palace or hunting seat must have been hereabouts.

Adjoining the Battery is **St. Margaret's Chapel**, erected (c. 1090) at the instance of the queen of Malcolm Canmore. The interior of the Chapel is only about 17 feet by 11. It was restored in 1858, by command of Queen Victoria. In itself an interesting example of Early Norman work, excavation has shown that it stands on the site of a still earlier Chapel, possibly based on a Roman building.

On the **Half-Moon Battery**, the eastern front of the citadel, are the **Well** and the **Time Gun**, the latter fired daily at one o'clock on weekdays, Greenwich or Summer-time, by an electrically controlled clock which is in connection with the Royal Observatory on Blackford Hill. This battery was built by the Regent Morton after the siege of 1573. It forms a curtain round the ruins of **David's Tower**, built by David II, 1367, and destroyed in the siege. The ruins were found only in 1913, after being hidden for three hundred years, and the arrangements for the Castle's water-supply were also laid bare. Access to these quarters, and to the double series of ancient stone-vaulted **Dungeons**, is given, under the direction of a guide, at certain hours.

The apex of the Castle rock is now crowned by -

THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL,

a building which has been well called "a coronach in stone." Designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, A.R.A., R.S.A., and inaugurated in 1927 by the Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward VIII), it stands on the site of barrack buildings which in turn succeeded the Chapel of St. Mary, founded by David I, rebuilt by David II in the fourteenth century, and finally demolished to make room for the barracks (1751).

The Memorial consists of a Gallery of Honour with projecting bays and entered by a noble porch, on each side of which wreaths are laid and over which is a figure representing the Survival of the Spirit. The slightly severe aspect of the exterior, with its walls of ashlar, gives no hint of the rare beauty of the interior, and the visitor can hardly fail to experience a feeling of awed surprise on entering. Straight in front is the archway of the Shrine, guarded by exquisitely designed gates.

To right and left stretches the nobly proportioned **Hall of Honour**, its walls occupied by regimental and other memorials, while the frieze bears the names of battle honours. Each Scottish regiment, whether raised in the Home Country or in the Overseas Dominions, has its own memorial, and visitors can read, on the walls and in the Rolls of Honour, the numbers and names of those who served and fell.

The **Shrine**, in the words of the late Sir Lawrence Weaver, "bears much the same relation to the Hall of Honour as the sanctuary of a church to its nave. The Hall is for record and remembrance; the Shrine for those deep emotions that transcend individual sorrows and swell into a *sursum corda* for those who see what the sacrifice has won for mankind." To this end the stained-glass windows and other decorations were designed, in every case by Scottish

craftsmen. On either side is a fine bronze frieze in which are depicted Scots men and women in all their varied wartime uniforms, and in the centre, below the hovering figure of St. Michael, is the beautiful **Casket**, given by King George V and Queen Mary and containing the hundred thousand names of the fallen. Through the floor of the Shrine the rugged rock of the hill has been allowed to project, as if to prove on what a sure foundation is based this symbol of a nation's grief and gratitude.

The Memorial is extraordinarily comprehensive; even man's humble yet helpful animal friends that played a role in the World War are not forgotten.

The **Palace Yard**, or *Crown Square*, overlooked by the Memorial, contains nearly all the historic apartments of the Castle. **Queen Mary's Bedroom**, at the south-east corner, was the birthplace, on June 19, 1566, of James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England. In the larger chamber of these confined **Royal Apartments** are a number of portraits, plans, and other relics of Mary's time.

The vaulted **Crown Room** adjoins this apartment. Here, secured in a strong iron cage, are to be seen the **Scottish Regalia**, or the "Honours of Scotland," a crown, sceptre, sword of state, and other jewels. With them are exhibited the golden collar of the Garter, conferred by Queen Elizabeth on James VI, with the George and Dragon, the badge of the Order bequeathed by Cardinal York, the brother of Prince Charles Edward, to George IV, and sent to Edinburgh Castle in 1830. Here, too, is the oak chest in which the regalia were deposited at the Union, and in which they lay concealed for over a century until they were "officially" discovered in 1817 by a Commission, among the members of which was Sir Walter Scott. They had been "lost" previously at the time of the Commonwealth, having first been hidden under the pulpit of the Church of Kinneff in Kincardineshire.

In the **Old Parliament Hall**, or **Banqueting Hall**, on the southern side of the quadrangle, the earlier meetings of the Scots Estates, or Parliament, are believed to have been held; among others the first Parliament of James II, March 20, 1437. The hall was restored early in the sixteenth century by James IV. Here also many banquets were held, including those given to Charles I in 1633 on his first visit to Scotland, and, exactly fifteen years later, by the Earl of Leven to Cromwell and Heselrige. The Hall is now a museum of armour.

On the western side of the Square is the **Scottish National Naval and Military Museum** (opened 1933), which contains many interesting uniforms and relics of war.

From the Esplanade, Castle Hill leads to the Lawnmarket and the High Street. As may be imagined, the houses on either hand have sheltered many famous personages and seen many a twist given to history, but one by one the old buildings are vanishing, and few of them, new or old, have any appearance of grandeur. Boswell's Court was the residence of Dr. Boswell, uncle of the biographer of Dr. Johnson. At the junction with Johnston Terrace stands the *Tolbooth Parish Church*; here the chair of John Knox is preserved.

On the north side of the street is the **Outlook Tower** (see earlier), with camera obscura and interesting features connected with geography, history, art and sociology.

The **Lawnmarket** is said to derive its name from the fact that the lawn or cloth sellers of the city had their booths in it.

Opposite the south entrance of the General Assembly Hall of the Church of Scotland

(which stands on a site once occupied (c. 1544) by Mary of Guise, Regent of Scotland) is all that remains of the **West Bow**, of old one of the principal approaches to the city. Neighbouring the Hall is **Milne's Court**, erected in 1690 by the King's Master Mason for Scotland, Robert Mylne, who enjoyed the distinction of being the seventh (and last) of his race who in succession had held that honour. Just beyond Milne's Court is **James's Court**. David Hume lived in the house in the eastern corner. When he left it to go to the New Town the flat was purchased by Boswell, the biographer of Johnson, who came here in 1773.

Lady Stair's Close takes its name from Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Stair, in her day a leader of fashion. Her house was the scene of the remarkable incident recorded in Scott's story of *My Aunt Margaret's Mirror*. The house is now a **Museum** containing many antiquities worthy of notice.

Over the Lawnmarket entrance to Lady Stair's Close is a tablet stating: "In a house on the east side of this close Robert Burns lived during his first visit to Edinburgh, 1786."

On the opposite side of the Lawnmarket, the picturesque **Riddle's Court** (with its houses of Bailie Macmorran and David Hume, the philosopher) repays a visit. Lower down the street we come to **Brodie's Close**, where lived Deacon William Brodie, who was a member of the Town Council.

In an evil hour he gave way to gambling and dissipated habits, and finally became the secret leader and director of a gang of housebreakers. After long escaping detection he was arrested and hanged in 1786-7. The turnpike stair on the right leads to the house (with fine ceilings of 1645 and 1646); the door with its massive lock is said to have been made by the Deacon's own hands. The story is the foundation of the play by R. L. Stevenson and W. E. Henley.

High Street.

Entering the High Street - beyond Bank Street, which leads down to the *Bank of Scotland* (founded 1695) and The Mound - we pass, on the left, the buildings of the new Sheriff Court. Opposite, on the right, is a quadrangular space bounded by St. Giles Cathedral, the Signet Library, and the Midlothian County Buildings. A few steps farther in the direction of the Cathedral a **Heart** will be seen figured on the causeway in parti-coloured stones. This marks the spot where stood the portal of the **Old Tolbooth**, in which the opening incidents of Scott's great novel, *The Heart of Midlothian*, took place. The Tolbooth - whose site as a whole is likewise indicated by special paving-blocks - was finally demolished in 1817, the entrance gate being presented to Sir Walter Scott and by him taken to Abbotsford (see earlier).

Advocate's Close, an alley which comes up from Cockburn Street on the left almost opposite the Cathedral, is a good example of a typical Edinburgh feature. On the right-hand side of the Close (as you descend) and also on the house of Bishop Adam Bothwell (who married Mary, Queen of Scots, to Bothwell), which looks down on it from the left, are examples of the pious mottoes wherewith citizens adorned their lintels and dormers.

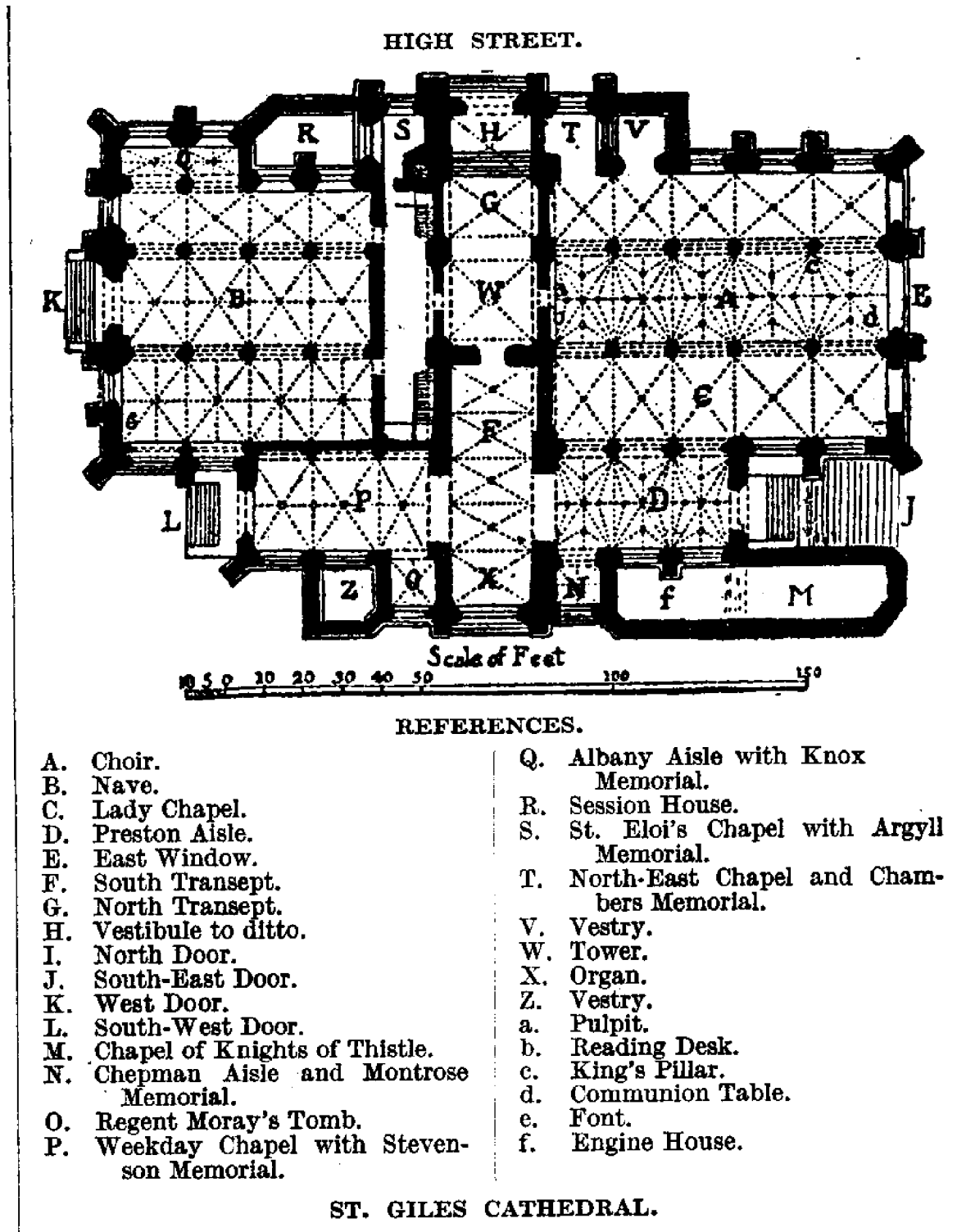
St. Giles Cathedral Church.

(Admission, see earlier.)

The Church is a beautiful Gothic edifice, 206 feet long and 129 feet in breadth across the transepts, 110 at the west end, and 76 across the choir. The spire, or "Crown of St. Giles,"

is 161 feet high, and terminates in the representation of an imperial crown; from its form and the elevation of the spot it is seen with fine effect from most parts of the city.

Enter by the south-east door, almost facing the Market Cross. Immediately to the left on entering is the **Chapel of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle**. Opened in 1911, it is a small but beautiful example of modern Gothic, and was designed, like the National War Memorial, by Sir R. S. Lorimer, R.S.A. The Royal stalls are at the west end, and



there are fourteen others for the rest of the knights.

To the west of the Chapel is the **Preston Aisle**, in which is the **Royal Pew**, occupied

during Assembly time by the representative of the Sovereign, the Royal High Commissioner. Opening off the Preston Aisle is the **Chepman Aisle** (Walter Chepman was the first Scottish printer: d. 1532), which contains a monument to the Marquis of Montrose, whose body was interred in the vaults beneath in 1661, some years after his execution.

To the west of the South Transept is the Moray Aisle or **Side Chapel**. Underneath the oriel window in its west wall is a bronze *Memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson*, by St. Gaudens, a tribute from admirers of "R.L.S." in all quarters of the world.

Off the west end of the **North Aisle** is the **Albany Aisle**, said to have been built by Robert, Duke of Albany, in expiation of the murder of his nephew, the Duke of Rothesay, in 1402. Here is a bronze *Statue of John Knox*, by Pittendrigh MacGillivray, R.S.A., erected in 1906 "by Scotsmen at home, in Australia, in Canada, and the United States." There is also a tablet contributed by the French colony in Edinburgh and inscribed: "Hommage aux Soldats Ecosais morts en France, 1914 - 1919." In the same aisle is the **Baptismal Font** in Caen stone, adjoining which is the **Vesper Bell**, a survival of pre-Reformation times. The Latin inscription signifies: "O Mother of God, Remember Me. 1452."

Just west of the High Street entrance is **St. Eloi's Chapel** (or the Hammermen's Chapel), where the craftsmen dedicated the famous "Blue Blanket," or banner of the trades. To the east of the High Street entrance is an ancient Chapel which was restored as a memorial to Dr. William Chambers (1800 - 1883) in recognition of his work in the renovation of the Cathedral. The Church contains many other memorials of famous Scottish churchmen, statesmen, soldiers and philanthropists.

The four octagonal pillars supporting the Tower of the Cathedral are said to be part of the Norman building erected in 1120. Stretching eastward from these pillars is the **Choir**, with the **Pulpit**, beautifully carved in Caen stone by John Rhind and illustrative of the six acts of mercy.

History. - The exact date of foundation is unknown, but from very early times a church stood on or near the spot. Alexander I, "the Fierce," is said to have built the Church which, when Richard II of England invaded Scotland in 1385 and burnt Edinburgh, nearly shared the fate of most other buildings in the city. The entrance porch, a portion of the choir and nave, and the base of the spire were all that escaped destruction. The Church lay in ruin for two years; then the civic authorities set about rebuilding it and added five chapels on the south-west of the nave. The side aisles - the most beautiful of which is the Albany Aisle - were built by private individuals. About fifty years later, transepts were added, completing the cruciform character of the edifice, and the chancel was extended eastward. In 1466, James III made the Church collegiate. Thirty-six altars were set up, and the ecclesiastics connected with St. Giles formed a wealthy and influential corporation.

About a century later the Church was partitioned off, to form two separate "kirks" - the High or Parish Church and the Tolbooth Church (in the latter of which John Knox preached). Other portions were fitted as a grammar school, court of justice, a town clerk's office, a prison, and a weaver's workshop, and an odd corner was even found in which to stow away the gallows. As the population of Edinburgh increased, new churches were needed; and these were presently provided by purging the edifice of most of its "secular and profane uses," and dividing it into four churches. The choir was the High Church; the Tolbooth Church was in the south-west corner; Haddo's Hole or the Little Kirk in the north-west; and the Old Kirk in the middle and part of the south side. The Preston Aisle was still

used for meetings of a public nature; and eventually the dark central space under the spire, with the north transept, was fitted up as a police office.

In the Cathedral on Sunday, July 23, 1637, took place a famous incident, handed down by "constant oral tradition." Charles I had ordered the English Church service to be read in every parish church in Scotland, and as Dean Hannay in St. Giles began the new service in the reading-desk, an organized protest was made which soon became a riot. It is said that a kail-wife, Jenny Geddes by name, whose stance was at the Tron, flung her stool at his head, with the result that a riot ensued. Tablets have been erected to Jenny Geddes and to the Dean.

After the restoration of Charles II, the Church was once more made a cathedral, and episcopacy re-established; but the last of the State bishops was ejected at the Revolution of 1688, and since then, although still popularly designated St. Giles Cathedral, the Church has had no official claim to the title.

The building was ruthlessly "restored" in 1829; and in 1832 the four churches of which it consisted were reduced to three, viz. the High, West St. Giles and Trinity College (now in Jeffrey Street), and the police office was removed. In this maimed condition it remained until 1871, when the restoration was begun. These alterations resulted in the removal of two of the congregations and the opening of the building from end to end, so that it now forms one grand church, nearly cruciform in shape, such as it was before the time of Knox. The building was reopened in 1883. Among the most impressive scenes in its long history was the service attending the Union of the Scottish Churches - the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church - in October, 1929.

The open space south of St. Giles, formerly the graveyard, is known now as **Parliament Square**. In it *John Knox* was buried in 1572, but the only memorial of the fact is a small metal plate inserted in the roadway - "I.K. 1572." The leaden equestrian statue of Charles II was erected by the City in 1685 - on a site originally intended for a statue of Cromwell.

The **Parliament House** (*entrance - free - at No. 11, south-west corner*), in which are held the Courts of Session, dates from 1632 - 40, although in 1808 a Grecian propylæum and colonnade were erected in place of the former Gothic front.

The most interesting portion of the range of buildings is the great hall in which the Scottish Parliaments held their sittings. It is called the **Parliament Hall**, and is 122 feet long by 49 feet in breadth, with a fine oak roof and floor, similar to those of Westminster Hall. The Scots Parliament met here from 1639 until the Union in 1707.

Beneath the ornate southern window one passes to the corridor, where are four of the five Courts of the **Outer House**, each presided over by a Lord Ordinary. Farther along the corridor, to the left, is the **Inner House**, divided into the **First** and **Second Divisions**. It was in the First Division that Sir Walter Scott had his seat as Clerk.

A door leads from the Great Hall on the west side to the -

National Library

until recently known as the Advocates' Library, founded in 1682 by Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh. It contains the largest and most valuable collection of books and manuscripts in Scotland (about 1,000,000 in all), and is one of the six libraries entitled to claim a copy of every work printed in Great Britain. Over a lobby door is the standard of the Earl Marischal of

Scotland, carried at Flodden. In the Lower Hall (*open to visitors daily, 10 - 5; Saturdays, 10 - 1*) are exhibited the National Covenant of 1638, letters of Mary, Queen of Scots, George Buchanan, John Knox, and other historical personages, the MSS. of *The Heart of Midlothian*, *Waverley*, *Redgauntlet* and of *Marmion*, illuminated MSS., early printed books and interesting literary autographs. The National Library has an unrivalled collection of Scott and Carlyle MSS.

The range of buildings extending between the Cathedral and the County Hall is the **Signet Library** (*admission, see earlier*), belonging to the Society of Writers to H.M. Signet.

At the **City Cross**, also known as the *Mercat Cross*, Royal proclamations are read by the Heralds - a picturesque proceeding.

We have returned to the **High Street**, and note on the opposite side the **Council Chambers**, long known as the Royal Exchange (built in 1753 and recently extended). Under the Central Arch is the city's simple **Cenotaph** or Stone of Remembrance, in honour of those who died in the Great War of 1914-18. Behind is the entrance to the headquarters of the Edinburgh Municipality, now ruling over an area of 32,500 acres, containing a population approaching half a million of souls.

A short way from this block of civic buildings, as one goes southward along South Bridge, beyond Chambers Street, is the -

University of Edinburgh.

Though the youngest (founded 1582) of the four Scottish Universities, Edinburgh University is not the least important. The **Old College** buildings were erected at intervals between 1789 and 1834, from plans originally prepared by Robert Adam, the celebrated eighteenth-century architect, and modified by Playfair. The form is a regular parallelogram, 356 feet long by 225 wide, partly Palladian, partly Grecian. The portico of the principal front has six Doric pillars, and is surmounted by a graceful dome of three stages, 153 feet high, terminating in a figure of "Youth holding aloft the Torch of Knowledge."

On the left of the quadrangle is the entrance to the **University Library**, which has a splendid upper apartment. It contains upwards of 400,000 volumes and 8,000 MSS. The tutorial staff of the University consists of a Principal, some sixty professors and a great company of lecturers allocated among the six Faculties: Divinity, Law, Medicine, Arts, Science, and Music. The students generally number about 4,000, over one-fourth being women.

On the north side of Chambers Street is Old College Wynd, now Guthrie Street, where (in a house no longer standing) Sir Walter Scott was born (August 15, 1771). Farther west is the Heriot Watt Technical College; on the south the **Royal Scottish Museum**, one of the most important institutions of its kind in the kingdom. The various departments include manufactures, antiquities, geology, zoology, chemical science, gunnery, carpentry, iron-work, glass-working. Particularly attractive are the Natural History rooms, with a very complete representation of British fauna, including groups of birds and mammals in their natural habitat.

Beyond the western end of Chambers Street is the **Greyfriars' Churchyard**, anciently the garden of the Franciscan monastery which stood in the Grassmarket. The site was granted

by Mary, Queen of Scots, after the Reformation, as a burying-ground for the town. It contains the flat tomb on which, says tradition, the National Covenant was signed, on March 1, 1638, by an excited multitude, some of whom drew blood from their arms and inscribed their names with it in lieu of ink. The evidence goes to show that the "signing" was all done inside the Church. The **South Ground**, in the south-west angle of the churchyard, bears above the entrance the label "Covenanters' Prison." Here, in June, 1679, about 1,200 Covenanters, taken at Bothwell Bridge, were confined five months, unhoued, and almost unfed.

Adjoining Greyfriars is **Heriot's Hospital** or **School**, founded and endowed by George Heriot (c. 1563 - 1624), goldsmith to James VI. (*The School can be visited on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturday 10 to 12.*)

Meadow Walk leads southward between the University Medical College and the Royal Infirmary and gives access, on the left, to **George Square**. At No. 25 Sir Walter Scott spent his early years. Near the east end of the Square in Buccleuch Street is the Archers' Hall, the headquarters of the **Royal Company of Archers**, or King's Bodyguard for Scotland.

This remarkable corps, which in Scotland takes precedence of all royal guards and troops whatsoever, is composed entirely of nobles and gentlemen of position, under a Captain-General who is always a peer of high rank. The Society was formed about 1676 by order of the Secret Council, and in 1704 received a Charter under the Great Seal of Scotland forming it into a royal company, reviving and ratifying on its behalf all the old laws in favour of archery.

Near the western end of the Meadows (which lie just beyond George Square on the south) is Tollcross, from which cars run to Colinton and to the Braids and Fairmilehead. Taking the latter route, one passes, on the left, the *Bruntsfield Links*, a stretch of grassland which for generations has been devoted to golf. The wall of Morningside Parish Church contains the *Bore Stone*, in which was planted the royal standard when the Scottish army which mustered on the Boroughmuir assembled here prior to marching to Flodden; and so to the **Braid Hills**. Here are highly popular municipal golf courses, on which many a well-known player has learnt the game. From the Braid Hills hotel a motor road skirts the north side of the hills, with grand views over the city, and from this road paths descend to the Braid Burn, from which one can climb **Blackford Hill**, with another golf course and the *Royal Observatory*, or follow the stream down to the tramlines at Liberton Dams.

A short distance eastward of St. Giles is the **Tron Church**, deriving its name from the public weighing beam - the salt *tron* - which stood within a few yards of it. The tramlines of the North Bridge are crossed, and two hundred yards farther down the High Street, on the left, is **John Knox's House**, which, with neighbouring Mowbray House, has been saved from impending demolition and restored. Although doubt has been expressed whether the Reformer really had this house as his "manse," there is good reason for believing that he inhabited it for some time while his own was repairing. The possessor with whom it is most clearly identified is James Mossman, an Edinburgh jeweller, whose initials and arms, with those of his wife, are carved on one of the panels. Extending over part of the front above the ground floor are large Roman letters - "Lufe God abufe al, and thi nyctbour as thiself." The interior is well worth a visit, many relics of Knox being stored here.

The **Canongate** extends for about a third of a mile from St. Mary's Street to Holyrood. Even more than the High Street of Edinburgh, the Canongate was formerly the fashionable

residential quarter. "As the main avenue from the palace to the city," says Chalmers, "it has borne upon its pavement the burden of all that was beautiful, all that was gallant, all that has become historically interesting in Scotland for the last six or seven hundred years." To-day it is the abode of poverty, but in spite of its squalor (recently mitigated somewhat by municipal rebuilding) it is a most fascinating portion of the city.

A little farther on is **St. John Street**, entered under an archway. In the house over the archway Tobias Smollett resided in 1756 with his sister, Mrs. Telfer, of Scotstoun. The Canongate **Kilwinning Lodge of Freemasons**, of which Burns was a member, meets in the building on the right immediately beyond the archway. The Lodge has many quaint and curious records. On application to the Lodge secretary, visitors - masonic and otherwise - are permitted to look over St. John's Chapel, which claims to be one of the oldest masonic chapels in the world.

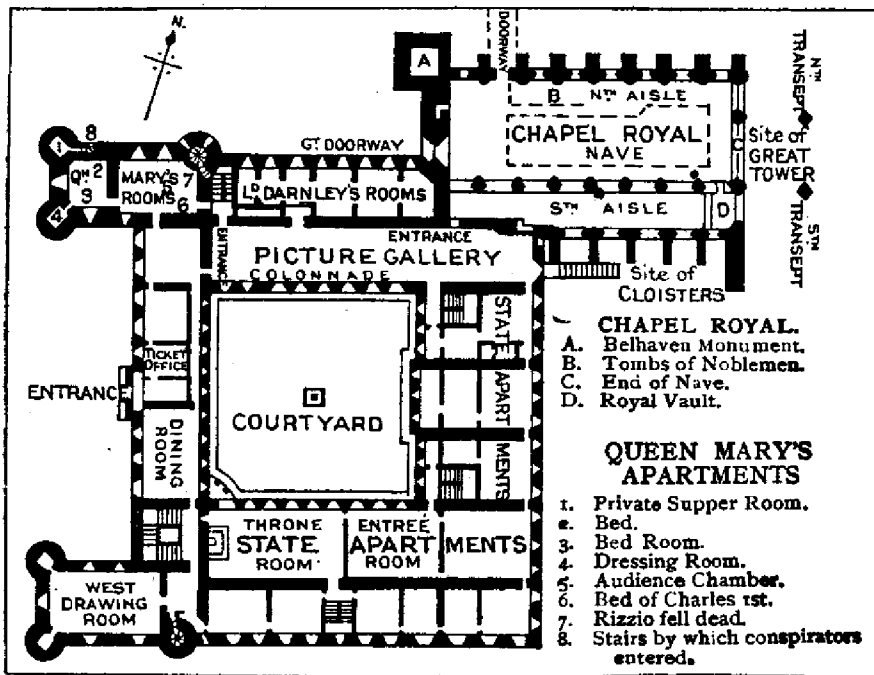
Immediately below St. John Street is **Moray House** (*open free on application*), now a training college, but retaining elaborate ceilings and other relics of once stately days. In the garden behind is the summerhouse where the Commissioners met to sign the Treaty of Union.

Farther down is the **Canongate Tolbooth** (1591). It is in the French style of architecture, with turrets and projecting clock. The Canongate Tolbooth contained (1) a Jail, which occupied the ground floor of the building, and (2) the Council Chambers, or Court Room, occupying the first floor, in which the "Bailies of the Canongate" gave their decisions and where the Councillors of the burgh met. Adjoining the Tolbooth is the **Canongate Parish Church** (1688). Its churchyard contains the graves of Adam Smith, author of *The Wealth of Nations*; of Dugald Stewart, Professor of Moral Philosophy; of the poet Robert Fergusson; of Mrs. Macle hose, Burns's "Clarinda." Nearly opposite is **Huntly House**, a quaint old timber-fronted mansion, now, in its reconditioned state, the home of the *City Museum*. At the foot of the *Royal Mile*, which we have covered in our descent from the Castle, is -

THE PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE.

Historical Note. - The Palace was at first intimately connected with the Abbey built by David I and dedicated to the Holy Rood, the Virgin and All Saints, in gratitude, it is said, for deliverance from danger while hunting. The name is much more satisfactorily accounted for by the connection of the house with the famous Black Rood (or Black Cross) brought to Scotland by the Saxon Princess Margaret, who became the Queen of Malcolm Canmore.

The Abbey was richly endowed, and it gradually became a royal residence. It is certain, however, that James IV lived here and began building the Palace; the tower commonly attributed to James V was built by him, and it appears from the accounts that the work done by James V was largely alteration and renovation. In 1544 the Palace and Abbey were burnt during the English invasion; only the church and north-west tower escaping. The Palace was the principal residence of Mary, and of her son, James VI, to the time when he ascended the English throne. During that stirring period it was the scene of many important events. In 1650 a fire destroyed the greater portion, the structure built by James IV again escaping. Cromwell ordered the Palace to be restored; but all his work was pulled down in 1671, when Charles II decided on the erection of a new palace, from the plans of Sir William Bruce of Kinross, who held the office of King's Surveyor in Scotland. Bonnie Prince Charlie held Court at Holyrood in September - October, 1745, ere setting off on his ill-fated march on London. In 1830 - 2 Charles X of France lived here in exile. Nowadays the Palace is



THE PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE.

frequently and regularly used as a royal residence. Since 1929 its official designation has been, as in bygone days, the Palace of Holyroodhouse.

The general style of architecture is French, of the time of Louis XIV. The old towers remain at the northern end of the western front, and those at the southern end, built by Bruce, are a copy of them. The grand entrance is surmounted by the royal arms of Scotland; above is a small octagonal tower, terminating in an imperial crown. The building surrounds a quadrangle, the northern side containing the Picture Gallery, the southern

side the State Apartments.

On entering, turn to the left, to -

The Historical Apartments,

of which the first is the Picture Gallery, the largest apartment in the Palace, measuring 150 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 20 feet high. Here the Young Pretender, Charles Edward, held levées and balls during his brief stay in the Scottish capital in 1745; and since the Union the gallery has been used for the election of the representative peers of Scotland and the levées of the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The portraits of the ancient Scottish Kings, real or imaginary, were executed in 1684 - 6 by a Fleming, James De Witt, who completed the 110 works, from "originalls" supplied by the Government, in two years, receiving the princely sum of £120 sterling yearly, and having to find his own colours and canvas. The screens in this room are more interesting both historically and artistically.

From the Picture Gallery we pass to the **Duchess of Hamilton's Drawing-room**, and thence to **Lord Darnley's Apartments**, in the old tower of the Palace. Mary was married to Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley, eldest son of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, on July 29, 1565, and thus were united two lines of succession to the English throne. Darnley's rooms consisted of an Audience Chamber, the room called **Lord Darnley's Bedroom**, and his **Dressing-room**. In these rooms are good specimens of ancient tapestry, and many portraits.

A door in the Audience Chamber leads to a staircase by which **Queen Mary's Apartments** are reached. There is also a small private staircase, closed to the public, by which the murderers of Rizzio gained access to the Queen's rooms. The first room of the suite is **Mary's Audience Chamber**, 24 feet long and 22 feet wide.

We next see **Mary's Bedroom**, a little smaller than the other. Here stands what we are told was the bed of Mary Stewart; but both this bed and that in the Audience Chamber are possibly of a more recent period, all the ancient royal furniture at the Palace having been

plundered or destroyed by Cromwell's troopers. The small **Dressing-room** occupies the eastern buttress of the tower. A little to the west of it is a door, half hidden by tapestry, communicating with a secret staircase on the north side of the room; and near the head of this staircase is another door leading to the most interesting of all Queen Mary's apartments, the **Supper-Room**, in the west buttress. Here Rizzio was attacked by Ruthven and the other conspirators, the craven Darnley being also present, and dragged through the Bedroom and the Audience Chamber to the head of the principal staircase, where his body was left with fifty-six wounds. A brass tablet is inscribed: "The body of David Rizzio was left here after his murder in Queen Mary's Supper Room; 9th March, 1566."

The **State Apartments** (*admission, see earlier*) are entered from the far end of the Picture Gallery. Redecorated in recent years, under Queen Mary's direction, they contain interesting portraits, tapestry and furniture, besides fine ceilings and panelling.

The ruins of the **Chapel Royal** are entered from the north-west corner of the quadrangle. Here were married many of the Scottish monarchs, among them James II, James III, James IV, James V and Mary, and Anne of Denmark, bride of James VI, was crowned here. But now the walls of the Chapel Royal, the nave, are the only portion of the old Abbey Church still standing, and its ruined condition is largely the work of an angry Revolution mob (1688). The Church was twice devastated by the English (1544 and 1547) and after the Reformation the choir and transepts fell into complete ruin, though the present east end was erected largely from the debris. The foundations of the demolished parts of the Church, including those of the Chapter-house, have been uncovered, and along with these were discovered the remains of an earlier Christian Church, and a number of ancient graves. On a tablet above the doorway is an inscription placed by Charles I: "*Basilicam hanc, semi rutam, Carolus Rex optimus instauravit, M.D.cxxxiii.* (1633). He shall build ane house for my name, and I will stablish the throne of his kingdom for ever." The floor of the nave is paved with gravestones, and there are several interesting tombs in the Chapel.

The inscription on the **Royal Vault**, in the south-east corner, restored by Queen Victoria in 1898, records that it contains "the remains of David II; of James II and his Queen, Mary of Gueldres; of Arthur, third son of James IV; of James V and his Queen, Magdalen, and second son Arthur, Duke of Albany; and of Henry, Lord Darnley, consort of Mary, Queen of Scots."

In the garden on the eastern side of the Palace is a sun-dial, which has a separate gnomon on each of the twenty sides of the apex of the pedestal. It is called **Queen Mary's Dial**, but the name is applicable to Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I, rather than to Mary Stewart.

In a small enclosure of grass and trees at the foot of Abbeyhill is a quaint old building, with pyramidal or conical roof, and dormer windows. This structure, which was repaired in 1852, is known as **Queen Mary's Bath**, where, says tradition, the beautiful Queen was wont to bathe in white wine to increase her charms. In 1789, during repairs to the roof, a richly-chased dagger was found stuck into the sarking.

Adjoining Holyrood is the **King's Park**, which includes **Arthur's Seat**, a rugged, double-coned extinct volcano, from which there are fine views over the city; and the **Salisbury Crags**, which present a precipitous front of solid rock rising to 550 feet above the sea. The

highest and most romantic point is the *Lion's Head* (823 feet: view indicator on summit) of Arthur's Seat, to which a path mounts from St. Margaret's Well. A splendid drive, the *Queen's Drive*, about 3½ miles long, encircles the base of Arthur's Seat and the Salisbury Crags, passing beside Dunsappie Loch and St. Margaret's Loch, and overlooking (to the south-west) *Craigmillar*, with its ruined castle and numerous breweries, and Duddingston, with its old church and reed-skirted loch (a bird-sanctuary).

THE NEW TOWN.

Having inspected the most outstanding features of Old Edinburgh, we may now cross to the northern side of the railway-invaded valley and see something of modern Edinburgh, of which the principal sight and symbol is -

Princes Street.

Nearly a mile in length and bordered on one side by gardens, the street might more appropriately be known as Princes Terrace; but Princes Street owes a great debt to the Castle Hill, which, as elsewhere in the city, lifts the view to a very high standard of beauty. Here are many of the chief shops of Edinburgh, with hotels and restaurants, and at the east end the *Waverley Station* fills the valley. In the foreground the graceful **Scott Monument** (1844; designed by George Meikle Kemp) rises from the gardens, an open Gothic tower 200 feet high (*admission, see earlier*) with a statue of Sir Walter by Sir John Steell, R.S.A., and figures of characters in Scott's works.

Just west of the monument an embankment known as **The Mound** (the starting-place of the London motor coaches) crosses the valley and supports two imposing public buildings designed in classical style by W. H. Playfair and housing the **Royal Scottish Academy** and the National Gallery. In the former (adjoining Princes Street) periodical exhibitions of the works of living artists are held, and there is a permanent Diploma Collection of Academicians (*admission, see earlier*).

The **National Gallery** (*admission, see earlier*) contains a collection of masters, old and modern, which, if small, is representative and excellently selected. The Scottish School is naturally an outstanding feature. One room is devoted to a wonderful collection of Raeburns, and there are many fine examples of the work of other notable Scottish artists.

Beyond The Mound the **West Princes Street Gardens** occupy what was formerly the bed of the Nor' Loch. From the *Bandstand*, a gift (1935) to the city, regular afternoon and evening programmes, by military and other bands, are given during the summer season. On the Garden Walk, facing the Castle Rock, has been placed the impressive **American Memorial** to Scots who laid down their lives in the Great War, presented by subscribers in the United States of Scottish blood or sympathies. It was the work (1924-7) of Professor R. Tait McKenzie.

In the Gardens, across the railway, at the foot of the Castle Rock, are the ruins of the **Well-house Tower**, built in the reign of David II to protect what is thought to have been the only water supply the garrison then had, and enlarged in the reign of James II. At the west end of Princes Street is **St. John's Episcopal Church**, a fine Later Gothic structure, some of the

details of which are copied from Westminster Abbey and St. George's Chapel, Windsor. At the rear is a Celtic cross in memory of *Dean Ramsay* (1793 - 1872; author of *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, a classic of humorous literature), who was for many years incumbent here. Scott's mother and *Sir Henry Raeburn* (1756 - 1823), the portrait painter, are buried in vaults below the Church.

Also at the west end of Princes Street is the **West Kirk**, or St. Cuthbert's Church, the history of which goes further back than that of any other religious institution in Edinburgh. As early as the eighth century the site was occupied by a church dedicated to Cuthbert, Bishop of Durham, who died in 687. The Church was rebuilt in 1892-93. The tower, built in 1787 - 90, is the only remaining part of the eighteenth-century edifice. In the burial-ground are interred many distinguished men, including Napier, the inventor of logarithms, and Thomas de Quincey, "The Opium Eater." In the vicinity is **Princes Street Station** (L.M.S. Railway).

At the eastern end of Princes Street are the **Waverley Steps**, one of the windiest corners in Britain, especially when the wind is from the south-west. The steps lead down to the **Waverley Station** of the L.N.E.R. On their west side is the *Waverley Market* (fruit and vegetables), and on the other side the *North British Station Hotel* (L.N.E.R.). On the far side of the Hotel is the **Post Office**, and opposite that, across Princes Street, the **Register House**, a very pleasing Adam building, in which are preserved many historical records and private deeds of special value, among them the Scottish Duplicate of the Treaty of Union and the Act of Settlement of the Crown upon the house of Stewart in the time of the Bruce. Eastward, Princes Street is continued by Waterloo Place past the base of **Calton Hill**, where is the Grecian Doric building of the **Royal High School**, a thirteenth-century foundation. Sir Walter Scott was among its many brilliant pupils. Opposite is the **Burns Monument**, by Thomas Hamilton, R.S.A., who also designed the High School; while the drive entered near the school ascends the Calton Hill to the **National Monument**, modelled on the Parthenon in 1822 to commemorate gallant achievements during the Peninsular War. It was never finished, owing to lack of funds, but is probably no less picturesque on that account. Standing 355 feet above the sea, it is a glorious view-point. Nearer the road is the **Nelson Monument**, shaped something like a telescope and with a small museum of relics (*admission, see earlier*). The time ball at the top falls daily (except Sundays) exactly at 1 p.m. Greenwich time. Westward of the National Monument is the **City Observatory** (*admission by permit*).

On the south side of Waterloo Place are the Old Calton Burying Ground, in which are, besides the graves of many historic figures, a tall *Obelisk* in memory of five "Chartist Martyrs," sentenced (1793 - 4) to transportation; the circular, temple-like *Tomb of Hume*, the philosopher; and a monument to the memory of President Lincoln, which also forms a memorial of the Scots-American soldiers who fell in the American Civil War. On the neighbouring site stood the Calton Jail, demolished (except the Governor's House) since 1929. Here are now rising immense and impressive Government Offices which will be the "Scottish Whitehall." Beyond the Royal High School, Waterloo Place becomes Regent Road, from which the Palace of Holyroodhouse is well seen at the base of the rocky hill.

Running parallel with Princes Street and a little to the north of it is **George Street**, an interesting and busy shopping thoroughfare extending from St. Andrew Square (starting-point

of many motor coaches and buses) to Charlotte Square. A few yards northward from St. Andrew Square are the **Scottish National Portrait Gallery** and the **Scottish National Museum of Antiquities** (*admission, see earlier*), a noteworthy building in fourteenth-century Gothic style, designed by Sir Rowand Anderson.

The Museum contains the Traprain Treasure (*see earlier*); "the Maiden," a Scots guillotine; the pulpit from which John Knox preached in St. Giles and the stool Jenny Geddes is said to have thrown at the Dean's head when he was reading the Collect in that edifice. It is peculiarly rich in Scottish sculptured stones, in relics of the Stone Age and of life and art in the medieval period, as is the Portrait Gallery in representations of prominent figures in Scottish history.

Space will not permit reference to more than a few of the outstanding features of interest in George Street. St. Andrew's Church, near the eastern end, was the scene of the Disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843; at No. 75 the mother of Sir Walter Scott lived, and at 107 Scott himself lived for a short time after his marriage, while at 39 Castle Street, off George Street, the Waverley Novels were in large part written.

Charlotte Square, one of the finest examples of the work of the Adam brothers, has, in the gardens, the *Albert Memorial* (1876) by Sir John Steell; in the south-west corner, the birthplace of Earl Haig; and on the west side, St. George's Church, with a dome modelled on that of St. Paul's Cathedral. Randolph Place, behind the Church, leads to Queensferry Street; the latter runs, by way of the **Dean Bridge** (1832; one of Telford's best works), to Queensferry Road. Here are the **Dean Cemetery** (with the graves of many of Edinburgh's distinguished sons) and *Daniel Stewart's College* for boys (*see later*). From Queensferry Street, going by Melville Street, one reaches **St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral**, one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical buildings erected in Scotland since the Reformation. It is in the Early Pointed Style, from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott, and was built in 1874 - 9. Palmerston Place leads from the west end of the Cathedral to Haymarket Station, whence cars and buses run past Donaldson's Hospital to **Murrayfield**, where is the ground of the Scottish Rugby Football Union, and so to Corstorphine, passing the **Scottish Zoological Park**, one of the finest in Europe. The grounds comprise 74 acres, on the southern slope of Corstorphine Hill, and the animals are confined under conditions which allow them to live to a great extent the life natural to them. There is an aquarium; and refreshments can be obtained. The highest point of the grounds is a splendid view-point.

The **Royal Botanic Garden** lies on the northern side of the city and is most directly reached from Princes Street by Hanover Street and its continuations, starting opposite The Mound. Including the Arboretum, the garden comprises 56 acres, and contains greenhouses, lecture halls and laboratories (in which the botanical department of the University is partly conducted, library and herbarium, and much-admired Rock and Rose Gardens. The main road near the southern end of the grounds is known as Howard Place. No. 8 was the *Birthplace of R. L. Stevenson*, and has been converted into an R.L.S. Museum and Memorial (*admission, see earlier*). West of the Botanic Garden are the grounds and the striking building of *Fettes College*, an important public school for boys.

At the Botanic Garden we are within a mile of Edinburgh's maritime suburbs, of which

the principal is **Leith**, or -

Port of Leith,

as it has been officially known since its amalgamation with Edinburgh in 1920. The history of the port goes back to very early times: it figured in David I's charter to the monks of Holyrood in 1143. During the Reformation struggles, the Queen-Regent made Leith her headquarters, and with the help of hastily flung fortifications and French mercenaries it withstood a lengthy siege. From Leith, too, the ill-fated Darien Expedition sailed in 1698.

Golf was played on Leith Links as early as 1516.

The **Trinity House of Leith** is a venerable institution which originated as a charitable society to relieve distressed seamen, but which since 1797 has been by charter a corporate body to examine and under seal to licence persons to be pilots. Almost opposite is *St. Mary's Church*, renovated in 1848 and retaining few traces of age.

The **Inner Harbour** at Leith is a good vantage-ground from which to ascertain the "lie" of the complete system of Docks. There are six of these altogether, exclusive of dry docks. On the left are the **East Old Dock**, the **West Old Dock**, and the **Victoria Dock** - the farthest north. On the right, in addition to the dry docks, are the **Edinburgh Dock** (28 acres); the **Albert Dock** (11 acres); and the **Imperial Dock** (75 acres; the largest on the East Coast of Scotland).

Westward of Leith is **Newhaven**, a quaint little village inhabited chiefly by a fishing population who keep separate from the rest of the community, intermarrying among themselves. Westward again is **Granton**. A ferry, carrying cars (*see later*) as well as passengers, plies several times daily between Granton and the Fife coast at Burntisland - a very useful "short cut." Out at sea the rocky isle of **Inchkeith** has a lighthouse to guide Forth shipping; and in time of war it defends the upper reaches of the Firth.