



VIEW OF PRINCES STREET FROM CALTON HILL.

## FIRST WALK.

### NEW TOWN.

PRINCES STREET—SCOTT MONUMENT—ROYAL INSTITUTION—NATIONAL GALLERY—REGISTER OFFICE—CALTON HILL—GEORGE STREET AND ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

### PRINCES STREET

Is the principal street of Edinburgh, and the one in which most of the hotels are situated. It is a mile in length, quite straight, and with a southerly exposure, and is separated from the Old Town by extensive pleasure-grounds called the Princes Street Gardens. This valley originally contained a lake called the Nor' Loch.

The elegant spiral monument erected (1844) to the memory of Sir Walter Scott stands in the East Princes Street Garden, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel. It was designed by George

M. Kemp, a youthful architect of great promise, who died suddenly before the structure was completed.\* The cost was



SCOTT MONUMENT, 200 feet high. Admission 2d.

£15,650. A stair of 287 steps conducts to the top, from which there is a good view. The principal niches are occupied by statues of some of Scott's principal characters, such as Prince Charles (from *Waverley*), Meg Merrilees (from *Guy Mannering*), the *Lady of the Lake*, George Heriot (from the *Fortunes of Nigel*), and the *Last Minstrel*. The following inscription, written by the late Lord Jeffrey on the plate placed under the foundation-stone, pays a just tribute to Scott's memory:—

This graven plate, deposited in the base of a votive building on the fifteenth day of August in the year of Christ 1840, and never likely to see the light again till all the surrounding structures are crumbled to dust by the decay of time, or

\* While taking some drawings of the Abbey of Kilwinning he was advised by a friend who knew his merits to give in a design for the Scott Monument. He agreed, hurried home to his residence in Edinburgh, and in five days produced the plan of this elegant Gothic tower, which he was said to have drawn from his recollection of the architectural beauties of Melrose Abbey.

by human or elemental violence, may then testify to a distant posterity that his countrymen began on that day to raise an effigy and architectural monument to THE MEMORY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART., whose admirable writings were then allowed to have given more delight and suggested better feeling to a larger class of readers in every rank of society than those of any other author, with the exception of Shakespeare alone, and which were therefore thought likely to be remembered long after this act of gratitude on the part of the first generation of his admirers should be forgotten.

HE WAS BORN AT EDINBURGH 15TH AUGUST 1771;  
AND DIED AT ABBOTSFORD 21ST SEPTEMBER 1832.



STATUE OF SCOTT, by John Steell, R. S. A.  
Underneath the Canopy of Monument.

#### WILSON STATUE (by Steell).

In the same garden, a little to the west, is a bronze statue, by the same artist, of the late John Wilson (Christopher North), the result of a subscription instituted at a public meeting held shortly after the death of the learned professor in April 1854, and an excellent representation of the man. It was felt on

that occasion, as was happily expressed by the Lord Justice-General, "that in John Wilson we had every element which gives a man a claim to this personal form of memorial—namely, great genius, distinguished patriotism, and the stature and figure of a demigod. He was a great subject for the sculptor."

#### RAMSAY STATUE (by Steell).

On the other side of the Royal Institution is a white marble statue of Allan Ramsay, the Scottish poet, which was presented to the town by "the friendly hand of a loving countryman," the late Lord Murray, who was a relation of the poet's. As remarked in the *Scotsman's* account of its inauguration (which took place at the same time as that of Wilson, 1865), "in paying honour to the author of the *Gentle Shepherd*, we do not feel that we are giving a stone to one to whom in his lifetime we denied bread. Allan was a comfortable, canny man, just as the statue represents him to be.

### THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

(Containing Antiquarian Museum and Statue Gallery.)

ANTIQUARIAN MUSEUM.		STATUE GALLERY.
OPEN.	OPEN.	OPEN.
Tuesday } 10 to 4	Thursday } 10 to 4	Wednesday } 12 to 4,
Wednesday } Free.	Friday } Admission	Friday } Admission 6d.
Saturday } Free.	Monday closed.	Saturday 10 to 4 free.*
Saturday evening, 7 to 9 free.		

This building is situated about the centre of Princes Street, at the foot of the Mound. It was designed by the late W. H. Playfair (1823), and is of the Doric order, era of Pericles, having a portico surrounded and filled with columns, and long ranges of pillars upon each flank. In the School of Design, carried on in these buildings, most of the artists of Scotland have been educated. The Board of the British White Herring Fishery, the Royal Society, and Society of Antiquaries, also meet in this building.\*

\* Pupils to the number of above 800 are taught in the central school, and upwards of 700 in connection with it. A life academy, and education with reference strictly to fine art, is carried on by the Royal Scottish Academy.

## THE ANTIQUARIAN MUSEUM

Contains a large and valuable collection of Celtic and Roman antiquities. What will probably be viewed with most general interest are the miscellaneous curiosities of later date,\* such as *the branks*, an ancient Scottish instrument made of iron, and fastened upon the head, for the purpose of serving, as the catalogue tells in somewhat satirical phraseology, "as a corrector of incorrigible scolds;" one of Rob Roy's *Highland purse-clasps*, with pistols concealed, so that any stranger attempting to open it might be shot through the hands; *the thumbikins*, a well-known Scotch instrument of torture much used against the Covenanters, and of which one of the last victims was Principal Carstares, who, after the Revolution, got a present from the Privy Council of the particular thumb-screw, the pressure of which he resisted with so much courage, and which, when he tried it, King William declared would extort from him any secret he possessed; another Scottish instrument of a penal kind, *the maiden*, that "dark ladye," as Coleridge might have called her, who bestowed her fatal caresses on some of the noblest and best men that Scotland ever produced, and who may be said to be grandmother, or grandaunt, of that sainted female, the French guillotine, who somewhat in the same way did so much more fearful and extensive execution; an impartial collection of relics and memorials on both sides of the leading political and polemical questions; an abundance of Roman Catholic remains, including the beautiful old bell of Kilmichael Glassrie; *John Knox's pulpit* from St. Giles's Church; and what tradition has called *Jenny Geddes's stool*, which she hurled at the Dean of St. Giles on his trying to read the service-book, but as to which it is but fair to say that, by another report, the lady is represented to have become somewhat of a malignant, and to have burned her stool out of joy at Charles the Second's restoration; copies of the *Covenant* signed by Montrose when he began his career as a Covenanter; and the *Solemn League and Covenant*, with the subscription of Archbishop Leighton; and one of the *banners of the Covenant* borne by the Covenanters at the battle

\* From Lord Neaves's lecture on the occasion of the opening of the museum in the present gallery.

of Bothwell Brig ; the *blue ribbon* worn by Prince Charles as a Knight of the Garter when in Scotland in 1745 ; and a ring given to him by Flora Macdonald at parting with her.

The same building also contains a good collection of casts from the best ancient works of sculpture, with some of modern date, and an admirable set of busts of celebrated Greeks and Romans, known by the name of the Albacini Collection.

### THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF PAINTING.

OPEN	OPEN.
Monday Tuesday Wednesday Saturday Saturday evening 7 to 9, free.	Thursday } 10 to 4, admission, 6d. Friday }
From 10 to 5, free.	

Catalogues 6d. Sticks and umbrellas 1d.

This building stands immediately above the Royal Institution, and was founded by the late Prince Albert in 1850, and finished in 1854. It is of the Greek-Ionic order—architect, Playfair. The collection includes some noble specimens of Vandyke, Titian, Tintoretto, Velasquez, Paul Veronese, Guido, Francesco Albano, Spagnoletto, Rembrandt, and others. Also a very fine collection of portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Henry Raeburn, Sir John Watson Gordon, and Mr. Graham Gilbert. One of the rooms is devoted to works of modern artists, including examples of Sir George Harvey, P.R.S.A., Sir Noel Paton's wonderful pair of pictures representing the quarrel and reconciliation of Oberon and Titania, others by Samuel Bough, Drummond, Douglas, Faed, Herdman ; and the late John Philip, Horatio M'Culloch, Lauder, W. B. Johnstone, Dyce, Eddy, Roberts, and others. Several very fine paintings have been bequeathed to the institution privately, among which are the celebrated portrait of Mrs. Graham, by Thomas Gainsborough, some beautiful works of Jean Baptiste Greuze (the gift of the late Lady Murray), and two specimens of the late William Dyce, one of them in *tempera*.

The small but fine collection of water-colour drawings (in the first room) embraces, besides the beautiful works by "Grecian" Williams, the drawings bequeathed to the gallery by Mr. Scott (of the firm of Colnaghi, Scott, and Co.), includ-

ing specimens of Girtten, Cox, Collins, Cattermole, Lewis, Roberts, Nash, Prout, and Cristall. Among the few works of sculpture which adorn the rooms, the most conspicuous is the statue of Burns by Flaxman.\*

The annual exhibition of paintings of the Royal Scottish Academy takes place in one of the wings of this building during the months of February to May (admission 1s.)

#### WEST PRINCES STREET GARDENS.

The Princes Street Gardens to the west of the Mound present a succession of agreeable walks, and although not open to the public, the tourist will easily obtain admission by applying to any of the hotel-keepers or book-sellers in West Princes Street. At their most elevated point, close to the Castle esplanade, and immediately beneath the Duke of York's statue, is an ancient runic monument, formed of a block of granite 5½ feet high, brought from Sweden, and presented in 1787 to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, who erected it here on account of its large size. Engraved on it is a serpent encircling a cross, with the inscription in runic characters:—"Ari rasti stain aftar Hialm Fadur sir Guth hialbi ant Hans ." which is translated, "Ari erected this stone for Hialm his Father ; God help his



Flaxman's Statue of Burns, in the National Gallery, Edinburgh.

*Inscription—*

ROBERT BURNS.

BORN NEAR Ayr, 25TH JANY. 1759.

DIED AT DUMFRIES, 21ST JULY 1796.

\* The Burns *Monument* is situated on the Calton Hill (see p. 18).

soul." There is a beautiful view from this stone. A gate close by here will admit the tourist to the esplanade of the Castle.

### REGISTER OFFICE

East end of Princes Street (interior not shown)

Is a handsome edifice, designed by the late Robert Adam as the depository for the public records of Scotland. It forms a square of 200 feet, surmounted by a dome of 50 feet diameter, and contains upwards of 100 apartments for the transaction of public business. Among these the Great Room, containing the older records, is distinguished for its handsome proportions. A large new building, designed by Robert Matheson, Esq., has been erected immediately to the west of this, in order to afford further accommodation, and for other government offices. Admission to the Register Office can only be obtained by an introduction to some of the public officers.\* In front is an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington by John Steell, R.S.A.

### THE NEW POST-OFFICE.

[East end of Princes Street, foot of North Bridge. *Poste Restante* and Strangers' Inquiry Office to the left on entrance. Sunday delivery, by personal application, from 8 to 9 A.M.]

An extensive building (Robert Matheson, of H.M. Board of Works, architect), built upon the site of the old Theatre-Royal (which was sold to Government for its present purpose in 1859), and the foundation-stone was laid by the late Prince Consort on the 23d October 1861, being almost the last public act of his life. The style of architecture is a moderately rich type of the Italian. The expense, including the site, was about £120,000. The building is a favourable example of the stone obtained from the Binny quarry, near Edinburgh.

The entrance vestibule is on the north or Princes Street side of the building, and is reached from the spacious pave-

\* This important establishment includes various offices, such as the offices of the clerks and extractors of the Court of Session, of the Jury Court, and of the Court of Justiciary; the offices of the Great and Privy Seal, of the Lord Clerk-Register, the Lord Lyon, etc. But it is most celebrated for the different registers which are there kept, and from which it derives its name. The most important and useful of these are the Registers of Sasines, of Inhibitions, and of Adjudications.



ment in front by a broad flight of steps. The two chief *façades* present what may be termed a broken elevation, the central portion being two storeys, the ends rising with something of towerlike effect into three storeys. The second and third storeys towards Princes Street and North Bridge are ornamented by 68 Corinthian columns, 16 feet in height, and each consisting of a single stone.



THE NATIONAL MONUMENT: CALTON HILL.

Proceeding due east we enter

#### WATERLOO PLACE,

and on the right pass the OFFICES OF THE INLAND REVENUE. The open colonnades on either side of the street are generally admired for their lightness. Near to and on the same side as the Waterloo Hotel is the Operetta House, a minor theatre used for miscellaneous entertainments. Opposite is the New Waverly Temperance Hotel (formerly the old Post-Office).

#### THE CALTON HILL.

[There are walks but no drive *round* the hill; carriages can drive up by the side of the High School to within a short distance of the top, but must turn and return same way; or they may wait at the steps leading up the hill from Waterloo Place. Guides (if required) are appointed at fixed rates of charges.]

Mounting to the top of the flight of steps diverging from Waterloo Place, opposite the Jail, we pass on the left the

classical monument erected to the memory of Dugald Stewart,\* a reproduction, with some variations, of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates (architect Playfair). Close by is the Observatory (Piazzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal for Scotland), and adjoining it is the monument to the late Professor Playfair. The unshapely building a little to the west is the old Observatory.

#### NELSON'S MONUMENT.

[Admission 3d.]

Upon the summit of the hill stands Nelson's Monument, a structure more ponderous than elegant—a fault redeemed by the useful purpose to which it is now applied as a time-signal. The ball, which is the signal, falls from the top of the flag-staff exactly at one o'clock, Greenwich time, simultaneously with the firing of the time-gun from the Castle. The top of the monument, which is gained by a circular stair, is 350 feet above the level of the sea, and affords an extensive panoramic view of no ordinary character.

#### VIEW FROM THE CALTON HILL.

Westward from Dugald Stewart's monument stretches the long vista of Princes Street, with Donaldson's Hospital and the Corstorphine Hills in the distance. To the south (looking beyond the High School, Burns's Monument, and the Jail) are the high crowded buildings of the Old Town, rising gradually on the sloping ridge from the lower part at Holyrood to the Castle rock. Over this grim assemblage of roofs and chimneys broods a cloud of smoke, from which the town has acquired the soubriquet of "Auld Reekie." To the north are the more regular streets of the New Town, terminated by the seaport of Leith with its long piers jutting out into the Firth of Forth. The distant view to the northwards includes the island of Inchkeith, the coast of Fife, Inchcolm, the Lomond and Ochil Hills, and in very clear days the peaks of Ben Lomond and Benledi. To the east (looking over the Royal and Regent Terraces) are Arthur's Seat, Portobello, Musselburgh, and Prestonpans; North Berwick Law, the Bass Rock, and in the distance the Isle of May.

\* Professor of Moral Philosophy during the years 1785-1820.

### THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

This elegant classical structure commemorates the heroes who fell at Waterloo. The splendour of the projected building (which was to be a reproduction of the Parthenon) was worthy of so patriotic a cause, but unfortunately the ambition of the projectors was in advance of the pecuniary means at their disposal, and the monument consequently remains unfinished. The ground which it should have occupied in its complete state is marked off by a slight iron railing.

In the Calton burying-ground (Waterloo Place) may be seen the circular monument to David Hume the historian, who in his will directed that it should be inscribed only with his name and the year of his birth and death, "leaving it to posterity to add the rest." In the same burying-ground there is an obelisk to the memory of Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Gerrald, and Margarot, the forerunners of the present reformers, who suffered banishment for their efforts in the cause of political freedom in 1794. Immediately to the east of the churchyard is the Edinburgh prison, to which there is no admission.

### THE HIGH SCHOOL,

The principal public seminary of Edinburgh, occupies a site worthy of its architectural merits on the southern slope of the Calton Hill.\* The business of the school is conducted by a rector, four classical masters, and other teachers. Of these the first five have a small endowment from the city in addition to the class-fees. Although essentially a classical seminary, due consideration is given to those collateral branches of learning which form a necessary part of a liberal education. The extent of building affords ample accommodation for conducting the business of instruction upon the most approved principles; and the playground extends to nearly two acres.†

\* On the southern and eastern slopes of the Calton Hill are the Regent Terrace, Carlton Terrace, and the Royal Terrace; the first named being the one nearest the High School. This handsome range of houses was designed by the late Mr. Playfair, and commands a beautiful prospect (including the Firth of Forth and Arthur's Seat), which can never be obstructed

† THE ACADEMY, Henderson Row. In 1823, the increasing population of the city appeared to demand the institution of another seminary for the same branches of learning as the High School. The new Academy was accordingly

## BURNS'S MONUMENT

[Regent Road, opposite High School. Admission daily, from 10 to 4, charge 2d.]

Stands immediately opposite the High School, close upon the roadside, and contains a number of interesting letters of the poet, an excellent bust by Wm. Brodie, R.S.A., and some relics.

## GEORGE STREET

Is the principal street in Edinburgh after Princes Street, with which it runs parallel. It contains Chantrey's two bronze statues of Pitt and George IV., both of which are unfavourable specimens. About the centre of the second eastmost division is the building called *THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS*, a plain building, ornamented by four Doric columns which do duty as a portico. In these rooms are held the public assemblies, balls, and concerts. The Music Hall forms the largest of the apartments, and is fitted up in an appropriate style. The principal ball-room is 92 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 40 feet high.

About the centre of the eastmost division of George Street is *ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH*; and on the opposite side is the *Commercial Bank of Scotland* (David Rhind, architect), the handsome vestibule and spacious telling-room of which are worthy of inspection.

## ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

The east end of George Street opens into St. Andrew Square, one of the principal places of business in the city, and where, or in the immediate vicinity of which, most of the banks and insurance offices are situated. The Melville Monument, which graces the centre of the square, was erected in 1821 by the voluntary contributions of officers and seamen, to the memory of the famous Lord Melville, treasurer of the navy (and coadjutor of Pitt), whose impeachment for culpable laxity in transactions relating to public money (from which he was acquitted by the House of Lords) was one of the bitterest pangs of Pitt's life. It rises 136 feet in height, to which the statue adds other 14 feet. The design is that of then founded in the northern suburbs of the city by an influential body of the inhabitants, and its situation renders it more convenient for those residing in that neighbourhood.

the Trajan column, the shaft being fluted instead of ornamented with sculpture as in the ancient model. In the third floor of the house in the north-west corner of the square (No. 21) the late Lord Brougham was born; and the house directly opposite, in the south-west corner, with entrance from *St. David Street*, was the residence of David Hume, after whom the street was named.

In the centre of the east side of the square, standing apart from the other buildings, is the *Royal Bank*, containing a most elegant telling-room, the roof of which is in the form of a dome, pierced with numerous star-shaped windows, through which the light is admitted. In front of the building is an equestrian statue of John, fourth Earl of Hopetoun.

Another particularly attractive bank in the same square is the *British Linen Company* (David Bryce, R.S.A., architect), with isolated Corinthian columns in imitation of the triumphal arches of Rome. The interior also is sumptuous in its appointments, and the large pillars of the telling-room are of solid granite, polished. The offices of the Scottish Widows' Fund (formerly Western Bank), and Scottish Provident Institution, are new and elegant buildings in the square, and both worthy of inspection.

In this locality—viz. Queen Street (near St. Andrew Square)—is the

#### EDINBURGH PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION,

Which contains an excellent newsroom and library. To the former strangers are allowed admittance when introduced by a member.

#### THE THEATRE ROYAL

[Five minutes' walk from the Post-Office by Leith Street.]

Is situated in Broughton Street, next to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Outwardly it has no pretensions to architectural effect, but the interior is commodious and well planned. The Edinburgh company of actors has always been one of a high order, numbering among its members the celebrated Mrs. Siddons, W. H. Murray (her grandson), Mackay (who so admirably personified "Baillie Nicol Jarvie" in *Rob Roy* that Scott declared it surpassed the original), Montague Stanley, and others.