



THIRD WALK.

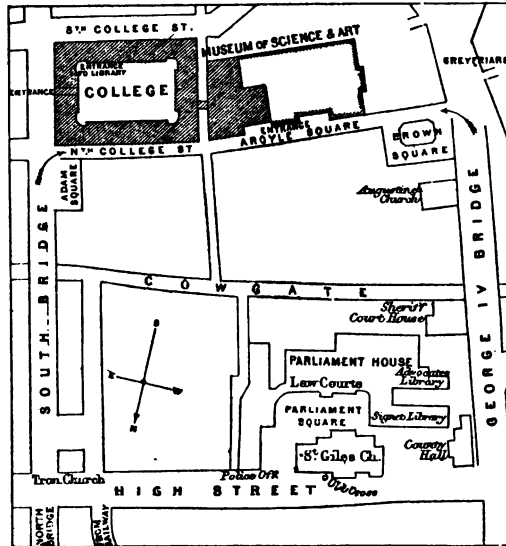
SOUTH SIDE OF TOWN.

**NORTH BRIDGE—SOUTH BRIDGE—UNIVERSITY—MUSEUM OF SCIENCE
AND ART—SURGEONS' HALL—GEORGE IV. BRIDGE—GREYFRIARS
—HERIOT'S HOSPITAL—BRUNTSFIELD LINKS—GEORGE SQUARE.**

STARTING again from the Register Office, the stranger will now proceed southwards by crossing the North Bridge. This bridge was founded in 1763, and completed in 1769. In the spacious area below may be seen the Waverley Station of the North British Railway, contiguous to which are the new fruit and vegetable markets. Looking westwards in the same direction a very good view is obtained of the new building of the Bank of Scotland and the Castle. Eastwards there is a somewhat striking view of the prisons, Calton Hill, Arthur's Seat, and the sea in the distance.

The continuation of the North Bridge southwards beyond the High Street is called the South Bridge, and consists of a long series of underground arches, one of which spans the Cowgate, about half-way, where a glimpse may be obtained into the nether world of Edinburgh society, with which the

tourist will probably have no wish to cultivate a closer acquaintance.



APPROACH TO THE UNIVERSITY AND MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The University of Edinburgh dates its existence from the year 1582, when James VI. was sixteen years of age, and had been for fifteen years king of Scotland. Till that time there had been but three Universities in Scotland—that of St. Andrews (1412), that of Glasgow (1454), and that of King's College, Aberdeen (1494). The site was originally a kind of suburb of gardens and straggling buildings, partly old church edifices, known by the name of St. Mary in the Fields, or, more shortly, Kirk o' Field; and before any college-building arose this Kirk o' Field had been made unexpectedly memorable by one of the most ghastly deeds in Scottish history. On the opposite side of the University quadrangle, as nearly as

can be ascertained on the spot occupied by the present Senate Hall, stood that fatal tenement in which Darnley was lodged on his return from Glasgow, when he was recovering from the small-pox, and the explosion of which by gunpowder, on the night between the 9th and 10th of February 1567, hurled his corpse, and that of his servant, over the adjacent town-wall, and left Mary a widow.*

The first professor was appointed in 1583, and about the year 1660, by means of benefactions from public bodies and private individuals, the establishment had attained a respectable rank among similar institutions. As a school of medicine it first rose into repute under Dr. Alexander Monro, who became professor of anatomy in 1720; and in this branch of science it afterwards attained a distinguished pre-eminence from possessing professors remarkable for their abilities and success as teachers. In the other branches of knowledge its reputation was gradually exalted by Maclaurin, Black, Ferguson, Stewart, Robertson, and other eminent men. In 1858 the government and patronage of the university were placed on their present footing, under the Universities (Scotland) Act. The decay and insufficiency of the old buildings had long been complained of; and at length, in 1789, the foundation was laid of a new and extensive structure, the plan of which had been furnished by Mr. Robert Adam. But this plan, after it had been partly carried into execution, was altered and modified; and the building was finished in conformity with a very skilful and tasteful design furnished by the late W. H. Playfair, in the form of a parallelogram.

The east part, in which is the principal entrance, is in the form of a portico, supported by four large Doric columns each consisting of one solid hewn stone. The following inscription over the gateway records the various dates of the foundation and building:—

“ACADEMIA JACOBI VI. SCOTORUM REGIS, ANNO POST
CHRISTUM NATUM M,D,LXXXII. INSTITUTA. ANNOQUE
M,DCC,LXXXIX. RENOVARI COEPTA, REGNANTE GEORGIO III. PRIN-
CIPE MUNIFICENTISSIMO; URBIS EDINENSIS, PREFECTO THOMO ELDER
ACADEMIE PRIMARIS GULIELMO ROBERTSON. ARCHITECTO ROBERTO
ADAM.”

* From Professor Masson's Address on Edinburgh University, Nov. 5, 1867.

The number of professorships is thirty-seven, divided into four faculties—theology, law, medicine, and arts,—the latter including literature and general science ; and the patronage is in the hands of the crown curators and the law bodies.

It bestows the usual degrees ; and those who wish to qualify for a degree in arts are required to attend the classes of humanity, Greek, logic, mathematics, moral philosophy, natural philosophy, and rhetoric. There are 80 foundations for bursaries, amounting in the aggregate to £39,000, for the benefit of 136 students.

COLLEGE LIBRARY.

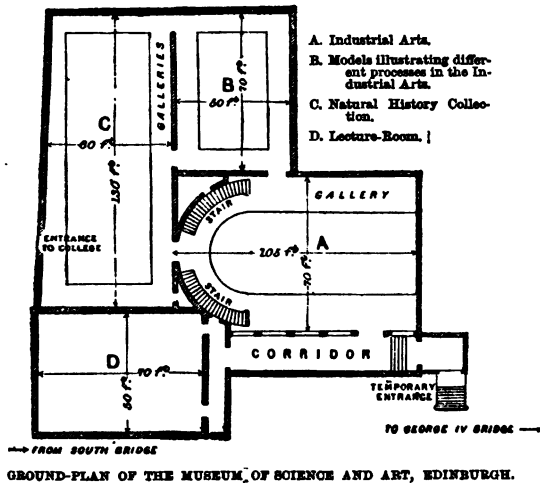
Open daily from 10 to 4. Strangers conducted by the warder. Fee 6d. for single individuals, and 1s. for parties not exceeding twelve. These rates have been fixed for the convenience of the public, to avoid uncertainty.

This very fine library originated in 1580, and now contains about 133,000 printed books and above 700 volumes of MSS., many of which are of great interest. It is indebted for its treasures to various bequests, among which is the valuable library of Drummond of Hawthornden, containing some rare specimens of early literature.

Ranged along each side of the hall are marble busts of professors or of those who have studied at the university, the last added being one of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, whose bust was presented by Lord Provost Lawson. Here and in the Court-Room are portraits of principals and professors, including those of the first principal, Rollock (1585-99), John Knox (1505-72), George Buchanan (1506-82), Napier of Merchiston (1550-1617), Thomson the poet (1700-48), Robertson the historian (1762-93), and others.

The library hall, a fine apartment, 198 feet in length by 50 in width, occupies the south side of the college quadrangle ; where also is situated the Senate Hall. The library is supported from a fund formed by the contribution of one pound exigible from every student, five pounds payable by every professor on his admission, and a portion of the fees of graduates both in medicine and arts. It was at one time entitled, along with the other libraries belonging to the Scottish universities, to a copy of every work published in

Great Britain, but this being done away with, it receives the compensating annual grant of £575.



THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Open daily except Sundays. Temporary entrance, North College Street (*see plan*). Admission Free on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., and on Friday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 9. **Pay Days**—Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., 6d. each.

This museum (under the direction of Professor Archer) is a branch of the Science and Art department. Besides the greater portion, which contains the illustrations of industrial art, it contains the natural history collections formerly in the college. The latter are very rich in specimens, containing nearly ten thousand birds, and upwards of a thousand mammalia. The collection of industrial art comprises illustrations of nearly all the chief manufactures of Britain, and many of foreign countries, and probably the largest collection in the world of the raw products of commerce. It has sections for mining and quarrying, for metallurgy, constructive materials, ceramic and vitreous manufactures, the decorative

arts, textile manufactures, food, education, chemistry, and materia medica, photography, etc. The building, which is only a third part of the original plan, was designed by the late Captain Fowke, R.E., and is built of fine white Binny stone, relieved by light pilasters of red sandstone from Dumbartonshire, which have a very nice effect. "The design is what is called Venetian in its external features; but internally it may be said to belong to the order of architecture invented by Sir Joseph Paxton for the Exhibition of 1851, amended by Sir Charles Barry, and elaborated and systematised by Captain Fowke in the Kensington buildings for the International Exhibition. In the interior the superiority of this new style of building over the heavy architectural halls in which most of our old museums are lodged is at once manifest in the nobler amplitude of area, the greater abundance of light, and the generally cheerful and airy feeling of the *tout ensemble*." —(*Scotsman*.) The foundation-stone was laid by the late Prince Consort on the same day upon which he laid that of the new Post-Office (October 1861), and the inauguration took place under the auspices of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in May 1866. The building, when complete, will be upwards of 400 feet in length and 200 in breadth, with an average height of 90 feet, exceeding in size any other public building in Scotland, and providing space not too ample for the large collection of objects of industrial skill.

The temporary entrance is in North College Street, and opens into the *great saloon*, which (though not much above one-third of the size it will be when completed) is a noble apartment, 105 feet in length, 70 feet in breadth, and 77 feet in height, with two galleries passing round three sides of the saloon. The floor of this apartment is set apart for articles illustrative of the arts connected with construction, such as products of the clay-field—fire-clays, brick-clays, and terra-cottas. Next in order are placed the cements and artificial stones, followed by illustrations of the quarrying of real stones. Adjoining these, building-stones, dressed; and in close proximity stones used for ornamental purposes. The sanitary appliances used in building are likewise exhibited in this department of the building; also slate and its applications, for the materials of the decorations of buildings, for surface decorations, and for timber and

furniture woods. Among the more prominent articles on the floor of this hall which attract attention are—large models of St. Peter's, Rome, and St. Paul's, London, and of the Boerse, Berlin; an elegant carton-pierre ceiling ornament, manufactured by Mr. Jackson, Rathbone Place, London, by whom it was presented to the Museum. Mr. Jackson has also presented other ornaments of the same material, which are all exhibited in the large hall, the most conspicuous of these being a magnificent and finely-designed mantelpiece which had been originally prepared for Montague House, the London mansion of the Duke of Buccleuch. About the centre of this hall are also exhibited some beautiful specimens of large guns and balls, and a model of the bridge over the Beulah in Westmorland. The first gallery of this great saloon, with its adjoining room and corridor, contains many magnificent articles sent as *loans* to the Museum, among which are several cases of most elegant small arms, etc., lent by Robert Napier, Esq. of Shandon. Other articles of great value have been contributed in the same way. In this department also will be found an interesting collection of photographs of the people of India.

In the front of the east wing of the building is the lecture-room, accommodating about 800 sitters.

NATURAL HISTORY DEPARTMENT.

Behind the lecture-room is the east saloon, 130 feet in length by 57 in breadth, and of the same height as the great saloon. This hall, with its upper and lower galleries, will probably be the most attractive part of the Museum to the general public. The floor is devoted to a collection of mammalia, the south end being occupied by a collection of British animals. At the level of the lower gallery is suspended the skeleton of a whale, perhaps the most perfect to be seen anywhere, and certainly the largest, being 79 feet in length. In its present position it is seen to great advantage from the galleries. The lower gallery of this hall is entirely occupied by a collection of birds; and the upper gallery is set apart for the exhibition of fishes and reptiles, etc.

In the angle behind the great and east saloons is a hall devoted to the exhibition of flint and clay products, and illustrations of glass and pottery. Next to these are placed illus-

trations, first of colliery-work, then of metallurgical operations, and lastly of manufactures of metals. The lower gallery of this hall is entirely occupied by illustrations of the arts in connection with clothing and the textile fabrics generally, and the upper gallery by representations of chemistry applied to the arts and manufactures, and also a collection of *materia medica* and philosophical instruments.

Above the lecture-room in the east wing is a large apartment containing a fine collection of minerals and fossils. One of the most interesting features of this department is the large and valuable collection of fossils which belonged to the late Hugh Miller.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

[Nicolson Street. Museum open daily, except Tuesday; admission by application at the door (no charge), from 12 to 4, winter 12 to 3.]

Is a little to the south of the College. The portico and pediment, supported by six fluted Ionic columns, are much admired for their classic elegance, although the effect is much impaired by the uncongenial architecture of the surrounding houses. The principal portion of the building is occupied by an extensive museum of anatomical and surgical preparations.

The Phrenological Museum, 1 Surgeon Square (High School Yards), contains a large collection of busts, skulls, and masks, illustrative of the science of phrenology. It is open to the public every Saturday afternoon from 1 to 6 P.M., free of charge; but strangers may have access any day.

From this locality we shall now follow one of the cross streets skirting the side of the College to

GEORGE IV. BRIDGE,

Which spans the Cowgate, and forms an important feature in the modern improvements of the city.

On the right-hand side, at No. 3 George IV. Bridge, stands the HALL OF THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, which was the first institution of the kind in the United Kingdom, and the parent of the very numerous bodies which now devote special attention to the advancement of agriculture.

Opposite, on the east side, is the new Sheriff Court-House, an elegant and capacious building designed by David Bryce, architect; and on the same side is Augustine Church, the principal Independent Chapel in Edinburgh, after a design by the late Mr. Hay of Liverpool.

At the southern end of the bridge, approached by an iron



OLD TOMBS: GREYFRIARS CHURCHYARD.

gateway on the west are The GREYFRIARS CHURCH and CHURCHYARD. In the latter, which was formerly the garden of the monastery, some of the most notable Scotsmen are interred, including George Buchanan, the accomplished Latin poet and preceptor of James VI.; Allan Ramsay, the Scottish poet; Principal Robertson, the historian; Dr. Black, the distinguished chemist; Dr. Hugh Blair; Colin Maclaurin; Dr. McCrie, the biographer of Knox; Patrick Fraser Tytler, and other eminent men. One of the most interesting tombs is that of the martyrs who suffered at the time of the Reforma-

tion. It is situated in the lower part of the cemetery, next the city wall, and bears an inscription in commemoration of THE MARQUIS OF ARGYLE (1661) AND JAMES RENWICK (1688), AND ABOUT ONE HUNDRED NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, MINISTERS, AND OTHERS, NOBLE MARTYRS FOR JESUS CHRIST, WHO WERE EXECUTED AT EDINBURGH ABOUT THIS TIME, AND INTERRED HERE.

The Greyfriars Church is of ancient date, having been built in 1612, and it was here that the first signatures to the National Covenant were appended in 1663; and in which Robertson the historian officiated for many years. Its spire was blown up in 1718 by gunpowder, which had been lodged within its walls by the town authorities for security. It had the misfortune to be destroyed by fire in 1845. On its re-erection soon afterwards, it was the first Presbyterian Established Church to adopt the use of the organ, the credit of which movement is due to the late Dr. Robert Lee.

Leaving the churchyard, and advancing along Forrest Road, then taking the road to the right along Lauriston Place, we reach in a few minutes the gate of

HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

Admission daily from 12 to 3, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, by ticket, obtained at 11 Royal Exchange, High Street. No gratuity.

This handsome edifice, one of the proudest ornaments of the city, owes its foundation to George Heriot (born 1563), jeweller to James VI., whose name may probably be familiar to the ear of strangers as the "Jingling Geordie" of *The Fortunes of Nigel*. Heriot followed his royal master to London upon the union of the Crowns, where, doubtless, his trade became much more profitable. He married a second time, and died in 1624, leaving what in those days must have been an immense fortune, and without any lawful issue to inherit his wealth.*

By his will the principal part of his estate was bequeathed to the magistrates and ministers of Edinburgh, in order to found an hospital for the maintenance and education of poor fatherless boys, sons of freemen of the city of Edinburgh, and

* This fortune consisted of £23,000—which at the present time amounts to as much *annually* in revenues of the Hospital.



PORTION OF GEORGE HERIOT'S HOSPITAL. (Inigo Jones, architect. 1660.)

to maintain ten bursaries (scholarships) at the University of Edinburgh, for the education of so many poor scholars.

The present noble pile of building was erected after the plan, it is said, of Inigo Jones ; but there is a tradition that it was considerably altered to suit the peculiar taste of the Rev. Dr. Walter Balcanqual, who appears to have been the most active of the executors under Heriot's last will, and to whose wisdom he intrusted the care of drawing up articles, or statutes, for the regulation of the Hospital.

The building consists of a quadrangle, with large square towers at each angle. The north front has a central tower higher than the rest, under which an archway leads to the inner court, which is adorned with the statue of the founder. Upon the birthday of George Heriot, the children enjoy a holiday, and decorate with flowers the effigy of their benefactor. The south front presents also a circular tower, with Gothic windows, which serve to light a handsome chapel.

The style of architecture is of that mixed sort which began to prevail about the reign of Elizabeth, and of which Northumberland House, in the Strand, is one among many examples. It is said that Dr. Balcanqual insisted that the architraves and ornaments of each particular window should differ in some particular or other from those of all the rest ; but such was the skill and management of the architect, that though these distinctions can easily be observed on close examination, the front, viewed as a whole, presents the appearance of perfect uniformity.

Soon after this splendid building was finished, the great Civil War broke out, and the first inmates were the sick and wounded of Cromwell's army, when he took possession of Edinburgh in 1650, after the battle of Dunbar. The building continued to be occupied as a military hospital until 1658, when Monk, then anxious to ingratiate himself with the Scottish nation, removed its military inhabitants, to make room for those for whom the building had been erected. The number of boys maintained varies according to the funds of the establishment, but amounts generally to one hundred and eighty.

There have latterly been added to the usefulness of the Institution, outdoor schools, which at the present time embrace 3500 pupils, who enjoy the best elementary education which this country can give.

On the open area to the south of Heriot's Hospital, and almost opposite it, stands GEORGE WATSON'S HOSPITAL, an institution for the benefit of the children and grandchildren of decayed merchants of the city of Edinburgh. The building is plain, but commodious, and it accommodates between eighty and ninety boys. There are numerous similar institutions in and around Edinburgh.